M. FEDERIRADE COMPRESSION

REPORT

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LEATER AND SHOE INUSTRIES

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: FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT, Chairman. VICTOR MURDOCK. HUSTON THOMPSON. WILLIAM B. COLVER.

J. P. YODER, Secretary.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., August 21, 1919.

Sirs: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the leather and shoe industries in part covering the period from 1914 to 1917, inclusive, and in part covering the period from 1914 to 1918.

By direction of the commission:

Yours, very truly,

VICTOR MURDOCK,

Acting Chairman.

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

11:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

AUGUST 21, 1919.

In the direction of the investigation and the preparation of the report especial acknowledgment is made by the commission to Mr. T. M. Robertson.

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REPORT ON LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRIES.

SUMMARY.

This report treats of conditions in the leather tanning industry, including the hide trade, and the boot and shoe industry, including the merchandising of shoes. The period covered by the inquiry is from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, except in regard to certain financial data. The outstanding facts established by the inquiry are as follows:

- (1) Between 1914 and 1917 the prices of hides, the principal factor in the cost of producing leather, greatly advanced and the differential between country hides and packer hides increased beyond the usual proportion, due to the more marked increase in the price of packer hides.
- (2) Though there was an increase in the cost of hides to the tanner, the prices of his product—leather—advanced to a point that could not be justified by the cost of producing it. This conclusion is supported by the high rates of return on investment received by tanners.
- (3) The cost of manufacturing shoes increased greatly between 1914 and 1917, but, as evidenced by the high rates of return on investment, not to an extent that warranted the prices at which manufacturers sold their product.
- (4) The absolute margins of profit taken by retail shoe merchants per pair of shoes grew wider as their costs of shoes increased, because their rate of profit remained substantially without change.
- (5) As a result the public had to pay prices for shoes that could not be justified, not only because retail shoe dealers took too much profit but because the dealer had to pass on to the consumer the excessive profits received by butchers for hides, and also the excess profits of tanners and shoe manufacturers.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

During the progress of the war in Europe, even before the United States became a belligerent, the demand for leather and leather goods for the allied nations of Europe had a marked effect on prices. The demand was not only for large quantities of leather and shoes, but there was pressure for quick delivery. Either one of these factors would tend to stimulate prices, and both of them together brought rapid and marked advances in the prices of both leather and shoes, and also of hides and skins.

When the United States entered the war, there was immediate demand for shoes and other equipment made of leather to meet the requirements of the Army. The shoes needed by the Government were required to be made of specified high-grade leather. Only the better grades of hides could be used in making such leather, and as a result hides, especially the better grades, rapidly advanced in price. The situation became so acute that in 1918 the War Industries Board undertook to provide means of supplying the tanners with hides at fixed maximum prices. Maximum prices for leather were also fixed for the shoe manufacturers. The demand for labor in other industries compelled tanners and shoe manufacturers to increase wages.

THE HIDE MARKET.

There are two well-recognized classes of domestic hides, i. e., packer hides and country hides. Packer hides include those taken from cattle in regular slaughtering establishments, while country hides include all others, such as are taken off by small butchers and by farmers. The quality of country hides, as a class is generally considered not as good as packer hides, and there has always been a differential in price in favor of the latter.

Between 1914 and 1917, there was a remarkable advance in the prices of hides. From 1914 to 1917 the price of heavy native packer cowhides advanced more than 68 per cent, while the corresponding grade of country hides increased less than 42 per cent. The actual increase in price of packer and country cowhides in the two years was 13 cents and 7 cents per pound, respectively. A comparison of these actual increases with the percentage of increase indicates that the differential between packer hides and country hides widened beyond the usual proportion.

More than 75 per cent of the cattle and 65 per cent of the calves killed by wholesale slaughterers in the United States are killed by five large meat packers. The best hides are taken off by these wholesale slaughtering concerns and the cattle killed by the five large packers are uniformly heavier than those killed by the smaller ones. These five large meat-packing concerns thus have a high degree of control of the grades of domestic hides that are reputed to produce the best grades of leather. Somewhat less than half of the hides used by the tanners of the United States are imported. Four of these five large packers produce a large proportion of the cattle hides that are available for import into this country. In those classes of hides that enter into the production of the lighter leathers there is not the same degree of control in the hands of packers as in the heavier grades, yet some of these same packers are very important factors in the country hide trade. Taking into account the extent to which these five large meat packers control the domestic hides, the extent to which

they control the hides that are available for import, and the extent to which some of them are engaged in the country hide business, and taking also into account the extent to which they are engaged in the tanning business, they seem to be in a position largely to control the hide market.

The system of handling and marketing country hides is not satisfactory. The farmer, and often the small butcher, usually sell their hides without grading. As a consequence of this method of purchasing hides from the primary owner, it is often the case that no distinction is made between those hides that are well taken off and well cured and those that are not.

THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

During the four years, 1914 to 1917, the cost of producing sole leather increased from 9 to more than 20 cents per pound of leather produced. About 85 per cent of the increase was due to the increased cost of hides. The increase in cost other than for materials, including overhead expenses, during four years ranged from about 1½ cents to 3 cents per pound of leather produced. For upper leather the increase in the conversion cost between 1914 and 1917 was, in some cases, as much as 100 per cent, though the total cost of producing this class of leather, including the cost of the hides, was approximately only 70 per cent. The cost of producing kip upper leather, including the cost of the hides, increased during the four years about 75 per cent, while the cost of producing calf leather increased a little more.

The earnings on investment in the tanning business were very much greater in 1916 and 1917 than they were in 1914 and 1915. The poorest results were in 1914. Of 53 representative companies, 24 earned less than 10 per cent in 1914, and 11 had earnings of over 20 per cent, while none earned as much as 40 per cent. In 1917 only 2 of the 53 companies earned less than 10 per cent, 32 earned over 20 per cent, and 9 earned over 40 per cent.

THE SHOE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

There was a great increase in the cost of producing shoes between 1914 and 1917, the principal increase being in the cost of leather. Between 1914 and 1917 the cost of leather increased from 40 to 100 per cent—in a majority of shoes the increase was over 50 per cent. The cost of materials other than leather, such as linings, trimmings, cartons, and packing cases, increased at approximately the same rate as leather. Labor and general expense did not increase at so great a rate as either leather or other materials. There was but little difference in the rate of increase in the various elements of cost

of shoes except for misses' shoes, which had a greater increase in leather cost than any other class, and children's and infants' shoes, which had a greater increase in cost for materials other than leather. It should be noted in this connection that leather constituted from 50 to 70 per cent of the total cost of all classes of shoes in 1914, except infants', and by 1917 this percentage had increased to about 60 to 75 per cent.

The manufacturers' selling prices of shoes increased at a somewhat greater rate than costs. In 1918 costs in many instances were less than 1917, but reductions in selling prices occurred in only about half of the shoes showing reduced costs.

The rate of return on investment was much greater in 1916 and 1917 than in 1914 and 1915. Out of 236 companies where comparisons could be made for these years, 23 had losses in 1914. By 1916 earnings had increased until there were only 3 companies with losses, and in 1917 there were 8. There were 102 companies out of 236 that had earnings of 15 per cent or more in 1914, while in 1917 there were 169 companies in this class. More than one-third of the companies here considered earned 25 per cent or more in 1917, while only about one-sixth earned this much in 1914. Of 236 companies 104 earned 25 per cent or more in 1916.

SHOE MERCHANDISING.

The gross profits of wholesale shoe merchants generally ranged above 20 per cent of the cost and they were somewhat greater in 1918 than in previous years.

There was a heavy increase in the price of shoes to consumers between the years 1914 and 1918. The retailers' gross profit is around 50 per cent—sometimes more and occasionally less. In 1914, the retail merchants' rate of profit was somewhat lower than it was in 1918. The absolute amount of profit per pair of shoes was very much greater in 1918 than in 1914. A good work shoe for men that cost the dealer \$1.75 in 1914 and retailed for \$2.50, cost him \$2.75 in 1918 and retailed for \$4. In this instance the retailer took a margin of 75 cents in 1914, or 42 per cent, and in 1918 a margin of \$1.25, or 45 per cent. In a group of shoes that cost from \$2 to \$2.50 in 1914, a large proportion of them retailed for \$3.50 with a percentage of gross profit ranging from 40 to 64 per cent. The same shoes in 1918 cost the retailer from \$3.05 to \$4.45 per pair and retailed at from about \$5 to as high as \$7 per pair, with a gross profit ranging from 39 to 69 per cent. In 1914 the retailers' absolute gross profit for this group averaged a little more than \$1 per pair, while in 1918 it averaged more than \$1.80 per pair.

The absolute amount of money necessary to conduct business in 1917 and 1918 was greater than in 1914, but the relative cost of doing business practically did not change. The percentage of total sales of dealers that was expended for the conduct of business was approximately the same in 1917 and 1918 as it was in 1914. The volume of business of more than 50 wholesalers increased 32 per cent in four years while their actual expenses in dollars and cents increased only 24 per cent. The actual expense of 53 retailers handling a general line of good shoes was 26 per cent of their sales in 1914, and the expense of 61 dealers in 1917 was the same. Stores handling popular-priced shoes had a lower rate of expense as compared with sales than the general class of dealers. It is to be noted also, these popular-price stores had a lower rate of expense in 1918 than they had in years prior to that time.

RETAIL PRICE OF SHOES.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances, the high prices of shoes in 1917 and 1918 can not be justified. Leather manufacturers, shoe manufacturers, and retail shoe merchants all made unprecedented profits.

It should be noted in this connection that prices were bound to advance considerably between 1914 and 1917, even though no large profits were obtained. There was an increase in the cost of hides and all other materials used in the manufacture of leather. The shoe manufacturer had to pay much higher prices for leather and other materials and also more for labor as the war progressed. While the shoe merchant did not take a larger percentage of profit on the cost of shoes, the application of the same percentage during the war as was used prior thereto, gave him a much larger absolute profit per pair of shoes.

The best standard for judging whether or not the prices of a commodity are reasonable is the percentage of the profit on the investment employed in its production and sale. Measured by this standard slaughterers took more than they should for hides, tanners charged more for leather than they should, and shoe manufacturers likewise charged too much for shoes. Even in 1914 the tanning industry was prosperous; in perhaps a majority of cases earnings were 10 per cent or more and only a very few suffered losses. By 1916 and 1917 it was rather unusual for a company to earn less than 20 per cent. A similar comparison for manufacturers of shoes shows that more than twice as many made a profit of 20 per cent or more in 1916 and 1917 as did in 1914.

The rate of return on investment to shoe merchants can not be stated, but it is evident from the volume of business they had and from the gross margins of profit they secured per pair of shoes, that their business was very profitable. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, especially the circumstance that the United States

was engaged in war, the large profits taken by slaughterers for hides, by tanners and shoe manufacturers, and retail shoe dealers can not be justified, and there is consequently no justification for prices that consumers have been compelled to pay for shoes.

Some relief from the intolerable prices paid by consumers for shoes may be had by (1) a rigid enforcement of the laws against monopolistic control of commodities, (2) legislation forbidding producers of hides engaging in the tanning business, and (3) the adoption of a device in the distribution of shoes that will acquaint the consumer with the selling prices of the manufacturer.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Section I. Origin of this investigation.

During the latter part of 1917 there was general complaint about the high prices of shoes. At the same time complaints came from every section of the country concerning the low prices of country hides as compared with the prices of shoes and of packer hides. The prices of packer hides—that is, those taken off by the large slaughterers of the country—had advanced to a high figure. When the public complained of the high prices of shoes, the shoe manufacturers pointed to the high prices of leather and the tanners pointed to the high prices of hides. The farmer and the country hide dealer asserted that country hides, which constitute a large percentage of the domestic supply, were relatively lower in price than they were a year before. They directed attention to the fact that whereas country hides usually sold for 2, 3, or 4 cents per pound less than packer hides, they were then selling for 7, 8, and 10 cents less.

The Commission undertook to ascertain such facts as would enable it to determine, if possible, where to place the responsibility of the high prices of shoes and the low prices of country hides as compared with packer hides.

Section 2. Scope of investigation.

The report deals with the prices of hides, general conditions in the hide market, the prices of certain kinds of leather, profits in the tanning industry, and a limited discussion of the cost of tanning certain staple leathers; the cost of manufacturing shoes and the profits in the shoe manufacturing business; the cost and selling prices (wholesale and retail) of shoes; and general conditions in the hide, leather, and shoe business. Most of the information covers the period from 1914 to the end of 1917 and in a few cases extends into 1918.

In the course of another investigation the Commission found that some of the meat packers were largely engaged in tanning leather. In order to determine the extent of this packer interest in the leather business, a great mass of information was obtained from the tanning industry as a whole. The Commission thus had in hand considerable information that could be used as the basis for a general investigation. This information consisted largely of investment, earnings, and production in the tanning industry.

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It was then planned to ascertain the cost of producing the principal kinds of leather; the cost of producing shoes; and to investigate conditions in the hide business and in the merchandising of shoes. This plan was put into execution in January, 1917, but soon thereafter the demands of the War Industries Board for special accounting work in connection with the tanning industry made it impossible promptly to carry out the plan of the general investigation. Compliance with these demands of the War Industries Board made it necessary to divert the accounting force from the general work to the special work for that board. This not only took the accountants who had been assigned to the cost work in connection with the tanning industry, but it also lessened the number that could be employed in connection with the inquiry into the shoe industry. The work of the general investigation was thus greatly delayed.

When the armistice was signed, November, 1918, the necessity for resuming the work of finding the cost of producing leather did not seem sufficiently pressing to warrant the large expenditure of money that would have been required. This position was strengthened by the fact that the Commission had sufficient information in regard to costs which considered in connection with fairly complete data for earnings on investment to enable it to reach sound conclusions.

A great deal of space might have been devoted to the technique of each branch of the business covered by the report. It has not seemed, however, that a discussion along these lines would be profitable here. In the final chapter of the report, however, reference is made to such trade customs as will enable the reader to understand how the various products are marketed.

A study of conditions in the hide market and in the merchandising of shoes was made along the lines originally planned, but it was also delayed because of the small force that was available.

Section 3. Manner of conducting the investigation.

All of the information secured was taken direct from the records of the companies except the statements of earnings and investment in the tanning business and similar statements from a portion of the shoe manufacturers. Special agents and examiners of the Commission called upon hide dealers and shoe merchants and obtained facts relating to these businesses. There were also obtained from scores of individuals engaged in these branches of business expressions of opinions as to the causes of any unsatisfactory conditions that existed. The accountants of the Commission secured from the books of many shoe manufacturers the cost of producing various styles and grades of staple shoes, the prices at which they had been sold, and the margin of profit realized. No effort was made to secure the cost of fancy or novelty products.

Section 4. Names of companies not shown in connection with statistical tables.

In order not to disclose the operations of any individual business, no names appear in any of the tables. Each corporation, copartnership, or person has been given a number, and the number so given is applied to each concern wherever it appears in a table. Separate series of numbers are used for hide and shoe dealers, tanners, and shoe manufacturers.

In descriptions of shoes all words have been omitted that might identify either the manufacturer making them or the merchant selling them.

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CHAPTER II.

THE HIDE MARKET.

Section 1. Distinction between country hides and packer hides.

There are two general classes of domestic hides, viz, packer hides and country hides. The former class includes those taken from cattle in the regular slaughtering establishments, while the latter class includes all other hides such as are taken off in small butchering establishments and by farmers. The distinction between the two classes is well understood among dealers and tanners. It is universally recognized that as a class country hides are less valuable than packer hides. In accord with this accepted fact the former always sell for less than the latter.

The reasons for this difference are, first, and perhaps mainly, that in the larger and better organized slaughtering establishments men are more skilled in taking off hides without scarring or cutting, and, second, such establishments are better equipped for curing them. This does not mean that all country hides are defective on account of being poorly taken off or on account of being badly cured. Some country hides are just as good in every respect as the best packer hides, but this is not generally true and, as will appear later, as the trade is now conducted, it is not always practicable for buyers to grade hides at the time of buying them.

During the last two or three years the difference in price between packer and country hides widened until there was widespread complaint to the effect that this difference had reached a point that could not be justified by the difference in quality. In other words, the discrimination against country hides was alleged to be due to artificial causes. An extensive investigation of conditions in the country hide trade was made and the facts thus obtained are shown and discussed in this chapter.

Section 2. Method of marketing country hides.

As already stated, country hides include those taken off by farmers and small butchers. In some sections of the country large numbers of cattle in the aggregate are slaughtered for home or neighborhood consumption. In addition to this a considerable number of cattle die of disease and their hides are removed and sold. Hundreds, if not thousands, of small towns are at least partly supplied with fresh beef and mutton by local butchers and the hides taken from cattle so slaughtered are classed as country hides.

The farmer sells to a near-by merchant or to representatives of hide dealers who travel through the country and collect them. The local butchers sometimes sell to hide dealers, who are in business on their own account or who buy for others. In certain centers are found large dealers who purchase from these local collectors. Sometimes the farmer or local butcher markets his hides immediately after taking them off and the purchaser salts and cures them. In other cases the farmer or small butcher salts and cures his hides before selling them.

It is customary for the large dealer to pay a flat price rather than to grade them and pay a different price for different grades. When thus accumulated, the hides are graded according to quality and weight. It is apparent that the prices the dealer is willing to pay when buying in round ungraded lots depend upon his judgment as to quality. The representative of the large dealer is likely to be more expert than the farmer or small butcher or small dealer, and if so, he naturally takes advantage of his expert knowledge. The result may be, and sometimes is, that the price paid is too low, but an examination of the records of a large number of dealers does not indicate that, as a class, they have taken undue advantage of those less skilled in judgment.

It is thus seen that before a country hide reaches the tanner it may pass through three or four hands. The original owner of the hide may sell to a local merchant, the local merchant sells to a small dealer, the small dealer sells to a larger dealer, who in turn sells to the tanner. If, under the circumstances, this were as economical a system of marketing as could be devised it necessarily follows that if each purchaser realizes even a small margin of profit, there must be quite a wide difference between the price paid to the farmer or small butcher and the price paid by the tanner.

Section 3. Prices of hides.

The prices of hides advanced greatly during the last five years. This has been particularly true of those classes of hides used in the production of the heavier kinds of leather. Since 1914 these increases in the prices of important classes have amounted to more than 50 per cent. Hide and Leather, a publication devoted to the interest of the hide trade and the tanning industry, publishes weekly comparative prices of the principal grades of hides at Chicago. While these figures may not always exactly represent the entire market, they indicate the trend and for comparative purposes they are regarded as reliable. Tables 1 and 2, compiled from Hide and Leather, are shown below. These tables show comparisons for two periods in the year, viz, February and August, and they also show comparisons of prices for packer hides and country hides, respectively. Table 1 shows the prices of packer hides and Table 2 the prices of country hides for the years 1909 to 1918, inclusive.

Table 1.—Comparative prices of packer hides at Chicago for 10 years, weeks ending Feb. 2 and Aug. 3.

[Compiled from Hide and Leather, Chicago.]

Year.	Spready steers.		Heavy na- tive steers.		Heavy Tex- as steers.		Light Tex- as steers.		Heavy na- tive cows.		Light na- tive cows.		Native bulls.	
	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.
1909	Cts. 153	Cts. 19½	Cts. 15§	Cts.	Cts. 15§	Cts. 17	Cts.	Cts.	Cts. 14	Cts.	Cts. 13§	Cts. 15½	Cts. 111	Cts. 14
1910 1911 1912	20 16 17½	$16\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $22\frac{1}{2}$	15½ 13 15½	15½ 15% 18¾	16½ 13 14¾	14 15 17‡	14½ 11 13%	13½ 14½ 16½	143 121 148	141 151 171	14 115 145	13 143 174	13½ 11 13	11 13 14
1913 1914 1915	19§ 18 23‡	20½ 21 28½	181 181 231	183 201 273	17 181 201	183 191 233	16½ 18 20	18½ 19 23½	16% 17% 23%	178 19 263	165 175 238	17k 19k 26k	14½ 15 17½	15 16 21
1916 1917 1918	254 33 314	27½ 34 31	238 31½ 30½	$ \begin{array}{r} 26\frac{1}{2} \\ 32 \\ 30 \end{array} $	20½ 31 26½	24½ 32½ 28	211 31 18	24 31 27	31 30	25 33½ 28	22 30½ 21¾	25½ 31 24	19 25 19½	21 27 21

Table 2.—Comparative prices of country hides at Chicago for 10 years, weeks ending Feb. 2 and Aug. 3.

[Compiled from Hide and Leather, Chicago.]

	Heavy steers.		Heavy cows.		Buffs.		Extremes.		Bulls,		Calfskins.	
Year.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.
1909	Cts. 131 13 111 138 151 158 20 19 238 221	Cts. 147 118 124 118 124 15 164 21 201 264 28	Cts. 12½ 12 10¼ 13½ 14½ 20 17¾ 22 17½	Cts. 141 124 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 154 15	Cts. 121 12 101 131 144 154 176 201 176	Cts. 14 117 124 154 154 154 20 254 21	Cts. 128 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112	Cts. 141 91 135 151 151 175 211 211 2262 22	Cts. 10½ 11¼ 9¼ 10½ 12¾ 13½ 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ 15¾	Cts. 12½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 13½ 13½ 17 17½ 22½ 17	Cts. 163 164 174 174 184 204 224 251 34 33	Cts. 181 16 17 19 20 22 32 41 39

Parity of prices of packer and country hides.—As heretofore indicated, the quality of country hides as a class is below that of packer hides and therefore a differential of price in favor of the latter obtains. There was apparently no complaint in regard to this difference in prices until the margin between the two classes of hides during the last two or three years widened until the actual difference in price was more than twice as great as that which had ordinarily prevailed.

From the foregoing tables it can be seen that the prices of heavy native packer steer hides in Chicago in February and August, 1909, were 15\{\frac{1}{2}\} cents and 17 cents, respectively, and the prices of the same class of country hides on the same dates were 13\{\frac{1}{2}\} cents and 14\{\frac{1}{2}\} cents, a difference of 2\{\frac{1}{2}\} cents per pound in February and of 2\{\frac{1}{2}\} cents per pound in August. On corresponding days in 1917 the respective prices of these hides were 31\{\frac{1}{2}\} cents and 32 cents for packer and 23\{\frac{1}{2}\} cents and 26\{\frac{1}{2}\} cents for country hides, a difference of 7\{\frac{1}{2}\} cents and 5\{\frac{1}{2}\}.

cents in February and August, respectively. The reasonableness of this widening of the margin should not be determined by these absolute figures. The fairest available basis is the percentage that the price of country hides is of the price of packer hides. In 1909 country hides sold for 15 and 13 per cent below packer hides in February and August, respectively, and in 1917 they sold for 25 and 18 per cent in February and August, respectively, below the price of packer hides, thus indicating that the actual margin was about three times as great in the latter period as in the former, while the percentage of difference was about twice as great in the latter period.

To illustrate this point of difference exactly, an instance may be taken where packer hides sell for 20 cents and country hides for 17½ cents and in which packer hides sell for 30 cents and country hides for 26½ cents. The absolute difference in one case is 2½ cents and in the other 3½ cents, but the percentage of difference is the same in both instances, viz, 12 per cent. If the parity was right when the hides sold at 20 and 17½ cents, it was probably about right when they sold at 30 and 26½ cents. As a matter of fact, no such identical parity has ever been maintained, but for many years prior to the war it was approximately so.

As already stated, the departure from this ordinary parity was the occasion of great complaint. The difference came about by the price of packer hides advancing much more rapidly than the price of country hides. The widening of the difference between the two classes is clearly brought about by comparing the prices at Chicago of heavy cowhides (packer) and No. 1 country heavy cowhides in a particular week in each year from 1913 to 1917, inclusive. Such a comparison is shown in the following statement from Hide and Leather:

Prices of hides at Chicago for five years.

Chicago packer and country hides.	Heavy native cows.	No. 1 country heavy cows.
Week ending Oct. 8, 1917 cents. same week, 1916 do. Per cent increase, 1917 over 1916	32 26	21 21
er cent increase, 1917 over 1916	23.08 24 33.33	9. 52 20 15. 00
ame week, 1915. cents.	19 68. 42	16. 00 16. 41. 5
ame week, 1913	181 72. 97	43.74

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that from October, 1913, to October, 1917, heavy native packer cowhides increased in price from 18½ cents per pound to 32 cents per pound, or nearly 73 per cent, while No. 1 heavy country cowhides increased from 16 cents to 23 cents, or not quite 44 per cent. The margin of packer

above country hides was 2½ cents per pound in 1913, or 13½ per cent, while in 1917 the margin was 9 cents per pound, or 28 per cent. Thus the margin based on the percentage of value more than doubled. If the margin in 1913 was a fair one (and there is no reason to believe it was not), then the price of country hides in 1917 should have been approximately 27½ cents instead of 23 cents, unless there was some change in the relation of supply and demand for these classes of hides.

Section 4. Gross profits of dealers in country hides.

Representatives of the Commission examined the records of a large number of country hide dealers, and from these records were taken the prices these dealers paid for hides and the price at which they sold them. These were all of the larger dealers, mainly those who dispose of their hides direct to tanners. It was not possible to secure data from the smaller dealers—that is, those who purchase from the country merchant and farmer and who sell to larger dealers—for the reason that their records were not in such form as to permit the compilation of reliable statistics. The prices shown and discussed here are, therefore, the final prices and not the prices paid to the primary or first owner of the hides nor the prices that the small hide collector received for his product.

In most instances it was not possible to obtain prices by grades. The selling price was frequently shown for different grades, but, as already stated, these dealers usually bought their hides at average prices for lots, and it was not possible to show the buying price for specified grades. To compare buying and selling prices grades had to be ignored, and the average price received for all hides have been compared with average price paid for all hides except in a very few instances where specific grades are indicated.

The prices thus obtained have been tabulated and results are shown in Table 3 below. The best description possible is indicated, but it is usually not definite. Cowhides are distinguished from calf and kid as a class, but whether the hides in any class or group are No. 1 or lower grade is not shown. For the purpose of showing the margins of profit realized by dealers, the comparison of such figures are useful, but they do not indicate the actual price paid and received for specific grades of hides.

TABLE 3.—Cost and selling prices of country hides and margins of gross profit of hide dealers, 1914-1918.

[Prices per pound.]

	Margin.	Per cent of cost.	86 - 146.448 8 85.046.464.646.11 - 0.000.46 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
20	Ma	Cents,	4
1918		Sold for.	74 :888822 : 2148288242242 44 :888822 : 288888828288888888888888888
	00 st.		78:282888: 8218282282283283 38:282888: 82828882888888888888888888888
	نے	Per cent cost.	44.00.004.754 4.91.004.25.1.04.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.
	Margin.	Cents.	4444441564 .444441564 .44 8888888 88888888888888888888888888
1917		Sold Correction	######################################
		୍ଥିୟ 	<u> </u>
		Coet.	######################################
	złn.	Per cent of cost.	94. 444088840-0088088044-118941-1
8	Margin.	Cents.	88 : 888222223348824844 : 14 4
1916		Sold for.	222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 22
		Ç ş	64595444547444748884884454 4585548728888886588888888888888888888888888888
	į	Per cent of cost.	4.2.8.2.5.5.4.8.8.4.3.7.7.5.5.4.4.6. 96-17440887-18-18-18-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-
	Margin.	Cents	1111114 . 1 . 2111111 . 22 . 22 . 22 . 2
1915		Fold for.	282882282883342828888888888888888888888
		Cost.	78888888888888888888888888888888888888
	Ė	Per cent of of cost.	7.0.4.0.4.0.4.0.4.0.4.0.4.0.4.0.4.0.4.0.
	Margin	Cents.	71111121
1914	Cost. Sold		22222222222222222222222222222222222222
			\$28588888888888888888888888888888888888
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LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRIBE

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Cost.	2
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	Cents. 6 1.1.38 4.4.59 1.1.38 4.4.59 1.1.38 4.4.59 1.1.38 4.4.59 1.1.38 4.4.59 1.1.38 4.4.59 1.1.38
and selling prices of country hides and margins of gross profit of hide dealers, 1914–1918 Continued. 1914 1914 Margin. Cost. Sold Lor. Lor. Lor. Lor. Sold Per Cost. Sold Per Cost.	28.28.28.28.28.28.28.28.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.29.
Cont.	25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.
1918-	9000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
rs, 1914	Cents. 11.28
be deale	
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nd selling	Cont. 117.73 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.1
TABLE 3.—Cost and sel	All grades No. 10 No. 10 No. 10 No. 12 No. 25 No. 25 No. 10 No. 1
Com- pany Na.	23.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.33.3

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		Cents.		3.25	1		
		Sold for.	Cents.	12.75 11.75 15.00			
		Cost.	Cents.	12.12.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.13.			
	1	Margin. Per cent of	30sft.	21.8 21.8 21.8			
		Cents.	13.8	8882 8882			
Astling prices of country hides and margins of gross profit of hide dealers, 1914–1918		Sold for,	Cents.	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8			
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81617		Per cent	11.1 3.6	11.2			
13, 1914		Cents.	88.	888 888			
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in of the		Cost.	18.80 16.80 16.80	14.45 888 888			
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paices o	\$161 \$M	Sold for.	Cents.	1447 8888			
selling		Cost	Cents. 13.45	127: 8888			
Table 3.—Cost and selling	Decretives	of hides.	1 ::	No. 1			
	Com.	No.	,	:88%			

Perhaps the most noticeable fact disclosed by the foregoing table is the wide range of prices paid and received by dealers. This is no doubt partly due to the wide difference in the quality of hides handled by various dealers, for it must be kept in mind that the prices are averages for all grades. That this disparity of price is not due chiefly to variations in the average quality, however, is evidenced by the fact that pronounced differences in price are shown in the few instances where specific grades are indicated. Upon the whole, the figures suggest that competition and supply and demand must have worked imperfectly in determining relative prices.

There was a constant increase in price from 1914 to 1917 and a marked decline in 1918. Hides classified as "extremes," which classification is perhaps the most definite shown in the table, probably best illustrates the fluctuations in prices. The prices paid for this class of hides ranged in 1914 from 12½ cents to 17½ cents; in 1915 the prices increased and the range was from 15½ cents to 20 cents; by 1917 the prices had increased to a range from 20 cents to 27 cents; while in 1918, it dropped to a range of from 14½ cents to less than 20 cents. Selling prices to tanners fluctuated in much the same manner.

The margin of profit realized by dealers in country hides has on some classes been very liberal while on others it has been narrow. On calf and kip skins the margin has been wider generally than on other classes. During the last two years a number of dealers realized from 15 to as high as 40 per cent above the cost on calfskins and about as good margins on kip. These margins are gross and all the expenses of conducting business must be deducted before a net margin is shown. These expenses could not be obtained in a satisfactory manner. This was due in most cases to the fact that these dealers handled other skins, such as sheepskins, and some of them other commodities, which could not be separated from the class shown in the table.

¹ Extremes are hides ranging in weight from 25 to 45 pounds.

CHAPTER III.

COSTS AND PROFITS OF TANNERS.

Section 1. Introduction.

As already noted (see p. 8), the cost-accounting work which the Commission was called upon to do in connection with the conduct of the war delayed the execution of the plan outlined for this investigation. The information in hand at the time of the signing of the armistice was sufficient to enable a conclusion to be reached as to the relative cost of producing leather in 1914, 1916, and 1917. There did not, therefore, seem to be any justification for further expenditure of money and further delay in completing the inquiry.

The usual methods of the Commission were adhered to in computing costs. All expenses incurred in connection with hides, such as freights and handling, and all expenditures made for converting them into leather were allowed in arriving at costs. Depreciation of equipment was usually allowed as charged by the tanneries. An important item of depreciation occurs in connection with vats, and since these vats are so frequently renewed this is considered by the tanners an operating expense. Under the circumstances this seemed reasonable, and it was so allowed. Interest and Federal taxes have not been allowed as elements of cost, but State and local taxes have been allowed. Selling expenses are not included in cost.

Investment and earnings are shown for 53 companies. The net investment was used and arrived at by deducting current liabilities and reserves set up for depreciation from the total assets shown in the balance sheets. Investments in stocks and bonds and other outside investments were deducted. Bills payable are considered as current liabilities. This computation was made from the balance sheets at the beginning and the end of each year, and the average of these results was taken as the net investment for the year.

The earnings were ascertained by deducting from the total sales the cost and selling expenses. Wherever it was possible interest and Federal taxes were added to earnings, and all income from outside investments were deducted.

The net investment of the tanning business as here described is compared with the net earnings from that business.

Section 2. Cost of producing sole leather.

The cost of producing sole leather is shown for five tanneries. The figures cover the three years 1914, 1916, and 1917. The five establishments had an average annual production of about 184,000,000 pounds. The largest production of any one was, in round figures, 124,300,000 pounds, in 1916, and the smallest was slightly below 6,000,000 pounds, in 1914. The production in the various tanneries ranged in the year of largest output (1916) from less than 6,500,000 to more than 124,000,000 pounds. The quantity produced by each tannery for each of the three years is shown in the following statement:

Sole-leather production in pounds.

	1914	1916	1917
Company No. 3 Company No. 4 Company No. 5-2 Company No. 6 Company No. 7	108, 496, 028 5, 549, 354 43, 055, 537	11, 724, 780 124, 345, 498 6, 454, 754 60, 673, 945 8, 139, 390	9, 459, 343 90, 790, 645 6, 709, 265 50, 930, 391 8, 011, 224

There is thus shown cost for a group of establishments having a wide range of capacity. While these five tanneries may not fairly represent costs for the industry as a whole, they show costs in efficient tanneries and they show the extent of the increase in costs and where the increases occur. It is fair to assume that the increases shown for these tanneries fairly represent the increases in the industry. The costs in these five tanneries are shown in Table 4 below:

TABLE 4.—Comparative cost of producing sole leather, years 1914, 1916, 1917.

[Average cost per pound.]

	Сош	Company No. 3.	. 3.	Сош	Company No. 4.	9. 4.	Comp	Company No. 5-2.	5-2.	Сош	Company No. 6.	. G.	Сош	Company No. 7.	. 7.
	1914	1916	1917	1914	1916	1917	1914	1916	1917	1614	9161	1917	1914	9161	1917
Hide cost per pound of loather.	33	£	££	\$0.180 .003	\$0.186 .004	\$0.244 .007	\$0.241 .002	\$0.300 .002	\$0.329 .001	22. 200.	\$0.268 .006	\$0.342 .011	\$0. 160 . 003	\$0.206	\$0.346 .008
Net hide cost	(1)	(c)	(1)	.177	. 182	782.	. 239	.307	. 328	23.	292	.331	. 157	. 202	338
Tanning costs: Materials Labor and factory expense. Administration expense.	1.050	3.060	1.069	<u> </u>	822.93		999	€€€	555	888	388	28.8	888	8.5.9. 28.5.9.	3.3.8
Total tanning cost	. 062	.069	180 .	.059	.065	880	88	98 0.	660	990	.071	98	990.	.065	88
Total hide and tanning cost	(1)	(1)	(1)	. 236	.247	. 325	.322	. 396	. 427	. 289	. 333	. 417	. 213	. 267	. 428

¹ Figures not available.

s Includes labor and factory expense.

Details not available.

During the four years 1914-1917 the total cost of producing sole leather in the four tanneries for which the cost of hides are shown increased per pound of leather produced 8.9 cents, 10.5 cents, 12.8 cents and 21.3 cents, respectively. In three of the four tanneries about 85 per cent of the increase was due to increased cost of hides. Material and labor and factory expense increased at a greater rate than the cost of hides, but altogether the tanning costs did not greatly affect the total cost of leather. In 1914 the cost represented by hides ranged from around 75 per cent of the total cost to as low as 60 per cent. By 1917 the percentage of the total represented by the cost of hides was slightly higher. The increase in tanning costs during the four years ranged from 1.6 cents per pound in Company No. 5-2 to 3.2 cents in Company No. 7. This emphasizes the importance of hides as a factor in the final cost of leather. In arriving at the cost of hides credit was given for offal sales. The value of offal in sole leather is very small.

It is interesting to compare the increase in costs with the increase of prices received for leather. In Company No. 4 the cost in 1917 was 37.7 per cent above the cost in 1914, and the prices received for leather were 60.3 per cent greater in 1917 than in 1914. In Company No. 6 the increase in cost of production was 44.3 per cent, while the increase in the price received was 65.9 per cent. In Company No. 7, which had an extremely low cost in 1914, increase in cost was exactly 100 per cent, while the increase in the price received was 76.2 per cent. It will be noted from the table that the great increase of cost for Company No. 7 was due very largely to the extremely low cost of the hides it used in 1914.

Section 3. Cost of producing upper leather.

The cost of producing upper leather is shown for only two companies, and it was possible to show in detail all the separate elements of cost for but one of them. They are both large and efficient companies, and probably represent a cost for operating expenses below the average. The figures therefore can not be considered as representative of cost in the industry. One company produced mainly calf upper only, while the other produced side, kip, and calf. Company No. 1 had excellent records and the details of its operations are shown in Table 5 below.

${\bf TABLE}~5. {\bfComparative~cost~of~producing~upper~leather,~years~1914,~1916,~1917.}$
(Company No. 1. Average cost pay square foot.)

entonio e a XIII de Tra pera militar de	1914	1916	1917
Hide costLess of al	\$0.187 .005	\$0.236 .007	\$0.328 .019
Net hide cost	.182	. 229	. 309
Tanning costs: Materials. Labor Factory expense. General and administrative expense.	.015 .018 .017 .002	. 032 . 022 . 018 . 002	. 040 , 030 . 028 . 006
Total	. 052	.074	.104
Total hide and tanning cost	. 234	. 303	. 413 . 005
Total net cost	. 233	. 300	. 408
Productionfeet.	12, 371, 938	10, 439, 755	9, 547, 350

From this table it is seen that the total cost of producing finished upper leather increased from 23.3 cents in 1914 to 40.8 cents in 1917, or an increase of 75 per cent. The net cost of hides, that is the cost after deducting the value of offal, increased from 18.2 cents per square foot of leather produced to 30.9 cents, or an increase of 70 per cent. The tanning cost increased from 5.2 cents in 1914 to 10.4 cents in 1917, or exactly 100 per cent. Of the factors constituting tanning costs, tanning materials increased 167 per cent, while labor increased 67 per cent; factory expenses—that is general supplies and repairs, depreciation, etc.—increased 65 per cent; and administration expenses, which is a very small item per square foot of leather produced, increased 200 per cent.

The value of offal, such as glue trimmings and hair, has been deducted from the total cost of hides. The values allowed for splits are the credits shown on the books of the company. Labor and other expenses incidental to the production of splits is all charged to the finished leather. The credit for splits is very small per foot of leather produced, for the reason that practically all of this leather was made from calfskins and very few splits are produced in tanning this class of leather.

Company No. 2 produced side, kip, and calf upper, but because of the manner of the accounts no details could be shown without an inordinate expenditure of time. There is shown here therefore only the total cost of finished leather. The costs are shown in Table 6, below.

TABLE 6.—Comparative cost of producing upper leather, years 1914, 1916, 1917.

(Company No. 3—Average cost per square foot.)

		1914	1916	1917
Side upper. Kip upper. Calf upper.		\$0. 234 . 201 . 216	\$0. 280 . 246 . 285	\$0.325 .353 .387
Production: Side upper	et. 1:	2, 173, 151 1, 348, 488 6, 302, 135	24,853,471 12,482,443 11,483,225	21,941,887 9,433,749 6,503,382
Total upper-leather productiondo	<u> </u>	9,823,774	48,819,139	37,879,018

This company had a comparatively low cost due in a very large degree to the fact that it has ample capital to take every advantage of the hide market, and it often secures hides at a comparatively low price. Its cost of producing side upper leather increased 40 per cent between 1914 and 1917. The cost of producing kip upper during the same period increased about 75 per cent, while the cost of producing calf increased nearly 80 per cent.

Company No. 2, which produced a large quantity of side upper, greatly increased its output of that class of leather in 1916, and the increase was fairly maintained in 1917. The falling off in the production of calf was due to a change in demand. On account of war conditions there was an extra demand for side upper leather and a corresponding falling off in the demand for the lighter leathers, such as calf and kip. The decreased production may account for the fact that in company No. 2 the increase in the cost of side upper leather was far below the increase in the cost of producing the lighter leathers.

Section 4. Increased costs in 1918.

Tanning costs for 1917 were appreciably higher in the latter part of the year than in the earlier months. This increase continued into the early part of 1918, as is shown by the costs found for the War Industries Board, when they were invariably higher and in some instances much higher than the average for the year 1917. Thus, while the cost for company No. 3 was 8.4 cents per pound for producing sole leather in the year 1917, in the first four months of 1918 it increased to 11.6 cents, or 3.2 cents per pound. The costs of company No. 4 increased from 8.8 cents in 1917 to 9.1 cents for the first four months in 1918, or less than one-third of a cent a pound: the cost of company No. 5-2 increased from 9.9 cents in 1917 to 13.2 cents for the month of April, 1918, or 3.3 cents; for company No. 6 the cost increased from 8.6 cents in 1917 to 10.4 cents for the first four months of 1918, or 1.8 cents increase; and for company No. 7 the increase was from 8.8 cents in 1917 to 9.7 cents for the first four months of 1918, or an increase of 0.9 cent per pound.

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Hides were higher in their cost, and consequently the total cost of producing sole leather was considerably higher in 1918 than it had ever been before.

The tanning cost of producing calf upper leather in tannery No. 1 by April, 1918, had increased over the cost for the year 1917 by approximately 3.5 cents per square foot, but the cost of hides had decreased somewhat and the increase in the total cost of leather was very slight. In the case of company No. 2, in which no separate cost is shown for hides in 1917, the total cost of producing leather had increased 3.2 cents per foot in April and May, 1918, above the average cost for the year 1917.

The figures obtained for three companies that produced calf upper leather in 1918 indicate that the maximum cost was reached in the first two or three months of the year. In April and May the costs for two companies were lower than in January, February, and March, and in another company the increase was slight, and in another company the tanning costs were less in May than in April. The increase in the costs in the early months of 1918 were found in practically every item, including hides, labor, and tanning materials. The general administrative and miscellaneous expenses constituted a comparatively small item and in some cases there was a slight increase, but it did not materially affect the total cost.

Section 5. Investment and earnings in the tanning business.

All of the tanners of the United States were requested to furnish balance sheets for the years 1914, 1915, and 1916. In connection with the work for the War Industries Board, balance sheets for 1917 were secured from a large number of concerns whose costs were ascertained. Altogether there were found to be 53 companies whose balance sheets and profit and loss statements were in such form as to enable a tabulation to be made showing the net investment and the net earnings from operations.

The statements submitted by the companies for the years 1914, 1915, and 1916 were sometimes not in such detail as were those which were secured by the accountants of the Commission covering the year 1917. In connection with profit and loss it was not possible to determine in many cases from the statements supplied by the companies whether the net earnings was a figure representing the earnings of the business before or after the payment of interest and Federal taxes. In most cases it would seem that Federal taxes and interest had been deducted in the income statements. For the year 1917 these items were usually shown separately, and where they had been deducted they were put back into earnings. The item of Federal taxes was much smaller in the years prior to 1917 than in 1917, and the exclusion of that item from net income does not so seriously affect the results

of their statements as it would have done to have excluded them from 1917. The results of these 53 companies are shown in Table 7 below:

TABLE 7.—Rates	of earnings of	n investment	in the tanning	industry.	1914-1917.

	1914	1915	1916	1917		1914	1915	1916	1917
Company number.	Rate of return on in- vest- ment.	Rate of return on in- vest- ment.	Rate of return on in- vest- ment.	Rate of return on investment.	Company number.	Rate of return on investment.	Rate of return on in- vest- ment.	Rate of return on in- vest- ment.	Rate of return on in- vest- ment.
1	Per ct. 7.64 2.79	Per ct. 12.15 6.76	Per ct. 35. 22 32. 13	Per ct. 12.98 29.73	2829	Per ct. 24. 28 9. 09	Per ct. 18.37 3.27	Per ct. 19.81 8.82	Per ct. 26. 57
3 4 5	23.44 11.25 7.31	32.18 45.76 11.73	48. 57 59. 95 19. 82	32.15 46.77 17.10	30	7. 05 14. 94 26. 46	6. 31 17. 70 21. 00	1. 24 26. 31 23. 38	36. 32 36. 13 24. 35
6 7 8 9	8. 67 1. 33 33. 69 16. 85	4. 54 . 23 46. 64 18. 29	10. 41 32. 53 27. 32 44. 23	14. 65 28. 25 18. 81 14. 57	33	9. 97 24. 22 9. 58 4. 58	8. 92 22. 83 11. 37 3. 16	23. 52 23. 93 22. 03 12. 69	32. 88 42. 11 21. 70 18. 07
10 11 12 13	9. 55 11. 06 10. 57 13. 07	. 07 8. 03 17. 96 20. 49	27. 72 29. 03 26. 73 67. 89	42.30 20.72 68.85 32.69	37 38 39 40	10.15 34.47 11.92 11.15	9.37 27.68 18.21 17.28	10.09 29.98 21.22 24.70	21. 20 21. 51 28. 82 17. 43
14 15	5. 24 10. 24 10. 94	20. 46 6. 76 14. 79	72.46 32.60 20.07	34. 36 23. 60 58. 93	41	16. 57 9. 77 19. 52	33. 99 11. 05 17. 39	69. 97 20. 33 31. 28	42. 41 19. 93 19. 91
17 18 19	4. 94 16. 24 1 21. 95 26. 03	8.38 17.33 21.86 22.91	19.47 30.18 51.73 59.01	16. 67 30. 28 16. 52 85. 09	44	2. 25 26. 00 6. 28 6. 25	4. 60 74. 82 2. 02 2. 67	6. 70 150. 16 5. 24 6. 88	7. 84 40. 82 28. 73 18. 79
20 21 22 23	4. 87 10. 37 23. 12	14. 10 13. 49 3. 50	77. 80 7. 66	20. 81 13. 94 22. 28	48 49 50	22. 91 12. 48 4. 69	30. 22 3. 71 3. 87	9. 30 7. 94	37. 50 14. 05 16. 96
24 25 26 27	2. 41 12. 66 16. 16	13. 84 14. 15 14. 25 11. 90	42.02 39.44 44.85 13.10	15. 51 11. 22 27. 64 13. 84	51 52 53	4.16 21.04 5.82	14. 28 44. 02 15. 38	26. 97 63. 91 18. 99	15. 13 43. 91 18. 87

1 Loss.

It is a safe assumption that the 53 companies represented in the foregoing table are a fair index to the general conditions in the tanning business. The table includes a number of very small companies, a number of large ones, and a considerable number of what may be considered average concerns.

The table shows a remarkable increase in the earnings in the tanning business since 1914. In 1914, the year of poorest results shown in the table, the industry as a whole was prosperous. Only 2 companies of the 53 represented in the table incurred a loss from operations, and only 11 of the 53 showed earnings of less than 6 per cent, while a number showed earnings above 10 per cent, and several 20 per cent and more. These rates of earnings were generally increased in 1915 and by 1916 they had reached large proportions, and these high rates of earnings were well maintained in 1917. In 1916 and 1917 it was rather unusual for a company to make less than 20 per cent on its investment and in 1916, particularly, many of them made 40 per cent and more.

The figures for earnings are in harmony with the comparisons already made between the cost of producing sole leather and the prices at which it was sold. It will be recalled that the increase in price was considerably more than the increase in cost. The increases in this table point conclusively to the fact that these conditions existed in respect to most, if not all, kinds of leather. In 1916, there were only 8 companies out of 53 that had a net return on investment of less than 10 per cent, and in 1917 there was only 1 company that had a net return of less than 11 per cent, and this one earned over 7 per cent. As already stated, most of them in both of these years earned from more than 20 to as high as 40 and 50 and 60 per cent, and some even higher. As will appear later (see Table 39, p. 100), the profits realized by tanners were generally somewhat higher than the profits realized by shoe manufacturers.

The data on which Table 7 is based have been summarized and the results are shown in the statement below. The companies were divided into four groups. Group I includes companies having an investment of less than \$100,000; Group II includes those having an investment of \$100,000, but less than \$250,000; Group III contains those having an investment of \$250,000 and under \$1,000,000; and Group IV contains those having an investment of \$1,000,000, and over.

Two of the companies in Table 7 are omitted from the summary, because they did not have figures for each of the years from 1914 to 1917, and one company is omitted because its investment was very large and because its profits were abnormally low. The investment of this large company is so great that it dominates Group IV, and, in fact, its investment and its low rate of earnings so greatly affect the results of the total number of companies that its inclusion would show an average that does not represent the industry in general.

Rates of earnings on investments of 50 tanning companies grouped according to amount of investments, 1914-1917.

Groups.	1914	1915	1916	1917
I. Under \$100,000. II. \$100,000 to \$250,000. III. \$250,000 to \$1,000,000. IV. Over \$1,000,000. Total	9. 7 13. 6	Per cent. 15.7 23.5 16.0 16.4	Per cent. 24. 0 26. 6 30. 4 34. 6	Per cent. \$2.6 \$4.4 29.3 25.4

The foregoing statement shows that the group of companies having the lowest investments also had the lowest rate of earnings for each year except 1917. In that year the group of small companies had a higher rate of earnings than the two groups containing the companies of largest investments. It will be noted from the statement that the earnings of each group were very much greater in 1916 and 1917 than they were in the two preceding years except in Group II where the earnings in 1916 were only about 3 per cent more than they were in 1915.

The average rate of earnings for the 50 companies were practically twice as great in 1916 and 1917 as they were in 1914 and 1915. The year of highest earnings was 1916. It should be noted in this connection that the inclusion of the one very large company mentioned above would reduce the rate of earnings in Group IV from 5 to more than 10 per cent; in 1914 it would reduce it 5 per cent; in 1915, 5½ per cent; in 1916, 11½ per cent; and in 1917, 6 per cent. With the inclusion of the large company in the total the average rate of earnings are similarly reduced though not quite to the same degree.

CHAPTER IV.

COSTS AND PROFITS OF SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Section 1. Introduction.

The inquiry as to cost of production covered 34 companies. These companies operate factories from New England to as far west as St. Louis, Mo., and as far south as Atlanta, Ga. Of these companies 12 made men's shoes only, 6 made women's shoes only, 3 made misses' shoes only, and 1 made children's shoes only. There were 2 of these companies that made men's, women's, misses', and children's shoes, and 1 made men's and women's only. All the factories making infants' shoes made other shoes with one exception.

Costs were secured for standard staple shoes only, as comparative figures for novelties and fancy shoes were not available for the reason that there are such frequent changes in styles in these classes of shoes. In order to make comparisons, it was necessary to take only those shoes in which the grade and style did not change during the period covered. Only a small percentage of the various grades and styles made were covered by the inquiry. To have secured data even for all the standard grades and styles made in some factories would have involved a great length of time without adding value to the results. The shoes taken were representative of the various grades and styles of staple shoes from the very cheap to the best class of dress shoes.

The accounts of the shoe manufacturers were generally in excellent form so far as individual companies were concerned. There was, however, a lack of uniformity in accounting that made necessary considerable adjustment in order to put the results on a strictly comparable basis. The cost data were secured in great detail, and these data were classified into groups and results are shown separately for each general class of shoes. These classes are men's, women's, misses', children's, and infants' shoes.

Schedules were sent to shoe manufacturers requiring balance sheets and profit and loss statements. More than 1,000 of these schedules were returned, but owing to defects only 237 were sufficiently complete and definite as to permit their use in the computation of rates of earnings. These 237 companies are from all sections of the United States, and their results are no doubt fairly representative of the industry as a whole. Some of the data for investment and earnings were secured from books of the companies by the accountants of the Commission.

The period covered for cost of production was the five years ending with 1918, though data were not always obtained for each style of shoe for each year in the period. In tabulating the results the plan

adopted was to show data for each shoe that was produced in three years of the period covered. In some years a style was not made, but was again taken up in the following year. All the cost data were secured during the year 1918, and the accounts of some factories visited in the early part of the year were not sufficiently complete to enable costs to be computed for that year.

The table showing investment and earnings covers the four-year period ending with 1917. The field work on the investigation having been completed before the end of the year 1918, no balance sheets were secured for that year.

Section 2. Cost of producing shoes.

The cost of production is shown for 33 of the 34 companies covered by the investigation. Data are shown for 12 companies manufacturing men's shoes exclusively, for 6 companies producing women's shoes exclusively, 3 companies producing only misses shoes, and 2 companies producing children's shoes exclusively. All of the shoes for infants were made by companies manufacturing other classes, except in one case. There were 10 companies that made 2 or more classes of shoes and 2 of these companies made all classes except infants. These 33 companies are operating in all the principal shoe manufacturing centers from New England to St. Louis, Mo., and from Milwaukee, Wis., to Atlanta, Ga. They include factories ranging from moderately small to very large production.

The cost of production is shown in a group of four tables, each table showing a separate subdivision of cost. The headings under which these tables are shown are: "Leather," "Materials other than leather," "Labor," and "Overhead expense."

Leather includes all leather of every character used in the production of the shoe. The principal items are upper and sole leather. Materials other than leather include linings, facings and stays of cloth, fiber and leather board parts, nails, thread and screws and all other findings as well as cartons and packing cases.

Under the head of "Labor" is included the labor that was employed directly in the production of the shoe except in a few cases. In a very few instances no distinction was made by the companies as between direct and indirect labor. The inclusion of some indirect labor in a few companies does not seriously impair the usefulness of the comparisons made.

Overhead expenses include all items of factory expense other than material and direct labor. There are here included salaries of officers and office help, superintendence, indirect factory labor such as engineers, firemen and watchmen, power, light, heat, repairs, depreciation, royalties, office expense and all other general miscellaneous items. In most instances it was necessary to calculate the amount of overhead expense that was properly chargeable to each grade of

shoe. This was done in every case except for companies 115, 316, 396, 478, 541, 543 and 849. The distribution of overhead expense was based upon net sales. The total overhead for a year was divided by the total net sales for a year to arrive at a percentage of overhead expense that should be applied to each particular shoe. The net selling price of each grade of shoe was multiplied by the rate thus found in order to arrive at the overhead expense applicable to that particular shoe. This may be illustrated by the case of a factory whose total overhead expense amounted to \$29,631 and the sales to \$626,483. The overhead expense in this case was 4.7 per cent of the total sales. A shoe that sold for \$1.90 would therefore have an overhead charge against it of 8.99 cents. This method was used in all cases except in the seven companies noted above. In those companies no adjustment was made and the amount of overhead allocated to each grade or style of shoe by the company has been used in the table. There was no uniformity among the various companies as to the distribution of overhead. Some distributed it on a basis of material and labor, others used direct labor only, some distributed it on a basis of piece work labor, and others used a flat charge for all grades. Some guessed at it, while several used the method that has been adopted by the commission. Some tests were made as between the direct labor basis and the basis adopted here and the results in each case are almost exactly the same.

The cost tables are followed by a table showing a comparison of the details of cost with the total cost for a few shoes of each class selected at random. There is another group of two tables showing first, the total cost (which is made up by adding together the items in the group of four tables) and the selling price and the margin between the two, and second, the total cost and manufacturers selling price of shoes with the percentage of increase or decrease of each for 1914 and 1917. These tables are shown in the section following. These tables, however, have been grouped under four appropriate class heads as above indicated.

MEN'S SHOES.

The details of the cost of producing men's shoes and the percentage of increase each year over the preceding year and over 1914 are shown in tables 8 to 11 inclusive. Both the details and total cost and percentage of increase could not be shown conveniently in a single table. The totals are shown in both Tables 29 to 33 and 34 to 38 in section 3 following. The companies are arranged in the same order in all the tables and the comparison of the totals with details is thus made comparatively easy. Eighty different grades and styles of men's shoes are covered by these tables.

Cost of leather.—The cost of leather for men's shoes is shown in Table 8 below.

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TABLE 8.—Comparison of cost of leather in men's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

			1914	18	1915		1916			1917			1918	
Company No.	Description.		S det	tig S	Per cent increase	8	Per cent increase over—	ncrease	S	Per cent increase over—	Incresse	ti S	Per cent increase over—	norease
					1914.		1914	1916		1914	1916		1914	1917
340	Outing, bal., ooze Spilt, bu	Standard screw	90.588 .661	80.019 .6882	8.272	. 688 . 688	13. 605 3. 328	7.916	90.863 780	46.709	29. 192 15. 520	90.851	17.72 8.508	11.390
88	Waterproof or elf, blu Gun metal, cab. top, bal Black Eid wh quarter blu	Goodyear welt.	88	2188	126.00	12.55 12.55 12.55 12.55 12.55 12.55 12.55 12.55 12.55 12.55 13.55	12.780	8.020 346 346	1465	68.95 68.95 69.95 69.95	17.011 69.805 183.678	98	48.292	13.338
Š	Tan calf, blu Gun metal, blu	9 9	1.288 .980	88	1.630	88	د بود 888 888	4.1 25.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.	2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 2.3. 3.3. 3.3. 3.3. 3.3.	75.288 89.875	88			
3	Fraction of the State of the St	Goodwar walt	219	325	185	322		144 885	9.00	282	188			
8	Tan ooze, blu. Black waterproof, blu.	Nalled do	1.75	88	11.936	88	21.61 720 720	200	1.20	26 28 28 28 28	8 E			
	Split tie, wh. quarter. Tan moose, blu	ဝှင်	2.23 28.23	286	15. 25. 27. 27.	1.50	88 86	19.81	11.	프로 23년	6.8 6.5			
202	Tan moose, outing, bal Brown calf, bal Gun-metal calf, glazed kid top, bal	Goodyear welt.	1.886	1.1.1. 88.65 88.65 88.65 88.65	201. 201. 201. 201.	141. 8228 8828	##: ##:	16.387	1.70	63.163	25.928	3.366 3.220	78.568	
116	Glazed kangaroo, bal Gun-metal calf, seamless vamp, bal	op op	1.864	1.14	.751	22	\$ 113	17.28 17.48 18.28	1.966		45.461	3. 495	84.500	
	Kussia calf, seamless vamp, bal. Gun-metal calf, seamless vamp, bal. Gun-metal calf, circular vamp, blu. uxford.	888	2568	1 2.28	4.4.4. 8.4.1.	2.377	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	8.88 8.35 7.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.1	444 476 416 417	8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2.7.28 2.7.28 2.188 2.188 3.18			
	Black, circular vamp, blu Russia calf, ball, oxford	Standard screw Goodyear welt.	1.73 2.73	 888	3.550	875 875 875		88.28 154 154 154	988 888	41.638	10.456 10.133 1133			
8	Chocolarce, chemar vamp, blu: Black kid, blu: Gun-metal calf, blu:	388	2.080 2.085	163	6.143	883	16.566	111	444	126.465 106.685	2.5. 2.5. 2.5. 3.5. 3.5. 3.5. 3.5. 3.5.	3.8 8848 4848	28 28	17.612
8	Kussia calf, blu Patent, dull kid top, bal. Glazed kangaroo, bal., oxford	do Goodyear welt.	44 88 88	884	5.661	44-14 8888	14. 496	22.872 27.872 27.873	4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8	101.081	56.737 56.622 56.623 56.623	188	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	Gun metat, wn. quarter, but Tan calf, wh. quarter, § D. sole, blu. Black, § D. sole, blu. Black waterproof, D. sole, blu.	do do Standard screw		1116		44:4 24:4 25:4 25:4 25:4 25:4 25:4 25:4		444. 4588	4 % d 4		884 888	1585 1585		1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
-	4			1 Decree	5									

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Table 8.—Comparison of cost of leather in men's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918—Continued.

			1914	-	1915		1916			1917		1	1918	
Com- pany No.	Description.		Post	Cost	Percent	Cost	Per cent ir	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Percent is over	Percent increase over—	Cost	Percentincrease over-	increas
			, cost		0ver 1914.		1914	1915		1914	1916		1914	1917
316	Black kid, blu	Goodyear welt.	\$1.690	1	1	\$1.870	10.651	6.250	\$3.150	86.391	68, 449		76.923	1 5.07
	Tan kid, blu. Russia calf, bal	dodo	1.820	1.940	6.593	2,520	38, 462	29.897	3.330	103, 297	53, 456	3.570	20,670	13.514
648	Tan calf, bal.	do	1.743			1.860	6.713	3.621	4.398	152.324	136, 452			
	Black call, bal	do	1.703			1.840	8.045	6,052	3,722	118, 555	102.283	:		-
-	Black calf, D. sole, blu	do	1.306	_		1.758	8 787	7.302	3.368	108.416	91.581			
251	Black kid, bal	do	1.470			1.700	15.646	6.918	2.465	67.687	45.000	2.562	74.286	3.8
	Gun metal, box kid top, bal	do	1.570	1.760		1.880	19.745	6.818	2.892	84. 204	53.830	2.940	87.261	1.66
478	: 6	do	1.690	1.624	_	1.977	18.810	21, 736	3,000	63, 221	37.380	2.212	53, 726	15.817
	Russia calf, wh. quarter, blu	do	1.600	1.650		2.103	31, 438	27.455	2.731	70.688	29.862	2.706	69, 125	1.91
_	Chrome calf, wh. quarter. D. sole, blu	Standard serew	1.370	1 614	1.2 460	1.321	11 304	15 304	2 400	43 541	37.396	9 259	41 000	11 7
_		Goodyear welt.	1.436	1.398	1 2. 646	1.702	18.524	21.745	2.308	60.724	35, 605	2.168	50.975	1 6.066
_	Russia calf, bal., Oxford	do	1.411	1.440	2.055	1.796	27.286	24.722	2.343	66.052	30, 457	2.328	64. 989	1.69
-	Gun metal, bal., Oxford, No. 2	do	1.043	. 948	1 9.108	1.205	15.532	27.110	1.658	58.965	37.593			
_	Tan chrome waterproof D sole blu	Standard coron	1.544	1.585	2.655	1.840	19.171	16.088	2.302	49.098	25, 109	2.210	43, 135	1 3. 997
494	Black kid, blu.	Goodvear welt	1.519	2,162	011.	2.202	14.170	1.850	4 170	41.400	89 373	4 062	41.901	19.50
_	Cordovan, bal.	do		3,058		3.170		3.663	4.451		40.410	4.814		0
	Russia caff, bal	do		2.404		2.534		5.408	4.504		77. 743	4. 595		2.00
_	Dull calf, bal	do		2.314	:	2.447	:	5.748	4.519		84.675	4.359	:	13.5
688	Black kid, bal	do		1.369		1.486		8,546	2.318	***************************************	55, 989	2, 295		1.90
-	Gun-metal calf, bal	do		1.559		1.646		5.581	1.868	***************************************	13, 487	2.015		7.8
_	Russia calf, bal	do		1.619		1.706		5.374	1.868		9.496	2.665		42.6
69/	Kussia call, wn. quarter, blu	do		1.512		1.864		23.280	2.865		53. 702	3.365		17.4
611	Guillensta can, wir. quarter, biu	do	1 000	1.463	1 040	1.841	0 200	7 949	25.083	700 97	40.304	2. 453	60 570	15.00
_	Black calf, box kid top, button.	do	1 815	1 737	1 4 208	1 871	3 085	7 714	3 088	60 036	63 076	9 026	61 763	14 30
-		do.	1.416	1.392	1 1. 695	1.498	5. 791	7.615	3.268	130, 791	118.158	2.640	86.441	1 19.21
-	Russia calf, button	do	1.648	1.717	4.187	1.911	15,959	11.299	3.184	93.204	66.614	3.026	83.617	14.9
	Dlook only mot hid ton button	-1-	0000	-			010	1000	00.0	0000	000	-		

The costs of 47 different grades and styles of men's shoes produced in 1917 was comparable with similar costs in 1914. The cost of leather in 1917 was over 40 per cent greater than in 1914 for 42 of these grades and styles. There were 34 that had an increase of over 50 per cent, and 10 that had an increase of over 100 per cent. There was a general reduction in the cost of leather between 1917 and 1918. The table shows 40 grades and styles of shoes that can be compared for these two years and 25 of these grades show a reduction in the cost of leather.

Other materials.—The cost and percentage of increase from year to year of materials other than leather are shown in Table 9 below.

TABLE 9.—Comparison of cost of materials other than leather in men's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

_		1914	19	1915		1916			1917			1918	
Com- pany No.	Description.	Cost	Cost	Per cent increase	Cost.	Per cent	Per cent increase over—	Cost.	Per cent inc	Per cent increase over—	Cost.	Percen	Percent increase over—
				1914.		1914	1915		1914	9161		1914	1917
202 202 115		\$0.102 -122 -101 -113 -1149 -162 -068 -068 -068 -068 -068 -068 -068 -068	\$0.105 .125 .008 .1147 .147 .173 .173 .072 .067 .140 .140 .140 .140 .140 .140 .140 .140	2.941 12.656 11.342 11.342 11.0333 11.2667 11.517 27.273 2	\$0.116 .131 .145 .203 .176 .176 .076 .076 .076 .213 .213 .213 .213 .213 .213 .213 .213	13.725 7.377 1.377 14.027 15.566 22.571 31.034 33.034 93.636 93.6	10,476 7.377 12,721 12,721 12,721 12,648 11,548 13,433 13,433 13,433 13,433 13,433 14,130 14,188 14,188		26. 471 19. 672 14. 881 20. 354 36. 242 17. 617 40. 744 66. 556 60. 345 60. 345 177. 273 177. 273 177. 273 177. 273 177. 273	11. 207 11. 450 118. 261 118. 227 22. 368 22. 368 23. 368 43. 192 43. 192 43. 192 43. 192 43. 192 43. 192 43. 192 46. 192	\$0.124 .164 .145 .143 .487 .487	31, 373 34, 426 43, 564 26, 549 30, 563 30, 563 31, 941	3.876 12.329 25.000 5.147
818	Gun-metal eath, seamless vamp, blu, oxford do dun-metal eath, caroular vamp, blu, oxford do do dun-metal eath, circular vamp, blu, oxford do	255 254 182 308 308 293 301 301 301 301 301 301 301 301 301 30				1	88. 012 88. 144 8. 857 8. 857 16. 373 10. 474 10. 474 10. 474 10. 309 10. 309 10. 409 10. 474 10. 309 10. 3	4 4 4 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 50		25. 858 11. 8. 650 11. 8. 650 11. 8. 650 11. 8. 650 11. 8. 650 11. 8. 650 11. 8. 87 12. 867 12. 867 12. 867 12. 867 13. 86. 652 14. 667 14	2122822255	2588 94.156 104.106.148 282.102.328 284.249 284.249 284.249 285.000 280.445.000 277.589	1.156 21.546 6.13 22.548 22.280 22.280 10.559 10.559 16.55

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1.724	9.679	5.172	25.50	12.500	0.318	2.649	364.0	35	. 88	7.063	2.008	086	:		:							8 421	7.808	3.346	2,273	6.452	
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1	al	D. sole, blu	how bid	al		wh. quarter	mat top, 4 D	hel orford	al., 0	81,03	blu	water	n	1	al		1	lf, bal	al	rh. qu	If. wh	ntton	box kid top	tton	utton	mat kid	
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Tan cal	Black calf, bal	Black calf,	Black kid,	Russia call	Gun-metal calf,	Russia calf,	Gun-metal,	Chrome can	Russia calf hal oxford	Gun-metal bal oxford	Black glove, blu	Tan chrome, waterproof	Black kid, blu	Cordovan, bal	Russia calf, bal	Dull calf. bal.	Black kid, bal	Gun-metal calf, bal	Russia calf. baf.	Russia calf, wh. quarter	Gun-metal calf. wh. quar	Russia calf. button.	Black calf.	Black kid, button.	Russia calf. button.	lack calf	
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Of the 47 styles for which comparisons can be made between 1914 and 1917, 34 had an increase, in 1917, of more than 40 per cent over the cost in 1914. There were 24 styles that had an increased cost of over 50 per cent and only 5 with an increased cost of more than 100 per cent. In one factory, No. 233, 5 different grades and styles of shoes were made and the cost of materials other than leather in each of these shoes was 177 per cent greater in 1917 than it was in 1914, while the increase in the cost of leather for these shoes averaged only about 40 per cent. This was no doubt due to the extent to which substitutes for leather were used in the production of these styles. All these shoes except 1 style were of comparatively low grade. There were only 5 grades of shoes that had a less cost for materials other than leather in 1918 than in 1917, and there were a number of substantial increases. Of 40 shoes for which figures were shown, 18 had an increase of more than 20 per cent in 1918 over 1917.

Labor cost.—The cost of direct labor in men's shoes is shown in Table 10 below:

TABLE 10.—Comparison of cost of labor in men's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

The second secon		1914	1	1915		1916		3	1917			1918	
Description.		Cost.	Cost.	Per cent increase	Cost.	Per cent increase over—	increase	Cost.	Per cent inc	Per cent increase over—	Cost.	Per cent increase over—	incre
				1914.		1914	1915		1914	1916		1914	1917
Outing bal., ooze	Standard screw	\$0.177	\$0.176	10,565	\$0.177	7.386	0.568	\$0.196	10.734	10. 734	\$0.197	11. 299	0.69
Russet grain, blu.	do	.178	. 188	5.618	206	15,000	8 277	204	14, 607	483	.211	18, 539	3.431
Gun-metal, cab, bal	Goodyear welt.	. 423	. 422	1, 237	. 430	1,655	1.896	. 443	4.728	3.023	017	10.000	4
Tan calf, blu	999	.502	. 498	1, 797	489	1 2, 590	1 1.807	.485	1 3, 387	1.818			
Waterproof, blu	Nailed	. 265	. 290	9, 434	. 325	22, 642	12,069	. 356	34.340	9, 538			
Brown, blu. Chocolate elk. blu	Goodvear welt	307	. 290	9. 434	379	22, 642	12,069	.356	34.340	9, 538	:		:
Tan ooze, blu.	Nailed	. 243	. 260	6,996	. 285	17.284	9.615	. 340	39, 918	19, 298			
Black, waterproof, blu	do	. 243	. 260	6,996	285	17.284	9,615	340	39, 918	19, 298			:
Tan moose, blu.	do	. 243	. 260	6.996	. 285	17. 284	9.615	.340	39, 918	19, 298			
Tan moose, outing, bal	dodo	. 243	. 260	6.996	. 285	17.284	9.615	.340	39, 918	19, 298		92 141	:
Gun-metal calf. bal	Goodycar well.	333	356	6.907	370	11.111	3, 933				. 463	39, 039	
Glazed kangaroo, glazed kid, top bal	do	. 339	. 353	4.130	.369	8.850	4.533				.479	41.298	
Gun-metal call, seamless vamp, bal	do	956	308	1 10 058	. 309	10 715	325	. 357	102 07	15, 534			:
Gun-metal calf, seamless vamp, bal	do	. 487	. 487	10,000	. 480	1 1. 437	1 1.437	. 536	10.062	11.667			
Gun-metal calf, circular vamp, blu, oxford	do	. 286	. 288	669	.379	32, 517	31, 597	. 509	77.972	34.301			:
Black, erreular vamp, blu	Standard screw.	. 220	. 217	1.364	. 238	8, 182	1 9 097	. 261	18, 636	19,664			:
Chocolate, circular vamp, blu	dodo.		.307		. 282		1 8, 143	308		9.220			
Black kid blu	do	. 926	. 915	1 1.188	. 916	1 1.080	. 109	1.083	16,995	18.231	1.216	31.317	12.
Gun-metal calf, blu	do	. 890	.880	11.124	. 880	11.124		1.046	17. 528	18,864	1.176	32, 135	12.
Fussia call, blu. Patent, dull kid top, bal	do	878	883	1.310	887	1,025	. 1.401	1.046	19, 134	17.926	1.214	34, 055	12,
	do	:	. 551		. 550		1.182	. 591		7.455	. 605		ci
Gun-metal, wh. quarter, blu	do		. 550		. 549		1.182	. 590		7.468	.613		e,
Tan call, wh. quarter, ½D. Sole, blu	do		285		283		1 702	375		32, 509	370		1 1 335
Black, waterproof, D. sole, blu.	Standard screw.		. 250		. 230		1 8.000	.311		35.217	. 332		6.
Black bid blu	Condition	270	2000	0000	000			000	-				

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 10.—Compartson of cost of labor in men's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918—Continued.

	DCFF856	1917	1.063	3		21 528	16.364	7.861		:: \$	4.81		10.55	14.548	15.868	2	8		2			2		
1918	Per cent increase over—	1614	21.519	3		25.000	25.211	18 712	3	25.5	32		18. 667		:		:					34.815		
	Coef.		98.9			.875	88	200	3	ត្ត	300	- 076	178	25	888	• •	·	•	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	38	2	? {	3
	ncrease	1916	13.095	22.5	20.5	* 5 \$ \$	44 44	16.136	8 8 8 8	1.40	13.010	1981	7.38	1 3.158	25	1 2. 315	88	88	288	25.25	7 2 2	6		3
1917	Per cent increase over—	1914	20.263	11.799	88	4 4 8 8 74	16.197	980	88	925	6.588 5.588	25	7.333		1		:				25	10.00		
	Coef.		<u> </u>	E						_	_			:	<u>:</u>	8	<u></u>	88	··	:		_		
	crease	1915	-	888	88	10.00	21.2 808.	25		88	12.091	4.636		1.908	3.814 603	\$:		<u>.</u>	Ž.	2 013	.28	2 8	
1916	Per cent increase over—	1914	-	55					<u>.</u>				800	:	:		:				328	Š.	1 000	3
-	Cost.			18		_				_				1.015	: 68.5	 	<u>.</u>	,	<u>:</u>	÷	_	2	·	_
2	Per cent increase	1914.	3. 797	1.727	1 1.667	510.1	64	88	5	151	13.683	95.50	300		:		-				12	2.402	3.5	
1915	S #		50.820	Ę	8	<u></u>			÷	8:	2 6	202	125	86	·	• •	# S	<u> </u>	<u>· · · </u>	97	3 2	3	6.5	<u>.</u>
1914	Cost.		50.730 0.730	88	8	86	C17.	497	88	8	2.5	278	25.		:					2	88	3	.57	<u>.</u>
			Goodyear welt	000	9	do	go Go	do.	do.	Standard screw	do	Goodyear welt.	Standard screw	Goodyear welt.	90	op	do	do	do	do	op Op	do	go	
	Description.		Tan kid, blu.	Tan call, bal Rlack Pal	Black kid, bal.		Gun-metal, box kid top, bal Russis onif bal		• •	×	Russia calf, bal., oxford	bal., oxford.	Tan chrome, waterproof, D. sole, blu.	٠.	Cordovan, bad. Russia calf, bal	Dull calf, bal.	Black kid, bal	Russia calf. bal.		Gun-metal calf, wh. quarter, blu		button.	Russia call, button	, mar. And top,
	Com- No.		316	8		25		478						76	_		8		169		1			

Decresse,

There was considerable increase in labor cost in 1917 over 1914, but this factor did not increase at nearly as great a rate as either leather or other materials. Of the 47 comparable grades of shoes here under consideration, only 2 had as much as 40 per cent increase for labor in 1917 over 1914. There were 44 grades that had an increase of less than 20 per cent. There were 23 that had an increase of less than 10 per cent, and 1 had a decrease of a little over 3 per cent.

Overhead expense.—The charges for overhead expense, which includes all expense not included in the three preceding tables, are shown in Table 11.

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TABLE 11.—Comparison of overhead expenses in men's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

		_	1914	19	915		1916			1917		-	1918	
Com- pany No.	Description.		Cost	Cost	Per cent increase	Cost	Per cent inc	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent inc	Per cent increase over—	Cost.	Per cent i	Per cent increase over—
					over 1914.		1914	1915		1914	1916		1914	1917
340		screw	1	\$0.080	1 2. 439	\$0.069	115.854	1 13.750	\$0.079	1 3. 659	14. 493	\$0.075	1 8. 537	1 5.063
	Split, blu. Russet grain, blu.		880	080	1 3, 614	6/0.		12.040	080	13.614	12.029	.075	1 9, 639	1 6.250
896		Goodyear welt.	.083	.081	1 2.410	. 156	1 16.867	1 14.815	. 069	116.867	35.897	.074	1 10.843	7.246
	larter, blu	do	:0			. 191		1 2.551	. 318	020 20	66. 492		:	
	Cun maral blu	do	185		13 784	161		19.551	241	30. 270	49.689			
195	4	Nailed	.173	119	1 31.214	171	11.156	43.697	.153	111.561	1 10. 526		-	
	Brown, blu.	do	. 147		1 30.612	206		32 003	.132	1 10.204	1 10.204			
233		Nailed	. 037		56.757	020	89.189	20.690	080	116.216	14.286			
	lu	do	.102		9.804	.136	33, 333	21.429	.160	56.863	17.647			
		do	990.	. 073	10.606	. 077	16.667	5. 479	. 088	33, 433	14.286			*******
	Tan moose outing hal	dodo	075	080	6.667	102	36.000	27. 500	118	57, 333	15.686			
202		Goodvear welt.	.377	.370	1 1.857	. 358	1 5.040	1 3. 243	:::			.426	12,997	-
	7.13 4.2 7.3	.do	. 377	. 369	1 2. 122	. 338	1 10 345	1 8.401				. 409	8.488	******
115	Girn metal calf, seamless vamp, balldo	:	119.	164	77.177	164	. 10.000	1 8.130	173		5 488	. 440	17.301	
		op	.181	182	. 552	. 165	1 8.840	1 9.341	. 245	35, 359	48.485			-
	:	do	. 237	. 244	2.954	.212	1 10.549	1 13.115	. 242	2.110	14.151	:		
	Black circular vamp, blu, oxiora	Standard screw	140	117	1 16.429	000	1 29. 286	1 15, 385	149	6.429	50.505			
		Goodyear welt	:	235		.211		1 10.213	. 241		14.218			
00,	plu			. 181		.140		1 22. 652	.144		2.857		:	
400	Gun metal calf. blu	Goodyear welt.	442	474	7.240	464	4.977	12,110	646	48, 961	39,009	199	52, 656	2 322
		do	463	.497	7.343	. 483		1 2.817	. 685	47.948	41.822	. 700		2.190
906		do	. 451	. 483	7.095	. 465		13.727	.647	43, 459	39.140	.642		1,773
080	Gun metal wh quarter blu		:::	101.		155		110 600	5000		91.067	167.		1, 667
	sole, blu	do		. 152		. 159		4.605	300		88. 679	298		1,667
			:	. 256		.224		1 12.500	.310		38.393	.212		131,613
316	Black kid blu Goodyn Goodyn	Good year welt	230	220	14.348	220	14.348	1 22. 798	250	8.696	13,636	.530	-	112,000
		do	.230	. 220	14.348	. 230		4.545	.350	52.174	52, 174	.610	165.217	114.286
	Russia calf, baldo.		. 230	. 220	14.348	. 220	14.348		087	4, 348	2.001	070.	-	1 110.00

	1 8. 080	£	33		36 . 170	2 2 3	45.181	:	16.883						. 506	8	505	6.458	8.447	5.455	4. 167	3.881	4.610	4. 430
***	14.286	18	78 88		£ 16	99.99	6. 158	-	33.333				-	-						78, 157		т.	٠.	2.857
:::	000			<u>:</u>	.128	_	_	-;	. 180	_	:	88	888	582	197	. 197	187	74	:	_	_	_	_	
113.134 13.134 39.406		2 12	1.163	2.500	2.078	. 585	1.775	. <u>E</u>	6.207	4.878	94. 579	35.450	37.054	76.116	6.452	6. 4.52	6.452	72.635	23.986	26.646	36. 424	39.112	50.871	33.916
16.728				_	_				_	_	_									_	8	765	210	286
376		_				_	_	_	_	_	<u>.</u>		888	280	881	86	86	. 511	:	_	_	_	_	
2.470	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3 :	9.511		12.500	3.833	18.649	11.887	2.837	1.206	12. 474	18.188	12.329	12.500	37.374	37.374	37.374	88	88	1 9. 195	11.897	12.996	1 2. 381	1 4. 667
444 898 874	883	: 28	E S	. 201	<u>-</u>	8	8	82	5	83	-		-	-	-	-	-			_	_	_	_	2.143
388								_			. 428	. 527	.448	. 448	186	186	186	286	88	.316	\$12.	. 259	. 287	88.
19:304 19:375 147	2.11.2 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.2	90	3.867 5.085		12.821	11.111	4.520	-	₹	2.353	-	-	-							8. 771	5. 782	4. 706	17. 131	7.143
										_									: :	_			_	
ääE	818.	8	88		880.	. 178	.185	.159	141	_	_:	. 574	.511	. 512	297	282	282	ğ	: :				_	98.
320 320 320 384 386 777	··				_	_	_	_	171.	88	687	574		512	297	297	287	200	82	348	.311	.267	Ž.	. 280
28.83		300	181	150	. 078	. 180		.159	13541	W . 085	lt	-							762		294 .311	255267	231 .294	
28.83	··	Russia calf, bal	do 1777	tal mat top, & D. sole, blu	call, wh. quarter, D. sole, blu Standard screw .078	, bal., oxford	[, bal., oxforddodo	oxforddodo	e, bludodo	Tan chrome, waterproof, D. sole, blu Standard screw .085 . 083	Goodyear welt 489	op	op.	Ор		Gun metal calf bal	ba)	do	Gun metal calf, wh. quarter, bludodo.	ttondo393 .348	box kid top, buttondodo	buttondododo	231 .294	, mat, kid top, buttondodo

A notable fact disclosed by the above table is the number of instances in each year subsequent to 1914 where overhead expense was less than in that year. Exactly 40 per cent of the comparable grades showed a decrease between 1914 and 1915, though it was usually small. Out of the 47 comparable grades the overhead expenses of 14 increased over 40 per cent between 1914 and 1917. Another increased over 100 per cent; there were 9 that had an increase of less than 10 per cent and 14 had decreases. Thus, 50 per cent of the 47 shoes either had a decrease in overhead expense between 1914 and 1917 or an increase of less than 10 per cent. Between 1917 and 1918, 40 per cent of the comparable grades of shoes had a decrease in overhead expense.

The absolute amount of overhead expense does not bear the same relation to factory output as do other elements of cost. The cost of materials chargeable against a pair of shoes is exactly the same whether the factory output is large or small. This is substantially true as to labor. Thus, actual outlay in labor and materials is governed by the number of pairs made. This, however, is not true of overhead expense. The charges for this element of cost must be distributed over the output. Many items of overhead expense, such as salaries of officers, superintendents, clerks, bookkeepers, depreciation, and many other similar items, are practically fixed. They are the same whether the output is large or small. These expenses must be distributed among the number of pairs of shoes made. If the output is small, the charge per pair is high, and vice versa. During the war salaries increased, but in many cases the effect of this increase upon the charge per pair of shoes was more than offset by increased output. This accounts for the comparatively small increase per pair from year to year during the period and the many instances of decreases.

WOMEN'S SHOES.

The detailed tables for women's shoes cover 55 different grades and styles. Of this number the costs of 52 in 1914 are comparable with costs in 1917.

Cost of leather.—The cost of leather is shown in Table 12 below:

TABLE 12.—Comparison of cost of leather in women's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

			1914		9161		1916		10	1917			8161	
Com- pany No.	Description.		Cost	Cost	Per cent increase	Cost	Per cent increase over—	increase	Cost.	Per cent inc	Per cent increase over—	Cost.	Per cent increase over—	ncrease
					1914.	-	1914	1915		1914	1916		1914	1917
428	Brown calf, bal	Goodyear welt.	\$1.353	\$1,436	6.135	\$2, 153	59, 128	49, 930	\$2, 232	64, 967	3,669	\$2.646	95, 565	18.548
	Brown kid, bal Black kid, bal	dodo	1, 137		23, 586	2.043	79.683	37.947		91, 996	13, 412	1.938	124, 450	7. 727
110	Brown call, lancy oxford Black kid, fancy oxford Black kid, fancy oxford Black kid, natent fin blu	dodo	742	. 898 780	21,024	1.047	41.105	16, 592	1.412	90, 296	34.862	1.526	105, 660	8.074
	Gun metal, mat top, button Patent Mary Jane.	dodo	. 614	689	1.762	. 733	33.338	31.025	1.186	74.156	30.617	1.068	56.828	1 6.308
115	Black kid, blu, oxford Glazed kid, plain toe, 74-inch, button.	do	. 947		11.396	1.043	36, 126	9.674	1.951	106.019	87.057	1,000	04.119	10,000
	Grazed kid, plain toe, 84-inch, bal Black kid, plain toe, 9-inch, bal	Goodyear welt.	1.085	1.012	1 L 106	1.124	1 3. 594	4.753	3, 117	187. 281	177.313			
	Gun metal, mat top, & D. sole, button Black calf, & D. sole, blu	McKaydo	1,296	1,284	1.926	1.244	14.012	13,115	1.551	19.676	24.678			
400	Black kid, 7-inch, bal	Goodyear welt.	1.621	1.681		1.973	21, 715	17.371	4. 205	159, 408	113.127	3.350	106.663	20.333
	Gun metal, mat kid top, filter, bail. Russia call, 7-inch, bal. Petant mat bid for 7-inch bal	999	1,766	1.866	5.663	2.048	15,968	9.753	4.330	145.187	111. 426	3, 470	96. 489	119.862
666		Goodyear welt.	1.812	1.312		2, 584	96. 951 39. 221	96. 951 39. 221	3.852	193. 598	49.071	2.400	223.247	10.099
		do	1.129	1.129		1.384	40.301	40.301	2.323	158.686	67.847	2.328	139, 150	9.890
749	Russia cali, wn. quarter, bai. Black kid, dull kid top, bai. Gun metal, dull kid top. bai.	do	1.269	1.244	1 1.970	1.284	1.182	8, 215	2.345	84. 791	82. 632 67. 445	2,305	81.639	11,706
		dodo	1.340	1, 228	1 8.358	1, 393	2.804	3, 420	2.846	112.388	124.094	3, 173	136. 791	11, 490
511	Black calf, mat top, button Black kid, button.	dodo	1,230	1, 221	1 4. 407	1.268	3.740	6.287	3.077	146.554	80.172	2.365	89.503	1 23, 140
846	Colored Kid, button Russia calf, button Russia calf, \$-lnch, bal Gun metal, mat kid top, \$-inch, bal	do do do	1, 434	1.436	12.875	2, 338 2, 413 2, 192	54. 185 44. 686	60. 638 40. 042 58. 750 51. 906	3, 210 3, 210 3, 210 8, 200 8, 200	123, 849 83, 195 98, 284	59.622 18.815 37.044	3.326	103, 626	19.034 16.010 11.751

Table 12.—Comparison of cost of leather in women's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918—Continued.

1917	Per cent increase Over— Cont	1914 1916 1914 1917	101.943 31.954 43.322 145.291 21.466 88.832 36.896 8.309 111.559 12.321 111.642 91.341 111.642 91.341 111.642 91.341 1.672 67.143 52.6821 18.80 11.891 1.163 94.390 1.6.267 1.163 94.390 1.6.289 94.390 1.6.289 1.163 94.390 1.6.489 1.163 94.390 1.6.489 1.163 94.390 1.6.489 1.163 94.390 1.6.489 1.163 94.390 1.6.489 1.103 96.890 1.352 97.593 1.163 97.593 1.2.599 1.
	Cost		25. 26. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27. 27
	Per cent increase over—	1915	41. 927 35. 432 61. 073 15. 433 15. 313 10. 336 10. 336 70. 625 70. 625 70. 625 70. 625 70. 625 70. 625 70. 625 70. 625
1916	Per cent	1914	53. 064 72. 574 72. 574 72. 574 72. 574 72. 574 72. 574 73. 375 87. 385 87. 385 87. 385 87. 385 87. 385 87. 385 87. 385 87. 385
	Cost		22. 048 3. 048 3. 186 1. 178 1. 183 1. 183 1. 183 1. 183 1. 223 2. 230 2. 730 3. 700
1915	Per cent increase	1914.	7. 848 1. 582 1. 583 1. 1. 7035 1. 1. 7035 1. 4. 703 1. 4. 983 1. 972 1. 1. 586 1. 588 9. 689 9. 689
1	Cost		81. 443 1. 541 1. 973 933 933 973 1. 128 1. 128 1. 128 1. 117 1. 117 1. 117 1. 117 1. 117 1. 117 1. 117 1. 117 1. 120 1. 600 1.
1914	Cost		81. 338 1. 517 1. 848 1. 064 1. 064 1. 021 1. 125 1. 125 1. 125 1. 135 1. 136 1. 136 1. 136
			Goodyear welt. do d
	Description		Clased kid, Sinch, bal. Patent, met kid top, Sinch, bai. Bavon kid, Sinch, bai. Gun metal calf, mat cab. top, blu. Batent, mat cab. top, blu. Basent, mat cab. top, blu. Bussia calf, wh. quarter, oxford, bai. Bussia calf, wh. quarter, oxford, blu. Box grain calf, wh. quarter, 64-inch, blu. Brank kid, patentitip, wh. quarter, 64-inch, blu. Brank kid, satentitip, wh. quarter, blu. Brank kid, Satentitip, bai. Brank kid, Satentib, bai.
	Com- pany No.		202 20 2 20 2 11 3

All of the 52 grades and styles made in 1917 that are comparable with 1914, except one, had an increased leather cost of more than 40 per cent, and this one exception had an increased cost of nearly 20 per cent. There was an increase of nearly 75 per cent for 40 grades and styles of women's shoes. In other words, almost 80 per cent of the 52 grades and styles had an increased leather cost of more than 75 per cent. There was an increase of over 100 per cent in 23 grades and 10 had an increase of over 125 per cent.

There was a decrease of leather cost between 1917 and 1918 for 25 of the grades and styles that are comparable as between those two years, and 14 of these decreases were 10 per cent or more. There was but one increase in 1918 over 1917 that amounted to as much as 20 per cent, and 9 of them amounted to less than 10 per cent.

Materials other than leather.—The cost of materials other than leather for women's shoes are shown in table 13.

Table 13.—Comparison of cost of materials other than leather in women's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

			1914	1	1915		1916			1917			1918	
Com- pany No.	Description.		Cost.	Cost	Per cent increase	Cost.	Per cent in over-	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent inc	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent increase over—	increase
					over 1914.		1914	1915		1914	1916		1914	1917
1 28	Brown calf, bal Gun metal, bal Brown kid, bal Brown kid, bal Black kid, bal	Goodyear welt.	\$0.224 .211 .215 .215	\$0.237 .227 .241	5.804 7.583 12.093 7.583	.0.*	35.714 28.910 41.395 28.910	28. 270 19. 824 26. 141 19. 824	\$0.381 .364 .385	70.089 72.512 79.070	25.329 33.824 26.645 32.353	\$0.496 .468 .496 .468	121.	30.184 28.571 28.831 30.000
110	lutton	do McKay	. 159	. 176 . 205 . 135	8. 284 10. 692 1 5. 530	226	33.728 30.818 13.364 19.403	23. 497 18. 182 20. 000 18. 519	888888	58. 580 59. 748 29. 032 52. 239	18.584 22.115 13.821 27.500	.315	94. 675 98. 113 78. 341 103. 731	22.761 24.016 38.214 33.824
115	Inch, button	do. Turned.	150	166	14.045		5.202	18. 248 18. 248 19. 615	342	17.341 113.750	11.538 111.111 138.298	273	57.	34.483
-		McKay do do	141	.136	13.546	142	.709	7.874	241	67.376	75. 912 66. 197 51. 034			
8		doodyear weltdododo	×××××	24.65.65 24.65.65 24.65.65	8888	3862	27.915 27.915 27.915	9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4.4.4.4.	74.558	36.464	281111	108.834	19.636 19.636 19.636
Sea.	An Kid, Wu diatrer, bal. Chrome patent, mat kid top, bal. Glazed kid, bal. Gun metal, mat kid top, bal.	op op op	288	. 288 . 288 . 288 . 288	1.656	302	4. 027 4. 498 4. 027	4.027 4.027 4.027	2,2,8,2,3	40.940 40.940 40.940	35.484 31.126 35.484	523.55	80.464 81.544 80.969 81.544	28, 810 32, 071 28, 810
749	Rubsit Seath, will quarter, val. Back kid, dull kid top, bal. Gun metal, dull kid top, bal. Tan kid, bal.	op op	2220	228	3. 636 3. 636 3. 556	.323	40.909 43.556	35.965 35.965 38.627	400.400	81.818 84.889	29.032 29.032 28.793	.476 .476 .492	88.045 116.364 116.364 118.667	19.000 19.000 18.269
511	an Carl, oal. Black calf, mat top, button. Black kid, button. Colored kid, button. Deselo and Postform	900000	2338	256	24.272 24.272 5.785	220022	13.445 31.068 18.182	5.469 5.469 11.719	368	54.622 78.641 62.397	36. 296 36. 296 37. 413	424	78.151 100.971 81.405	15.217 12.500 11.705
846	Russia call, Sinch, bal, Gund, bal Gun metel, mar kid top, Sinch, bal Glazed kid, Sinch, bal Patent, mat kid top, Sinch, bal	op do op op	279	280	3.943	328	17.563 17.563 17.563 17.563	13. 595 13. 103 13. 103 13. 495	378	35.125 35.484 70.609 35.125	14. 939 15. 244 45. 122 14. 939	534	91.039 91.398 97.849 91.398	41.270 41.270 15.966 41.645

2. 631 0. 000 0. 000 1. 282 1. 283 1. 283
42. 531 87. 222 80. 000 80. 000 1. 7. 028 104. 000 97. 646 116. 667
25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2
25.55.95 25.55.95 25.55.95 25.55.95 25.55
9. 524 67. 778 67. 778 10. 843 64. 660 64. 660 100. 600 100. 600 100. 600 100. 600
222 222 222 222 222 222 222 223 223 223
7. 28.8 7. 28.8 7. 28.8 8. 99.6 19. 78.2 15. 278 11.7 647 23. 273 23. 273 23. 273 23. 273
10. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25
#25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
21.429 21.429 3.833
250 251 251 251 251 251 252 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253
24111111111111111111111111111111111111
40 40 40 40 40 40 40 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
icalf misses, top bius can feat, misses, top bius can be top bius can be top bius can be top bitter in an each top butter can calf. who quarter, 64-inch bius calf. who quarter, 64-inch bius who quarter bius calf. who

A comparison of the foregoing table with the table for leather cost shows that these other materials did not increase between 1914 and 1917 as much as leather. Of the 52 comparable styles, only 12 increased as much as 75 per cent as against 40 styles that had that much increase in leather cost. There were 8 styles that had an increase of less than 40 per cent, while there was only 1 that had as small an increase in cost of leather. There was 1 style that had a decrease. There were practically no decreases after 1915. There were 11 decreases in that year as compared with 1914, and in each instance the cost of materials other than leather in 1918 exceeded that of 1917, and in 15 of the 52 styles the increase exceeded 25 per cent.

Labor cost.—The cost of labor for women's shoes and the changes in this cost are shown in Table 14.

Table 14.—Comparison of cost of labor in women's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

		-	1914	19	1915		1916			1917			1918	17-
Com- pany No.	Description.		Cost	Cost.	Per cent increase	Cost.	Per cent increase over—	increase r-	Cost.	Per cent inc	Per cent increase over—	Cost.	Per cent is	Per cent increase over—
					over 1914.		1914	1915		1914	1916		1914	1917
428	Brown calf, bal Goodyea (Un metal) pal. Goodyea Brown Ped hal hal	r welt.	\$0.431	\$0.453	5.104	\$0.525	21.810	15.894	\$0.532	23. 434	1.333	\$0.573	32.947	7.707 8.318 8.318
	p		. 431	408	5.104	. 525	21.810	15.894	.529	22,738	5.275	. 573	32.947	8.318 6.889
110		y	.358	.349	1 2.514	. 355	16.967	11.520	. 463	29.330	30.423	.458	27.933	11.080
	Grant metal, mat top, button		.347	367	5.764	328	15.476	1 10.627	. 418	20.461	27. 439	.424	22.190	1.435
115	Finch, button		.332	.332	. 0.000	.415	25.000	25.000	.481	44.880	15.904			
	nch, bal	Goodyear welt.	.499	502	.601	507	1.603	966	. 652	30.661	28.600			
	Sole, purcon		.186	. 188	1.075	.197	5.914	4.787	. 225	20.968	14.213			
400	Bal G	ear welt.	931	. 934	.322	. 962	3.330	2.998	1.167	25.349	21.310	1.311		12, 339
			907	941	3.067	919	. 657	1 2.338	1.152	26.177	25.354	1.305		13.281
478	, dull kangaroo top, button, patent tip, wh. quarter, ½ D. sole,		. 518	. 535	3.282	. 203	4.247	2, 525	. 218	16, 409	7.389	. 669	29, 151	10.945
	button. Gun metal, mat top, ½ D. sole, buttondo Black alove wh quarter 1 D sole buttondo		. 203	. 198	1 2, 463	196	1 3, 448	1 1.010	191	1 5, 911	1 2, 551	.218	7.389	14, 136
000		do	.150	.153	2,000	. 160	6.667	4. 575	180	20.000	12, 500	. 217	44. 667	20. 556
000	bal	car were.	765	. 765	1.007	. 855	11.765	11.765	888	16.078	3.860	928	21.307	4.505
	1 top, bal		. 755	. 755	1.400	. 870	15. 232	15. 232	. 893	18.278	2.644	. 933	23. 576	4. 479
749			.470	. 466	1.342	. 483	2.766	3.648	. 508	8. 085	5, 176	. 538	26. 174	3.867 5.90 ₆
	Gun metal, dull kid top, baldo Tan kid. bal.		473	. 469	1 .846	. 486	2, 748	3, 625	. 511	8.034	5.144	. 541	14.376	5.87
	Tan calf, bal do.		488	. 484	1.820	. 502	2.869	3.719	. 533	9. 221	6.175	. 563	15,369	5.629

TABLE 14.—Comparison of cost of labor in women's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918—Continued.

1 1	1 2	1	######################################
	incres.	1917	44444444444444444444444444444444444444
1018	Per cent increas	1914	44414888644848488 48288282448688
	S de la		28 28 21 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Per cent increase over—	1916	**************************************
1917	Per cent in	1914	74577444444444444444444444444444444444
	Conf		25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
	Per cent increase over—	1915	2000 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1916	Per cent in over-	1914	######################################
	Coat		20.00 1712
1915	Per cent increase	1914.	414444444444466 89225833333498888888989
18	Cost		2.65 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55
1014	Ş		5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25 5.25
			Goodysarwell. do d
	Description.		Black calf, mat top, button Black kid, button Rusts calf, button Rusts calf, button Rusts calf, button Rusts calf, sheeh bal Glazed kid, sheeh, bal Breat, mat kid top, sheeh, bal Breat, mat kid top, sheeh, bal Breat, mat cab, top, blu Breat, mat cab, top, blu Breat, mat cab, top, blu Rusts calf, mat cab, top, blu Black kid, patent tip, blu Black kid, patent tip, blu Brown all, wh quarter, oxford bal Gun metal, wh quarter, oxford bal Gun metal, wh quarter, oxford bal Gun metal, wh quarter, blu Brown alk, wh quarter, bal Black calf, wh bal
	Con Solution		1

As in the case of men's shoes, the increase of labor cost in 1917 over 1914 was at a much lower rate than the increase in leather and other materials. The increase exceeded 40 per cent in only five of the 52 grades of shoes here considered. The increase was less than 20 per cent for 14 grades of shoes and there was a decrease in the labor cost of two styles. In 1918 the cost of labor over 1917 considerably increased, this increase ranging generally above 10 per cent, and in some instances over 25 per cent.

Overhead expense.—A comparison of overhead expense is shown in Table 15 below.

TABLE 15.—Comparison of overhead expense in women's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

_			1914	1	1915		1916			1917			1918	
Com- pany No.	Description.		Cost.	Cost.	Per cent increase	Cost.	Per cent in over-	Per cent increase over—	Cost.	Per cent inc over—	Per cent increase over—	Cost.	Per cent increase over—	increas r—
					1914.		1914	1915		1914	1916		1914	1917
428	Brown calf, bal Gun metal, bal Brown kid bal	Goodyear welt.	\$0.310	\$0.320	3. 226	\$0.420	35. 484	31. 250	\$0.654	10.968	27.010	\$0.511	64.839	1 21,865
		do	. 261	. 286		.326	31.984	6.993	.381	50.	24.510	. 419	60, 536 60, 729	9.92
110	Black kid, fancy oxford Black kid, patent tip, bliu	McKay	.157	.151		.128	23.364	10.924	.324	91.	22, 727 135, 156	. 348	62, 617	1 32.89
		do	.156	. 149		.118	1 23. 718	1 20, 134	. 194	25.	63,025	. 149	14, 286	1 23.19
115	Glazed kid, plain toe, 74-inch, button	do	. 105	.112		060	1 14, 286	1 23, 256	. 136	28.9	51.111	. 160	22, 137	1 28, 57
		TurnedGoodyear welt.	. 168	. 128	.595	. 143	6,548		. 234	41.071	42, 657 32, 402			
	Black calf, D. sole, blu.	McKaydo	023	. 011	1 52, 174	.081	252, 174	636.364	.108	334, 783	9,091			
400		Goodvear welt	390	415	6.410	398	2 051	_	.101		23, 171	469	60 000	1.4 87
	bal	do	.390	. 428	9.744	.417	6.923	1 2, 570	. 656	68. 205	57.314	. 632	62, 051	1 3, 659
	Fussia can, '-mcn, bal. Patent, mat kid top, 7-inch, bal.	do	.389	. 442	13,368	. 436	7, 198		628		44, 037	. 631	53, 155	13 728
666	Tan kid, wh. quarter, bal.	do	. 488	. 553	13.320	. 499	2.254		. 589		18, 036	. 844	72, 951	43. 29
	Glazed kid, bal.	do	. 393	. 453	15, 267	. 436	10.941		. 591		35, 550	609	54,962	3.04
	Gun metal, mat kid top, bal	do	. 438	. 498	13,699	. 496	13, 242	1 . 402	.620		25,000	.636	45, 205	2.58
749	Black kid, dull kid top, bal.	do	. 599	. 596	1,501	. 597	1.334		. 867		45, 226	865	44, 407	1, 23
	Gun metal, dull kid top, bal	do	. 627	.615	11.914	. 624	1.478	1.463	.866		38. 782	. 893	42. 424	3.11
	Tan call, bal	do	. 657	644	1 1 079	. 643	2.131	2 640	1.047		62.830	1.163	75, 495	10.12
511	Black call, mat top, button	do	.347	. 402	15.850	.353	1.729	1 12. 189	. 489		38. 527	.496	42, 939	1.43
	Black kid, button.	do	.346	. 434	25. 434	.370	6.936	1 14. 747	. 559		51.081	. 542	56.647	13.04
	Russia calf, button.	do	361	444	22, 992	467	29.363	5.180	288		23, 596	613	90,956	11.97
846	Russia calf, 8-inch, bal.	do	. 543	. 542	1, 184	. 605	11.418	11.624	. 555		18.264	. 792	45.856	42.70
	Glazed kid. 8-inch. bal.	do	525	200	13.048	476	1 9.333	1 6.483	. 555		16.597	. 792	50.857	42.70
-	Patent mat kid ton Sinch hal	do	HOM	000	OF CO.	OIX.	170.0	0000	5		TO: 007	167	200	47. 181

The above table shows these expenses greatly increased between 1914 and 1917. The increase was over 40 per cent for more than half of the 52 comparable grades. There were 17 grades and styles that had an increase of more than 50 per cent. The increase for 21 of the 52 grades was less than 20 per cent. There are a number of instances in which the overhead expense was less in 1915 and 1916 than it was in 1914. For 25 per cent of the grades here compared, there was a less charge for overhead in 1918 than in 1917.

Misses' shoes.—The details of costs for misses' shoes are shown in tables 16 to 19, inclusive. These tables cover shoes produced in 9 factories and include 22 different grades and styles. Of this total number of grades, 13 are comparable as between 1914 and 1917, and 11 grades and styles are comparable as between 1917 and 1918.

TABLE 16.—Comparison of cost of leather in misses' shoes, per pair, 1914–1918.

128129°-19-

TABLE 17.—Comparison of cost of materials other than leather in misses' shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

Percent Perc				1914	2	1913		1014		:	101			101	
## 1014 1014 1014 1014 1016 1014 1016 1014 1016 1014 1011 1016 1014 1011 10114 10144 1	Description.			Cost		Percent	Cost	Per cent	Increme	3	For twent	Invregae	3	Per cent	Invitance
\$0.111 \$0.123 10.811 \$0.143 28.820 16.280 0.284						1014			VI01		2	101		Ē	
122 123 124		Kay	!	111 0 2	\$0.123	10.NI	2 0. 143	2N. N20	10.300						
1.00		- G	$\dot{}$	2	25	VF70 6.	===		98			A 745			3
127 131 3 150 3 150 154 45 011 45	D sole button	9	:	=	3 2	6 455				2 5		200	5		
127 131 3 100	nat sheep top, blu	9	: :	127	12		5	3 100	2	=	3	12	:		
122 24, 300 134 34, 150 34, 150 154 45, 150 154 155 24, 300 150 150 25, 150 150 25, 150 150 25, 150 150 25, 150 150 25, 150	mat sheep top, blu	.do	:	.127	.127		=	2.1%	2	1	\$	2			
153 24 310 104 310 504 0 844 104 104 10 10 10 10 10	Tan calf, bal	<u> </u>	:	751	. 2	24.300	2	2 2 2	2 2	1 5	4 2	= { = :	:		:
15.5 24.300 194 30 504 194 195 1	bal	do	: :	12	2	2	ĕ	9. V.		3	2	3			
122 119	Gill metal, bal	do	:	123	2	24.300	¥ ;	36.086	7	5	20.380 30.380	19. PJ		:	
123 110 13 202 147 248 140 1	Russia calf, button.	9	:	:	5	:	200	:	2 5	2 2			€:		===
201 201 210 401 400 800 800 800 801 801 801 801 801 801 8	button	9	: :		2		=		7	2			2		-
140	000	9	÷	:	5	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	2		4. BOX	XXX			\$		_
107 10 CH 172 12 H 11 200 241 10 2	White buck, high cut, button	VaV	:	:	3 -		3	:	7 KA7	= =			₹	:	
125 19 048 130 32 341 11 200 102 82 M7 88 120 294 118 333 16 125 10 048 120 3 4 107 3 10 048 120	, button (growing girls)	do			19		2		3	Š			7		-
. 125 10 044 . 130 . 32 341 11 200 . 100 040 040 040 040 040 040 040 040 040	Black kid, patent tip, buttondodo.	.do	-:	103	. 126	10. CHN	2	32, 381	25	3	M2 M57		7.7	250	_
1125 6.000 1125 4.167 1.704 177 4.00 00 30 900 1.115 18.000 1144 1.2000 34.416 177 40.000 42.752 1.200 14.000 14.000 34.416 140.000 84.416 14	letal, mat cab. top, button	.do	-	501	25	10.048	98	32 3M	200	3	200 E		ž	200	-
. 115 18.000 . 124 1. WKO 7. KZN . 177 41. 600 42. 742	Patent, mat cab. top, buttondododo	do		130	5	9.000	138	4.107	704	7	\$ 0.0°	2			•
. 104 1 0.005 1140 21 730 34 615 1140 20 MM 6.420	Bisck kid, patent tip, buttondodo	:		.125	911	00 X	5	OOM.	7. H.S.	. 177	900	42 743			
	Gun metal, mat cab. top, buttondodo.	و	:	91.	<u>.</u>	1 0. 505	\$	21. 730	34 .019	=	20° 245	e.	•		:

Decrosse.

TABLE 18.—Comparison of cost of labor in misses' shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

		161	1915	9		1916			1917			1918	
SES	Description	1	1	Per cent	į	Per cent increase	Increase	į	Per cent increase over—	Increase	Cont	Per cent increase over—	norease
		ji S		0ver 1914.	i Š	1914	1915	į	1914	1916		1914	1917
927	Black Ed. patent tip, blu. McKay.	\$0.184	80 T S	1 8.696	\$0.168	1 8.696		20. 224		14. 286			
874	ton	282	178	12.198	88	1.099		<u> </u>	6.593 1.500	7.778	\$0.215 .223	18. 132 11. 500	10.825 9.852
236	sheep top. blu	200	88		.219	11.000	11.000 4.785	52. 52.	5.000 10.526	5.479			
518	h out, blu	3 .056	<u> </u>	14. 286	.13g	21.429		¥ 3	28.571	5.882			
	Black kid, bal. do.		88	17.28	33	21.428	6.250 250 250 250	33	28.57 28.57	5. 55 88.22 88.22 88.22			
269	ant tip, button		88		988		1 1.639	337		11.000	8		20.875 15.727
	: : :		303		200		1.656	288		22.00	8. 18.		13.087 28.087
367	White buck, high cut, button down white buck, high cut, button high cut, button high cut, button high cut button high cut button down and high cut button down and down high cut button high cut but				8,8,8		1.323	32,5		14.854	344		: 8: 8 : 8
202		180		5.556	65	6.111	825	ដូន	₹5	17.277	¥ä	35.55 32.571	8. 92 6. 92 422
220		72.25	212.00	3.644	252	111.336	18.868	8,8,8	13.360	1.587			
	dun metal, mat cap. top, outton	3		3	3			-	1				

LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRIES.

1918	Per cent increase over—	1914 1917		57. 143 86. 802 55. 714 84 250	÷		:		12.880	10.778	12.540	11.026	:	23. 485 11. 644	5		
	Sost T			20.110	÷		:-		333	370	·		:		_:	:	
	increase r	1916	200	161	4	233	16.204	14, 130	24 8 28 8 28 8 28 8	21.898	16.972	7.5	20.07	88	7	1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	
1917	Per cent increase over—	≯161		15.714	88	61.039	10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	26.50					7	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	45	32.090 43.548	
	S		900	88.8	82	121	911	105	. 315	ğ	. 255	88	.448	146	355	**	
	Per cent increase over—	1915	33.786 25.786	14. 225	10.127	16.250	1 2 655	17.949	233	2. 622	1 6.838	1 10.787	1 9. 227	1 490	1 4.027	45.417	
1916	Per cent inc	1914	35. 526	1 2.857	12.987	18	10.000	10.843						11.384	14.859	30.224 52.016	
	Cost.		\$0.103	888	087	683	000	.092	. 219	. 274	338	8	.364	. 147	88	3.50	
1915	Per cent increase	over 1914.	1.316	1.428	2.597	3.896	38.000 38.005	1 6.024						11.364	19.679	1 10. 448	
19	S š		\$0.076	15.5	670	38	. 113	. 078	261	287	ğ	343	.401	.147	8	250	
1914	Cost.		\$0.076	070	6.6	120	88	88			-			. 132	249	248	
			McKay	op.	do	do		qo	Turned	do.	do	McKay	do	do	do	op.	
	Description.			Goat, wh. quarter, D. sol	Gun metal, high cut, ma	Brown focus, figh cut, mit sueep top, of the Black kid, high cut, blu		Gun metal, bal	Black kid, patent tip, button	Patent, white calf top, button	Patent cloth top, button	_	_			Black kid, patent tip, button	
	Com- pany No.		927	4 78	8		2 18		5 60			357		202 203	570		

Of the 13 grades and styles shown in the above tables, where comparisons are possible, they all had a cost of leather in 1917 of more than 60 per cent in excess of the leather cost in 1914, and 8 of them had an excess of over 75 per cent. Between 1917 and 1918 there was a general reduction in leather cost. Of the 11 comparable grades and styles, as between 1917 and 1918, 7 had a reduced leather cost. This was probably partly due to the increased use of substitutes.

The cost of materials other than leather in 1917 exceeded the cost in 1914 as much as 60 per cent in only two instances, the increase generally falling between 45 per cent and 60 per cent. In only 2 instances out of 13 did it fall below 35 per cent, the smallest increase being slightly below 30 per cent. The cost of other materials in 1918 was substantially greater than in 1917 in all cases. For two grades of shoes the increase was more than 75 per cent. It will be noted that the leather in nearly all these shoes cost less in 1918 than it did in 1917. This fact, taken in connection with the uniform and substantial increase in the cost of other materials, suggests that substitutes for leather were used in misses shoes in 1918 to a very pronounced extent or that these other materials advanced in cost while the cost of leather declined. Perhaps both these factors contributed to these marked changes in cost between 1917 and 1918.

As with all classes of shoes, labor cost in misses shoes advanced at a much lower rate than did leather or other materials. In about half of the shoes here compared the cost of labor in 1917 was less than 10 per cent above the cost in 1914. For only 3 grades of shoes did it increase as much as 25 per cent.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SHOES.

The data here shown cover 30 grades and styles of children's shoes made in 9 different factories and 14 different grades and styles of infants' shoes made in 4 factories.

Children's shoes.—Details of cost for children's shoes are shown in Tables 20 to 23, inclusive:

TABLE 20.—Comparison of cost of leather in children's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

Description. No. Little gent's split, wh. quarter, blu. Little boy's gun metal, got top, blu. Little boy's plack kid, patent tip, blu. Little boy's plack kid, patent tip, blu. Boy's gun metal, got top, blu. Boy's gun metal, got top, blu. Boy's gun metal calf, mat top, bluton. Child's gun metal calf, mat top, button. Boy's gun metal calf, mat top, button. Boy's gun metal calf, mat top, button. Boy's gun metal calf, mat top, button. Child's gun metal, blu sole, wh. quarter, blu. Boy's gun metal, and top, ab. Sole, button. Children's back kid, bal. Children's back kid, bal. Children's gun metal, bal. Children's black kid, bal. Children's back kid, bal. Children's gun metal, bal. Children's gun metal, bal. Children's black kid, ba						2424						9161	
		Cost	Cost	Per cent increase	Cost	Per cent in	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent in	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent inc	Per cent increase over—
				1914.		1914	1915		1915	1916		1914	1917
	McKay	\$0.508	\$0.518	1.969	\$0.527	3.740	1.737	\$0.742	46.063	43, 518	\$0.755	48.622	1.752
		. 415 . 671 . 698	782	4.819 4.322 12.034	. 492 . 810 . 837	18.554 20.715 19.914	13, 103 15, 714 7, 033	. 844	103.373	;			
		785	. 885 . 802 . 718	12, 739	1,260	: :	6.667 57.107 1.253	1.291	64.459	36,758 1.8.651 78.817			
	,		1.172 1.328 1.221	1 2, 568	. 894 1. 491 1. 386	9.391	1 23. 720 12. 274 13. 514	1.624 1.944 1.780	42. 627 36. 923	81, 655 30, 382 28, 427	1.851	35.803 24.000	1 4.784
7,717,717,717	e, button do high cut, do	. 543	. 525	1 2, 044 1 3, 315 2, 412	. 696	19.182 28.177 7.717	21,669 32,571 5,181	1.250	76.572 130.203 77.974	48, 153 79, 598 65, 224	. 946	50.472	124.320
1-1-1-1-1-1-1	do do do		. 955	3. 976 35. 433 38. 683	. 759	14.884 16.055 84.514 55.350	3, 455 11, 618 36, 240	1.561 1.102 .750	81, 512 68, 502 96, 850 75, 996	57, 996 45, 191 6, 686			
Children's patent, white calf top, Children's patent, cloth top, butte		.451	. 531 . 547 . 713	37.694	778 . 734 . 592	72, 506	25. 282 38, 230 8. 227 17. 952	1.153	70. 732	94, 764	1.328		1 6.852
202 Children's patent, dull kid, top, button	1111	248	.570	1.2.737		30, 109	31. 722 20. 139 16. 491 33. 771	1,288	98.540	47. 706 47. 013 71. 386 52. 595	1.276 .751 1.087 1.135	107.117	1. 932 11. 573 14. 482 4. 320
643 Children's gun metal, bal. Boy's gun metal, bal.	do	000	. 901	. 0. 410	1.042	10.011	36, 128	1.297	19. 191	21, 701	T. 063	70, 280	11.019

TABLE 21.—Comparison of cost of materials other than leather in children's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

	010 000 000 000		1914	1	1915		1916			1917			1918	
Com- pany No.	Description.	£36	Cost	Cost	Per cent increase	Cost.	Per cent in	Per cent increase over—	Cost.	Per cent in	Per cent increase over—	Cost.	Per cent increase over—	increase
					1914.		1914	1915		1914	1916	-	1914	1917
587	Little gent's split, wh. quarter, blu. Boy's gun metal, goat top blu. Little boy's gun netal, goat top, blu	McKay. Goodycar welt.	\$0.071	\$0.089 .118 .105	25.352	\$0.100 .129 .120	40.845	12.360 9.322 14.286	\$0.120 .138 .128	69.014	20.000 6.977 6.667	\$0.120	69.014	
176	Children's black kid, patent tip, biu. Boy's black, Goat top, blu. Boy's gun metal, goat top, blu.	Standard screw	.128	.161	25. 781 2. 239		9.375 9.375 21.642	113.044 18.978	. 206	70.408	26,380			
115	Boy's black, wh. quarter, D. sole, blu. Child's gun metal call, mat top, button Child's gun metal call, mat top, ¿D. sole, button		.128	110	1 2.344		11.719	14.400 48.182 11.404	. 197	60.938	44, 056 20, 859 40, 945			
478	Boy's gun metal calf, mat goat top, button Boy's chrome calf, D. sole, wh. quarter, blu Boy's gun metal, ½ D. sole, wh. quarter, blu Child's gun metal, mat too. ½ D. sole. button	Standard screw McKay	.152	. 142	1 6. 579	180	18. 421 12. 162 12. 371	26. 761 19. 424 19. 780	208 208	36.842 40.541 50.515	77. 444 15. 556 25. 301 33. 945	245 228 165	61.184 54.054 70.103	17.788 9.615 13.014
236	Child's heavy goat, wh. quarter, D. sole, button. Children's gun metal, mat sheep top, high cut.	do	. 093	.088	1 5.376	. 107	15.054	21.591	.142	52.688	32.710	. 159	70.968	11.972
	blu Children's brown lotus, high cut, blu Children's black kid, high-cut, blu	dodo	H	Heli		11.11	2. 703 2. 636 2. 703	2. 636 2. 636 2. 703	 	46.847 48.182 46.847	42. 982 42. 982 42. 982			
218	Children's black kid, bal Children's tan calf, bal Children's gun metal, bal	dodo	.102	1111	11.765	.138	35.294 35.294 35.294	21.053 21.053 21.053	166	62. 745 62. 745 62. 745	20.230			
569	Children's tan kid, button. Children's black kid, patent tip, button. Children's Russia calf, button. Children's patent, white calf top, button.	Turneddododo.		. 076 . 056 . 908		.074		2. 632 32. 143 2. 564 12. 970	101.		31.081 26.250 Even.	128		31.959 31.683 30.612
202	Children's patent, cloud top, outcon Children's patent, dull kid top, button Children's black kid, patent tip, button Children's gun metal, mat cab top, button	do do McKay do	. 095	.074	21.053	.074	35.789	12.174	179	88. 421 87. 368	38.760 37.984	206	116.842 116.842	28. 866. 15. 084. 15. 730
543	Children's gun metal, bal.	do		. 108		. 165		52,778	. 136		38. 182	:		

Table 22.—Comparison of cost of labor in children's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

	Little gent's split, wh. quarter, blu Bay's gun metal, geat top, blu Little boy's gun metal, geat top, blu Children's black kfd, patent tip, blu Bay's black, geat top, blu Bay's bare, geat top, blu	,												
115 Children Boy's gun Little boy's gun Little boy's gun Boy's ba Boy's ba Boy's ba Boy's ba Little gun Boy's children gun Boy's gun Child's gun Child's gun Child's gun Child's be Child's be Child's bun Child's	nt's split, wh. quarter, blu. In metal, goat top, blu. oy's gun metal, goat top, blu. 1's black kid, patent tip, blu. lack, goat top, blu. In metal, roat top. or.		Cost.	Cost.	Per cent increase	Cost.	Per cent in	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent inc	Per cent increase over—
	un metal, goat top, blu oy's gum metal, goat top, blu oy's gum metal, goat top, blu a's black kid, patent tip, blu lack, goat top, blu metal, roat top. or				1914.		1914	1915		1914	1916		1914	1917
	Att Michael Fode Col. Did.	McKay. Goodyear welt . do. Standard screw	\$0.204	\$0.198 .277 .260 .164 .169	12.941 19.392 19.140		2.941	004	\$0.217 .284 .249 .174	6.373		\$0.217	6.373	
	Boy's black, wh. quarter, D. sole, blu. Child's gun metal calf, mat top, button. Child's gun metal calf, mat top, J. D. sole, but-	Goodyear welt.		.315	10.881	.365	110.881	15.873	. 192	1, 518	11. 628 61. 644 46. 642			
or nin.	Boy's grum metal calf, mat goat top, button Boy's grum calf, D. sole, wh, quarter, blu Boy's grum metal, 4 D. sole, wh. quarter, blu Child's grum metal, mat rop, 4 D. sole, button Child's para yeart, wh. quarter, D. sole, button Child's have yeart, wh. quarter, D. sole, button Children's gun metal, mat sheep top, high cut,	do Standard screw. McKay do do do do	. 188 . 199 . 199 . 182	.343 .200 .204 .193 .178	6.383 2.513 13.015 12.198	. 230 . 211 . 201 . 187 . 178	12.234 1.005 16.030 12.198	132.945 5.500 11.471 13.109	270 210 204 201 201 201	11.702 2.513 1.005 10.440 4.020	17.391 1.474 1.493 7.487 12.921 5.612	. 234 . 240 . 222 . 213	24. 468 20. 603 11. 558 17. 033	11. 429 11. 647 10. 448 5. 970
	Children's brown lotus, high cut, blu Children's black kid, high cut, blu Children's black kid, bal Children's tan calf, bal Children's tan metal, bal	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	. 192 . 300 . 300	. 207 . 192 . 350 . 350	16. 667 16. 667 16. 667	.217 .195 .375 .375	4.831 1.563 25.000 25.000	4. 831 1. 563 7. 143 7. 143	228 206 400 400 400	10, 145 7, 292 33, 333 33, 333	5.069 5.641 6.667 6.667 6.667	11111		
Children Children Children Children		Turned do do do do do do do		283.238.238.235.242.242.242.242.242.242.242.242.242.24		2863 231 242		1.916 12.941 2.128	244 276 258 239		5.628 4.943 7.500	301		15.164 12.681 12.016 11.297
202 Children Children Children Children	Children's paten', dull kid top, button. Children's black kid, patent tip, button. Children's gun metal, mat cab. top, button. Children's gun metal, bal.	McKay do	.180	198	5.556	. 190	5.556	7.576	223	23.889 24.000	7.660 17.368 17.935 51.643		35.000	7.900 8.960 5.990

LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRIES.

Table 23.—Comparison of overhead expense in children's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

		1914	1	1915	9770	1916	11		1917			1918	
Com- pany No.	Description.	Cost	Cost.	Per cent increase	Cost	Per cent in	Per cent increase over—	Cost.	Per cent	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent increase over—	increase r-
				1914.		1914	1915	0	1914	1916		1914	1917
927	Little gent's split, wh, quarter, blu Boy's gun metal, geat top, blu Little boy's gun metal, geat top, blu Goodyser welt Little boy's gun metal, geat top, blu Boy's black, goat top, blu Boy's black, goat top, blu Boy's black, goat top, blu Goy's black, wh, quarter, D. sole, blu Goy's black, metal, geat top, blu Goy's black, blu Goy's black, blu Goy's black, blu Goodyser welt Child's gun metal calf, mat top, button Child's gun metal calf, mat top, button	\$0.081 11t. \$0.081 0.091 0.095 0.095 0.095 0.095	\$0.08 1146 1113 0.057 0.092 0.092 0.098	9.877 1.2.198 1.3.158 2.083	\$0.085 .162 .138 .089 .117 .117 .122 .130	4.938 32.836 28.571 23.158 27.083	14.494 10.959 22.124 32.836 31.461 27.174 24.490 13.043	\$0.125 20.65 .174 .154 .226 .217 .203	54.321 129.851 137.895 126.042	47.059 27.160 26.087 73.034 77.869 56.154 23.711	\$0.125	54.321	
478	at gost top, button ole, wh. quarter, blu top, § D. sole, button vh. quarter, D. sole,	we		12.821 16.471 2.899 2.899	.084 .086 .068	10.256 14.118 11.449 12.899	1.28.814 1.2.273 1.2.020 1.4.225 1.5.634	.094 .099 .080	21. 795 16. 471 15. 942 15. 942	11.905 10.465 2.062 17.647 19.403	.128 .143 .108	64. 103 68. 235 56. 522 59. 420	34. 737 44. 444 35. 000 37. 500
236	Children's gun metal, mat sheep top, highdo	0.00.	.067	1 4.286	.078	11.429	16.418	.110	57.143	41.026			
269	Children's brown lotus, high cut, bludo. Children's black kid, high cut, bludo. Children's black kid, baldo. Children's tan cut dado. Children's tan metal, baldo. Children's tan metal, buttondo. Children's tan kid, battondo. Children's black kid, patent tip, buttondo. Children's patent, white call top, buttondo. Children's patent, cloth top, buttondo. Children's patent, cloth top, buttondo. Children's patent, doth top, buttondo.	088 068 064 087	.093 .071 .087 .087 .063 .179 .163 .188	14.815 4.412 40.741 16.667	.099 .082 .091 .080 .163 .203 .203	22. 222 20. 588 44. 444 4. 598 48. 148	6. 452 15. 493 2. 632 4. 598 26. 984 10. 615 2. 010 2. 010 1. 6. 488 1. 6. 915	.140 .107 .087 .099 .091 .091 .228 .255 .255	72. 840 57. 353 61. 111 13. 793 68. 519	41.414 30.488 30.488 11.538 8.791 13.750 29.877 29.557 29.557 29.557 29.557 29.557	279 239 239 221 271 271		4.825 12.167 6.275 11.282
202 543	tent tip, button Mat cab. top, button	118	. 129 . 129 . 146 . 153	9.322	. 136 . 136 . 132	15.254	5.426 5.426 1.9.589 1.13.726	. 131 . 143 . 175	11.017	1.3.677 5.147 32.576 32.576	.155	28.814	8.3

The increase in the cost of leather and other materials in children's shoes from 1914 to 1917 was at about the same rate as the increase in misses' shoes. There is also the same significant difference seen in the costs of 1918 as compared with 1917. Of 12 grades and styles comparable in these two later years, one showed an increase in the cost of leather; one had the same cost, and 10 had a decrease. For materials other than leather, one grade had the same cost in 1918 as in 1917 and 11 had substantial increases, 5 of the increases exceeding 25 per cent.

The cost of labor in 1917 exceeded that of 1914 as much as 25 per cent in but three grades and styles of shoes out of 16, and in two grades there was a reduction. In exactly half of the grades for which comparisons could be made, the increase in labor cost was less than 12 per cent. In 1918 the cost of labor exceeded that of 1917 for all children's shoes except one grade and that was the same. The increase ranged from 6 per cent to 15 per cent, the prevailing increase being close to 12 per cent.

The increase of overhead expense in 1917 over 1914 was less than 22 per cent for 7 shoes out of 16 and for the other 9 it was over 50 per cent. It was above 60 per cent for 6 grades and styles.

Infants' shoes.—The details of cost for the 14 grades and styles of infants' shoes are shown in tables 24 to 27, inclusive.

TABLE 24.—Comparison of cost of leather in infant's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

Com No.			1914	22	1915		1916			1917			1018	
_	Description.		Coef	Cost	Per cent increase	Coef	Per cent increase over—	пстевае	Coef	Per cent increase over—	increase	Š	Per cent increase	Increase
					1914.		1914	1915		1914	1916		1914	1917
236 Gun Bro Bro Bro Bun 269 Bun Pat Pat Pat Pat Pat Pat Bro Bro Bro Bro Bro Bro Bro Bro Bro Bro	Gun motal, mat sheep top, blu Brown lotus, mat sheep top, blu Black kid, high cut, blu Gun metal, bal Black kid, bal Black kid, bal Black kid, patent tip, button Rush eaff button Patent, white calf top, button. Patent, colb top, button. Gun mate ab, top, button. Gun metal, mat cab, top, button. Gun metal, mat cab, top, button. Gun metal, mat cab, top, button. Gun metal, and cab, boy, button. Gun metal, and cab, top, button.	McKay do	\$0.492 .682 .516 .261 .336 .321	\$0.503 759 .334 .406 .406 .302 .302 .314 .511 .511 .512 .314	2. 236 4. 070 4. 070 32. 567 29. 762 26. 480 26. 161 1. 23. 315 10. 653	\$0.531 .602 .602 .603 .433 .453 .523 .523 .510 .510 .510 .510 .510 .510 .510 .510	7. 927 15. 396 16. 667 65. 900 37. 798 62. 928 47. 742 71. 348	5.567 3.689 12.104 25.145 6.193 28.818 6.291 6.291 19.718 34.375 11.0.547 110.547 110.547 110.547 110.547 110.547	\$0.877 1.246 1.246 505 550 632 632 7802 7802 7802 7802 7802 7417 628	78. 252 82. 698 69. 767 93. 487 03. 690 72. 897 72. 897 72. 897 72. 753 98. 968	65. 160 58. 322 45. 513 16. 628 18. 790 6. 119 96. 885 57. 255 45. 593 41. 581 69. 272 69. 272 69. 272	\$0.584 \$5.8 746 405 605		17.595 6.983 1.930 1.1.699 1.3.663

Table 25.—Comparison of cost of materials other than leather in infant's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

1	8	١.	1 :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	incres r-	1917	34.694 36.726 34.694 34.694
1918	Per cent increase over—	1914	990 08 980 980 980 990
	Cost.		.00 .066 .068 .185 .066
	increase	1916	40.816 40.816 40.816 40.816 22.951 22.951 36.111 36.111 37.226 10.002
1917	Per cent increase over—	1914	6.6.6.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.
	Cost.		\$0.138 1.150
	increase r—	1915	4. 255 4. 255 4. 255 11. 927 11. 927 11. 927 11. 927 11. 927 12. 560 12. 560 13. 33.
1916	Per cent increase over—	1914	4, 255 4, 255 17, 308 17, 308 18, 791
	Cost.		\$0 098 0.098 0.098 0.098 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040
1915	Per cent increase	. 1914.	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
51	Cost.		90 094 094 094 109 109 033 033 053 053 068 068
1914	Cost.		\$0.094 .094 .104 .104 .104 .104 .093
	Description,		236 Gun metal, mat sheep top, blu Brown lotus, mat sheep top, blu Brack kid, high cut, blu Brack kid, high cut, blu Brack kid, bad Tan calf, bal Gun metal, bal Brack kid, battent tip, button Russia calf, button Russia calf, button Patent, white calf frop, button Patent, cloth top, button Patent, dull kid top, button Patent, dull kid top, button Patent, and cab, top, button Gun metal, mat cab, top, button Gun metal, mat cab, top, button Gun metal, mat cab, top, button
	Com- pany No.		286 Gun 181 Brown 181 Brow

TABLE 28.—Comparison of cost of labor in infant's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

			101	88	1913		1916			101			1918	!
No.	Description.		S š	Cost	Percent increase	S S	Per cent increase over—	ncrease	Coef	Per cent increase over—	Increase	j j	Per cent increase over—	norease
					0V6F 1914.		1914	1915		1914	1916		1914	1917
236	Gun metal, mat sheep top	McKay	\$0.200	\$0.200		\$0.198	11.000	11.000		4.000	5.051			
	Black kid, high cut, blu	do.	1905	1905		. 215	1.053	1.053		9.756	4. 651			
818	Black kid, bal.	do	88	900	15,385	. 325	25. 000 000 000	8.333		34.615	7.692			
269	Gun metal, bal Black kid, patent tip, button	Turned	S	883	15.385	325	32: 000:	8 8 4 8 8 8		34.615	7.692	20. 227		300
	tton	dodo	: :	179		184		2. 793			19.55 28.825 28.025	22.2		17.890 16.418
ì	Patent, cloth top, button. Patent, dull kid top, button.	do	: :	1790		921.			. 18 81.		12, 105 9, 497	220		16. 129 12. 245
070	Fatent, mat cab. top, button	McKaydo.	883	888	3.061	- 288 288	1 10, 204	1 12. 871	32.25	1. 1.08 1.08 1.08	1.000			
			<u>.</u>	3	CIE :17 .	909 .		3	. 202	3	<u> </u>			:

1 Decrease.

Table 27.—Comparison of overhead expenses in infant's shoes, per pair, 1914-1918.

•	•			LEATHER AND SHO) <u>B</u> i	
		Per cent increase over—	1917	McKay \$0.060 </td		
	1918	Per cent in	1914	Gun metal, mat sheep top, blu McKay \$0.060 \$0.065 \$3.33 \$0.065 \$3.33 \$0.065 \$3.33 \$0.065 \$3.33 \$0.065 \$3.33 \$0.065 \$3.33 \$0.065 \$1.429 \$13.335 \$1.866 \$6.566 \$1.916		
		Cost.				
		Per cent increase over—	1916	44.615 38.824 30.986 7.407 1.33.333 45.455 20.438 20.438 27.276 27.276	17.292	
	1917	Per cent	1914	56. 667 68. 571 57. 627 55. 556 14. 474 68. 889 68. 889	51.705	
		Cost.		\$0.094 .118 .003 .070 .076 .144 .165 .127 .127 .266	.267	
		Per cent increase over—	McKay 50.060 10.05 10.		123.256	
	1916	Per cent ove	McKay \$60.062 \$1.333 \$60.065 \$8.333 \$4.839 \$60.064 \$11111 \$11111 \$11111 \$11111 \$11111 \$11111 \$11111 \$1111 \$1111 \$1111 \$1111 \$111	සි		
		Cost. Cost. increase Cost. 1915 80.060 \$0.082 3.333 \$0.065 0.070 0.075 7.143 0.065 0.060 0.065 0.060 0.065	\$0.065 .085 .070 .070 .070 .089 .135 .137 .137 .138	.288		
	29		3. 333 7. 143 1. 695 40. 000 20. 000 20. 000	28.705		
	191		Cost. Cost. increase 90.060 \$0.062 3.333 .055 .056 7.143 .055 .069 80.000 .045 .063 40.000 .045 .064 .000 .045 .064 .000 .045 .064 .000 .045 .064 .000 .045 .064 .000 .045 .064 .000 .045 .064 .000 .046 .064 .000 .046 .064 .000 .046 .064 .000	\$0.062 .075 .060 .060 .064 .054 .132 .132 .132 .132 .132 .132 .132 .132	81.	
ŀ	1914	Cost.		\$0.060 .070 .070 .045 .045 .045	.176	
			Cost. Cost. Cost. 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60		1do	
		Description		Gun metal, mat sheep top, blu Brown lotus, mat sheep top, blu Black kid, high cut, blu Black kid, bal Tan calf, bal Gun metal, bal Black kid, patent tip, button Russia calf, button, button Patent, cloth top, button Patent, dull kid top, button Black kid, patent tip, button Black kid, patent tip, button		
-		Com- No.		Gum metal, mat sheep top, blu McKay \$0.060 \$0.065 8.333 \$0.065 8.333 \$0.065 8.333 \$0.065		

Of the 14 different shoes included in the foregoing table the costs in 1914 can be compared with costs in 1917 for 9 styles. The cost of only 5 grades and styles made in 1917 can be compared with 1918.

All of the shoes for which comparisons can be made as between 1914 and 1917, had an increased leather cost of more than 63 per cent. Only 5 shoes made in 1917 can be compared with 1918, and in 4 of these the cost of leather decreased. The cost of materials other than leather in 1917 over 1914 showed an increase considerably below the increase in the cost of leather. This differs from the conditions shown for children's shoes in which the advance in the cost of leather and that of other materials was about the same. The cost of materials other than leather in 1918 in infant's shoes greatly increased over that of 1917.

For the 5 comparable grades and styles as between 1917 and 1918 there was a considerable increase in labor cost as between these two years. The overhead expense in 1917 greatly exceeded that of 1914 in nearly every case. In only one instance was it less than 39 per cent.

Comparison of details of cost with total cost, 1914–1917.—The percentage that some of the elements of cost is of the total cost of producing shoes changed materially between 1914 and 1917. This is especially marked in the cost of leather. The changes are due to the fact that the items in the 4 headings of cost shown in the tables of details of cost did not all change at the same rate. The increase in the cost of leather and other materials was much greater than in labor and overhead expense. To illustrate these changes during the four years ending with 1917, there has been made a random selection of 27 descriptions of shoes from among the 5 classes for which details are shown in Tables 8 to 27 inclusive. The total cost was found by adding the items of the details. The results of this computation are shown in Table 28 below.

Table 28.—Comparison of details of cost with total cost per pair, 1914 and 1917.

MEN'S SHOES.

Com- pany	Description		Total cost.	cost.	Leather	her.	Other material	aterial.	Labor	or.	Overhead	nead.
2			1914	1917	1914	1917	1914	1917	1914	1917	1914	1917
340	Outline Let											
•		Standard screw	\$0.949	\$1.267	\$0.588	\$ 0.863	\$0,102	50.129	\$0.177	2 0. 196	\$ 0.085	\$ 0.079
89	0	Goodveer welt	100.000	100.000	96.6	68, 114	10.748	10.181	25.05	15.470 20.489	× 05	2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2
ě	Fer cent.	•	100,000	100,000	24.360	65.490	9.173	8, 213	25, 901	17.615	10.476	8.682
3	- i	Nailed	\$1. 165	\$1.986	\$0.775	\$1.280	\$0,110	\$0.305	200	30.340	\$0.037	. 080 . 080
9		Good weer walt	100,000	100,000	66.524	63. 476	24.2	15.365		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	5,178	4. 2 2. 3 3. 3
;	_	dood year work	100		54.201	88.88	445	7, 339	26.39	16, 155	11.873	9.621
316	Black kid, b	Goodyear welt.	\$2.940	27. 500	\$1.690	53 . 150	80.250	50.330	25	80.830	\$0.230	\$0.250
849	Black calf. D. sole. blu	Goodweer welt	100.000	100.00	57.483	69.079	8 5 8 8 8 8 8 8	2.237	25	18.202 8.650	20.823	5.482 20.20
į	Per cent.		100.000	000	57. 20	71.205	10, 265	9.001	21.947	13, 742	10.584	5.962
\$78	Black glove, blu	Goodyear welt.	\$2.14	33 081	\$1.54	\$2.302	80.249	383	50.216	20.223	\$0.135	2 0. 154
511	_	Goodvear welt.	\$2.480	650	\$1.416	\$ 5.5 53.288	20,269	350	25.55	35	50.255	50 to 150
	Per cent		100.000	100,000	57.097	70.280	10.847	7.527	21.774	12.774	10.282	9.419
1				-	-		_		_	_	_	
			WOME	WOMEN'S SHOES	ES.							

			WOME	WOMEN'S SHOES.	ES.							
1967	December of Carlist		1000	1	1							
Ĭ	Per cent	(tood year welt-	52.318	įξ			20.224	20 .381	50.431	SO 530		_
110	Oxford, blu	McKay	\$1.195	32			36.2	88.68	18.81	14.00	35.5	_
400	400 Black kid, 7-inch, bal Goodyear welt	Goodyear welt.	188.88 83.225	8			14.41	10.050	28.318	8		
202	202 Patent, mat cab. top, blu	Goodyear welt.	ğ	2*			300	2	200	19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19.	95	
14	For cent. Russex kid, 8-inch, bal Goodyear welt Per cent.	Goodyear welt.	180.000	5.85 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55	58.779 \$1.700	35. 35. 30. 30. 30. 30. 30.	20.05 20.38 36.38 36.38	50.30		14.037	20.00 20.00	8888 858
					_	_	11.57		2 × × / ×	7 80.87	80.00	

MISSES' SHOES.

20.05 20.15 20.05		80.138 10.382 10.382 11.386 11.386 80.098 80.098 80.091 80.091 80.091 80.091 80.093		90.094 7.137 7.137 90.266 19.308 22.860
05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 0		\$0.081 9.375 \$0.096 7.867 \$0.096 \$0.081 \$0.064 5.954 \$0.061 12.206		\$0.060 7.092 \$0.046 6.717 \$0.173 22.409 \$0.176 23.816
90.194 90.190 11.219 10.218 12.218 12.351 15.059		\$0.217 18.023 19.0192 10.0192 10.0193 10.210 10.228		\$0.208 115.794 80.250 80.255 80.825 16.328 17.294
\$0.182 16.056 16.056 16.194 16.830 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6 17.6		\$0.204 23.611 16.056 10.556 10.556 10.556 \$0.207 16.455 \$0.300 17.949		23. 200 23. 261 23. 261 25. 260 25. 389 24. 389 24. 898
\$0.159 7.958 \$0.188 10.140 \$0.175 10.177		90.120 9.967 10.206 10.208 8.466 8.163 7.791 11.633 11.209		\$0.138 10.478 \$0.150 13.963 10.140 10.160 10.274
\$0,104 10.317 10.830 10.690 90.105 90.125 10.348		\$0.071 8.218 \$0.128 10.649 10.152 80.152 80.100 8.744 \$0.102 80.102 90.095		\$0.094 11.111 \$0.104 15.522 \$0.093 12.047 \$0.088 11.908
\$1.564 78.278 \$1.334 71.953 \$1.204 68.205 50.913		\$0.742 61.628 \$1.291 \$1.291 \$1.734 79.121 74.618 \$0.770 \$1.650 \$1.650 \$1.650 \$1.650		\$0.877 \$6.591 \$0.505 \$6.977 \$0.747 \$6.579 \$6.579
96.55	SHOES.	\$0.508 58.796 \$0.785 \$1.363 76.530 80.860 89.860 89.451 \$0.724 \$0.724	ES.	\$0.492 58.156 \$0.261 38.955 \$0.310 40.155 \$0.291 39.378
\$1.998 100,000 \$1.854 100.000 \$1.765 100.000	EN'S SH	\$1.204 100.000 \$1.904 100.000 \$2.457 100.000 \$1.588 \$1.588	T'S SHOES	\$1.317 100.000 \$1.075 100.000 \$1.378 100.000 \$1.168 100.000
\$1.006 100.000 \$1.188 100.000 \$1.116 100.000 \$1.208	CHILDREN'S	\$0.864 100.000 \$1.202 100.000 \$1.781 100.000 \$1.258 100.000 \$0.907 100.000	INFANT'8	\$0.846 100.000 100.000 \$0.772 100.000 100.000
McKay McKay McKay McKay		McKay Standard screw. Standard screw. McKay McKay McKay		McKay McKay McKay McKay
Gost, wh. quarter, d. sole, button Per cont. Per cent. Per cent. Our-metal, mat cab. top, button. Per cent. Black kid, patent tip, button. Fer cent.		Little gent's split, wh. quarter Per cent. Boy's. black, wh. quarter, d. sole. Boy's. chromo calf, d. sole, wh. quarter, blu Per cent. Per cent. Per cent. Per cent. Per cent. Children's, brown lotus, high cut, blu Per cent. Children's, gun-metal, bal. Children's, gun-metal, mat cab. top, button. Per cent.		(iun-metal, mat sheep top. blu Per cent Black kid, bal Per cent Per cent Patent, mat cab. top. button Gun-metal, mat cab. top. button
236 202 202 570		567 927 478 236 518 202		236 518 570 570

It will be noted that leather constituted from about 50 to 70 per cent of the total cost of all classes of shoes in 1914 except infant's, where it usually constituted only about 40 per cent. By 1917 this percentage had increased to about 60 to 75 per cent for all classes except infant's, where it had increased to about 50 per cent. In other words, the ratio of the cost of leather in shoes compared with the total cost increased about 20 to 25 per cent during the 4 years. The percentage that materials other than leather was of the total cost did not vary much in the 2 years here considered. The cost of other materials was less than 10 per cent of the total cost in 11 styles of shoes in both 1914 and 1917; it was 10 per cent and less than 12 per cent in 11 styles in 1914; and 13 styles in 1917. It was 12 per cent and less than 15 per cent in 2 styles in both 1914 and 1917, and it was 15 per cent and over in 1 style for both years.

Labor generally constituted a greater percentage of the total cost in 1914 than it did in 1917. There is no shoe shown in the table where comparisons can be made in which the percentage was not less in 1917, and in many instances it was very much less than in 1914. In 1914 there were 9 of the 27 shoes shown in the table in which the labor cost was over 25 per cent of the total cost, while in 1917 there were only 2. In 16 of the 27 shoes here being considered, the labor cost constituted between 15 and 25 per cent of the total cost in 1914 and 13 fell within this group in 1917, but of these 13 shoes there was only 1 where the percentage was as much as 20 per cent in 1917, while in 1914 there were 8 that had a percentage between 20 and 25 per cent.

The percentage that overhead expense was of the total cost was less for all classes of shoes in 1917 than it was in 1914 except children's. For the latter class the reverse was true.

Section 3. Comparison of total costs, selling prices, margins of manufacturers, and increases in costs and selling prices, 1914-1918.

The total cost of producing shoes, the net prices at which the manufacturer sells them, and the percentage that the difference between the costs and selling prices is of the cost are shown in Tables 29 to 33, inclusive. There is a separate table for each of the 5 classes of shoes. A comparison of the increase of costs and selling prices from year to year, and of each year with 1914, is made in Tables 34 to 38, inclusive. The total cost of production shown in these tables was found by adding together the figures shown in the tables showing the details of cost. The prices at which manufacturers sold shoes were taken from their books and records. The selling price is the net price charged by the manufacturer for all companies except 7. This price was arrived at by taking the trade discounts from the invoice price, except for 7 companies, namely, Nos. 115, 316, 396,

478, 541, 543, and 849. To ascertain the trade discounts in these factories would have involved a greater expenditure of time than the results would warrant. In fact, in some cases manufacturers claimed that no trade discounts were allowed. It should be particularly noted that the prices shown are not the net prices realized by the manufacturer, but they are the prices he actually charged the buyer and out of these prices he must pay selling expenses. These selling expenses are usually a very small percentage of the cost of the shoes. There are very few instances in which they amount to as much as 5 per cent, and usually they are much below this. It was impossible, however, to distribute the selling expense incurred by most of the factories over the different styles and grades of shoes included in the tables with any reasonable expenditure of time.

Margins between costs and selling prices.—The margin between costs and selling prices in terms of actual money and percentages, are shown in the tables below. These tables include 190 different grades and styles of standard shoes. It should be pointed out that conclusions as to the return on investment can not be based upon the margins shown for these shoes. It should be kept in mind that only a few of the grades and styles of shoes made in any factory are shown in these tables. Furthermore, from the margin there must be deducted the expenses of selling. A factory may constantly sell a particular shoe at a loss and yet make sufficient profit upon other shoes to give it a satisfactory return on investment. The percentage of profit made by shoe manufacturers on their investment is shown later in Table 39. (See p. 100.)

LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRIES.

	Margin.	Per cent of cost.	9 4.694	9 3.867 5 6.593 9 3.880		0690	7 1.554	-					21 914
8161	Ma	Dol- lars.	\$1.316 \$0.059	.049		. 033	.005	1	11		1	-	100
18		Sold for—	\$1.316	1,316 2,021 2,115		4.813	4.594 5.031	-			-		
		Cost.	\$1.257	1. 267 1. 896 2. 036		4, 780	4, 589			1			
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.	3,867	8, 491 2, 599 15, 574 3, 466	1, 752 2, 040 3, 854 8, 893 10, 247 14, 184	385 119, 396 215 7, 325 203 110, 448 041 1, 554 113 1 4, 588		25,089	26, 227	15, 385	24, 494	28,171	01 014
1917	Mai	Dol- lars.	\$0.049	. 103 . 050 . 285 . 081	1.031 .066 .107 .261 .249	1.385 215 1.203 041 1.113		. 702	1,229	. 400	. 787	1.044	210
19		Sold for—	\$1.316	1.316 1.974 2.115 2.418	4. 092 3, 302 2, 883 3, 196 3, 196 3, 196	1.600 3.150 1.740 2.680 2.350		3,500	4.500	3,000	4,000	4,750	,
		Cost.	\$1.267	1. 213 1. 924 1. 830 2. 337	4. 123 3. 236 2. 776 2. 430 2. 799	1. 985 2. 935 1. 943 2. 639 2. 463		2, 798	3.565	2,600	3, 213	3.706	100 0
	ii.	Per cent of cost.	2, 621	9, 201 8, 552 7, 563	9. 825 9. 909 7. 590 7. 753	5. 227 8. 630 2. 374 1. 305 0. 769 8. 527	10.845	7. 705	. 702 17. 342	459 19, 197	365 11.111	897 23, 281	01 20 700
9	Margin.	Dol- lars.	\$0.027	.099	. 208 . 218 . 055 . 189 . 168	1, 083 15, 227 446 18, 630 1, 040 12, 374 454 21, 305 210 10, 769 275 8, 527	.321	.361 17.	. 7021	. 459 1	.3651	. 897 2	
1916		Sold for—	1.057	1.175	2. 325 2. 418 1. 813 2. 679 2. 256 2. 585	1.505 2.840 1.645 2.585 2.160 3.500	3, 281	2,400	4, 500	2,850	3,650	4, 750	
		Cost.	5. 510 \$1. 030 \$1. 057	1. 076 1. 602 1. 600	2, 117 2, 200 1, 758 2, 490 2, 088 2, 399	1, 588 2, 394 1, 685 2, 131 1, 950 3, 225	2,960	2, 039	4.048	2,391	3, 285	3, 853	
	j	Per cent of cost.	5, 510 \$	1. 598 14. 208 6. 254 6. 961	6, 298 3, 659 8, 337 9, 042 8, 684	13. 530 7. 008 13. 131 9. 972 1. 307 3. 375	3. 027	20,365	. 629 23. 998	266	241	1	-
	Margin.	Dol- lars.	\$0.054	.064	.124 .045 .064 .170 .152	. 043 148 . 048 . 175 . 005	. 140	.3682	. 629 2	.374 20.	. 289 12.	. 662 26. 608	
1915		Sold for—	\$1.034\$	1. 081 1. 457 1. 597 1. 721	2, 093 2, 232 1, 813 2, 209 1, 833 2, 115	1.175 2.260 1.485 1.930 1.625 3.063	3,063	2,175	3, 250	2, 175	2,650	3, 150	000
		Cost.	\$0.980 \$	1. 064 1. 521 1. 503 1. 609	1.969 9 2.187 2 2.039 6 1.681 6 1.946	1. 218 2. 112 1. 533 1. 755 1. 630 2. 963	2, 923	1.807	2, 296	1.801	2, 361	2, 488	-
	j.	Per cent of cost.	4.004	1, 958 2, 066 3, 084 4, 557	1.639 2.661 7.442 8.526 8.406	858 089 568 913 780	3, 236	:	331	745	457	:	4
	Margin.	Dol- calars.	\$0.038	010	.036 .047 .153 .144 .164	. 140 7. .021 1. .215 12. .012 1.	.096	-	. 555 21.	. 257 14.	. 288 12.		
1914		Sold for—	\$0.987	1. 034 1. 433 1. 504 1. 721	2, 232 1, 813 2, 209 1, 833 2, 115	1.175 2.115 1.360 1.880 1.550 3.063	3, 063	-	2,600	2,000	2,600	-	8
		Cost.	\$0.919 \$0	1. 044 1. 404 1. 459 1. 646	2. 196 1. 766 2. 056 1. 689 1. 951	1.165 1.975 1.339 1.665 1.538 3.003	2, 967	-	2, 235 2, 545	1.743	2.312 2	:	
	I		P	v. 	ear	i i	weltdo	do	op	do		Goodyear .	welt.
	Dogweinston	Torodinas	Outing, bal., ooze	Split, blu Russet grain, blu Waterproof or elk, blu Gun metal, cab. top, bal	Black kid, wh. quarter, blu. Tan calf, blu. Gim mets, blu. Waterproof, blu. Brown, bli. Checolate elk, blu.	Tan ooze, blu Black, waterproof, blu Split, tie, wh, quarter Tan moses, blu Ton moses, outing, bal Brown calf, bal	Gun metal calf, bal Glazed kangaroo, glazed kid,	Gun metal calf, seamless vamp, . bal.	caif, seamless vamp, bal. etal calf, seamless vamp,	circular vamp,	Black, circular vamp, blu	Russia calf, bal., oxford	
	.01	Company N	340	898	195	202		115					

20, 183 21, 269 22, 121 21, 331 20, 271 4, 302	20.868	22, 727		6. 852 26. 135 27. 109	19, 641	37, 085	44. 673 24. 254 24. 224	6.704	12, 370 12, 887 10, 709 24, 146 35, 962		10, 365 9, 833 11, 765 12, 661 8, 069
1.276 1.343 1.314 1.314 1.314 951 .923 .473	1.010	1.2502		1.0362	. 591	1.2853	1.6524	. 431	. 890 . 895 . 771 . 778 1. 058		. 540 1 500 1 590 1 280
23.500 5.500 25.500 5.500 25.500 5.500 25.500 5.500		6, 750	4,10	5.380	ಣೆ	4, 750	5, 350 3, 750 4, 000	6,860	8. 085 7. 840 4. 000 4. 000	400	5. 750 4. 750 5. 250 5. 250 3. 750
6,319 6,742 6,036 4,327 4,573 3,427	. 4	5,500	ं चंच	5. 035 3. 964 4. 209	65	3, 465	3. 698 3. 018 3. 220	6,429	7.195 6.945 6.639 3.222 2.942	က်ယ်က်	5.210 4.780 4.250 4.660 3.470
15,059 116,982 23,850 117,502 8,575		20, 148 22, 899 5, 435 13, 788	10.857 16.913 13.089 5.975	8, 168 32, 275 43, 805 25, 987		50.819	62, 817 34, 269 22, 509 26, 183	16,316	26.376 11.974 11.974 25.628 46.306		8, 696 7, 527 7, 527 9, 409 3, 550
. 841 1.067 1.011 774 . 782 . 308	1.290	1.090 1.090 325 717		1, 281 1, 782 1, 782 691	. 898	1.768	2,257 .855 .689 .831	1,031	1,749 1,236 786 1,266	1.010	. 350 . 350 . 350 . 120
5,250 3,260 3,260 3,260 3,260	9 10	6,500 5,850 6,305 5,917	40,44	4.0000	63	5, 250	5.850 3.350 4.000	7,350	8.380 7.840 7.350 4.000 4.000	4. 165 3. 749	3.5000000000000000000000000000000000000
6,388 6,288 4,288 4,468 3,592	. 4	5. 410 5. 980 5. 200	4,4,40,4,	4.00.4.01	6,	3, 481	3, 593 2, 495 3, 061 3, 170	6,319	6.631 6.604 6.564 3.184 2.734	4400	5.060 4.650 4.570 3.380
22, 185 26, 912 23, 993 23, 993 11, 198	16.	11. 825 9. 329 8. 532 7. 165	4.6.8.1	35.	31.	50.	55, 012 42, 786 27, 561 24, 853	18, 177	18, 740 16, 778 19, 279 30, 890 22, 349	<u>ાં</u> લાં લ	11.594 6.109 8.779 5.863 4.962
1.002 1.127 1.091 1.687 .774 .569		. 460 . 320 . 275				1,398	1.597 .854 .686 .632	.716	707.708.708		.190 .130
4.250 000 0250 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	် က်	4.350 3.750 3.498 3.395	က်က်က်က	ಬ. 4. ಬ. ಚ		4.150	4.500 2.850 3.175 3.175	4,655	3.000 3.000	ગંલાંલ	3.850 3.850 2.250 7.750
4, 143 4, 263 7, 263 3, 203 3, 681 2, 563	ioi	3. 890 3. 430 3. 223 3. 168	ભાંભાંભાં	ಣ್ಣಣಣ	ci i	2, 752	2, 903 1, 996 2, 489 2, 543	3, 939	4. 952 4. 108 4. 108 2. 292 2. 452	inini	3, 450 3, 110 2, 620 3, 070 2, 620
17. 805 10. 187 19. 601 19. 661 17. 20. 982 11. 016	15.	8, 025 6, 707 8, 293 112, 009	1.0.7.7.	27.2	26.	141.410	334, 700 332, 587 725, 973 328, 489	3 12, 100	11. 849 13. 013 15. 681 18. 369 9. 268	oH.	13. 636 9. 428 12. 450 8. 392 6. 996
5345		22003		:		. 981	. 863 . 557 . 567 . 643	. 476	. 571 . 536 . 631 . 419		.450 .280 .310 .240
4. 852 3. 250 3. 250 3. 250 3. 250 3. 250 3. 250	6 69	3, 500 3, 500 3, 395 3, 395	લં છે છે છે	က်က်က် :	61	3,350	7 3,350 7 2,250 3 2,750 7 2,900	4, 410	2.700 2.700	ioioi	3.750 2.800 3.100 2.600
2, 342 2, 345 3, 4, 133 3, 4, 133 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,	i 00	9 3.240 2 3.280 4 3.135 6 3.031	લંલંલંલં	સંવંધ :	6	ci	9 2,487 2 1,697 1 2,183 1 2,257	. 3.934	4. 819 4. 119 2. 281 2. 471		2.300 2.970 2.490 2.430
8 23. 003 8 23. 003 8 23. 001	0 19.048	0 13, 269 0 20, 192 3 7, 954 0 10, 756	0.8.0.6	23.99.98	18.	7 34. 131	7 31. 419 3 28. 792 6 23. 601 7 17. 101	-			5.678 9.272 14.919 4.015 8,333
655 . 808 665 . 808 508 . 843	0 .560	0 .410 0 .630 8 .243 5 .320				. 827	7777 0 .503 0 .506 0 .387	-			. 180 . 280 . 370 . 110
675 4. 4. 6666 4. 56	940 3.500	090 3, 500 120 3, 750 055 3, 298 975 3, 295	ರ್ಷ ಬೆಂಬ ಬ	ಬ ಬ ಬ ಬ	6	3 3, 250	3 3.250 7 2.250 3 2.650 3 2.650	:			2,850 2,850 2,850 2,850
ස්ත්ත්	: 01	23.33.3			23	2	2. 473 1. 747 2. 144 2. 263				3.170 3.020 2.480 2.740
do d	Screw. Goodyean	dododo	90 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	do do do	Standard screw.	Goodyean welt.	dododostandard	Goodyear	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	do	do ob ob
Gun metal call, blu Russia call blu Russia call blu Glased knigarov bal, oxford Gun-metal, wh. quarter, blu Tan call wh. quarter, blu Sole, blu Rlack, f. D. sole, blu Rlack, f. D. sole, blu	_	Tan kid, blu Russia calf, bal Tan calf, bal Black calf, bal			Chrome calf, wh. quarter, D. sole, blu.	Gun-metal, bal., oxford	Russia calf, bal., oxford	Black kid, blu		Russia call, val. quarter, blu	医型型医型
968	316	849	251	478				494	889	269	511

Table 30.—Manufacturers' costs, selling prices, and margins of gross profits per pair, women's shoes, 1914-1918.

				191	-			18	1915			13	9161			-	1917				8161	
	4				Margin.	ji.			Маг	Margin.			Ma	Margin.			Ма	Margin.			Ма	Margin.
Company N	rescription.	Ö	Cost. fc	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Pol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	rol- lars.	Per cent of cost.
428 I	Brown calf, bal G	year \$2.	318 \$2.	557	\$0,2391	239 10. 311	\$2,446	\$2,650 \$0.	\$0,204	8.340	\$3, 402	\$3, 720	\$0.318	8 9.347	\$3.799	984.185	\$0.386	10.161	1 \$4. 226	6 \$4. 650 \$0.	0 \$0.42	424 10, 033
1	Gun metal, bal	: :	1.840 2	2, 084	. 244 1	13, 261	2, 114 2, 510	2, 325 2, 795	. 211	9, 981	2,394	3, 720		. 266 11. 111	3,110	7 4.185	. 488		3.376	6 3, 720		518 12, 536
		:	840 2		. 253 13, 750	9,596	2, 124		. 201	9, 463		2,650		3 11, 152	3.069	9 3,348			3, 398	8 3 72		352 11 224
- C	i.		504		.124	8, 245	1.720			8, 140	1.974	2, 186	-	3 10, 740	2.46	9 2.79			2.70	3.05		2 11. 9
	ton	: :	329 1		990	4.966				4.804	1,580		4 14	2 15.82	2.07	2,223			9 2,02	3 2.18		380
115 E	Fatent, Mary Jane Black kid, blu., oxford Glazed kid, plain toe. 74-inch.	do	1, 329 1, 195 1, 544	1,256	. 159 1	5, 105 13, 342	1, 160	1,256	.096	8.061 8.276 20.915	1,350	1,302	-	045 3, 119	2,020	0 2, 103 0 3, 438	.083	1,352 4,109 18,144	1.908			, ×.
0		p	:			:	1.931	2,150		219 11, 341	. 2			2 7.072	(2)		-		-			
-	kid, plain toe, 9-inch,	ear	1, 938 2	2,350	. 412 2	. 412 21, 259	1,917	2,350	. 433	22.587	1,993	2,250		257 12, 895	4.460	0 5, 250	062.	17,713	::	:	:	:
_	l, mat top, ½ D. sole,	weit.	:	:	:	:	1.341	1.600		259 19, 314	1,386	1,750		364 26. 263	3 2, 483	3 3,000	.517	20,822		- !	:	- !
400 F	Black calf, § D. sole, blu Black kangaroo, § D. sole, blu Black kid, 7-inch, bal G.	ear	646	1.750	.104	6.318	1.619 1.356 3.372	1,850 1,500 4,018		. 231 14. 268 . 144 10. 619 . 646 19. 158	1,664 1,273 3,695	1.850 1.350 4.410		. 186 11. 178 . 077 6. 049 . 715 19. 350	2, 112 2, 001 6, 522	2 2,600 1 2,500 2 7,595	. 488	23, 106 24, 938 16, 452	5.876	6 7.252	::-	.376 23. 417
0	mat kid top, 7-	welt. 3.	208 3.	. 920	. 712 22.	22, 195	3.517	4,165		648 18, 425	3,825	4.655	. 830	0 21. 699	6, 298	8 7.595	1, 297	20,594	5.986	6 7.350	-	364 22, 787
	calf, 7-inch, bal	do 3.	374	4, 165	. 635 19.	444	3, 591	4, 312	. 859	20,078	3, 765	4,655	1,135	1, 135 30, 146	5, 981	7.350	1,124	11, 296	5.997	7 7.350		353 22, 561
478 E	Black kid, dull kangaroo top, Tr	Turned 1.	1,938 2,	. 500	. 562 28.	8, 999	1,916	2,600		684 35, 699	2,320	4,000		1,680 72,414	3,672	2 4.750	1.078	29,357	7 3.293	3 4.000		707 21. 470
-	I, patent tip, wh.	McKay 1.	242 1	1,500	. 2582	258 20, 773	1,255	1,500		245 19, 522	1,529	2,650		1, 121 73, 316	3 2, 144	4 2,650	. 506	23, 601	1.877	7 2.600		723 38, 519
_	sole,	do 1.	1,353 1	1,500	. 147	. 147 10, 865	1,348	1,550		. 202 14, 985	1,568	2,500		. 932 59, 439	2, 268	8 2,850	. 582	25,661	1 2, 101	1 2,600		499 23, 751
-	ve, wh. quarter, § D.	do 1.	1,460 1,650	. 650	1901	3.014	1, 477	. 190 13. 014 1, 477 1, 750		273 18, 483	1,688	2,750	1,062	1, 062 62, 915	2, 125	5 2,500	. 375	17,647	7 2, 105	5 2,500		395 18, 765

. 983	3, 191	8, 259	821 402 500 500	. 987	. 814 . 166	1.333 1.171 1.089 1.013	11.548 9.986 9.659	990.	.982	3.986	::::
. 688 35	.210	.370	280 5. 280 5. 226 5. 357 8.	.50210	. 570 11 1.009 17	1.067 18. 1.156 20. 1.017 13. 458 17.	.286 289 289	.024	.020	.092	
2, 600	6.790	4.850	5. 850 5. 820 4. 410 7. 557			6.887 6.887 8.787 3.150	3.062 3.150 3.281	2.275		2.400	
1.012	6.580	4.480	4.360 4.810 4.184 4.200 5.380	4. 653	5.894 5.878	5.820 5.731 7.770 2.692	2. 745 2. 864 2. 992	2.251		2.308	
31.972	20.380	13.547	10.552 10.478 11.824 7.039 8.327			21. 968 20. 486 12. 466 3. 822	12.340 12.340 13.526	3. 221	3,029	6.525	18. 486 17. 718 20. 690
. 642	1.180	.550	. 440 . 590 . 339 . 339	390	926	1.018 .961 .816 .123	.346	170.	1.067	.640	.830 .730 1.140
2,650	4.610	4.610	4.610 4.850 5.580 4.410 4.410	4. 900 5. 000 6. 000	5.250	5.652 5.652 7.362 3.341	3.150 3.150 3.500	2.275	ici	2.400	5.320 4.850 6.650
2,008	5.790	4.060	4.170 4.390 4.990 4.071	中中的古山	ं चं चं चं	4. 634 4. 691 6. 546 3. 218	2.804 3.083	2.204		3.780	4. 490 4. 120 5. 510
975 68, 421	112,702	18.125	13.240 15.951 12.439 9.948 10.645	4000	00 00 00	113.399 112.139 9.426 9.426	2.594 1.893 8.937	11.509	1.	18.684	18.326 19.093 20.594
*	1,550	.580	. 380 . 520 . 510 . 286 . 297		-	. 437 . 437 . 491 . 019	. 049 . 036 . 179	791. 8		170. 0	. \$10 . 800 1.110
2,400	3.780	3.780	3,250 3,780 4,610 3,087	. છે છે છે ન	40004	4. 037 4. 037 5. 700 1. 938	1.938 1.938 2.182	1.618	-	1.837	5. 230 4. 990 6. 500
1,425	4.330	3.200	2.870 4.100 2.674 2.790	و در در در د	9646	3.560 3.600 5.209 1.919	1.889 1.902 2.003	1.451	-	3.800	4. 420 8 4. 190 5. 390
20,937	7.509	5.639	6.780 4.851 8.333 112.155	14.7	833.6	3 20. 587 3 16. 639 7 15. 464 7- 5. 788	3.250 3.13.793 3.12.152		9 4	0 16.484	14. 469 14. 828 19. 020
772.	.230	.150	.160 .250 .308 .325			. 596 . 498 . 617 . 097		. 048		. 450	.450
1.600	3.150	2.810	2.520 3.250 3.250 2.842 2.940	ं लं लं लं ल	က်က်က်	3.491 3.491 4.607 1.773	1.779 1.881 2.182	1.400		3.180	3.330
1,323	2.930	2.660	2.534 2.534 2.615	ا در در در د	ionori	2.895 2.993 3.990 1.676	1.723 1.653 2.230	1.352	-	2.730	3.110
24178, 411	10.526	7.663	10.044 7.252 11.684 9.187	96.00	15.03.	122.519 15.085 14.417 6.572	8.290 111.604 9.1.410	60 6	3 7.268	1 247	19.580 12.167 17.685
	.300	. 200	340			. 624 . 445 . 550 . 116	1 . 144 7 . 191 7 . 009		5 .083	380	
1.550	3,150	2.810	22.250	र्क व्यंत्र	က်လက်က	3.395 3.395 4.365 1.881	7 1.881 5 1.837 6 2.187	H .	2 1.225	2.850	3. 420 2. 950 3. 660
1,309	2.850	2.610	42.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.			2.950 3.815 1.765	1.737 1.646 2.196	1.356	1.142	2.470	2.860 2.630 3.110
do	Goodyear	welf.	0000000		dodo	dododo	dodo	McKay	do	Goodyear	dodo
Box calf, wh. quarter, & D. .	sole, bal. Tan kid, wh. quarter, bal	Chrome patent, mat kid top, .	Glaced kid, bal. Gun metal, mat kid top, bal. Russia call, wh. quarter, bal. Black kid, dull kid top, bal. Gun metal, dull kid top, bal.	Tan calf, bal Black calf, mat top, button Black kid, button	Russia calf, button. Russia calf, 8-inch, bal. Gun metal, mat kid top, 8	Inch., pal. Glazed kid, Sinch, bal. Patent, mat kid top, Sinch, bal Brown kid, Sinch, bal Cun metal calf, mat cab. top,	1, patent tip, blu If, wh. quarter, bal.,	Gun metal, mat cab. top, but-	linch, blu. Black kid, patent tip, wh.	quarter, os-men, blu. Brown Elk, wh. quarter, blu Black calf, 541 mat top, bal	Russia calf, bal Black kid, 8-inch, bal Russet kid, 8-inch, bal
	668		749	511	846	202				541	

TABLE 31.—Manufacturers' costs, selling prices, and margins of gross profits, per pair, misses' shoes, 1914-1918.

				_					on on o		m10 1 1 1	
	th.	Per cent of cost.	24.700	25. 731				16.81	6.71 5.51 5.51 5.51	25.55 25.55	5.025	
ac	Margin.	Dol- lars.	90.416	. 440 25.		-		Ş	4 58	.41017. 147.5. 216.7.	88	
1918		Sold for—	2 100	2 150		-		2.813	3.385 3.153 4.153	:444 2888	1.968	
		Cost.	12.154	21.068 1.710	:	-		, ei	લંલંલ		1.791	
	in.	Per cent of cost.	12. 154 12. 613	21.068	3.609	3.943	16.141	20.475 10.765	13.537	9.461 6.815	15.556 4.079 117.483 15.882	1
11	Margin.	Dol- lars.	88	382	890	.007				282	339	
1917		Sold	2.250	2, 250	1.952	2, 557	2, 137	2.5.6 8.5.8 8.5.8	3.007 2.813	12.52	1.837 1.600 1.600	-
		Cost.	\$0. 886 \$0. 907 \$0. 021 2.370 \$0. 901 \$1. 000 \$0. 099 10. 988 \$1. 021 \$1. 139 \$0. 118 11. 557 1. 008 1. 175 1.07 1. 000 1. 175 17. 500 1. 230 2. 150 . 920 74. 797 1. 998 2. 250	1.858	1.884	2.460	1.854	2.410	6.64 6.84 6.84 6.84 6.84 6.84 6.84 6.84	888	1. 853 1. 765 1. 700 1. 700	:
	gin.	Per cent of cost.	11. 557 12. 755 74. 797	576 43. 505	.064 5.174	6.965	28.735	8.362 890 890 890	989 9888 8888	8.049 8.346 196	5.980 10.672 15.996 1 5.213 1 6.129	
91	Margin.	Dol- lars.	\$0.118 .181 .920	. 576	190	. 115	824.8	32.8	21.5	9611.		
1916		Sold for—	\$1.139 1.600 2.150	1.900	1.301	1.766				2.1.2	11.11.1	i
	-	Cost.	\$1.021 1.419 1.230	21. 845 1. 324 1. 900	5. 907 1. 237 1. 301	1.651				2.1.205 2.062	1, 321 1, 265 1, 351 1, 688 1, 811	
	gin.	Per cent of cost.	10.988 11.343 17.500	21.845		5.882	4. 922 35. 163	6.88 903 903 708	6.025 16.131 5.731	25.25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	. 120 10. 860 . 080 6. 987 . 217 14.563 . 018 1. 734 . 007 1 669	}
1915	Margin.	Dol- lars.	\$0.099 .163 .175	. 251	070.	.083				. 207 14. 8 . 116 6. 6 . 139 6. 7		
19		Sold for—	\$1.000 1.600 1.175	1.400	1, 255	1.674				1.601 1.860 1.860	11.225	
		Cost.	\$0.901 1.437 1.000	1. 149	1.185	1.581	1.219	1.361	1.693	2.1.3 2.74 3.44 3.44	1. 105 1. 145 1. 487 1. 038 1. 047	
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.	2.370	203 17. 698 1. 149 1. 400	. 084 7. 173 1. 185	7.923	. 690 57. 025	2. 426			. 113 10. 571 . 065 5. 824 . 0431 3. 898 . 0781 6.457	}
1914	Mar	Dol- lars.	\$0.021 .167	-		. 116						
61		Sold	\$0.907	1.350	1.255	1.580	1.255				1.182	
		Cost.	\$0.886 1.008	1.147	1.171	1.464	1. 188	1.13			1.069 1.116 1.103 1.208	
			McKaydodo.	do	do	do	dodo	do Turned	900	do McKay	attondodottondodo	
	Dosorintim		Black kid, patent tip, blu Black calf, waterproof, blu Goat, wh. quarter, D. sole,	al, mat top, ½ D. sole,	Gun metal, high cut, mat shown for blu	mat	Sheep top, blu. Black kid, high cut, blu	Gun metal, bal. Black kid, patent tip, button.	tton.	Patent, dull kid top, button White buck, high cut, button. White buck, high cut, button.	(growing gris). Black kid, patent tip, bi Gun metal, mat cab. top, bi Patent, mat cab. top, bii Black kid, patent tip, bii Gun metal, mat cab top.	The same of the sa
	.oV	Company?	927 115 478		236		518	269		357	202 5 70	

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Table 32.—Manufacturers' costs, selling prices, and maryins of yross profits per pair, children's shoes, 1914-1918.

Peerlptton. Cost. Sold Per Cost. Sold					1914				1915	10			1916	91			16	1917			-	1918	
Part Cost Sold Part Cost Part Part Cost Part Part Cost Part		T. C.	!			Marg	i.			Marg	ij			Mar	gin.			Mar	gin.			Mar	gin.
McKay \$0.864 \$0.284 \$0.284 \$0.284 \$0.284 \$0.284 \$0.284 \$0.284 \$0.284 \$0.928 \$0.085 \$0.186 \$0.187 \$0.864 \$0.271 \$0.928 \$0.284 \$0.082 \$0.284 \$0.170 \$0.186 \$0.170 \$0.186 \$0.186 \$0.274 \$0.665 \$0.784 \$0.871 \$0.665 \$0.784 \$0.665 \$0.784 \$0.665 \$0.784 \$0.786 \$0.786 \$0.887 </th <th></th> <th>Lescription</th> <th>Cos</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>-</th> <th>1</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>1</th> <th>Cost.</th> <th>Sold</th> <th>Dol- lars.</th> <th>Per cent of cost.</th> <th>Cost.</th> <th>Sold for—</th> <th>Dol- lars.</th> <th>Per cent of cost.</th> <th>Cost</th> <th></th> <th>Dol- lars.</th> <th>Per cent of cost.</th>		Lescription	Cos			-	1				1	Cost.	Sold	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost		Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.
Goodyear Welt. Standard 761 791 6020 1832 1.050 1.255 195 18.360 1.371 1.627 306 23.164 1.682 1.860 1.78 10.583 Standard 761 791 6030 3.942 776 887 6061 7.861 887 1.201 1.201 1.8	1		\$0.	364 \$0	. 930 \$(990	7. 639 \$	3.894	116	0.083	284	\$0.922	20	\$0.148	16,052	1.	\$1.441	\$0.237	19.	150	50.1	80.	22, 268
Standard 776 1 096 020 1 859 1 119 1 163 044 3 862 1 236 1 186 1 677 306 23.164 1 682 1 890 1 178 10.655 1 4.854		-	dyear	:	:	-	:		1.627	. 224	15, 966	1,574	H		18, 170	6			6		:	:	:
Poly Bank kid, patent Standard		:	o	:	:	:	:		1,255	. 195	18, 396	1,321	i.		23	-	H		10.	.:		:	:
Screw. 1. Co. 1. Co.			. p		162.		3, 942	.776	. 837	.061	7.861	. 875			23.	-	i.	-	14.		:	:	
at Godytear Leon Liss Liss Liss Liss Liss Liss Liss Lis		::	. : :		. 096				1, 163	.044	3, 932	1,236			14.045	-		1.098	1 4. 92	::			
at MeKkay			-i :		186	.016	331		1.302	. 022	1,719		-12	-	12.317	- 01	-121	-	12.		1		
atdo		at	Kay	:		:	:		1.400	.215	18, 143	1.219			14.	H	6,		20.	-		:	1
Apply button: Standard 1.781 2.000 2.19 2.208		_	0	:	:	-	:		2.000	.215	12,045	i.	i.		11.857	ci			23		-		:
He, McKay. 1732 1.900 1.68 9.700 1.663 1.900 227 14.251 1.850 2.350 27.027 2.291 3.000 7709 30.947 2.223 2.750 52723 2.751 1.252 1.000 1.001 1.175 1.174 17.383 978 1.250 2.751 1.122 1.750 628 55.971 1.550 2.000 4.50 2.002 1.452 1.850 3.98 27.75 1.422 1.250 2.000 4.50 2.002 1.452 1.850 3.98 27.75 1.422 1.850 2.000 4.50 2.002 1.452 1.850 3.98 27.75 1.422 1.850 3.98 27.75 1.422 1.850 3.98 27.75 1.422 1.850 3.98 27.75 1.422 1.850 3.98 27.75 1.422 1.850 3.98 27.75 1.422 1.850 3.98 27.75 1.422 1.850 3.98 27.75 1.422 1.850 3.98 27.75 1.422 1.850 3.98 2.75 1.452 1.850 3.98 2.75 1.452 1.850 3.98 2.75 1.452 1.850 3.98 2.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1		_				. 219 1	296			. 392	22, 298	1,968	6		32.	6,	65		22.	2	ci		17.9
4 do 1.001 1.175 .174 17.383 .978 1.252 27.812 1.122 1.750 .628 55.971 1.550 2.000 .450 29.022 1.428 1.850 .3887 ur do		le, M	1.	732 1	. 900				1.900	. 237	14.251	1,850	ci		27	6.			30.	ci	ci		53
atdo887 1, 0.50		-k4	1.		. 175	. 174 1	7.383	. 978	1.250	. 272	27. 812		i.		55.	1	2		29.	-	-		27.4
atdo 1.002 1.009 .067 6.687 1.014 1.009 .055 5.424 1.068 1.116 .058 5.482 1.587 1.674 .087 5.482			:	387 1.	. 050	. 163 1	8.377		1. 100	. 238	27. 610	1.048	H		76.		-i		16.	H.			29, 552
tt,do 1.258 1.348 .090 7.154 1.365 1.441 .076 5.568 1.418 1.487 .069 4.886 2.092 2.185 .083 4.446		:	1.	002 1.	690.		189		1.069	. 055		1.058			5	-	1,674		5, 48				i
tt,do 1.025 1.092 .067 6.537 1.054 1.116 .062 5.882 1.150 1.209 .055 5.130 1.578 1.627 .049 3.105			1.	128 1	.348				1.441	. 076	5, 568	1.418				2	ci		4,446		:	:	:
		:	1.		. 092		537		1.116	. 062	5.882	1.150			10	-			S			•	
		::				. 113 1	3. 501				34. 943 15. 673	1.294	1.472		13, 756 28, 918	1. 520				:::			

LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRIES.

1	ą.	Per cent of of cost.	18.814	. 364 18. 534	298 19, 288	. 313 18, 155	. 101 5. 818	7.759	
œ	Margin.	Dol- lars.	315	6.45 2.45	808	.313	101	98	
1918		Sold for—	2, 425	2.5 2.5 2.8	1.843	2.037	1.837	1.750	
		Cost.	22 1.72 22.02	2. 164 1. 964	15, 476 1, 545	1.724	1.736	7. 431 1. 624 1. 750	
	gin.	Per cent of cost.	22. 041 \$2. 425 \$0. 384 18. 814 12. 060 1. 722 2. 087 . 315 18. 293	15. 152 2. 164 2. 571 14. 955 1. 964 2. 328		. 224 13.054 1.724 2.037	. 100 8. 562 1. 621 1. 531 1. 090 1 5. 562 1. 736 1. 837	7. 431	13. 145
1917	Margin.	Dol- lars.	\$1.047 \$1.261 \$0.214 20, 439 \$1.276 \$1.504 \$0.228 17.869 1.228 17.22 \$1.940 \$0.218 1.13 1.13 14.434 \$1.722 \$1.940 \$50.218	. 165 11. 896 1. 980 2. 280 . 300 . 136 9. 605 1. 899 2. 183 . 284	122		86	.118	283
10		Sold for—	96.18	2, 280	. 188 16. 756 1. 428 1. 649	. 163 14. 211 1. 716 1. 940	1.531	. 165 13. 926 1. 588 1. 706	. 310 19. 974 2. 023 2. 303
		Cost.	\$1.722	1.880	1. 428	1.716	1.621	1.588	1. 464
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.	17. 868 14. 434	11.896 9.605	16.756	14.211	8.562	13.928	22. 719 19. 974
9161	Mar	Dol- lars.	\$0. 228 . 153						
19		Sold for—	\$1.504 1.213	. 154 12, 291 1, 387 1, 552 . 208 17, 348 1, 416 1, 552	1,310	. 200 18. 850 1. 147 1. 310	.083 8.583 1.168 1.268	1.268	. 342 24. 909 1. 552 1. 862
		Cost.	\$1.278 1.060	1.387	1. 122	1.147	1. 168	1.113	1. 118
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.	20, 439 11, 155	12. 291 17. 348	238 22. 201	18.850	8.583	. 056 5. 634 1. 113	16.289 24.909
1915	Жал	Dol- lars.	\$0.214 . 112		-				
) ³¹		Sold for—	\$1.261 1.116	1.407	1.310	1.261	. 967 1. 050	. 994 1. 050	1.078
		Cost.	\$1.047 1.004	1.253	1.072	1.061			1.373
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.					11.583	. 075 7. 692	
1914	Ma	Dol- lars.					\$0.106	.073	
) ¥		Sold for –					\$1.05	. 975 1. 053	
		Cost.					\$0.941	.97	
			Turned	op Go	do	top,do 1.061 1.261	МсКау	do	do do 1.373 1.715
	Donneist		269 Children's tan kid, button Turned	Children's Russia calf, buttondo	Children's patent, cloth top,	Children's patent, dull kid top,	Children. Shack kid, patent McKay \$0.941 \$1.050 \$0.109 11.583	Children's gun metal, mat	643 Children's gun metal, bal Boy's gun metal, bal
	.0	Company N	569				202		54 3

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TABLE 38.—Manufacturers' costs, selling prices, and margins of gross profits per pair, infant's shoes, 1914–1918.

	Margin.	Per cent of cost.				23 024	22.964	22123.436		
1918	K	Pol- lars.				- 0			::	<u> </u>
3		Sold for—				\$1.261	1.698	30.5		
		Cost.				1 026	1.381	3.5		
	됨	Per cent of cost.	5.847	4.980 6.489	19.256 46.174	25.995 19.862	17.244	23.92 39.08	12.917	2.740
<u>~</u>	Margin.	Dol- lars.	\$0.077						1.003	.032
1917		Sold for		1.813	882	252	455	213	88	1.200
		Cost.	4. 260 \$1. 317 \$1. 394	1.727	1.075	1.131	1.24	86.	1.378	1.168
	百	Per Cent of cost.	4. 260	322	3.947 386.	3.930	366	305	11.587 2.128	1.664
_	Margin.	Dol- lars.	\$0.038	88	5283	151	82	1652	1.015	1.022 11.664 1.168
1916		Sold for		1.279	1.282	1.235	1.019	873	200	1.300
		Cost.	8. 265 \$0. 892 \$0. 930	1.185	<u> </u>	1.08	68.8	8,5	945	.322
	İ	Per cent of cost.	8. 265	6.620 2.951	9.364 23.23	9.321	4.819	6.339	19.796	.430
_	Margin.	Dol- c		25.00	522	. 68. 18. 19. 19.	1191	1822	1011	86.
1915		Sold	0. 930	1.208	1.14	55. 56.	88	£ 5	88	.700
		Cost.	0.859	1.133	9218	889	88.	691	1.831	.697
	j	Per cent of cost.	. \$0. 846 \$0. 906 \$0. 060 7. 092 \$0. 859 \$0. 930 \$0. 071	6.185	3.433	4. 110			5.441	-406
_	Margin	Pol-	090.0	8.8	649	8			1, 042 15, 441	.98
1914		Sold	0.906	1.116	. 760	. 760		:- :-	230	.742
		Cost.	0.846	1.051					.772	. 739
			МсКау	do	do	do.	do	999	McKay	but-
	, G	midisar	Gun metal, mat sheep top, blu.	<u> </u>		5			4 G	but-
	•0	Company N	ន្ត		518	98	3		9 20	

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An inspection of the above table shows that of 50 men's shoes, where comparisons can be made between 1914 and 1917, 34 had a gross margin of 7 per cent or more in 1914, and 38 were in this class in 1917. Only 10 had a margin of 20 per cent or more in 1914, while 17 had this high margin in 1917. In 1914 only 2 had a margin exceeding 30 per cent, while 8 exceeded this percentage in 1917.

Of 53 women's shoes that are comparable in the 2 years, 39 had a gross margin of 7 per cent or more in 1914, while 43 had 7 per cent or more in 1917. This grouping, however, does not thoroughly reveal the difference in margins in the two years. In a classification with 15 per cent as the minimum gross margin, it is found that 15 fell in this class in 1914, while in 1917 there were 20 that had a margin of 15 per cent or more. Only 2 shoes had a margin of 20 per cent above cost in 1914, while in 1917 there were 6. In 1914 there were 13 that had either losses or gross margins less than 7 per cent, while in 1917 there were only 9.

The gross margins of profit on misses', children's, and infants' shoes were generally considerably greater in 1917 than in 1914. It is also true that on those shoes in these classes which were sold at a loss, the losses were generally greater in 1917 than in 1914.

In the industry as a whole there was no great difference between the gross margins of profit in 1917 and 1918 for the comparatively few comparisons shown in the table.

Comparison of increases in costs and selling prices, 1914-1918.— The percentage of increase or decrease in costs and selling prices for each year over the preceding year and over 1914 for each class of shoes is shown in Tables 34 to 38, inclusive. The figures as to costs and selling prices in these tables are the same as those shown in Tables 29 to 33, inclusive.

TABLE 34.—Comparison of manufacturers' costs and selling prices and of the percentages of increase, per pair, in each year over preceding year and over 1914, men's shoes. 1914–1918.

		1914	1	1915		1916			1917			1918	
Ccm- pany No.	Description.	Cost	Cost	Per	Cost	Per cent in	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent	Per cent increase over—
		selling price.	selling price.	over 1914.	selling price.	1914	1915	selling price.	1914	1916	selling price.	1914	1917
340	Outing, bal., ooze, standard screw: Cost Selling price	\$0.949	\$0.980	3.267	\$1.030	8.535	5.102	\$1,267	33. 509 33. 333	23. 010 24. 503	\$1,257 1,316	32, 455 33, 333	1 0.789
	Split, blu, standard screw: Cost Selling price	1.044	1.064	1.916	1.076	3,065	1.128	1,213	16, 188 27, 273	12, 732 12, 000	1.267	21,360	4.452
	Russet grain, blu , standard screw: Cost Selling price	1.404	1.521	8.333				1,924	37.037		1.896	35.043 41.033	11,455
	Waterproof or Elk, blu., standard screw: Cost Cost Selling price	1. 459	1,503	3.016	1.602	9.801	6.587	1,830 2,115	25, 428 40, 625	14, 232 21, 622	2,036	39.548	11. 257
8968	Gun metal, cab. top, bal., Goodyear welt: Cost Selling price	1.646	1.609	1 2. 248	1,600	1 2. 795	1.559	2, 337	41,981	46,063			
	Black kid, wh. quarter, blu., Goodyear welt: Cost in Selling price.		1,969 2.093		2,325		7.517	4,123		94, 757			
	mg	2, 196	2, 187	1,410	2, 200 2, 418	. 182	8.333	3, 236	47.359	47.091 36.559			
	Gun metal, blu, Goodyear welt: Cost Selling price	1.766	1,749	1,963	1,758	1.453	.515	2,776	57.191 59.018	57.907 59.018			
195	Waterproof, blu, nailed: Cost Cost Selling price	2,056	2, 039	1.827	2,490	21, 109 21, 277	22, 119 21, 277	2, 935 3, 196	42, 753 44, 681	17.871 19.298			
	Brown, blu., nailed: Cost Cost Selling price	1.689	1.681	1.474	2,088	23, 623	24, 212 23, 077	2,430	43.872	16.379 18.750			
	Chocolate Elk, blu., Goodyear welt: Cost Solling price	1.951	1.946	1,256	2, 399	22, 963	23, 279	3, 196	43, 465 51, 111	16, 674 23, 636			

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IABLE 34.—Comparison of manufacturers' costs and selling prices and of the percentages of increase, per pair, in each year over preceding year and over 1914, men's shoes, 1914-1918—Continued.

		1914	11	1915		1916		ď	1917			1918	
Com- pany No.	Description.	Cost	Cost	Per cent	Cost	Per cent	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent in	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent increase over—	increase
		selling price.	selling price.	0Ver. 1914.	selling price.	1914	1915	selling price.	1914	1916	price.	1914	1017
233	1	\$1.165 1.175	\$1.218 1.175	4. 549	\$1.588	36. 309 28. 085	30.378 28.085	\$1.985 1.600	70.386 36.170	25,000			
	Diack water proof, blu., manea. Cost Selling price	1.975	2, 112 2, 260	6.937	2,394	21, 215 34, 279	13,352 25,664	2. 935 3. 150	48, 608 48, 936	22, 598 10, 915			
	Spire wn. quarter, named. Cost.	1.339	1.533	14.488	1.685	25.840 20.956	9.915	1.943	45.108 27.941	15.312			
	Tan moose, Ditt., natied: Cost. Selling price.	1.665	1.755	5.405	2.131	27.988 37.500	21.425	2.639	58, 498	23.839			
	Tan mose, outing, oal., mated. Cost. Selling price.	1.538	1.630	5.982	1.950	26.788	19,632	2.463	60.143	26.308			
202	Brown call, bal., Good year welt: Cost. Selling price.	3.003	2.963	11.333	3,225	7.393	8.842				\$4,780	59.174 57.134	
	cun metal cali, bal., doodyear welt: Cost Selling price	2.967	2.923	11.483	3.281	7.117	1.266				4.589	54.668.	
	Glazed kangaroo, glazed kid top, bal., Goodyear welt. Cost. Selling price.	3.063	2.973	1,469	3.088	3.381	3.868				4.954	65.852	
115	oun metal call, seamless vamp, bal., Goodyear Welt: Cost Selling price		1.807		2.039		12,839	3.500		37, 224 45, 833			!!
	Russia calf, seamless vamp, bal., Goodyear welt: Cost Selling price	2, 235	2.296	2.729	4.245	89.933	84.887 73.077	3.565	59.508	116.019			
	Gun metal calf, seamless vamp, bal., Goodyear welt: Ost. Selling price Gun metal calf, circular vamp, blu., Oxford, Goodyear	3, 100	3, 250	2.986	4.048	59.057	54, 445	4.021	57.996 69.355	10,526			
	Well: Well: Well: Selling price	1.743	1.801	3,328	2.391	37.177	32.760	3.000	49.168	8.741			

	Black, circular vamp, blu., standard screw: Cost. Selling price Brasia cell hal, oxford, Godysar welt:	2.312 2.600	361	2.119	3.286	42.085 40.385	39. 136	3.213	38.971	9.192			
	Coline price		2.488	:	3.853	Ī	26.863	3.706	i	13.816		<u> </u>	
	Chocolite, circular vamp, blu., Goodyear welt:	i c	•		3 3	<u> </u>	, F	3 6					
ξ	_	101			98		2	. 000		1 25 2 25 3 25 3 25 3 25 3 25 3 25 3 25 3			
}	Cost star, such star weit.	3.647 3.	1001	4. 223 2. 273	4.069 5.145	11. 571	7.051	6.704	83.822 70.455	64. 758 42. 857	6.323	73.375	15.683 3.233
		3.675 3.	255	5.143	4. 143 5. 145	12. 735 16. 667	7.220	6.388	73. 823 66. 667	54. 188 42. 857	6.319	71.946	3.333
		3.847	4. 133	7.434	4. 263 5. 390	10.814 15.780	3, 145	6.999	81. 934 68. 421	64. 180	6. 742 8. 085	75.253	1 3. 672 3. 125
8	racht, cun kiu top, bal., Goodyea welt. Selling price.	3.665 3	3.857	5.239	4,054	10.614 14.130	5. 108 10. 526	6.283	71. 432 63. 043	54.983	6.036	64.683	1 3.931
8	CostSelling price	ci ei	25.52		3.600		15.366	4. 239 5. 250		45. 520 45. 833	4.299		1.415
	Control of the contro	61 f6	250		3.226		18.778	5.000		30.998 25.000	4.327 5.250		2.300 5.000
		ci có	2002		3.681		27. 238 21. 429	4.468		21.380 23.529	4. 573 5. 500		2.350 4.762
	Black, L. Sole, bill., Goodyen Welf. Cost. Rhode Black, Grand Cost. Rhode Black Black Cost.	oi oi	2,08		2.583		9. 436 9. 615	3.582		40. 148 36. 842	3.427		1 4. 594
	Day Selection of the se	oi oi	875		3.020		5. 253 5. 043	3.791		55. 152 27. 483	3.688		1 2. 717
010	Dost	3, 500 3.	€8	3.401	3. 130 3. 650	6. 463	2.961	4. 560 5. 850	55. 102 67. 143	45. 687 60. 274	4.840 5.850	64. 628 67. 143	6.140
	Works.	3. 500 3.	250	4.854	3.890 4.350	25 890 24. 286	20.062 24.286	5.410 6.500	75.081 85.714	39. 075 49. 425	5.500	77.994	1.664 3.846
9	Andreas and Andreas An	3, 120 3.	2008	5. 128 6. 667	3.430	98.89	4.573	4. 760 5. 850	25.55 26.000	38. 776 56. 000	5. 110 6. 000	63. 782 60.000	7.353
£ 2	Tan Caul, ball, Good year Welt. Cost. Realing price. Reach and Cood year welt.	3. 298 3.	3, 135	2.941	3. 223	5. 499 6. 064	3.034	5.980 6.305	95. 745 91. 176	85.541			
-	Cost. Selling price	3.295 3.	395	1.882 3.035	3.168 3.395	3.035	4.520	5.200 5.917	74.790	74.286			
			ď	Decrease.									

costs and selling prices and of the percentages of increase, per pair, in each year over preceding year and

		1914	19	1915		1916	57		1917	-		1918	
Com- pany No.	Description.	Cost	Cost	Per cent	Cost	Per cent in over-	Per cent increase over-	Cost	Per cent	Per cent increase over-	Cost	Per cent increase over—	ncrease
		selling price.	selling price.	over 1914.	selling price.	1914	1915	selling price.	1914	1916	selling price.	1914	1917
849	Black kid, bal., Goodyear welt: Cost. Selling price.	\$2.426	\$2.540	4.959 9.193	\$2.956 3.395	22.149 27.392	16.378	\$4.375	80.785 81.989	48.004	***************************************		
	Black calf, D. sole, blu., Goodyear welt: Solling price	2.825	2.860	1.239	3.020	6.903	5.594	4.730	67.434 81.015	56.623 67.576			***************************************
251	Black kid, bal., Goodyear welt: Cost. Solling price	3.020	2.895	6.044	3.360	13.297	6.839	3.820	39.927	28.505	\$4.195	53.663	9.817
	Gun metal, box kid top, bal., Goodyear welt: Cost. Solling price.	2.850	3.120	9.474	3.320	16.491	6.410	4.435	55.614 50.641	33.584	4.723 5.180	66.026	6.494
	Russia calf, bal., Goodyear welt: Cost. Selling price.	2.980	3.185	6.879	3.360	12.752	5.495	4.530	52.013 52.174	34.821 27.604	5.035	68.960	9.796
478	Gun metal call, mat. top, bal., Goodyear welt: Cost Solling price	2.720	2.624	13.530	3.029	11.360 27.692	15.434 23.881	3.969	45.919	31.033 26.506	3.964	45.735	14.762
		2.715	3.350	3.077	3.169	16.722	15.111	4.068	49.834 80.000	28.369	4.209	55.028 64.615	3,466
	Gun metal, mat. top, § D. sole, blu., Goodyear welt: Cost Selling price	2.098			2.096	1.095		2.659	26.740	26.861			
	Chrome calf, wh. quarter, D. sole, blu., standard screw: Cost. Solling price	2.117	2.059	12.740	3.100	11.431 24.000	14.570	2.952	39.443 54.000	25.138 24.194	3.600	42.135	1 6.494
	Gun metal, bal., oxford, Goodyear welt: Cost Solling price	2.423	2.369	12.229	4.150	13.578 27.692	16.167 23.881	3.481 5.250	43.665	26.490	3.465	43.005	1.460
	Russia calf, bal., oxford Cost Selling price	2.473	3.350	3.077	2.903	17.388	16.727	3.593	45.289	23.769	3.698	49.535	18.547
478		1.747	1.697	1 2.862	1.996	14.253	17.619	2.495	42.816	25.000			

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	DOSE GOVE, DIG. SOCIONER WILL. COSE SELLING PIECE. Then obtained bit westerwind D sola steadard account.	2.650	2, 183	3.774	3, 175	16.091	14.017	3.750	42.771	22.981 18,110	3.018	40. 765	1 1. 405
_	Cost.	2, 263	2,257	1,265	2.543	12.373	12.672	3.170	40.080	24.656 25.984	3.220	42.289 50.943	1.577
494	Black kid, blu, Goodyear welt; Cost. Selling price		3.934		3.939		5.556	6.319		60.421	6.429		1.741
	Cordovan, bal., Goodyear welt: Cost Selling price		4.819		4.952		2.760	6.631		33.905	7.195		8.506
	Kussa ealt, bal., Goodyen Well: Cost. Dail, Goldyen Well: Cost. Dail,		4.119		4.196		1.869	6.604		57.388	6.945		5.164
000	Cost, par, goodyear wer.		4.024		4.108		2.087	6.564		59.786 50.000	6.639		1.143
5	Duck kid, bal., woodyeur wett. Cost. Selling price of the Goodswar wett.		2.281		3.000		.482	3.184		38.918 33.333	3.222		1.193
	Cold Cold Park Cold Cold Cold Cold Cold Cold Cold Cold		2.471		2.452		1.769	2.734		11.501	2.942		7.608
769	And the state of t		2,531		2.512		1.751	2.734		8.838	3.592		31.383
			2,462 2,416		2.856		16.003	4.162		45.728 42.833	5,138		23.450
17	Cost. Cost. Russia call, button, Goodwar welt.		$\frac{2.412}{2.416}$		2.823		17.040 20.695	3.759		33.156 28.567	3.686		11.942
	Cost. Selling price. Blose half partiet from bootom Coodynaar welt.	3.170	3,300	4. 101	3.450	8.833 14.925	4.545	5.060	59.621 64.179	46.667	5.210	64.353	2.964
	Cost Selling price Back kid Aurtran Goodveer welt:	3.020	$\frac{2.970}{3.250}$	11.656	3, 300	2.980	4.714	4.650	53.974 51.515	49.518 51.515	4.780 5.250	58. 278 59. 091	2.796
	Cost Cost Nessel in price Bressel of I button Goodwae welt	2.850	2.490	11.754	2.620	5.645	5. 221	4.650	87.500 75.439	77.481	4.250	71.371	18.602
	Note that the form the form that the form that the form	2.850	$\frac{2.860}{3.100}$	4.380	3.070	12.044 14.035	7.343	4.570	66.788	48.860 53.846	4.660	70.073	1.969
	Cost. Prince Selling price	2.400	2.430	1.250	2. 620	9.167	5.769	3.380	40.833	29.008 27.273	3.470	44.231	2.663

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TABLE 34.—Comparison of manufacturers' costs and selling prices and of the percentages of increase, per pair, in each year over preceding year and

	ABLE 34.—Companson of manufactures costs and s	seurny pr 7 1914, m	res ana en's shoes	of the p , 1914–1	1918—C	costs and serving prices and of the percentages of increase, per pair, in each year over preceding year and over 1914, men's shoes, 1914–1918—Continued.	ber pur	ני, יוו פעכת ע	ao ma	a Me	earing ye		88
		1914	1915			1916		1917			1918		
	\$ 	Cost	Cost	Per cent	Cost	Per cent increase	Cost	Per cent increase over—		Cost	Per cent increase over—	ncrease	
						1013	price.	1914 1916	T i	rice.	1914	1917	LEAT!
						-				- 1	_		
Ξ					.	- 2 - - 2 - - 2 -	÷ ÷ ÷		- 		7:1		
		-		-	·				75	33			
		- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	= 33	7A.4.	- 17	MAL 19 MAN 69:124 66:598		· 李章		建建 :] 字字	=======================================	
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	Black kid, plain toe, 9-inch, bal., Goodysar welt: Cost. Selling price	1.938	2.860	1.00	1.963	1 4, 255	3.965	6. 260	128.404	133.383	:		
	24		1.341		1.3%		3. 356 9. 375	3.00		70.149			
	MoKay:	1,646	1. 619	1.640	1.864	1.094	2.770	25. 200 200	28.311	26. 923			
ş	Black Kangarroo, § D. sole, blu., McKay: Cost. Selling price.		1.356		1. 273		1 6. 121	2.2		57. 188 85. 186			
B	Goodyear welt:	3, 225	3.372	2.558	3.695	14. 574	9.579	6.522	102, 233 93, 750	76, 509	5.876	85.202 85.000	1 9.906
	op, ruch, bat, doodyear welt.	3, 208	3.517	6.250	3.825	19, 233	8, 757	6.298	96.322 93.750	64. 654 63. 158	5.986 7.350	86.596 87.500	14.964
		3.374	3.591	6.432	3. 765	11.589	13.636	7. 850 250	96. 732 76. 471	75.406 50.000	5.997	77. 742	19.191
	-truth, Dan,, Goodyear Well.	3, 285	3, 453	6. 114 10. 000	3.763	14, 247	8.688	5.981 7.105	82.070 81.250	59.366 52.632	5. 601 6. 860	25.50 26.000	1 6.354 1 3.448
	oo top, button, turned:	1, 938 2, 500	1.916	4.000	4.000	19.711	21.086 53.846	8. 672 4. 750	80.474 90.000	68. 276 18. 750	.6. .000	60.000	1 10.321 1 15.790
	n. quartet, g.D. sole, outron, mckay.	1, 242	1.255	1.047	1.529 2.650	23. 108 76. 667	21.833	2. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	75.626	40. 222	1.877	51. 127	1 12, 453 1 1, 887
	tor. 1D sole button, McKern	1,353	1.348	3.333	2.568	15.891	16.320	4.4 88 80 80 80	67. 627 90. 000	14. 643	44 108 108	35.2% 33.2%	17.363
	et, 7 D. sole, Dutton, actasy.	1, 460	1.477	6.061	1. 688 2. 750	15.616	14. 286 57. 143	2.12 500	45.548	25.889 1.9.091	2.2 500 500	44.178	1.941
8	T. D. Sone, Dat., MCKAY:	1.309	1.323	3.070 22.070	1. 425 2. 400	8. 22. 833.	7.710	4.4 650 650	53. 400 70. 968	40.912	1.912 2.600	46.066	1 4. 781
	d to be designed	3,150	3.150 3.150 3.150	2.807	3.780	51.830 20.000	20.000	5 . 790 4 . 610	103.158	33.718 21.968	4 4 780 780	130.877 115.556	13.644 47.289
	id top, bat., doodyear well.	2.810	980 810	1.916	3.200	22.25 52.55	%. 520 %. 520	4. 610 4. 610	55. 556 64. 067	26.875 21.968	4. 450 6. 850	71.648	10.345 5.206
	od vaar walt	2.520 2.520	98	3.067	3.250 3.250	25. 328 28. 968	28. 968 28. 968	4. 610	82.096 82.837	45.296 41.846	4.850 5.850	90.333 92.460	4.556 5.206
		2.620	: 868 98	2.280	3.200	24. 25. 520	21.642 24.520	4.390	67.557	34. 663 307	4.810 6.090	83.588 81.139	9.567 4.948

LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRIES.

		1914		1915		1916			7161			1918	
Description. Cost soling	Cos	d d	Cost	Per cent increase	Cost	Per cent	Per cent increase over—	Cost and selling	Per cen	Per cent increase over—	Cost and selling	Per cent increase over—	over—
irid	iia.	Ge .	price.	1914.	price.	1914	1915	price.	1914	1916	price.	1914	1917
Russia calf, wh. quarter, bal., Goodyear wett: Cost. Selling price.		\$2.910 3.250	\$3.000 3.250	3.093	\$4.100 4.610	40.893	36.667	\$4.990 5.580	71.478	21.707	\$5.380 5.820	84.880	7.816
Black kid, dull kid top, bal., Goodycar welt: Cost. Selling prive	::	2,558 2,793	2.534 2.842	1 938	2.674 2.940	4.535	5,525	4.120	61.063 57.895	54.076 50.000	4.184	63.565 57.895	1.553
Gun-metal, dull kid top, bal., Goodyear Welt: Cost Selling price	1.1	2.636	2.615	1, 797	2.790	5.842 5.000	6.692	4.410	54.439 50.000	45.914	4.557	59.332	3, 333
Tan Kid, bal., Goodyear Welf. Cost. Selling price	::	$\frac{2.721}{3.087}$	2.600	1 4.447	2.748	3.175	5.692	4.853	78.354	76.601	5.393	98. 199 93. 230	11.127
Tan carl, bal., Goodycar wet: Cost, Selling price	1.1	3.087	2.659	1 2. 422	2.879	5.651	8.274 6.349	4.473	64.147 58.730	55.366	4.653	70.752	4.024
Black cost Selling price	::	2.430	2.510	3.292	2.550	4.938	1.594	3.860	58.848 63.462	51.373	3.850	58.436 67.308	1,259
Black Rd, Dutton, Goodyear Wett: Cost Selling price	::	2.440	2.530	3.689	2.580	5.738	1.976	4.730	93.852 92.308	83.333	4.230	73.361	1 10, 571
Colored Kid, Dutton, Goodyear Well. Cost. Selling price	::	3,000	2,780	1 2. 456	3.870	35.789	39, 209	5.470 6.000	91, 930	41.344	6, 260	119.649	14, 442
Russia cent button, Goodyear welt: Selling price	::	2,650	2.810	6.038	3, 450	30, 189	22. 776 25. 000	4.920	85.660 90.909	42,609	4.880	84.151 98.182	3.810
Kusaa cali, S-inch, bai, Goodyear welt: Cost. Selling price.	11	3.024	3.012	1.397	4.063	34.358	34.894	4.726	56.283 55.403	16.318 8.172	6.885	94.907	24.714 21.815
24 : : :	::	2.948	2,895	11.798	3,705	25. 678 18. 792	27. 979 15. 526	4.839	64.145 66.480	30,607	5.878	99.389	21. 471
Caraca Kd, 2-11Cf, bat., Goodytal Welt. Selling price	::	3.395	3.491	4, 475	3.560	28.473 18.910	22.971 15.640	4.634	67. 232	30, 169	5.820	110.032	25. 593 21. 851

Parce Land Parc		Patent, mat kid top, 8-inch, bal., Goodyear welt:			-	-	-	-	_				_	
1816 2.000 4.587 5.700 30.564 22.725 7.325 68.660 20.168 27.775 1.00 30.564 27.725 1.400 3.218 77.018 77.286 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 3.00 <		Belling price	شراح	4 % 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	4 	8 4 8 27	4 % 8 %	8 5 8 5 8 5		6 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6. 731 6. 887	48	8 13 13
1.75 1.67 2.57 2.57 2.57 1.68 2.57 1.69 2.57 1.69 2.57 1.69 2.57 1.69 2.57 1.69 2.57 1.69 2.57 1.69 2.57 1.69 2.57 1.69 2.57 1.69 2.75 1.69 2.75 1.69 2.75 1.69 2.75 1.69 2.75 1.69 2.75 1.69 2.75 1.69 2.75 1.69 2.75 1.75 1.65 2.75 <th< th=""><th></th><th>Brown Eld, 8-mon, Dal., Goodyear welt:</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>- 1</th><th>;</th><th>1</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></th<>		Brown Eld, 8-mon, Dal., Goodyear welt:						- 1	;	1				
1.757 1.728 1.806 1.809 8.751 1.409 8.341 70.18 72.344 3.009 8.811 1.729 1.500 1.800 1.800 8.200 8.341 70.18 72.344 3.009 8.700 8.200 8.341 70.18 72.344 3.009 8.200 8.2		Salthra refee	ے ک	26	20.2	96	33	35	4 5	71.586		2		2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3
1.75 1.5 0.03 1.5 0.03 1.5 0.03 1.5 0.03 1.5 0.03 1.5 0.03 1.5 0.03 1.5 0.03 2.5 0.03 <th< th=""><th>Š</th><th>Gun metal calf, mat cab. top, blu Goodyear welt:</th><th></th><th>3</th><th>5</th><th>3</th><th>į</th><th>3</th><th>3</th><th>8</th><th></th><th>0 101</th><th></th><th>18. 000</th></th<>	Š	Gun metal calf, mat cab. top, blu Goodyear welt:		3	5	3	į	3	3	8		0 101		18. 000
1.37 1.73 1.5.742 1.838 3.030 8.304 1.234 77.618 72.394 3.150 67. 1.381 1.773 1.5.422 1.806 1.899 8.751 9.634 2.904 61.428 48.439 2.745 98. 1.881 1.779 1.5.422 1.902 1.5.63 1.004 2.310 77.475 62.539 3.062 62. 1.887 1.887 2.39 1.5.89 1.5.89 1.0.179 3.303 47.242 2.894 73. 1.887 2.182 1.229 2.182 1.229 1.0.179 3.083 40.037 60.403 3.291 30. 1.386 2.230 1.5.89 2.182 1.229 1.0.179 3.083 40.037 60.403 3.291 30. 1.386 1.352 1.239 1.451 7.006 7.322 2.204 62.537 51.895 2.251 60. 1.387 1.386 2.441 1.478 9.320 6.715 2.204 62.537 51.895 2.275 62. 1.400 1.465 4.643 1.613 15.571 10.444 2.187 56.249 35.751 2.056 67. 1.225 1.235 1.835 2.441 1.478 9.320 6.715 2.204 62.537 51.895 2.204 60. 1.387 1.225 1.836 2.441 1.478 9.320 6.715 2.006 52.715 62.500 67. 1.388 1.107 2.710 11.579 4.510 58.246 4.420 55.089 77.510 52.275 62. 2.400 2.300 10.506 4.004 5.230 52.240 4.420 55.089 1.571 2.056 67. 2.500 3.110 8.741 4.420 54.545 42.122 4.400 55.093 1.571 2.056 67. 2.500 3.110 8.741 4.420 54.545 42.122 4.400 55.093 1.571 2.006 7.570 67. 2.500 3.110 8.741 4.420 54.545 42.122 4.400 55.093 1.571 2.006 7.570 67. 2.500 3.110 1.579 4.510 58.246 44.483 4.520 55.560 1.721 2.006 77.720 77.206 77.720 77.7		Cost	ᅶ.	1.676	5.043	1.919	8, 725	14. 499	3.218	82.323	67.692	2.693	55, 521	1 16. 346
1.737 1.729 1.789 8.751 9.684 2.804 61.428 48.483 2.745 62.539 3.062 63.888 3.150 61.464 62.539 3.062 63.898 3.150 61.464 62.539 3.062 63.898 3.150 71.473 47.424 2.864 73.73 47.424 2.864 73.73 47.424 2.864 73.73 47.424 2.864 73.73 47.424 2.864 73.73 47.434 47.434 47.840 71.475 47.434 47.840 71.475 47.840 71.475 47.840 77.475 62.537 64.03 2.931 66.775 62.500 40.000 2.775 62.500 40.000 2.775 62.500 40.000 2.775 62.500 40.000 2.775 62.500 40.000 2.775 62.500 40.000 2.775 62.500 40.000 2.775 62.500 40.000 2.775 62.500 40.000 2.775 62.500 40.000 2.775 62.500 40.000		Botent was take ton him Coodman welt:	_:	1.73	1 5 742	1.888	33.03	908.6	2 3 T	77.618	25.25	3, 150	67. 46	1 & 717
1.847 1.5472 1.938 3.000 8.000 3.150 67.464 62.539 3.002 62.539 1.002		Chet	1 737	1,723	28	1 880	8 751	0.634	208	A1 498		9 745	K8 (131	19 104
1.655 1.653 .425 1.902 1.5 63 15.064 2.804 70.352 47.424 2.804 71.475 62.539 3.150 71.475 62.539 3.150 71.77 3.150 71.475 62.539 3.150 71.77 3.150 71.475 62.539 3.150 71.475 62.539 3.150 71.475 62.539 3.150 71.475 71.475 62.539 40.392 3.54 9.51 9.51 9.51 9.52		Selling price	1.881	1.73	5.423	1.938	8	88	3150	497		3.082	282	14
1.857 1.653 2.375 1.872 15.533 15.054 2.384 70.332 47.424 2.894 73. 1.867 2.29 1.648 2.203 1.648 2.003 1.0179 2.303 40.392 3.83 150 71.475 62.239 3.816 71.252 1.223 1.623 1.0179 2.303 40.392 3.83 40.037 60.403 3.231 60.403 2.230 1.648 2.230 1.648 2.231 60.403 3.231 60.403 3.231 60.403 2.232 1.232 1.232 1.232 1.232 2.244 62.237 62.204 62.237 61.895 2.241 1.478 9.320 6.715 2.275 62.204 62.237 61.895 2.241 1.478 9.320 6.715 2.275 62.204 62.237 62.20		Black kid, patent tip, blu., Goodyear welt:		-			;			-				
1.857 1.861 2.350 1.868 3.690 3.150 71.475 02.539 3.190 71.475 02.539 3.190 71.475 02.539 3.190 71.475 02.539 3.190 71.475 02.539 3.190 71.475 02.539 3.190 71.475 02.539 3.190 71.475 02.539 3.190 71.475 02.539 3.190 71.475 02.539 3.190 71.475 02.531		Cost	1.646		.425	1.902	15. 553	15.064	300	70.352		200	73.998	2 140
2 196 2 239 1 548 2 003 1 8 789 1 0 179 3 083 40.392 53.919 2 992 36.919 3 903 2 275 60.007 40.009 2 275 60.007 40.009 2 275 60.007 40.009 2 275 60.007 40.009 2 275 60.007 40.009 2 275 60.007 40.009 2 275 60.007 40.009 2 275 60.007 40.009 2 275 60.007 40.009 2 275 60.207 40.009		Durate call and another half arford Condition	1.837	1.881	2, 395	. 888	5.498	99	3.150	71.475		3, 150	71. 475	:
2.187 2.182 1.229 2.182 1.229 2.182 1.229 2.183 2.187 60.403 3.281 50 1.356 1.356 1.205 1.451 7.006 7.322 2.204 62.537 51.895 2.231 66 1.400 1.400 Even. 1.618 15.571 15.571 2.204 62.537 51.895 2.231 66 1.400 1.400 Even. 1.618 15.571 10.444 2.187 62.500 40.606 2.775 62 1.400 1.465 4.643 1.618 1.577 10.444 2.187 56.214 31.677 2.226 6.778 41.949 2.245 62.778 41.949 2.275 62 1.1400 1.463 1.723 2.2887 2.213 38.624 38.167 2.275 62 1.622 1.725 1.723 2.2887 2.213 38.624 38.67 2.212 38.604 2.276 6.276 4.096		Chet	2 106	2 230	1 548	2003	1 8 780	1 10 170	3 083	40 300	52 010	2 000	26 948	1.9 059
1.356 1.352 1.295 1.451 7.006 7.322 2.204 62.337 51.895 2.251 62.511 62.511 62.512 62.500 60.605 62.755 62.500		Selling price	2, 187	2 182	. 229	2 182	220		3.500	60.037	60.403	3.251	50.023	1 6 257
1.356 1.332 1.295 1.451 7.006 7.332 2.204 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 40.006 2.275 62.500 2.275 2.200 2.275 2.200 2.275 2.200 2.275 2.200 2.275 2.200 2.275 2.200 2.275 2.200 2.275 2.200 2.275 2.200 2		Gun metal, mat cab, top, button, McKay;				:				i		1	}	3
1.400		Cost	1.356	1.352	1.295	1.451	2.006	7.322	2 204	62, 537	51, 895	2, 251	66,003	2, 132
1.352 1.385 2.441 1.478 9.320 6.715 2.096 55.178 41.949 2.242 62.		Selling price	1.400	1.400	Even.	1.618	15. 571	15. 571	2, 275	62, 500	40.606	2, 275	62, 500	
1.352 1.385 2.441 1.478 9.320 6.715 2.088 55.178 41.949 2.242 65. 1.440 1.455 4.643 1.613 1.5571 10.444 2.187 56.214 35.167 2.275 62. 1.142 1.173 2.715 1.453 22.082 2.145 2.145 35.167 2.275 62. 1.622 1.622 1.850 1.776 8.878 6.901 2.23 38.903 27.577 2.086 78. 1.618 1.622 1.850 1.776 8.878 6.901 2.23 38.903 27.577 2.086 78. 2.470 2.730 10.526 3.800 53.846 33.194 3.780 55.088 1.996 530 2.860 3.110 8.741 4.420 53.846 41.824 4.420 55.088 1.1.996 530 2.630 2.930 10.286 4.190 58.244 46.910 53.256 1.721 530 2.530 2.930 10.286 4.190 58.31 4.850 64.407 12.896 530 2.530 3.330 12.881 4.990 69.133 49.850 4.850 64.407 12.896 530 3.310 3.470 11.576 5.390 77.306 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.308 530 530 3.310 4.130 12.842 6.500 77.506 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.308 530 530 3.360 4.130 12.842 6.500 77.506 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.308 530 530 540 5		Box-grain call, wh. quarter, 64-inch, blu., McKay:												
1.400 1.465 4.643 1.618 15.571 10.444 2.187 56.214 35.167 2.275 62. 1.142 1.173 2.715 1.453 27.223 22.870 2.215 88.695 52.237 2.096 778 1.225 1.225 1.225 1.225 2.166 2.2400 48.311 2.096 67. 1.618 1.662 2.719 1.857 1.857 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 2.400 48.331 30.644 3.400 48.331 30.644 3.400 4.604 3.400 4.604		Cost	1.352	1.385	2 441	1.478	9.320	6. 715	2,098	55. 178	41.949	2, 242	65.828	6 .864
1.142 1.173 2.715 1.453 27.233 22.8 STO 2.212 98.695 52.277 2.036 67.7 1.225 1.225 1.225 1.253 2.145 75.102 32.571 2.036 67. 1.618 1.622 1.766 8.878 6.901 2.233 38.903 27.576 2.096 42. 1.618 1.622 1.766 8.878 6.901 2.23 38.903 27.576 2.006 42. 2.470 2.730 10.526 4.500 2.240 48.331 30.648 2.200 42. 2.860 3.10 8.741 4.420 58.903 1.849		Selling price	1.400	1.465	4.643	1.618	15.571	10.444	2, 187	56. 214	35. 167	2, 275	62, 500	₹ 024
1.1425 1.153 2.713 1.1453 27.253 23.870 2.213 85.003 25.237 2.006 738 1.1225 1.1225 1.1225 1.1255 1.		Black kid, patent tip, wh. quarter, 61-inch, blu., McKay:	,				1			- 0	1			
1,622 1,632 1,830 1,766 8,878 6,901 2,233 38,903 77,576 2,308 42, 1,618 1,622 1,632 1,830 1,766 8,878 6,901 2,243 38,903 77,576 2,308 42, 2,400 48, 311 2,309 1,579 2,308 1,579 2,308 1,596 1,579 1,579 2,560 3,100 1,579 4,510 5,418 4,420 5,580 1,966		Collina maios	1. 142	1.173	2.715	1.453	22.23	22.870	2.212	85 F	25.23	88	28.28	1 7. 957
1 (522) 1 (522) 1 (522) 1 (522) 38, 903 27, 576 2 20 42 1 (618) 1 (622) 2 779 1 (871) 1 (871) 1 (872) 2 740 48, 331 30, 643 2 2, 400 48, 21 2 2 70 2 730 10, 526 4, 510 58, 246 3, 194 3, 70 53, 608 1, 526 1, 526 4, 420 58, 246 3, 194 3, 70 1, 526 1, 527 1, 526 1, 527 1, 527 1, 527 1, 527 1, 527 1, 527 1, 527 1, 528 1, 528 1, 528 1, 528 1, 528 <th></th> <td>Brown olk wh quarter blu McKay.</td> <td>1. 623</td> <td>7.7</td> <td></td> <td>010.7</td> <td>32.007</td> <td>32.06</td> <td>Z. 140</td> <td>10.102</td> <td>1/0 75</td> <td>2.030</td> <td>3</td> <td>4. 149</td>		Brown olk wh quarter blu McKay.	1. 623	7.7		010.7	32.007	32.06	Z. 140	10.102	1/0 75	2.030	3	4. 149
1.618 1.662 2.719 1.837 13.535 10.529 2.400 48.331 30.643 2.400 48. 2.470 2.770 10.526 3.800 53.846 39.194 3.780 53.036 1.526 2.400 48. 2.850 3.180 11.579 4.510 58.246 41.824 4.420 55.088 11.996 2.860 3.110 8.741 4.420 58.545 41.824 4.420 55.088 11.996 3.420 3.560 4.094 5.292 46.910 58.560 1.721 2.650 2.900 10.266 4.190 58.31 4.483 4.830 6.447 12.896 2.050 2.900 10.266 4.190 58.31 5.510 77.17 2.896 3.410 3.470 11.576 5.300 77.306 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.308		Cost	1.622	1.652	1.850	1, 766	8.878	6.901	2, 253	38, 903	27, 576	2.308	42, 203	2.441
2.550 3.180 11.579 4.510 58.246 41.824 4.420 55.086 1.596 2.550 3.180 11.579 4.510 58.246 41.824 4.420 55.088 11.996 3.420 3.560 4.094 5.292 44.910 5.320 55.56 1.721 2.630 2.900 10.266 4.190 59.316 44.483 4.180 56.56 11.671 2.950 3.320 12.881 4.990 69.133 44.483 4.180 56.447 12.866 3.110 3.470 11.574 5.300 77.506 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.308		Seling price	1.618	1.662	2, 719	1.837	13.535	10, 520	2.400	48.331	30.648	2.400	48.331	
2.570 2.730 10.526 3.800 53.846 33.194 3.780 55.086 1.587 2.587 2.580 3.100 1.577 4.430 55.086 1.587 2.587 3.420 3.560 4.094 5.230 52.924 46.910 5.330 55.556 11.721 2.530 2.530 12.884 4.130 58.930 11.884 4.130 58.310 58.320 12.884 1.1.871 2.030 3.330 12.884 6.330 58.331 5.331	Ī	Black call, mat top bal., Goodyear welt:	į		;			:						
2.850 3.100 8.741 4.420 54.545 4.2122 4.490 56.586 1.549 2.860 3.360 4.094 5.220 52.924 46.910 5.320 55.556 1.721 2.530 2.900 10.266 4.190 58.316 44.483 4.120 56.556 1.721 2.530 2.330 12.881 4.990 69.153 49.850 4.850 64.407 12.896 3.110 3.470 11.574 5.390 73.312 55.331 5.510 77.170 2.226 3.660 4.130 12.842 6.500 77.306 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.308		Cost	2.470	99	10.526	800	25.5	85	25.5	3.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8	258		:	:
2.860 3.110 8.741 4.420 54.545 42.122 4.490 56.983 1.544 2.630 2.900 10.286 4.190 58.316 44.433 4.120 58.566 1.721 2.030 2.900 10.286 4.190 58.316 44.433 4.120 56.654 11.671 2.040 3.470 11.576 5.390 73.312 56.331 5.510 77.170 2.286 3.460 4.130 12.847 6.500 77.306 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.206		Russia calf hal Goodwar welt	. 99r	€ 130	670.11	9. 510	33. 240	41. 524	- 42 2	900	066 -T	:	:	:
3.420 3.560 4.094 5.220 52.924 46.910 5.320 55.556 1.721 2.630 2.900 10.266 4.190 59.316 44.483 4.120 56.654 11.671 2.950 3.320 12.881 4.990 69.153 40.850 64.407 12.896 3.110 3.470 11.576 5.330 77.312 55.331 5.510 77.170 2.220 2.200 4.130 12.842 6.500 77.596 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.308		Cost	2,860	3, 110	8. 741	4, 420	54, 545	42, 122	4.490	56, 993	1.55			
2 630 2 900 10 286 4 190 59.316 44.483 4.120 56.654 11.671 2 030 3.330 12 881 4.990 69.153 49.850 4.850 64.407 12.896 3 110 3.470 11.576 5.390 73.312 55.331 5.510 77.170 2.226 3 800 4.130 12.842 6.590 77.356 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.206		Selling price.	3.430	3.560	4.094	230	52.924	46.910	5.320	55.556	1. 721			
2.530 2.900 10.256 4.190 56.316 44.433 4.120 56.654 11.671 2.530 2.330 12.831 4.990 66.133 40.850 4.850 64.407 12.896 3.110 3.470 11.576 5.330 73.312 55.331 5.510 77.170 2.220 3.660 4.130 12.842 6.500 77.506 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.308		Black kid, kinch, bal., Goodyear welt:												
. 2.050 3.370 12.881 4.990 09.153 49.850 4.850 64.407 12.846 3.110 3.470 11.576 5.390 77.312 55.331 5.510 77.170 2.226 3.080 4.130 12.842 6.500 77.596 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.308		Cost	2.630	2500	10.266	4. 190	59.316	44.483	4.120	56. 65.	1.671		:	;
3.100 3.470 11.576 5.390 73.312 55.331 5.510 77.170 2.236 3.660 4.130 12.842 6.500 77.596 57.385 6.650 81.694 2.308		Solling price	2. 950	3. 330	12.881	4.990	%. IS	93.850	₹ •	407	£ 7.	:	:	
3.660 4.130 12.842 6.500 77.566 57.385 6.650 81.684 2.308		Cost	3 110	2 470	11 578	200	72 219	KK 221	5,10	07.1	9000			
		Selling price.	9.660	4.130	12.842	6.50	77. 596	57.385	6.650	81.694	2308			
							_							

Table 36.—Comparison of manufacturers' costs and selling prices and of the percentages of increase, per pair, in each year over preceding year and over 1914—1918.

1 15.716 17.966 ******* ******** *********** ******* : : Per cent increase : 1917 OVET-49.085 723 1914 67. 3.395 2, 150 2.408 \$1.684 Cost and selling price. 43.117 63.612 35.095 62, 439 40.332 52,304 50,038 49.001 38.772 11.235 5.805 Per cent increase 10.8439161 52.066 98, 214 91, 489 61.988 60.888 55.538 68.033 61.835 56.061 67.127 52, 291 1917 1914 \$1.917 2.460 2.042 2.410 672 $\frac{1.858}{2.250}$ 1.884 1.854 1.840 2.1371.998 2.250693 selling price. Cost 10.278 13.319 11.253 5.415 Per cent increase 979 15.231 3.665 4.428 9,598 7.118 12,738 229 1915 23. 10. 9161 12,458 37.190 237 15.432 5.636 12.773 024 247 935 1914 15. 825 53. 53. 1.867 1.419 1.473 \$1.021 1.139 $\frac{1.230}{2.150}$ 1.324 1.237 1.651 1.336 1.660 selling price. Cost Per cent increase 7.992 2.609 5.000 29.319 27.673 1.693 10.2541.196 1,794 174 over 1914. 1915 1.361 1.693 1.000 1.310 1.421 Cost and selling price. \$0.901 1.437 1.149 1.185 1.219 1.995 1.581 ... 1.210 1.013 1.113 \$0.886 1.008 1.147 1.171 1.188 1.464 Cost and selling price. 1914 Selling price
Russia calf, button, turned:
Cost
Selling price Cost. Selling price. Gun metal, mat top, ½ D, sole, button, McKay: Selling price
Black calf, waterproof, blu., McKay:
Cost Cost Selling price Cost. Selling price. Black kid, fligh-cut, blu., McKay: Selling price Gun metal, bal., McKay: Brown lotus, high-cut, mat sheep top, blu., McKay: Selling price Black Rid, bal., McKay: Cost. Gun metal, high-cut, mat sheep top, blu., McKay: Tan call, bal, McKay: Black kid, patent tip, button, turned: Black kid, patent tip, blu., McKay: Description. Selling price Cost Com-pany No. 618 269 115 478 236 927

10. 626 2. 818	28. 006	
		_
	92.037	_
2.134	33. 292 2. 425	13.686
2.280	2 285	
6.059 2.571	51.413 2.695	2
		_
	26.301 2.550	15.457
2.418 30	8	11.538
		;
07 7.05 0 700 0	20.0/3 3.039	10.548
		_
548 1.853 73.340	1.965	
14. 286 1. 750 48. 054 25	25.000 1.968 66.497	12.467
10.480 1.765 58.154 39	39.526 1.791 60.484	1.473
1.837 55.546	1.881	_
_		
19.146 1.939 75.793 43	43. 523	
S. £ 3	25.984	
_	-	
1.700	.711	-
56.863 1.600 41.593	_	
1.614 51.977	10.878	-
1.600 52.381	5.882	:
1. 614 51. 977 1	1 10.878 1 5.882	

¹ Decrease.

Table 37.—Comparison of manufacturers' costs and selling prices and of the percentages of increase, per pair, in each year over preceding year and over 1914—1918. Per cent increase over— 1917 16.856 200 1918 1914 \$1.217 1.488 Cost and selling price. 25.58 5.58 5.15 5.15 Per cent increase over— 1916 52.35 2.35 2.95 1917 1914 Cost selling price. 3. 132 9. 519 Per cent increase over— 1915 6. 713 15. 054 1916 1914 1.92 1.92 Cost and selling price. Per cent increase over 1914. 3.472 1915 Cost and sel ing price. \$0.8 176 Little gent's split, wh. quarter, blu., McKay:

Coft
Belling price
80.884 Ccst and selling price. 1914 Description. C H Prny No. 587

TABLE 37.—Comparison of manufacturers' costs and selling prices and of the percentages of increase, per pair, in each year over preceding year and over 1914—1918—Continued.

1 6.323 1 3.333 1 14.644 Per cent increase 1917 Over-000 055 992 1918 1914 38. 60. 57. 828 452 Cost and selling price. 458 \$25 30.623 27.328 14.321 029 53.036 38.016 11.627 63.084 846 848 838 38.146 637 Per cent increase 1916 53. 83.5 24. 233 59. over 953 569 275 845 613 883 926 1917 1914 75. 75. 52. 32. 88. 37. 35 \$2.056 2.185 1.682 906 2.141 1.988 Cost and selling price. 1.339 991 457 291 250 673 224 ain cin 12.188 24.623 29.641 12.758 29.032 10.456 7.891 42.921 2.869 24.874 25.000 945 245 Per cent increase over-961 578 724 1915 8 10 13: 14. 18 21. 14.980 14.870 8.212 14.929 14.892 6.813 18, 151 200 936 1916 1914 30. 200 \$1.574 1.080 1.381 1.219 301 918 1.341 1.968 $\frac{1.321}{1.627}$ 1.236 1.850 2.350Cost and sel ing price. 1.122 1.048 increase over 1914. 3.996 3.955 971 489 13.984 Even. 1.2.819 6.383 292 Per 4.0 90 1915 1.194 776 1.119 1.342 1.185 060 1.280 1.3022.150 Cost and selling price. 403 663 006 978 100 1.076 1.132 1.202 1.732 1.001 Cost and selling price. 781 761 887 \$0. 10 Child's neavy goat, wh. quarter, D. sole, button, McKay. Cort. Selling price Cost. Selling price. Selling price. Child's gun metal calf, mat top, § D. sole, button, McKay: Selling price. wh. quarter, blu., standard Cot. Selling pri e. Boy's gun metal, § D. sole, wh. quarter, blu., McKay: Corf Selling price Boy's black, wh. quarter, D. sole, blu., standard screw: Cost Child's gun metal calf, mat top, button, Goodyear welt: Selling price. Child's gun metal, mat top, ½ D. sole, button, McKay: goat top, blu., Goodyear welt: Selling price. Children's black kid, patent tip, blu., standard screw: Boy's gun metal calf, mat, goat top, button, McKay: Cost. Boy's gun metal, goat top, blu., standard screw: goat top, blu., Goodyear welt: Boy's black, goat top, blu., standard screw: Description. Boy's chrome calf, D. sole, Selling price..... Little boy's gun metal, Boy's gun metal, Selling price. Selling price. Selling price. Cost screw: Com-pony No. 587 927 818

LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRIES.

	McKay: Cort Selling price	1.002	1.014	1.198	1.058	5.589	4.339	1.587	58.383	50.000			
	Chidren's brown lotus, high cut, bin, McKay: Cost. Selling price	1.258	1.365	8.50 898.0	1.418	12,719	3.883	2.092	62.092	47.532			
:	Children's black kid, high cut, blu., McKay: Cost. Selling price	1.025	1.054	2.829	1.150	12.195	9.108	1.578	53.951 48.993	34.574			
×.19	Children's black kid, bal., McKay: Cost Selling price	.950	1.056	50.000 50.000	1.294	54.600	22.538 3.298	1.403	67.622	8.423 12.908			
		1.662	1.225	25.641	1.359	39.385	10.939	$\frac{1.520}{1.900}$	55.897 14.320	11.847			
į	Children's gun-metal, bal., Mekay: Cost. Selling price	.907	1.148	28.571 20.000	1.371	51.158 60.000	19, 425 33, 333	$\frac{1.427}{1.752}$	57.332 84.421	4,085			
R	Chidren's tan kid, button, turned: Colling price Selling price		1.047		1.276		21.872 19.270				2.041		
	Children's black kid, patent tip, button, turned: Cost Selling price		1,004		1,060		5.578	1,722		62, 453 59, 934	1,722 2,037		5.000
			1, 253		1,387		10,694	1,980		42, 754	2, 164		9, 293
			1. 199		1,416		18,098	1.899 2.183		34, 110 40, 657	1,964		3, 423
			1. 072 1. 310		1, 122		4.664	1, 428		27. 273	1.545		8, 193 11, 765
	Children's patent, dull kid top, button, turned: Cost Selling price		1.061		1, 147		8, 106	1,716		49,608	1.724		5,000
202	Children's black kid, patent tip, button, McKay: Cost. Selling price	1.050	1.050	2.763	1.168 1.268	24.123 20.762	20, 786 20, 762	1,621	72, 264 45, 810	38.784 20.741	1.736	84.485	7.094
S	Cost Selling price	1,050	1.050	1.949	1, 113	14, 154 20, 762	$\frac{11.972}{20.762}$	1,588 1,706	62, 872 62, 476	42,677	1,624	66. 564 66. 667	2, 267
Ŝ	Cost. Squirmetal, ball, mcray. Selling price.		. 927 1. 078		1, 118		20.604	1,464		30.948			
	Boy's gun-metal, bal., McKay: Cost. Selling price		1, 373		1,552		13, 037	2, 023		30, 348 23, 684			

Table 38.—Comparison of manufacturers' costs and selling prices and of the percentages of increase, per pair, in each year over preceding year and over 1914-1918.

		1914		1915		1916			1917			1918	
Company	Description.	Cost	Cost	Per cent in rease	Cost	Per cent increase over—	increase	Cost	Per cent inc	Per cent increase over—	Cost	Per cent inc	Per cent increase over—
.04		selling price.	price.	over 1914.	price.	1914	1915	price.	1914	1916	price.	1914	1917
236	1	\$0.846	\$0.859	1.537	\$0.892	5, 437	3.842	\$1.317	55.674	47.646			
	Brown lotus, mat sheep top, blu., McKay: Cost. Selling price	1.051	1.133	7.802	1.185	12.750 14.606	4.590	1.727	64.320	45, 738			
		. 859	. 881	2.561	. 963	12.107 12.789	9.308	1.395	52, 503 53, 804	36.033 36.364			
818	Bla	. 760	.818	22. 090 50. 000	.950	41.791 68.684	16.137	1.075	60.448	13.158			
	Tan call, bal., McKay: Cost Selling prize	1.425	. 921	18.686	1.520	27.706	7.600	1.137	46. 521 16. 632	14. 733 9. 342			
	Gun-metal, Dal., McKa Cost Selling price	.730	. 950	19.041 25.000	1.084	48.493 62.500	24.741	1.131	54. 932 87. 500	4.336			
592	Big		728		. 631		1.284	1.012		60,380 66,621	\$1.025 1.261		3.957
	Russia cal, purton, turned: Cost Selling price		. 803		1.019		10,959	1.241		39, 282	1.381		11.281
	ratent, white call top, button, turned. Cost. Selling price		. 922		.886		18,449	1.168		31.828 37.488	1.227		5.051 10.778
	Faent, cloth top, button, turned: Cost Sr lling price		. 691		. 873		2.460	1.067		21.610 22.222	1.164		9,524
9	Cost Sching price		. 825		.873		8.333	1.016		44. 729 38. 946	1.044		2,756
0/0	Fatent, mat cao. top, cost	.772	1.031	33.549	. 945	22, 409 27, 397	1 8.342	1.378	78.497	45.820 29.032			
	Diack and parent up, button, activate Cost. Selling price.	.838	. 680	113,723	1.175	40.215	62.517	1,203	43, 556 50, 000	2,383			
	Control of the Cab. Cop, Outcon, Access Solling price	.739	. 700	15.683	1.322	78.890	89.670 85.714	1.168	58.051 61.725	111.649	_		

The foregoing tables show that for 137 shoes in which comparisons could be made the selling price advanced at a greater rate than costs between 1914–1917 in 76 instances, but in about one-fourth of these instances the excess of the advance of selling prices over costs was less than 1 per cent. Usually the advances in selling prices closely parallel the increases in costs, though there were occasional instances of marked departure from this general rule.

In 1918 costs in many instances were less than in 1917, but reductions in selling prices occurred in only about half of the shoes showing reduced costs. In a few instances prices decreased while costs increased. As already noted in the discussion of margins, total profits can not be determined by these comparisons. This is true because the shoes here compared represent only a part of the product of the factories. It will be recalled that only staple shoes are represented in the cost tables, and in most cases only a small proportion of the staple shoes made in each factory. There may be many instances in which a part of the product is sold at cost or less than cost, while the profits made on the other part of the product will be sufficient to show a good return upon investment. It should be further noted in this connection that a part of the product of the factory may be sold at cost or less for a perfectly good reason, such as meeting competition.

Section 4.—Investment and earnings of shoe manufacturers.

Satisfactory data for investment and earnings were obtained from 237 manufacturers. From these statements returns of earnings on investment have been computed. The investment is net. To find the net investment the values ascribed to good will, trade-marks. and patents, the amounts invested in other enterprises or other corporations, the current liabilities and certain reserves were added together, and the sum of these amounts was deducted from the total assets. In a very few cases it was impossible to separate the outside investments as they were not shown in sufficient detail to make the segregation. In every case these outside investments were comparatively small. The current liabilities deducted were all of the accounts and bills payable. The usual deduction for reserves was the reserve for depreciation. In some instances the balance sheet showed an item of loans from stockholders. These loans have been treated as other bills payable, except where they were for long terms, and they are included in the deductions. In a few cases the deduction of such loans left a comparatively small amount for net assets, but the rule here described was adhered to in every instance.

The earnings shown are those derived from manufacturing and selling shoes, but as just noted, there were a few instances in which outside investments could not be determined, and in these cases

the incomes from such investments were allowed to remain in the earnings. The instances in which these separations could not be made, however, were but few. All interest and Federal taxes that had been deducted by the companies before making up their income statement were put back with earnings wherever it was possible to determine the amounts of these items. In many cases, however, in the years prior to 1917 it was not possible to determine whether or not Federal taxes were included in earnings, and the accounts had to be accepted as shown by the statements submitted by the companies. The Federal taxes in these years, however, were comparatively small, and did not seriously affect the rates on investment. Wherever the earnings shown in the table vary from exact earnings, they are always smaller than the inclusion of Federal taxes would have made them. The accounts of some corporations disclosed a practice of crediting the loss and gain account with trade discounts taken on the invoices for materials and supplies. This treatment of these discounts sometimes resulted in showing a loss in manufacturing and selling, but in the final statement of the companies it resulted in a profit. All such discounts were treated as earnings.

Attention is called to the fact that among shoe manufacturers there is nothing like uniformity in fiscal years. It was not practicable to adjust the balance sheets to a uniform date, and the fiscal year of each company was adopted in making up the statement of investment and earnings. The year ending nearest to December 31 was taken in each case. The rates of earnings for the four years ending with 1917 are shown in Table 39.

Table 39.—Rates of earnings on the net investment in the shoe manufacturing business, 1914-1917.

Organia V.	1010	Rates of	earnings-	HOTOU
Company No.	1914	a 1915	1916	1917
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
32	1 6.80	1 15.76	0.98	29.00
35	8.54	10.00	10.02	28.19
41	20.92	41.80	38.36	24, 15
14	4.94	9.16	12.32	6, 83
50	30. 25	18.50	33.56	16. 20
52	17.12	8.01	15.33	16.74
53	16.89	24.52	43, 13	15, 44
56	20.65	10.67	29.92	9.06
59	8.02	23.05	19.93	1 23.74
8	1.46	3.04	9.01	14. 89
4	9.63	2, 45	14.47	20, 80
78	5, 60	5.37	7.99	4.44
79	24.61	52.67	72.07	23, 68
80	4.64	18.96	18,01	36, 00
1	1 16.41	1 11.09	12.33	12.16
2	8.97	13.63	25.89	25, 49
8	12.02	15.96	24.63	19, 89
6	7.75	8.92	14.51	13.51
)2	10.04	17.59	19.85	16. 78
)5	2.37	. 61	12, 47	15.55
06	1 4.70	49.70	1 5.80	1 28, 21
07	15.83	14.03	18.09	18, 82
10	25.27	33.49	54.18	17.66
12	5.72	5.73	23.77	25, 98

Loss.

TABLE 39.—Rates of earnings on the net investment in the shoe manufacturing business, 1914–1917.—Continued.

a		Rates of	earnings—	
Company No.	1914	1915	1916	1917
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
115	13.40 33.40	7.99	26. 20	31.03
126		13.46 13.35	30.31 4.53	39.35 4.95
129	16.01	23.62	80.41	47.24
130	27.26	24.40	36.64	47. 24 23. 71
146	4.30 1.68	14.01 12.25	48. 34 13. 79	2. 57 3. 94
159	16.79	13.37	7.89	20.48
163	17.69 16.14	17.33 17.11	30. 52	23.02
178.	24.96		33.60 6.65	19. 83 15. 32
179	16.65	48.80 15.98	30.42	39. 40 30. 98
180	14.41 10.02	6.01	31. 88 5. 70	30.98 8.79
186	14.59	12.11 8.57	21.79	22, 04
187	3. 05 7. 84	8.57	24.79	20.36
192.	10.04	3. 87 16. 49	18. 92 35. 03	14. 64 31. 02
194	11 92	13.02	15.66	13.82
195	5. 21 20. 52	29.66	21.02	26.05 1 8.29
202.	7.82	17. 57 14. 82	32. 95 37. 45	30.29 30.14
204	25.66	24. 22 18. 39	26.37	30. 14 24. 22
207. 208.	1 1. 31 12. 97	18.39 15.92	35.60 21.88	4. 01 24. 18
210	13.73	14.40	35.99	24.02
212	5.68	1.19	15.79	22. 14
214	7. 57 20. 76	21.13 14.29	32. 61 40. 92	23. 50 39. 19
216	13.98	4.26	19.60	13. 37
218. 219.	27. 02 10. 88	23.10	43. 57	13. 37 35. 66
233	3,03	1.20 .02	14.36 4.01	8.66 7.34
236	26.00	29.26	22.99	45. 64
238. 240.	4.61 37.24	14.74 2.79	14.42 23.03	16.68
241	87. 28	50.12	46.98	32. 07 55. 34
243	29.78	25. 43	66.90	38 01
248	15. 23 18. 72	11.31 14.52	34. 53 11. 25	24.96
251	12.68	12.96	36. 19	5. 33 33. 77 7. 20 15. 20
252	. 55 14. 10	10.20	23.78	7.20
259	8.51	21.93 7.67	25. 42 10. 70	15. 20 10. 08
269	15.98	16.54	18.35	18.32 20.97
270 277	12.43 19.76	40.08 16.94	63. 83 41. 63	20.97 30.40
280	30. 21	29.51	37.46	37. 13
281	13.87	4.02	19.86	37. 13 13. 94 16. 32
316	4.96 17.29	1 4.58 16.80	14.50 15.67	16.32
317	18.76	18.61	24.13	31. 22 14. 22
318	15. 26 18. 99	10.23 9.77	18.11	19.15
322	1.07	13.35	30.16 11.92	22. 20 16. 58
524	61.33	1 26.03	88.62	1 24, 37
327 329	57.93 12.90	32.81 7.29	38. 19 53. 46	37.98 27.44
0.00	17.91	21.00	35.94	22, 50
334	11.26	11.24	16.10	20.92
336	1 9. 48 19. 19	1 6.83 35.99	2.73 64.63	46.37 15.23
041	31.20	45.40	42.83	44.29
346	1 11. 64 30. 68	49. 18 42. 67	32.44 47.61	25.60 61.21
902	15.97	10.63	23.07	10.37
JUB	11.32	6.39	18.50	23.36
370 372	8.70 16.00	11.06 5.21	16.70 29.79	22.05 17.78
375	40.25	35.41	16.89	27.53
377	1 12 20 1	.36 17.53	95.08 26.37	62. 91 18. 81
9(8 ₄ .	1 1100	1 2.77	10.94	18.53
963	19 71	17.52	31.89°	20.40
388 390	1 1.66 10.00	24.20 12.09	17.98 22.92	15. 12 18. 86
392 394	7.21	5.41	1 1. 35	8. 17
	30.26	21.99	35.42	38. 39
404 405	17.83	15.34	27.09	34.52

1 Loss.

Table 39.—Rates of earnings on the net investment in the shoe manufacturing business, 1914–1917—Continued.

		Rates of	earnings	
Company No.	1914	1915	1916	1917
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
406	1 2.65	1 4. 15 34. 69	3.14	3.09
414	32.08 16.46	34.09	41.17 14.64	37.17
428	15.80	4.68 5.93	17 42	14.75 26.15
494	44.77	1 34.66	48. 18 24. 75 15. 72	I 49.01
1336	16.32 9.10	38.43 4.86	24.75 15.70	1 5. 40 10. 2 17. 1
441	12.02	7.53	17. 38	17.1
453	34. 40 78. 00	28.92	45. 85	1 27.99
455. 459.	78.00 16.38	46. 44 10. 59	51. 46 26. 51	40. 4 33. 7 10. 8
180	1 6. 44	1.41	18 54	10.8
464	7.62	1. 41 5. 81 17. 37	14. 84 33. 27 157. 88	
478. 479.	16.32 17.29	17. 37 1 6. 75	83.27	34.7 142.4
479 487	13. 17	14.68	13.65	12.6
487 490	13. 83	14. 68 17. 63	13. 65 17. 77	33. 1
494	13.67	16.39	43.76	20. 2
498	11. 72 17. 13	20. 73 37. 00	29. 41 39. 40	26.2 98.4
501	18.68	15.04	39. 40 23. 10	22.8
505	5, 11	2.94	8 22	8.7
511	11. 41 31. 20	10. 96 12. 15	10. 82 18. 75 10. 69	21.5
514	12 30	5. 02	10.69	3/. 3 1. 6
K1Q	17. 87 9. 03 39. 96	13, 48	24.66	12. 6 33. 1; 20. 2 26. 2 22. 8 8. 7 21. 5 37. 8 30. 1 44. 1 32. 4 36. 4
520	9.03	9. 42 85. 29	16. 21 32. 99	44.1
521 525	17.31	34.45	82. 99 45. 11	32.4 98.8
527	1.75	2. 44	11. 73	16.4
520	4. 16	6.39	15.65	10. 4 13. 3 64. 8 34. 4 21. 6 22. 9 4. 3 9. 5
532 533	18. 53 23. 84	15. 50 9. 77	82. 70 26. 57	64.8
541	14.89	15, 17	19. 41	21.6
542	14. 89 13. 08	10.48	17.91	22.9
EA1	32.08	40.90	69. 85	4.3
5548. 5552.	14.88 .81	21.89 6.43	47. 13 10. 02	9.5
563	38.36	30. 24	21.90	2. 6 25. 1
KAS	32.84	27.39	16. 93	
567 571	18.66 18.88	7. 50 6. 62	20. 79 16. 43	11.5 16.4 27.7
576	2, 58	13, 65	43. 13	27.7
589	14.68	14.03 27.39	16.00	15. 4 56. 3
883	38.09 14.32	27.39 11.09	92.10 10.79	56.3
500	26. 10	28.85	36.54	2. 5 21. 6
502	21.01	19.76	39.07	41.6
994	36. 21	44. 13 2. 03	52.83	41.5
200	24.80 13.13	4.42	51.33 30.84	46.1 47.8
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1 14, 42	1 14	22.56	14.9
900	9. 54	11.74	20.30	14.9 10.8
623 631	23.40 17.25	24.94 18.18	25. 21 29. 22	16.5
294	21.16	18. 18 15. 79	22.40	6.5 26.0
838	11.15	6.99	18.85	27.9
540	9. 18 4. 01	7.38	10.42 15.68	9.8
240	4.01 23.96	20.52	15.68	17.6 27.1
340	11.31	6, 51	11.65	13.3
350	1 54.36	1 8. 45 27.77	58.80	29.8
355	46. 24 19. 40	27.77 18.45	41.12 25.56	51.5 21.4
SO1	10.68	1.22	21.46	25.6
502	7.31	5.85	17.56	19.3
78	19.31 20.98	11. 27 7. 88	17.60 19.73	22. 6 38. 4
200	12.95	14.53	16.87	10.5 10.5
200	16. 18	11.22	22 . 24	10.5
725	7.40	4.40	16.98	1 2.8 44.7
26	23.70 3.81	36.83 2.85	46. 24 15. 00	11.3
745	20. 21	31.10	60.77	76.6
740	9.70	12.88	20.86	21.0
751	1 1. 24 4. 68	6.39 11.95	25.86 29.87	8.8 - 8.6
765	27.38	49.32	42.02	20.6
769	33.38	39.78	31.15	12.5

Table 39.—Rates of earnings on the net investment in the shoe manufacturing business, 1914-1917—Continued.

not along down		Rates of ea	rnings—	
Company No.	1914	1915	1916	1917
38949-7121 n.i				_
402 mil (197)	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
71	18. 44	15. 20	24. 76	13.8
73	3. 56	13.69	28. 48	31.8
75	7, 31	3.39	17. 28	10. 2
82	24. 86	20. 29	31.66	43. 4
	9. 05 4. 40	9.51	20. 53 7. 79	16. 9
187	14. 80	8.32	15. 32	14. 4 11. 0
794	3. 57	7. 57 2. 96	6, 63	41. 2
795.	5. 80	13. 97	40.04	8. 1
798	1 1. 03	12.24	4. 05	7.6
808	14.00	19.38	30, 35	40, 6
20	8, 87	7.93	12.47	22.0
826	8. 16	4. 95	15. 34	14. 5
84	7. 84	6,09	12, 58	16.6
87	22, 28	23, 93	20, 05	18. 8
841	23. 45	26, 12	22. 51	21.9
845	19. 83	14. 88	31, 57	37.8
846	8, 26	12.69	24, 61	17.9
847	14.30	12.94	18.74	19. 2
848	25, 46	27, 42	17.72	17.1
840	18. 27	20. 51	27. 80	25. 9
855	27, 30	49, 69	63, 96	98, 8
857	11.77	5, 74	13. 28	18.8
867	16.33	8.09	20.75	11.4
873	9.16	5. 45	11.58	14.7
878	8.33	3.85	12.65	5. 7
881	107.11	15.00	87.94	15. 5
886	39, 33	32, 35	67.09	27.8
893	13.74	20.87	1.96	37.2
894	7.77	4.41	33. 89	62.4
897	8.38	1.95	10, 84	21.3
904	41.85	48.71	42.71	33.8
909	6.36	12.86	25. 20	25. 3
912	1 7. 78	2. 21	4. 28	13. 5
914	8. 16	8. 45	23. 58	30.1
916	58. 73	48. 67	28, 16	32. 3
923	8. 53	10.44	11. 12	28.6
927	2. 13 27. 50	10.90	34. 17 40. 52	39. 3 21. 4
929	8. 52	36. 81 2. 85	28. 32	15. 1
931	1,99	1 4. 33	21.94	24. 3
952	16. 57	22. 10	28. 63	28. 5
953	40. 90	68, 17	73. 50	39. 1
956	13.18	1 13. 17	16. 20	39. 4
957	8, 54	9.97	10. 86	13. 4
958	13, 42	8, 54	29.77	22. 0
961	3. 32	1.39	6. 54	14.2
962	4. 28	1 11. 51	1 5, 32	36. 2
968	10.88	17, 26	26. 85	25. 4
973	18.09	9. 31	21.73	29. 1
986	21.95	33, 16	52, 86	43, 1
988	9.18	10.70	13. 29	11.2
991	31.78	30.39	48. 10	29.7
995	5. 93	17. 57	29. 86	23.9
1001	1 4. 76	4.63	4.77	4.0

1 Loss.

From a glance at the foregoing table it can be seen that the rate of return on investment was much greater in 1916 and in 1917 than it was in 1914 and 1915. In 1914 and in 1915 there were 23 and 22 companies respectively that had losses, while in 1916 and in 1917 there were respectively only 3 and 8 companies with losses.

Not only was there a smaller number of companies that had either losses or low rates of earnings in 1916 and 1917, but that of those having higher earnings the number in the higher group was greater in these two years than in the two previous years. Thus the companies having rates of earnings of 15 per cent or over in 1914 were

102. In 1915 there were 98; while in 1916 there were 183 and in 1917 there were 169. Another group based on rates of earnings of 25 per cent and above still further emphasizes the much greater prosperity of the industry in 1917 than in 1914. In 1914 there were 41 companies which earned 25 per cent or more, while in 1917 there were 92 companies in this class. In the year 1916, however, the industry generally was more prosperous than in any other year of the period covered. In that year there were 104 of the 237 companies shown in the table that had earnings of 25 per cent or more. It would appear from these figures, therefore, that taking the industry as a whole it was much more prosperous in 1916 and 1917 than it was in the two preceding years. This not only is shown by the smaller number of companies that suffered losses during the two latter years of the period but also the much larger number of companies that had earnings above 25 per cent.

A summary of the data upon which Table 39 is based has been made and the results are shown in the tabular statement below. The 237 companies in that table have been placed in five groups according to net investments. Group I contains those companies having an investment of less than \$100,000; Group II includes companies having an investment of \$100,000 and less than \$250,000; Group III contains those having \$250,000 but less than \$1,000,000; Group IV includes those companies having an investment of \$1,000,000 but less than \$3,000,000; and Group V includes all companies having an investment of \$3,000,000 and over:

Rates of earnings on investments of 237 shoe manufacturers grouped according to amount of investment in 1914 to 1917, inclusive.

Groups.	1914	1915	1916	1917
Under \$100,000—85 companies. \$100,000 to \$250,000—56 companies. \$250,000 to \$1,000,000—74 companies. \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000—14 companies. Over \$3,000,000—8 companies.	12. 8 16. 7 15. 5 15. 0	Per cent. 14. 6 15. 8 15. 2 15. 5 14. 6	Per cent. 31. 5 25. 2 26. 6 26. 3 25. 4	Per cent, 26. 5 22. 5 25. 0 20. 3 26. 3
Average	15. 1	15. 0	26. 1	24. 7

The above statement shows that companies with small capital had approximately as good earnings as those having larger investments. The rates of earnings on investments in the last two years of the period were much higher that in the two previous years.

As in the case of tanning companies, shoe manufacturers had a higher rate of earnings in 1916 than they did for any other year. This was true of every group except those of \$3,000,000 and over. In most of the other groups the earnings in 1916 were appreciably higher than in 1917. Notwithstanding the wide difference in the earnings of the first two years of the period and the last two years, the rates in 1914 and 1915 were liberal.

CHAPTER V.

MARGINS AND PROFITS OF SHOE DEALERS.

Section 1. Introductory.

In the course of this investigation representatives of the Commission called upon shoe dealers, both wholesale and retail, in many of the principal cities of the country, from Massachusetts to Texas and as far west as Colorado. The dealers seen included 76 wholesalers and 114 retailers. From the books of these dealers there were secured the prices they paid for representative staple shoes of all grades and the prices at which they were sold. From these dealers were also secured statements in regard to the cost of doing business, and in regard to general conditions in the shoe trade during the past few years.

The retailers seen were fairly representative of the shoe trade as a whole. They included those carrying a general line of good shoes, popular-price stores, syndicate stores, department stores, and a few stores handling a general line of military shoes. The whole-salers were fully representative of that branch of the trade.

Section 2. Margins and profits of wholesale dealers.

From the books of wholesale dealers, representatives of the Commission secured the prices paid by them for a number of staple lines of shoes and the prices for which these shoes were sold for the five years, 1914 to 1918 inclusive. With a few exceptions each style of shoe considered was carried by the merchant throughout the period.

In order to assure exact comparisons, no shoe was taken unless the description and style number had been maintained for the period covered. The comparisons are, therefore, as exact as it is possible to make. While the description and style number of the shoe have not changed, this is not a guaranty that the quality has remained the same. In some instances the dealers stated that the quality has deteriorated. In other words, the standard of the quality in the last year or two was not as high as it was in the earlier years of the period. As will be pointed out later, this is alleged to be due to the use of leather of a poorer quality, the use of substitutes for leather, and to labor conditions that have made it impossible to maintain a high standard of workmanship.

During the period covered there has been great increase in prices, with a corresponding increase in the margin of gross profit. The percentage of profit based on cost in 1918 is generally above that of 1914, though the difference is not very great.

The cost and selling prices and margins of profit on several hundred styles and kinds of men's, women's and children's shoes are shown in Tables 40 to 42 below. The shoes have been classified according to cost in 1914. The first group includes those that cost less than \$1, the second group from \$1.01 to \$1.50, and so on by gradations of 50 cents per pair.

TABLE 40.—Cost and selling prices of men's shoes and margins of gross profit, wholesale dealers—1914-1918.

1918	Margin.	Dol- cent for— Dol- lars, of cost.		0. 250 21. 739 \$1.387 \$1.800 \$0.413 . 272 24.113 1.199 1.500 .301 . 287 23.448 1.389 1.760 .371			3. 947 (1) (1) 18. 509 1. 880 2. 228 23. 903 1. 970 2. 475	25.385 (1) (1) 21.645 1.270 1.584 21.522 (1) (1)	15. 976 (1) (1) 14. 362 1. 739 2. 100	299 19.278 1.739 2.250 299 19.278 1.739 2.150	31, 720 2, 090 2, 550 31, 720 2, 046 2, 597	200 14.286 (1) (1) (1) (200 25.000 2.500 .500	19.474 1.628 2.000 19.474 1.628 2.000	19.474 1.628 2.000
1917		Cost. for—		24. 113 \$1. 150 \$1. 406 \$0. 21. 507 1. 128 1. 400 . 16. 479 1. 224 1. 511		1. 692 1. 960 1. 916 2. 250 2. 256 2. 730				1. 739 2. 250 1. 692 2. 150 1. 550 1. 850		2.000 2.500		
9161	Margin.	Dol- Per cent lars. of cost.		272		.357 24.105 .237 17.388 .299 19.278	10.860 19.972 21.808	. 155 15.347 . 229 21.645	. 313 20.867 . 270 18.243	.363 26.172 .346 23.005 .246 16.356	19.459 24.495	.350 21.212	27.688 27.688	27.688
19		Cost. for—		884 \$1.128 \$1.400 \$0. 507 .823 1.000 . 066 .977 1.138 .		1.481 1.838 1.363 1.600 1.551 1.850	1. 527 1. 83: 1. 527 1. 83: 1. 504 1. 83:	1.563 1.931 1.010 1.16. 1.058 1.28.	1.500 1.813 1.480 1.750	1.387 1.750 1.504 1.850 1.504 1.750		1. 200 1. 372		
1915	Margin.	Dol- cent lars. of cost.		21.2			.251	.339	246	233	340 23.	.350	.332 23	.308 21
19		Cost. for—		996 \$1. 081 \$1.350 \$0.269 507 . 823 1. 000 . 177 776 . 907 1. 089 . 182		1. 481 1. 715 1. 363 1. 600 1. 363 1. 600	1.383	1. 493	1.504	1.199 1.457 1.363	1.488	1.000 1.350	1.418	1.442
1914	Margin.	Dol- Cent lars. of cost.		222		. 203 15. 426 . 237 17. 388 . 237 17. 388				.301 25.104 .284 21.581 .284 21.581	. 340 23. 129 . 408 33. 747 205 15. 040	333.	17.	17.
19		Cost. for—		\$0.947 \$1.250 \$0.303 .823 1.000 .177 .892 1.113 .221		1.316 1.519 1.363 1.600 1.363 1.600			1.360 1.568 1.316 1.500 1.034 1.250		1. 470 1. 810 1. 209 1. 617 1. 363 1. 568	100-		٠,
	Style			1012		190 614 654	1610 S 241	F 241 S 1180 F 1180	1167	6803	200	E 1849	138	140
	Kind of shoe.		1914 COST-UNDER \$1.00.	Ooze blucher. White-duck machine-sewed blu. Vici Everett slip.	1914 COST-\$1.01 TO \$1.50.	First-quality split tie. Gunside blu. Plain-toe vici bal.	Gun, McKay, blu. Molders' ereole. Gun metal	Tan split outing.	Men's elk blu. Split Ooze blu	D. M. blu Split Creedmore. Veal calf Split tie		Black split blu Gun-metal lace Heavy kangaroo hii work shoe		do
	.oN	Company		298		306	307		296	297	280	1113	138	

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25.500 25.5000 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.5000 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.5000 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.5000 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.500 25.5000 25.5	1. 528	222 222 1116 1116 1116 1117 1117 1118 1118 1118
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108 1.384 1.260 1.281 1.281 1.281 1.457 1.457 1.457 1.457 1.457 1.457 1.281	2333 1,457 1.	9315 1.081 1.350 937 1.199 1.500 1115 1.046 1.225 1855 1.058 1.225 984 1.022 1.505 810 1.289 1.45 106 1.289 1.45 107 1.289 1.45 108 1.380 1.000 108 1.380 1.000 108 1.380 1.000 108 1.380 1.000 108 1.380 1.000 108 1.380 1.600 109 1.316 1.600 1012 1.450 1.000 1012 1.316 1.600 1012 1.316 1.600 1012 1.316 1.600 1012 1.316 1.600 1012 1.316 1.300 1013 1.316 1.300 1014 1.316 1.300 1019 1.300 101
108 1.384 1.260 1.284 1.284 1.284 1.284 1.457 1.457 1.457 1.457 1.457 1.284	2333 1,457 1.	9315 1.081 1.350 937 1.199 1.500 1115 1.046 1.225 1855 1.058 1.225 984 1.022 1.505 810 1.289 1.45 106 1.289 1.45 107 1.289 1.45 108 1.380 1.000 108 1.380 1.000 108 1.380 1.000 108 1.380 1.000 108 1.380 1.000 108 1.380 1.600 109 1.316 1.600 1012 1.450 1.000 1012 1.316 1.600 1012 1.316 1.600 1012 1.316 1.600 1012 1.316 1.600 1012 1.316 1.300 1013 1.316 1.300 1014 1.316 1.300 1019 1.300 101
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TABLE 40.—Cost and selling prices of men's shoes and margins of gross profit, wholesale dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

	١.	Per cent f cost.	928 729 815	802 115 211 106 649	35.397 27.660 28.393 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	23, 789 23, 789 (1)
	Margin,	Dol- lars. of cost	514 17. 720 29. 851 27. 470 19.	804 25. 761 26. 600 23. 579 25.	25. 1.1. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2. 1.2. 1	. 564 17 . 565 23 . 565 23 (1)
1918		1				
		Sold for—	\$3.381 3.185 3.920 2.842	3, 920 3, 675 3, 185 2, 940 2, 600	3. 500 3. 500 3. 500 3. 500 1. (1) 1. (1)	3, 773 2, 940 2, 940 (1)
		Cost.	\$2, 867 \$ 2, 465 3, 069 2, 372	3, 116 2, 914 2, 585 2, 350 2, 021	2.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25	3, 209 2, 375 2, 375 2, 491
	gin.	Per cent of cost.	18, 025 29, 209 42, 324 30, 575	30. 812 32. 874 24. 422 23. 211 31. 822	32, 979 28, 393 35, 397 24, 378 17, 813 20, 301 20, 473 20, 473 20, 473 20, 259 14, 467 11, 775 11, 775 11, 286 29, 029 29, 029	16. 705 18. 202 18. 202 17. 143
1917	Margin.	Dol- lars.	. 720 1.122 . 654	.831 .528 .480 .688	806 764 915 662 662 637 647 645 370 (1) (1) (1) 568 358 669 609 609 609	. 505 . 415 . 415
19		Sold for—	1 \$2, 940 \$0, 449 5 3, 185 720 1 3, 773 1, 122 9 2, 793 654	3, 528 3, 185 2, 690 2, 548 2, 850	32 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	3, 528 2, 695 2, 695 3, 116
		Cost.	\$2, 491 2, 465 2, 651 2, 631	2, 697 2, 397 2, 162 2, 068 2, 162	22 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3, 023 2, 280 2, 280 2, 660
	in.	Per cent of cost.	19, 459 31, 994 31, 720 41, 321	27. 667 24. 113 16. 969 20. 717 28. 949	28, 205 28, 649 28, 649 29, 307 20, 314 20, 473 20, 473 20, 473 20, 473 20, 473 20, 513 17, 686 17, 686 17, 686 17, 686 17, 686 17, 686 17, 686 17, 686 18, 687 18, 68	29.004 19.177 19.177 20.700
91	Margin.	Dol- lars. o		. 669 . 476 . 327 . 370 . 449	517 579 550 650 662 662 662 662 643 355 353 353 353 470 353 472 353 472 353 359 359 359 359 359 359 359 359 359	. 661 . 410 . 432
1916		Pos lor—	\$2, 695 \$0, 439 2, 793 3, 185 2, 695 3, 787	3, 087 2, 450 2, 254 2, 156 1, 200	25.50 25.50	2, 940 2, 548 2, 548 2, 519
		Cost.	\$2, 256 2, 116 2, 418 1, 90/	2, 418 1, 974 1, 927 1, 786 1, 551	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	2, 279 2, 138 2, 138 2, 087
	in.	Per cent of cost.	18. 472 9 37. 469 31. 720 39. 491	28, 763 17, 287 17, 287 15, 526 26, 330	31.579 26.646 31.579 18.571 18.421 19.617 21.581 17.287 20.635 19.681 17.086 20.000 22.000 24.700 34.750	27.330 20.351 20.351 26.797
10	Margin.	Dol- lars. o	52 49	. 620 . 325 . 325 . 270 . 396	.564 -526 -526 -415 -415 -350 -350 -410 -402 -325 -325 -325 -325 -472 -472 -472 -472 -472 -472 -472 -472	. 610 . 406 . 406 . 466
1915		Sold for—	\$2.068 \$2.450 \$0.3 1.604 2.205 .6 2.046 2.695 .6 1.651 2.303 .6	2, 205 2, 205 2, 205 2, 009 1, 900	25000 25000	2. 842 2. 401 2. 205
		Cost.	2. 068 \$ 1. 604 2. 046 1. 651	2. 093 1. 880 1. 739 1. 504	1. 786 1. 974 1. 786 1. 786 1. 900 1. 900 1. 900 1. 880 1. 645 1. 653 1. 904 1. 904 1. 904 1. 904 1. 904 1. 904	2, 232 1, 995 1, 995 1, 739
	in.	Per cent of cost.	17. 287 27. 687 39. 637 27. 687	28. 474 17. 287 17. 287 15. 526 22. 502	25 980 26 646 25 646 22 580 21 425 21 425 21 425 21 425 21 425 21 425 21 425 21 425 21 581 17 287 19 277 19 274 19 348 19 348 19 348 19 348 11	36, 452 22, 161 22, 161 26, 797
=	Margin.	Dol- lars. ol	325 425 425 425	. 543 . 325 . 270 . 349	. 464 528 454 457 397 397 397 398 348 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350	. 678 . 400 . 400 . 466
1914		Polor—	2. 205 \$0. 1. 960 1. 960 1. 960	2, 205 2, 205 2, 205 2, 009 1, 900	2.555 2.555	2, 205 2, 205 2, 205 2, 205
		Cost.	\$1. 880 \$2. 205 \$ 1. 535 1. 960 1. 930 2. 695 1. 535 1. 960	1, 907 1, 880 1, 889 1, 739 1, 551	1. 788 1. 974 1. 974 1. 978 1. 978 1. 853 1. 853 1. 880 1. 880 1. 880 1. 880 1. 880 1. 883 1.	1.860 1.805 1.805 1.739
	Style		1696 1648 1680 1510	2260	33338 3349 376 376 370 3325 3325 3325 3325 3325 3325 3325 332	326 27 26 498 1
	Kind of shoe.		1914 COST—\$1.51 TO \$2,00. Men's gun metal blu. Men's railed elk outling bals. Men's Goodyear welt elk blu. Men's Medy gun-metal blu.	bals Vici welt tip lace Turn side bil	welf welf welf welf welf welf welf welf	blu. Heavy work shoe, tan. Heavy work shoe, black. Gun-metal, Goodyear welt blu
	.oV	Сотрапу	364	180	201 137 57 306 307 353 353 335 115	318

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TABLE 40.—Cost and selling prices of men's shoes and margins of gross profit, wholesale dealers—1914–1918—Continued.

				1914	4			1915	20			18	9161		- 1		19	1917	1917	1917		1917 1918
oN V	Kind of shoe.	Style No.			Margin	gin.			Margin.	gin.			Mar		Margin	gin	gin		gin Margin.			
Compan			Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	000	Per cent of cost.	Per Cost.		Cost. for— Dol-	Cost. Sold	Cost. for— Dol-	Cost. Sold Dol- Cent lars. of cost.	Cost. Sold Dol. Per lars. of cost.
	1914 cost—\$1.51 to \$2.00—Con.													1								
41	Scout shoe. do. Black blu, welt. do. Men's gun-metal, welt. Men's elk standard.		\$1.522 1.552 1.800 1.822 1.927 1.622	2 2. 000 \$0. 478 2 2. 000 . 448 2 2. 500 . 700 2 2. 500 . 678 7 2. 205 . 278 2 1. 813 . 191		338	. 406 \$1.550 \$865 1.600889 1.800212 1.822427 1.927776 1.669	\$2.000 \$0. 2.000 \$0. 2.500 . 1.862 .	0.450 .400 .678 .278	29.032\$1. 25.000 1. 38.889 2. 37.212 2. 14.427 2. 11.564 1.		750 \$2, 000 \$0. 750 2, 250 . 100 2, 500 . 150 2, 750 . 068 2, 548 . 692 1, 960 .	\$0.250 .500 .600 .480	14. 286 28. 571 19. 048 27. 907 23. 211 15. 839	286 771 771 007 39	86 \$1, 900 771 1, 900 48 2, 550 07 2, 550 111 2, 560 39 1, 739	\$6.\$1.900 \$2.250 771 1.900 2.390 472 2.550 3.500 77 2.550 3.500 111 2.560 2.695 39 1.739 1.960	86.\$1.900 \$2.250 \$0.350 771 1.900 2.390 .490 48 2.550 3.000 .450 007 2.550 3.500 .950 111 2.550 2.695 .439 3.9 1.739 1.960 .221	11, 900 \$2, 250 \$0, 350 1, 900 2, 390 490 2, 550 3, 000 450 2, 550 3, 500 950 2, 560 2, 695 439 1, 739 1, 960 , 221	11. 900 \$2. 250 \$0. 350 18. 421 \$1. 1. 900 2. 339	11. 900 \$2. 250 \$0. 350 118. 421 \$1. 750 \$2. 250 12. 390 125. 759 17. (1) 2. 550 3. 900 450 17. 647 2. 550 3. 900 150 17. 647 2. 550 3. 900 150 17. 647 2. 550 3. 900 17. 950 17. 960 96. 960 17. 960 96. 960	11. 900 \$2. 250 \$0. 350 18. 421 \$1. 750 1. 900 2. 390 . 490 25. 759 (1) 2. 550 3. 500 . 450 17. 647 2. 550 2. 550 3. 500 . 450 17. 647 2. 550 2. 550 2. 550 3. 500 . 950 37. 255 2. 550 1. 708 2. 439 1. 960 2. 550 1. 708 2. 1708 2. 150 2. 1739 1. 960 2. 251 12. 708 2. 1150
	1914 COST-\$2.01 TO \$2.50.																					
230 276 17 18	Men,s leather hide dbl. sole.blu. Men's black chrome blu. Gun-metal blu. Kid plain toe bal.	1156 345 7422 318	2. 275 2. 093 2. 490 2. 450	2. 597 3. 000 2. 850	.325 .504 .510	14. 286 24. 080 20. 482 16. 327	2.406 2.500 2.500	2.750 3.000 3.500	500	14. 298 23. 285 20. 000 21. 528	2. 538 2. 279 2. 520 3. 010	2. 900 3. 150	.514	14. 263 22. 554 25. 000 24. 585		3.369	3.369 3.850 2.883 3.675 3.000 3.750 4.290 4.750		3.850 .481 14. 3.675 .792 27. 3.750 .750 25. 4.750 .460 10.	3. 850 . 481 14. 277 3. 675 . 792 27. 471 3. 750 . 750 25. 000 4. 750 . 460 10. 728	3. 850 . 481 14. 277 3. 675 . 792 27. 471 3. 750 . 750 25. 000 4. 750 . 460 10. 728	3. 675 481 14. 277 3. 281 3. 675 792 27. 471 (1) 3. 750 750 25. 93. 750 4. 750 460 10. 728 3. 950
38	Gun-metal calf black dress shoe. Gun-metal calf, Goodyear blu Gun-metal calf, blu. Goodyear	34	2,209	2, 574	. 537	16. 523 23. 803	2.303		.539	23. 268	2.520			29.185		3.838		3.960	3.960 .576 17. 4.557 .719 18.	3.960 .576 17.021 4.557 .719 18.734	3.960 .576 17.021 3.384 4.557 .719 18.734 3.901	3.960 .576 17.021 3.384 3.960 4.557 .719 18.734 3.901 4.851
140	Chrome waterproof, brass nailed Black tuf hide, blu.	139	2.115	2, 597	285	22. 790 12. 943	2,256		. 537	23, 805	2, 397			28, 536 14, 987		3. 126		3. 757	3.757 .631 20. 3.675 .526 16.	3. 757 . 631 20. 186 3. 675 . 526 16. 704	3. 757 . 631 20. 186 3. 149 3. 675 . 526 16. 704 3. 343	3.757 .631 20.186 3.149 3.822 3.675 .596 16.704 3.943 3.773
7	Natural veal welt, Creedmore	1840	2.200	3.000	. 450	20, 455	2,350		. 400	17.021	2.460			15.854		. 730		3.350	3.350 .620 22.	3.350 .620 22.711	3.350 .620 22.711 3.300	3.350 .620 22.711 3.300 4.000
258	Extra Walker, blu	183	2.190	2.700	. 510	23.288	2, 230		. 610	27.354	2.740		٠.	16, 423		280		4.410	4.410 .830 23.	4.410 .830 23.184	4.410 .830 23.184 3.140	4.410 .830 23.184 3.140
	Calf, blu.	262	2.300	2,840	. 540	23.478	2,330		.610	26.180	2, 410			15, 768		20		4.660	4.660 .990 26.	4. 660 . 990 26. 975	4. 660 . 990 26. 975 3. 570	4.170 .860 25.982 3.620 3.680 4.660 .990 26.975 3.570 4.660
319	Colt skin, lace	248	2,300	2.840	. 540	23. 478	2, 330		.610	26.180	2, 700			18, 148		9		3.920	3.920 .880 28.	3.920 .880 28.947	3.920 .880 28.947 3.050	3.920 .880 28.947 3.050 3.920
	welt. Russia calf, bal., gun-metal	2096	2.350	2.940		25, 106			. 490	21.277	2, 491	3.185	. 694	27.860	3.66	1010		4.410	4.410 .744	4.410 .744 20.295	4.410 .744 20.295 3.760 4.	4.410 .744 20.295 3.760 4.508 .
116	Vici kid, gun-metal blu Gun-metal button	2057	2, 303	2, 793		21.277			. 443	18.851	2, 538	3.185	647	25, 493	800	70		4. 410	4.410 .556	4. 410 . 556 14. 427	4.410 .556 14.427 3.620 4.	4.410 .556 14.427 3.620 4.410 .
202	Gun-metal, blu. Dry-shod shoe.	349 6		2, 597		27.117	2,375	2.940	565	23. 789	2,375	2.940	450	23, 789	2.518	0000		3.430	3.430 .912	3. 430 .912 36. 219 3. 850 .700 22 222	3.430 .912	3.430 .912 36.219 2.945 3. 3.850 .700 22 222 3.350 3.
		633	2.350	2.850	. 500	18, 750			. 450	18.750	2.900	3,500	009	20,690	3	2		3.850	3.850 .600	3.850 .600 18.462	3.850 .600 18.462 3.350 3.	3.850 .600 18.462 3.350 3.850 .

232		343	349	131		171	10	2	200	364	244	137	170	280		169	306	335	115	107		113	109		298
Men's dress shoe, Mon's gun metal blu Mon's gun metal calf, blu Men's Russia calf blu Men's Roodyear welt. Men's Russia calf, Goodyear	Men's vici, Goodyear welt Men's gun calf, Goodyear	Men's gun metal, Goodyear Vici, rubber heel, blu	Gun-metal, side button, welt Black kid. blu	_		_	_	_	-	_	Staple black, dress shoe, calf	_	Men's vici kid	Men's tan, Russia Men's tan lotus Goodvear	Men's box calf. A double sole.	Goodyear welt	Vici kid, blu	Gun-metal, blu.	Gun-metal, button		-	Gun-metal, blu	_		_
1470 1400 1310 1300 welt 3392	352 olt 3398		910	669	313	2711	654	1853	823	1618	8640	638		-	704	607	. 4		re.	F 983		C 1412	1639	2509	
2,2092	લંલં	લંલં	લંલ	cic	ici	cio	icic	ici	cic	ici	cic	ici	ni cri	63	2.325	cic	400	610	N Ci	0,0	5	nini	લંલ	2.162	2.115
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583 581 581 583 603															. 713	. 708	. 500	.400	.156	400	.450	. 198	. 594	438	. 635
28, 143 27, 868 26, 754 24, 491 25, 156															30.667									20.259	
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4.250 5.000 4.500 4.500	4. 250	4.386	3.960	3, 430	4.018	3.600	3. 430	4.000	(E)	3.920	4.660	3.850	4.900	5.145	5.635									4.350	
(1) (990 1,005 1,827															1.124	_								918	-
29.179 (1) 26.330 25.156 26.064 27.660	29.179	22. 128 16. 463	14.427	11.075	22. 128	16, 129	19.637	23.077	29 652	17.471	16.646	21,336	23.956	20.266	24.917	30.154	22. 750	20.000	14.785	22.807	0	33	31.051	18.981 26.785	34.850
	-	M		-	-	-	-	-40	~	-	-	-	~ ~	-	-	-	-	00	210	-					_

TABLE 40.—Cost and selling prices of men's shoes and margins of gross profit, wholesale dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

1918	in.	Per Cost. for— Dol- cent of cost.	27. 660 §3. 149 §3. 850 §0. 28. 217 3. 854 4. 850 §0. 24. 668 3. 995 5. 000 1. 23. 270 3. 189 3. 929 18. 888 2. 679 3. 185	30.319 5.170 6.860 1.690	15.851 4.324 5.445 1.121 14.271 3.938 4.500 5.62 14.271 3.938 4.500 5.62 20.968 3.820 4.750 930 28.947 3.990 5.145 1.155	21. 826 3. 995 4. 900 . 905 17. 063 4. 465 5. 390 . 925 20. 968 4. 800 6. 000 1. 200		22.340 4.700 5.750 1.050 19.681 3.760 4.500740 116.387 4.680 6.000 1.320 11.875 5.220 6.500 1.280 14.345 4.813 5.500 .687 14.274 4.594 5.250 .6656	
1917	Margin.	Dol- lars.	000 \$0 . 650 500 . 727 750 . 742 920: . 740 185 . 506	1.140	.745 .562 .562 .650	.913 .810 1.040		1.050 740 880 690 687 656	
		Cost. for—	\$2.350 \$3.0 2.773 3.5 3.008 3.7 3.180 3.9 2.679 3.1	3, 760 4, 900	4, 700 5, 445 3, 938 4, 500 3, 100 3, 750 3, 990 5, 145	4.183 5.096 4.747 5.557 4.960 6.000		4, 700 5, 750 5, 370 6, 250 5, 810 6, 500 4, 813 5, 500 4, 594 5, 250	
	Margin.	Per s. of cost.	41 24.491 03 23.156 50 23.404 70 26.587 06 18.888	1.354 44.306	. 332 8. 875 . 437 14. 267 . 437 14. 267 . 520 19. 018 1. 173 39. 205	. 655 20. 443 . 824 25. 409 . 920 22. 549		990 26.330 695 22.750 890 21.655 940 21.810 531 14.278 531 14.278	
1916		Sold for— Dol- lars.	1\$2.200\$2.750\$0.5 2.2.307 3.000 .6 4.2.350 2.900 .5 4.2.350 3.180 .6 1.2.679 3.185 .5	4, 410	4. 073 3. 500 3. 500 4. 165	3. 859 4. 067 5. 000		3,750 5,000 5,250 4,250	
		Cost.	331 \$2, 209 752 2, 397 104 2, 350 339 2, 520 351 2, 679	389 3.056	119 3.741 286 3.063 286 3.063 512 2.730 589 2.992	452 3.204 631 3.223 372 4.080		60 3.760 50 3.055 98 4.110 51 4.310 67 3.719	
2	Margin.	Dol- Per lars. of cost	5.485 22.931 5.47 23.752 5.50 23.404 7.710 31.839 4.443 18.851	. 845 32, 689	.539 20.119 .375 14.286 .375 14.286 .600 22.612 .671 25.689	. 676 25. 4 . 610 21. 6 . 810 21. 3		. 975 27. 660 . 695 22. 750 . 910 23. 698 . 900 21. 951 . 437 14. 267	
1915		Sold for—	1 \$2 115 \$2 600 \$0.485 5 2 2 300 2 2 900 50.485 50 2 50 0 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	585 3. 430	3. 218 3. 000 3. 250 3. 283	3. 332 3. 430 4. 600		3 3 500 3 3 500 3 3 500	
	'n.	Per cent of cost.	22. 931 \$2.11 23. 752 2.33 23. 404 2.33 25. 000 2.22 22. 001 2.33	32, 689 2, 58	20, 119 2, 679 14, 263 2, 625 14, 286 2, 625 25, 000 2, 650 26, 540 2, 612	20, 492 2, 656 19, 917 2, 820 25, 000 3, 790		29, 179 3, 525 22, 750 3, 055 19, 048 3, 810 17, 647 4, 100 14, 267 3, 063 14, 267 3, 063	_
1914	Margin.	Dol- lars. of	\$0.485 .547 .550 .510 .486	. 845	. 539 . 362 . 375 . 650 . 668	. 525		. 960 . 695 . 600 . 600 . 437	
1		Cost. for—	\$2.115 \$2.000 \$0.485 2.303 2.850 .547 2.330 2.900 .550 2.040 2.550 .310 2.209 2.695 .486	. 585 3. 430	2, 679 3, 218 2, 538 2, 900 2, 625 3, 000 2, 600 3, 250 2, 517 3, 185	2, 562 3, 087 2, 656 3, 185 3, 000 3, 750		3, 290, 4, 250, 3, 150, 3, 150, 3, 150, 3, 150, 3, 500, 3, 600, 3, 603, 3, 500, 3, 603, 3, 500, 3, 603, 3, 500, 3, 603, 3, 500, 3, 603, 3, 500, 3, 603, 3, 500, 3, 603, 3, 500, 3, 603, 3, 500, 3, 603, 3, 500, 3, 603, 3, 500, 3, 603, 500, 3, 603, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500, 5	
	Style		6866 \$2 1500 2 1520 2	600 2.	2508 22 2508 22 1910 22 412 22	1019 2, 1029 2, 111 3.		1472½ 3. 113 3. 2800 3. 2801 3.	
	Kind of shoe.		1914 cost—\$2.01 to \$2.50—Con. Tough hide Vici, blu Tan, bal Dark tan, hal, rubher sole. Tan calf, welt 1914 cost—\$2.51 to \$3.00.	Gen. glazed kangaroo, blu	Datas, viet, but., custinon inner rubber heel. Men's S. M., bal. Men's mahoranny, bal. Kangaroo welt. blu. Men's S. M., blu, Goodyeanwelt.	Year Tan call, Goodyear Kangaroo, blu.	1914 COST-\$3.01 TO \$3.50.	Gun-metal, dress Vickid, blu Kid, blu, eushion sole Kid, blu, leitherlined. Mahogany calf, bal Gun-metal calf, bal	1914 COST—\$3.51 UP. None.
	.oN	Company	297	602				109 118 230	

TABLE 41.—Cost and selling prices of women's shoes and margins of gross profit, wholesale dealers—1914-1918.

		1 .2 (1	60 CF	.	.	>	10.4	3 60 -					~	o r~	60 0	ء دء	62 •		۰			r
	텹	Per cent of cost		25.11 5.11	21 8 21 8	5.3	æ	35.13	18	2 2 2 3 3	8	3.₹	8 8 8	82	32.	31.30	28	8	25 25 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	2.57	ΞΞ	\tilde{z}_{i}^{i}	15.91
	Margin.	Dol- lars.		738	88	520	€	38.	82	2 E	8	\$	¥	8	167	8 6	. 511	307	₹ ₹ ₹	8	 ΞΞ	Ē	3.5
1018		Sold		2.100 3.528	215	250	æ	95	283	38	8	715	8 2	1.617	8.50	200	250	9	28	24.	 ΞΞ	Ξ <u>.</u>	1.078
		Cost.		790	88	8 S	 E	98	253	1	5	246	38	28	38	8.2	ě	88	3	8	 EE	_; €	88.5
	-	Per cent of cost.			38	35	==	8	10	2 2	8	3.5	326	81	8	119	3	25	88	92	3	<u>ر</u> 2	5.5
	Margin.		 	355 21											_								332
1917		Dol lars.	<u> </u>	000 000 000 000 000																		_	866
		for lor		Ω.~	~ ~	~		400-		- ~		4	_	~-		~	• 63	-	⊸ જ	-	⊣ (1	-	930
		C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		₩-			-						_									_	
	Margin.	Per cent of cost		32.8	8. 8. 8. 9.	25.00 20.00	25	888	121	3 6	**	38	21 21	88	18	33	2	25	22	28	3	8.2	222
9161	. \$	Dol- lars.		S		•					•	• •	•	•		•	٠.	•	•	•		•	: :: S
1		Sold for—		1.323	1 23	1.470	100	1.500	1.225	2.107	1.150	1.323	288	1. 176	1.715	1. 66. 85.	1.350	52.	38	83	3	350	282
		Cost.		1.000	1.25	-1.25 5.65 5.65 5.65 5.65 5.65 5.65 5.65 5	8.50	35	88	1.598	. 917	1.081	1.259	86	1.046	1.258 1.258	1.081	3.5	1.081	1.01	ξΞ	1.116	697
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.		28.340	88 8	22.00	7.67	88	16.320		88	32.	21.581 19.789	29.658	21.183	25.78 5.78 5.85	19.88 08.88	24.113	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	27.660	ΞΞ	19.617	20.430 19.065
1915	Ka	Dol- lars.		0.210	ង្គន៍	85	52.5	278	123	38	.08	32	2.3	£ 2	197	3.5	8	ह्र	38	\$	ΞΞ	8 5	22
01		Sold for—		1.225	 	<u>8</u> 2	95	2	12	372	8	1.127	138	1.176	32	 888	200	050	88	3. 8.	ΞΞ	1.250	187
		Cost.		953	3.5 8.6	1.000 200 200 200	86	6.6	35	3 5	88	870	8.99 2.09	907		5.5	1.00	9 8 .	. 85	918:	ΞΞ	1.045	35.6
	ਕੁ	Per cent																					16.590
	Margin.	Dol- lars. of	<u> </u>																				182
1914		Sold for—D	<u> </u>	25. 28. 28. 28. 28.	 82 82 83	88	85	28	152	25	28	8	88	122	35	88	88	25 25 5	ន្តន	8 .5	38	88	382
			 	ੁਛਂ∹		_	Ξ.	<u>-</u>	·			i —i		-		-	_	<u></u> -		•			651
	•	Cost	<u> </u>	2250 9 0. 9					٠.									٠.					
	Style	Š		82	в r-	- -	H 7	4 :		7	<u>:</u>										: -	<u></u>	. 4
	و		R \$1.	Каў		uliotta				c Kay.			lac			•		e					pper
	Kind of shoe,		1914 COST-UNDER \$1	ılu., Me		Kid, Juliette	Felt, bal	Satent leather pump.	,	Kid bow Congress, McKay Kid. blu	adies' patent strap pum	Wos. bik. ooze plain toe	•	wed ba	0., 084.	Old ladies' dong, bal		adjes' ooze work shoe	ppers	3.	., b	adies' vici, blu	doir sli
	Kind		COST	sole t	lictte.	liette.		eather	, o.	T Con	paten	F. 00ze	s butte	ng. se	poe.	eboen	vici	W 9200	slipp	xford	8, <u>2</u>	vice, 1	d bou
			191	Bal double-sole blu., McKay	Juliette. Colt, Juliette	Kld, Ju	Felt, bg	Patent leather pump	Kangaroo, blu	Kid. blu.	I adies' patent strap pump	Wos. bl	Pongola button Old ladies' vici bal	Wos. dong. sewed bal.	Warm shoe	Old ladies' dong, bal	Ladies' vici.	Ladles,	Comfort slippers	Staple Oxfords	Old ladies' vici, blu	I adies' viel, blu	Black kid boudoir slipper. Wes. vici turn comfort
	No.	Сопралу		28	== 88	73	113	75	2 6	22.5	222	6	37.6	33	13.5	323			3 2	2	 8	3	383

TABLE 41.—Cost and selling prices of women's shoes and margins of gross profit, wholesale dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

	Margin.	Dol- lars. of cost.			. 204 . 200 . 16. 067																		
1918		Sold for— D		_	44 88			82 82	44 83	2825 3825	3,43	2,376	282	2.3 958	258	88	8 E	£28	44 85	96	525	4 - 85	
		Cost.		2.200	1.976	2.275	44 88	લલ		40	8 E	3					32		41		1.912	4-	
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.			23.83 28.83				ผ่ก	ដដ	ង់គ	zi t	á	ដុ	25			13.38	**************************************	23.02	7.5	15.340	
1917		Dol-		85.28 52.38	28	9 <u>2</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	• • •	<u> </u>	•	· , ·		•	•	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	S S	खें हैं ब्रुट	
		Sold for _		2.8 2.8 5.5	25.00	25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>조조</u> 유유 입용	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	14	3 4 6	<u> </u>	35 00 28	<u> </u>	<u>88</u>	25.24 25.24 30.24	88 1.73 1.23	96	88 88 8	4 - 28	
		Cost		41.81.6	7.08	28.50 2.50 2.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3.50 3	88 94 94	<u>84</u>	28 24 25	8F.	36 2.4 2.4	120	388	1.5	200	88 :	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3	88 94. 48.	88 41 22	25.08	200	88 4-	
	Margin.	Per cent of cost		ដដ	82 22 23 23	27	#	ងដ		ដង	58	;	įĸi		25	48	ងដ		K	6 5	11	52.7	
1916	•	ld Dol- lars.		813 \$0.3 813	88	98	30 <u>0</u>	28 28	٠	<u> </u>		• •	288	•	-:-	٠.	• •	• •	88 88 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 8	020	82	56	
		Cost. Sold		488 \$1. 488 1.	25	200	388 24	575 27.12	288 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	910	88 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20		\$ 15.				.,.,	88 34	258 258	210	573	157	
		Per Cc cent of cost.		8.939 1.195	20.0	28	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1.882	. 586 2. 2. 1. 2.	288 288 1. 1.	385	8	38	38	98	88	<u> </u>		25.28 25.29 1.1	582		250	֡
	Margin	Dol- G			22.2		8 8 8 8 8 8 8	88 88	88 88	8 8 8 8	8 E	8	R R	88 45	181		<u> </u>			25		102	
1915		Sold for I		1.715 20	2813	88	88	4 - 5 2 8 3	* B	<u> </u>	¥ 5	R	200	 	808	\$ \$	288	885	3.85 28.	888	£	25	
		Cost.		1.3968	363	38	1.372	2 gg		1.33	316	8	35	38	1.387	122	1.387	1.33	322	25	Ξ.	250	
	į.	Per cent of cost.			15.234		25 25 25 25	45.212 16.214	<u>4</u> 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3	27 E08	8	4 2 3 8 8 8 8	45 25 26	13.050	. 66 86 88	13.453 000 000	4 8 8 8 8 8	15.08 15.28	27.73	15.647	3.830	
1914	Margin	Dol- lars.		20.28 23.4	28	88	8. 1	ខ្ពុំផ្ល	•••	ង្គីន្ទ			323	202	181	235	168	367	E E	83	88	8.5	
1 1		Sold for—		\$1.568 1.397	1.568	 88	 88		 888		<u> </u>	8			-i -	1				35	85	1.5	
		Cost.		1.163	38.3	200	1.372	1.2	15	1.45	85	8						1.28		-1-	280		
	Style	ó Z				5218	22	72		~~ %%	20 P	, œ,	38	-	8	<u> </u>	84	<u>ధీ</u>	88	83	285	58	
	Kind of shoe		1914 cost-\$1.01-\$1.50.	Vici McKay	Gun-metal McKay Dong. turn	Gun-metal McKay	Dongola str. fx. blu	Gun-metal calf, machine-sewed. Gun-metal blu., polish	Gun-metal side blu	Gun-metal button	Box blu	Vict plain toe bul	Vici blu.		Low-heel gun-metal bal	Angrardo old	Ch. W. P. blu.	Vici button. Gun-metal black McKay	Kid lace Oxford turned	Calf blu	Vici blu. pat. tip. Dongola turn polish.	Dongola turn plain bal	
10.	ı Yu	Сотра	<u> </u>	95 2.2	<u> </u>	55 8	2 <u>2</u>	ල්ල් සූ		511 511	m .	>	<u> </u>	349	76	•	55 3	⊼ō %		828 28	300		

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2.3.5.8. 2.3.6.8.	\$ 25 E	28.4.5 28.4.5 28.19	8625 8625	822.3	282	888	328	237 237	88	888	88	25.58	813
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			· jy						shoe				cushion
			feKay.		ther	blu	l blu	boot	work shoe			itton.	ace, cushion
			u., McKay		nt leather	wed blu.	ewed blu	al nfort boot	troo work shoe	kas		r, button	kid lace, cushion
			tal blu., McKay.	vici.	patentleather	tal, lace.	tal, sewed blual, button	ici bal.	tangaroo work shoe	al o polkas	o blu	sal blu sather, button.	ioe, kid lace, cushion
			blumetal blu., McKaymetal, buttonmes les' patent blu	ies' vici. do. kid, lace.	ngaroo calf ome patent leather gola bal	-metal, lace. garoo, sewed blu.	metal, sewed blu	, lace k, vici bal k kid comfort boot	ies' kangaroo work shoe	metal garoo polkas	dogaroo blu	-metal blu. rart leather, button. -metal blu.	k shoe, kid lace, cushion
			Kid blu., Gun-metal blu., McKay. Gun-metal, button Ladies' patent blu	Ladies' vici. do. Vici kid, lace.	Kangaroo calf Chrome patent leather Dongola bal	Gun-metal, lace. Kangaroo, sewed blu	Dongola, sewed, button Gun-metal, sewed blu Gun-metal, button	Kid, lace. Black, vici bal. Black kid comfort boot	Kangaroo blu	Gun metal. Kangaroo polkas.	Kangaroo blu	Gun-metal blu. Patent leather, button. Gun-metal blu. Heavy blu.	Work shoe, kid lace, cushion sole
	374 25. 134 1. 488 1. 862 374 25. 134 1. 628 2. 036 443 2. 511 3. 039 3.77 20. 988 (1) (1) 3. 325 20. 136 25. 325 2. 036 25. 336 1. 628 2. 336 3. 484 32. 328 2. 644 3. 328 3. 647 36. 97 36. 97 36. 328 3. 648 3. 648 3. 2	1.488 1.887 25.14 1.488 1.882 274 25.14	1.488 1.873 3.25 1.841 1.857 1.832 3.74 2.134 1.485 1.882 3.74 2.134 2.058 4.49 2.132 2.044 3.233 6.77 2.058 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1.774 1.688 2.394 2.077 1.813 2.06 20.335 1.771 2.058 4.49 2.122 2.044 3.233 6.77 2.058 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1.774 1.688 2.044 2.077 1.812 1.688 2.06 2.405 1.414 1.813 3.99 28.218 1.789 2.205 4.19 2.340 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1.774 1.617 3.34 2.077 1.302 1.677 3.34 1.772 1.302 1.677 3.34 1.772 1.302 1.302 1.302 1.713 3.30 1.744 1.715 3.01 2.1257 1.802 2.303 4.43 2.317 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1.775 3.34 3.172 1.204 1.349 1.713 3.01 2.32 1.307 1.400 2.40 2.403 2.40	1.488 1.881 252 1144 1.485 1.882 2345 2458 4459 28.443 28.443 25.13 2.064 3.283	1,489 1,873 25,114 1,971 1,833 376 20,335 1,771 1,833 3,99 26,413 2,511 3,075 3,735 3,757 3,75	1,489 1,881 252 1144 1,483 1,882 274 25, 1144 1,813 296 28, 113 2,513 2,513 2,513 2,513 2,514	1,488 1,883 252 11,811 14,83 1,882 2374 25,113 1,583 25,113 25	1,489 1,881 252 114 1,485 1,882 234 245 345 251 3 253 3 255 3 25	1,488 1,883 252 13,141 1,485 1,882 23,45 23,13 2,693 3,537 2,513 2,693 3,537 2,514 1,681 1,883 1,781 2,683 1,781 2,683 2,694 1,883 1,781 2,695 2,895 1,181 1,985 1,781 2,695 2,895 1,181 1,985 1,781 2,695 2,895 1,181 1,985 1,781 2,895 2,895 1,181	1.488 1.832 335 21.841 1.485 1.84 1.485 2.845 1.351 1.771 2.045 4.40 3.841 2.044 3.835 4.10 3.841 1.895 2.044 1.395 2.044 3.835 1.051 1.895 2.044 3.835 1.051 1.05	1.488 1.833 235 21.841 1.567 1.828 1.828 2.086 444 2.281 1.308 3.283 3.089 3.282 3.184 1.507 1.288 1.833 3.09 3.081 1.288	1.468 1883 375 1.441 1.507 1.382 2.083 4.141 1.813 3.085 3.033 4.141 1.813 3.033 4.141 1.813 3.033 4.141 1.813 3.033 4.141 1.813 4.141 1.813 4.141 1.813 4.141 1.813 4.141 1.813 4.141 1.813 4.141	1.48 1.883 2.844 1.485 1.485 1.485 2.485

TABLE 41.—Cost and selling prices of women's shoes and margins of gross profit, wholesale dealers-1914-1918—Continued.

No. Cost. for large larg					15	1914			1915	2			1916	91			1917	7			19	8161	
No. Cost. fort. Sold Dol. Per Cost. fort.	Kind of	show	Style			Mar	gin.			Marg	gin.			Mar	zin.			Margin.	in.			Margin.	gin.
433 \$1.349 \$1.56\$ \$0.219 \$16.234 \$1.349 \$1.56\$ \$0.219 \$16.234 \$1.569 \$1.969,\$0.332 \$0.336 \$2.063 457\delta 1.349 \$1.56\$ \$2.19 \$16.234 \$1.349 \$15.68 \$2.19 \$16.234 \$1.569 \$1.777 \$247 \$15.865 \$2.116 \$318 \$13.34 \$1.568 \$2.19 \$16.234 \$1.349 \$1.568 \$2.19 \$16.234 \$1.349 \$1.568 \$2.19 \$16.234 \$1.349 \$1.568 \$2.19 \$16.234 \$1.349 \$1.568 \$2.19 \$16.234 \$1.349 \$1.568 \$2.19 \$1.847 \$2.149 \$1.375 \$2.349 \$1.389 \$2.829 \$2.829 \$2.800 \$2.333 \$1.620 \$2.800 \$2.833 \$1.620 \$2.800 \$2.833 \$1.820 \$2.800 \$2.800 \$2.833 \$1.800 \$2.80		***************************************	, No	Cost.	Sold for—		Per cent of cost.	Cost.					Sold for—	-	Per cent f cost.	Cost.		Dol- lars. of	Per cent of cost,	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.
433 \$1.340 \$1.588 \$1.589 \$2.19 16.234 \$1.628 \$1.609 \$1.969 \$2.19 247 \$1.349 \$1.588 \$2.19 16.234 \$1.590 \$1.590 \$2.10 247 \$1.590 \$2.10 247 \$1.590 \$2.10 247 \$1.580 \$2.19 17.37 \$2.41 \$1.590 \$2.10 247 \$1.580 \$2.10 18.62 \$1.880 \$2.10 1.787 \$2.41 \$2.10 18.62 \$1.880 \$2.10 1.890 \$2.10 18.62 \$1.880 \$2.10 1.890 \$2.20 1.890 \$2.20	COST-\$1.01	-\$1.50—Contd.																					
318 1349 1568 219 16.224 1349 1.568 219 16.224 144 1.715 273 18.932 18.93 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 2.80 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10	kid, bal., cu -metalside b	shion sole	433	\$1,349 1,349	\$1,568 1,568	\$0	222	1,349	\$1.568 15.68	219	234	1,550	1.797	332	393	\$2.093 2.116	\$2, 548 \$0, 455 2, 548 432		21. 739 \$2. 185 \$2. 548 \$0. 20. 416 2. 046 2. 548	2,046	2.548	. 502	16. 560 24. 536
1.500 1855 319 18 472 1 034 18 472 1 034 18 472 1 034 18 472 1 034 18 472 1 034 18 472 1 034 18 472 1 034 18 472 1 034 1 18 472 1 034 1 18 472 1 034 1 18 472 1 034 1 18 472 1 034 1 18 472 1 034 1 18 472 1 034 1 18 47 1 1	cloth top	n	318	1.349			18.	1.349	1.568		16, 234	1.44	1.715		18.932		2.205		18.548	3.055		. 345	18.54
702 1 360 1 568 208 1 5 294 1 360 1 5 68 208 1 5 294 1 600 1 7813 213 113 313 1 690 1 772 1 360 1 5 68 208 1 5 294 1 360 1 5 68 208 1 5 294 1 600 0 378 3 23 3 1 6 90 1 7 7 7 1 2 1 3 6 0 1 5 6 8 208 1 5 2 94 1 6 0 0 1 8 13 2 13 1 3 3 1 1 6 90 1 7 7 7 1 2 1 3 6 0 1 5 6 8 208 1 5 2 9 4 1 6 0 0 1 8 13 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 1 6 90 1 7 7 7 1 2 1 3 6 0 1 5 6 8 2 8 2 5 6 0 1 5 6 0 2 9 1 2 6 0 1 6 0 1 5 6 0 1 8 1 3 1 3 1 1 1 6 9 0 1 2 2 1 5 0 1 6 0 1 5 0 1 6 0 1 5 0 1 8 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	shoe			1.034			23.58	1.034	1.225		23.333	1.128	2.000		23.305	1.316	1.568	.600	19.149	2.500	3.000	. 500	20.00
7.02 1.800 1.808 2.88 2.2.50 1.805 2.88 2.2.40 1.410 1.764 3.81 2.81 2.81 2.81 2.80 2.81 2.82 2.80 2.81 2.82 2.80 2.82 2.80	do	u	764	1.360				1.360	1.568		15.294	1.600	1.813		23.305	1.900	1.960		36.842	2.110		(1)	16.11
2410 1 222 1 200 1 278 1 249 1 252 2 200 2 250 2	Vici bal	0.11	745	1.280				1.250	1.568		25.440	1.410	1.764		13.313 25.106	1.860	2, 205		15.976	2.11	2, 450	.340	18.54
1702 1316 1550 334 25.89 1.554 1.875 386 24.668 1.832 2.250 441 22.750 2.653 2.850 2.8	Vici kid		2316	1.500				1.550	2.000		29.032	1.850	2.250		21.622		3.000	-		2.250		(1)	33.333
1702 1.316 1.650 .334 25.380 1.316 1.750 .444 32.979 1.622 2.150 .558 32.552 2.350 3.581 3.581 1.352 1.750 .387 28.331 .387 1.750 .387 2.351 1.591 1.580 .346 2.001 2.010 2.015 2.010 2.015 2.016 2.011 1.312 1.312 1.881 1.871 1.371 2.37 20.017 1.427 1.652 2.251 1.770 1.015 2.016 2.011 1.740 2.115 2.016 2.011 1.340 1.508 2.28 1.7.015 1.457 1.715 2.28 1.7.015 1.960 2.291 17.436 2.115	kid nurse pe	olish, turn. Ox-	1704	1.504				1.504	1.875		24.668	1.833	2.250		22.750		3.500	.868	979	2.350	3.500	.868	32.97
431 1.387 1.715 238 23 648 1.488 1.813 315 21 028 1.669 2.001 232 18 882 2.056 2.056 2.051 1.340 1.568 228 17.015 1.427 1.715 287 17.708 1.660 1.960 2.0117.436 2.115 2.056 2.	rd.	id ton McKay	1702	1.316			25.380	1.316	1.750		979	1.622	ci-		32.552	2.350	3.350		553	2.350	000	1.000	42.55
451 1.184 1.572 1.88 12.878 1.184 1.421 2.37 20.077 1.427 1.652 2.255 15.767 1.700 1. 451 1.184 1.572 1.88 12.878 1.184 1.421 2.37 20.077 1.427 1.652 2.255 15.767 1.700 1. 451 1.184 1.572 1.88 12.878 1.05 1.457 1.715 2.58 17.708 1.669 1.960 2.291 17.436 2.115 2. 419 1.770 2.000 320 11.647 1.700 2.000 370 17.647 1.900 2.290 330 18.421 2.490 3. 4042 1.770 2.000 320 11.647 1.700 2.000 370 17.647 1.900 2.290 330 18.421 2.490 3. 80 1.551 1.911 360 23.211 1.551 1.911 380 32.211 1.739 2.499 770 43.390 3.851 1.850 2.390 1.851 1.850 2.99 19.278 1.778 2.300 2.300 18.230 2.300 378 2.000 378 3.000 378 2.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 3.000 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378 378	ome waterpro	oof blu	431	1.387	i -i .		23.648	1.498	1.813		028	1.669	10		19.892	2.032	2,462	-	747	2.068	ini	. 480	23.21
349 1.530 1.850 320 20.915 1.530 1.850 320 20.915 1.950 2.250 330 15.385 2.510 3. 449 1.700 2.000 330 17.647 1.700 2.000 330 17.647 1.900 2.250 350 18.421 2.490 3. 402 1.672 2.000 32.8 11.017 1.672 2.150 478 28.589 1822 2.250 350 18.421 2.490 3. 80 1.551 1.911 360 2.3.2 11 1.551 1.911 360 22.211 1.739 2.499 770 43.703 2.390 3. 80 1.551 1.912 380 23.2 11.51 1.739 2.499 770 43.703 2.390 3. 80 1.551 1.890 2.29 19.278 1.551 1.850 2.299 19.278 1.778 2.2499 770 3. 80 1.551 1.800 2.80 1.551 1.850 2.99 19.278 1.778 2.300 2.20 15.152 2.750 3. 80 1.551 1.850 2.99 15.28 1.850 1.900 2.20 1.850 1.800 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20	hide blu		451	1.340			15.878	1.184	1.421		201	1.669			15.767	2.115	2.548	. 433	17.195	2.068	2.450	.382	28.085 18.472
349 1.530 1.850 320 20.915 1.530 1.850 320 20.915 1.950 2.250 330 15.385 2.510 3. 419 1.700 2.000 300 11.647 1.700 2.000 1.647 1.000 2.200 1.647 1.700 2.000 300 11.647 1.700 2.000 300 11.647 2.200 300 11.647 2.200 300 11.647 2.200 300 11.647 2.200 300 1.822 2.200 30. 378 20.746 2.450 3. 480 1.551 1.911 360 22.211 1.551 1.911 360 22.211 1.739 2.499 760 43.703 2.350 2.350 1.709 2.000 300 1.200 2.20 11.7182 2.813 5.35 684 2.350 2.350 1.230 1.7182 2.300 2.301 1.7182 2.300 2.300 1.7182 2.	1914 COST-\$	1.51-\$2.00.																		0			
1.769 2.072 283 15.819 1810 2.121 311 17.182 2.831 5.550 5.522 2992 2781 1.850 2.901 2.781 2.511 1.850 2.901 2.781 2.511 2.501 2	Kid bal Kid lace Vici kid blu	button	349 419 4042 80	1.530 1.700 1.672	-000-		20.915 17.647 19.617		1.850 2.000 2.150		20.915 17.647 28.589	1.950	2.250		15.385 18.421 20.746	2.510	3.000	. 510	19.522 20.482 32.653	2.650	3.150	. 500	18.868 20.482 30.000
4444 1.600 1.800 .200 12.500 1.600 1.800 .200 12.500 1.800 .250 19.444 2.350 2.350 2.350 19.444 2.350 2.350 2.350 14.286 2.250 3.350 14.286 2.250 3.350 14.286 2.250 3.350 14.286 2.250 3.350 14.286 2.250 3.350 18.507 18.401 1.614 1.911 .287 18.401 1.817 2.166 .338 18.657 13.408 2.350 18.507 18.401 1.614 1.911 .287 18.401 1.817 2.166 .338 18.657 13.608 2.350 18.507 18.401 1.614 1.911 .287 18.401 1.817 2.166 .338 18.657 18.667 1.988 2.350 18.507 18.	gola lace gola polist rmetal butto	ū	5500	1.551	211		15.819 19.278 15.152		2. 121 1. 850 1. 900		17.182 19.278 15.152	CHH	3.535		23. 992 29. 359 15. 152	3.621			551	2.679	ရဲ လုတ် က	1.574	20.02 21.31
	igaroo grain l	nial combina-	4444	1.600	-		12.500	-	1.800		12.500	-	2, 150		19.444	2.350			277	2.350	ioi	.420	19.14
1.900 2.250 .350 18.421 1.950 2.250 .300 15.385 1.950 2.250 .300 15.385 2.050 2.	s. button	edium		1.600		250	15.625 18.401 18.421	1.600	1.850		15.625 18.401 15.385	1.750 1.817 1.950	2.156	333	14, 286 18, 657 15, 385	2.250	3.000	378	33.333 19.305 21.951	2.550	3.150 2.515 (1)		23.529 18.913 (1)

844 693 370 554 693 677 651 752 525 410 816 816	373 4449 4449 377 641 194 654 267 286 286	211 8339 883 883 893 293 293 860 860	: 1
88888888888	44884454444 ₀₀	23. 17.1. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14.	€
. 663 . 663 . 766 . 960 . 960 . 960 . 640 . 522 . 522 . 522	. 645 . 550 . 450 . 540 . 540 . 750 . 337 . 437 . 450 . (1)	.600 .670 .680 .680 .500 .500 .500 .500 .500	3
3,577 3,430 3,430 3,430 3,528 3,528 3,528 3,528 3,738 3,738 3,738	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	3.185 4.4900 4.4000 4.000 4.000 7.00	3
2. 730 2. 730 2. 730 3. 730 3. 730 3. 730 3. 740 3. 740 3. 740 3. 740	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	2. 585 3. 420 3. 330 3. 530 3. 550 4. 156 3. 525 3. 525 3. 525	€
18. 840 119, 121 123, 68 22, 634 29, 634 30, 966 28, 314 20, 410 26, 075 17, 057	22, 939 20, 000 20, 000 20, 930 20, 930 14, 294 14, 294 14, 295 14, 286 14, 286 14, 286 13, 288	18. 851 16. 418 17. 816 17. 302 14. 286 14. 286 14. 406 14. 406 31. 148 36. 778	27.903
549 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	640 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	200 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	918
463 250 900 600 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 6	. 430 . 600 . 550 . 350 . 350 . 350 . 350 . 350 . 350 . 350	283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283	5.208
914 3 128 8 256 2 256 2 800 3 800 3 604 3 604 3 604 3	280 280 280 280 281 281 281 281 281 281 281 281 281 281	350 820 820 820 820 820 820 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 85	3. 290
032 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	261 271 261 261 260 338 260 360 378 386 387 386 387 388 388 388 388 388 388 388 388 388	2286 3286 3286 3296 3406 4 457 3	117
603 29, 419 23, 396 24, 498 25, 611 28, 611 28, 757 34, 825 39, 20, 357 17, 480 20, 357 17, 480 23,	25.00 21.00	4453 20. 4463 16. 4463 16. 4463 16. 4460 18. 376 14. 376 14. 32. 288 12. 44. 32. 44. 44. 44. 44. 44. 44. 44. 44. 44. 4	794 21
680 205 205 4425 4425 7750 6 9940 7790 7790 7790 7790 7790 7790 7790	2554 2550 2550 2550 2550 2550 2550 2550	25548 200000 200000 200000 200	
eide eide eide eide eide	400000000000000000000000000000000000000	ವಾಪ್ಪಪ್ಪಪ್ಪ ಈ ವಾಪ್ಪ	. 4
2. 077 1. 927 1. 927 2. 139 2. 139 2. 115 2. 115 2. 083 2. 083 2. 083	1.767 1.750 1.850 1.530 1.890 2.188 2.2188 2.275 2.275 1.620	2, 115 2, 520 2, 530 2, 530 2, 550 2, 550 2, 550 4, 047 2, 312 2, 256 2, 256 2, 256	3.760
25. 071 24. 688 24. 688 22. 502 27. 108 32. 935 25. 000 20. 033 19. 582 11. 702	28.123 17.647 18.750 24.183 21.711 26.404 14.268 14.268 14.301 14.301 14.301 11.465	21. 227 9. 104 18. 367 18. 367 17. 769 14. 286 14. 286 11. 111 11. 111 19. 681	21.117
291 12 291 1349 245 447 440 440 205 205 231	.484 .300 .370 .330 .231 .231 .269 .269 .269	. 184 . 184 . 184 . 450 . 325 . 325 . 325 . 366 . 250 . 532	.794
2. 205 2. 205 2. 205 2. 205 2. 205 2. 205 2. 205	2.205 2.205 2.205 2.206 2.256	2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	4.554
1.763 1.669 1.604 1.551 1.953 1.843 1.880 1.837 1.721 1.721 1.721 1.974	1. 721 1. 720 1. 520 1. 520 1. 520 1. 619 1.	2.021 2.021 2.021 2.021 2.022 2.022 2.068	3.760
20. 250 20. 393 20. 393	27. 687 17. 647 18. 750 20. 915 22. 517 26. 404 14. 268 14. 268 14. 301 14. 301 11. 465	21. 227 9. 104 17. 117 14. 155 14. 286 14. 286 10. 146 10. 146 25. 725	20.365
200 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2300 3300 3300 3300 340 231 231 231 231 180 180	184 184 189 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	.670
200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1. 960 1. 960 1. 960 1. 850 1. 850 1. 850 1. 150 1. 150 1. 150	2. 450 2. 205 2. 205 2. 205 2. 500 2. 500 2. 410 2. 410 2. 475	3. 960
. 739 2 . 668 1 . 551 1 . 551 1 . 550 1 . 698 1 . 786	1,535 1,700 1,600 1,530 1,530 1,530 1,619 1,619 1,619 1,881 1,881 1,881 1,871	2,002 2,002 2,002 2,002 2,003 2,008	3. 290
329 771 93 2125 3608 622 220 437	1240 43 210 6134 66159 8575 4000 4002 4402 4406 4406 4406 H 555	213 2219 2219 2214 4610 6344 6677	382
Black kid button. Viel button, turned Kid polish. Wos. dongola blu Gurmeral blu Kid button. Dull calflace Staple black dress shoe Vici kid button, welt. Wos. yeur-metal lace. Wos. gum-metal lace.	wos, gurnetta, cap toe, coodyear welt, blu. Wos, Fith Avenue welt, blu. Wos, Fith Avenue welt, blu. Box blu. Kangaroo eaf blu. Kid turn sole. Wos, str. fox blu. Wos, str. fox blu. Wos, gurnetta button. Wos, gudnetta, and	Wos. best grade Tan calf welt. Kid blu Vici blu Vici blu Vici but. Gun-metal str. fox blu Kid wh. fox blu Kid wh. fox blu Kid wh. fox blu Kid when fox blu Kid when fox blu Kid when fox blu Kid who welt Ladges patent, Goodyear welt Vici blu	1914 cosr—\$2.51-\$3.00. None
139 140 252 252 253 258 116 170 159 161	292 292 17 230 230	162 161 18 230 227 336 336	343

TABLE 42.—Cost and selling prices of children's shoes and margins of gross profit, wholesale dealers—1914-1918.

	Margin.	Per cent of cost.		30, 405	25. 728	21.739	29, 964	15, 250	18.340	27, 599	26.988	15,830	18.778	10 826	(1)	20,947	É						25. 745
8161	Mar	Dol- lars.		(1)	.371	. 280	.418	.207	. 243	292	302	137	.16	1.043	(3)	: 583	33	.387	301	234	. 266	154	.389
19		Sold for—		(1)	1.873	1,568	1.813	-		1.350			1.050	1.050	(3)	1.634	ΞΞ					1.960	
	-	Cost.		(1)	1.442	1.288	1.395	1.318	1.325	1.058	1.119	1.344	884	1.093	(1)	1.351	33	1.363	1.199	1.628	1.302	1.488	1.511
	gin.	Per cent of cost.		22. 200 \$1. 457 \$1. 900 \$0. 443	18, 932	21.739	27.856	15.294	11.364	27, 599	19.682	18.503	23.295	15 117	21.948	21.940	23, 465	24.113	28.411	20,430	22, 939	20, 430	27,688
7161	Margin,	Dol- lars.		\$0.262	273	. 280	.395	195	. 130	394	. 223	153	. 222	174	.196	294	149	.340	. 354	. 266	. 256	126	.412
19		Sold for—		1.200	1.715	1,568	1.813	1.274	1.274														1.900
		Cost.		\$1.208	1.442	1.288	1.418		1.14		1.133												1.488
	gin.	Per cent of cost.		34.007 \$1.208 \$24.611 .982	9.236	24.945	35, 415	15, 294	14.249	39,116	25.907	18.501	21.777	(1)	18, 487	20,365	23. 762	20,385	22, 172	22, 939	21.183	31.720	27.943
91	Margin.	Dol- lars.		\$0.286	.116	. 225		117			. 200		.152									125	130
1916		Sold for—		1.200	1.372	1.127	1.323	. 882	. 882	. 850	. 972	1.323	. 850	1 300	. 987	1.188	500	1.500	1.350	1.372	1.127		1.250
		Cost.		0.841	1.256	. 902	776.	795	.772	. 611	.772	1.128	. 698	(1)	. 83	. 987	404	1.246	1.105	1.116	. 930	512	470
	gin.	Per cent of cost.		29.326	28.541	19, 149	25.384	15.294	12, 321	32, 979	18,622	15.839	14.613	15, 702	20,365	14.222	22, 310	24, 481	30.024	23.920	23, 894	26, 452	26. 792
12	Margin.	Dol- lars.		\$0.200	272	.126	. 248	115	980	186	.127	107	. 102	125	.134	.127	082	. 236	. 254	. 227	. 189	100	. 243
1915		Sold for—		1.150	953 1.225	.784	1, 225	. 784	. 784	. 750	. 809	780	. 800	.700	792	1.020	. 466	1.200	1.100	1.176	086	1.176	1.150
		Cost.		\$0.682	. 953	. 658	776.	. 685	. 698	. 564	. 682	. 846	. 698	. 605	. 658	. 893	381	.964	. 846	. 949	167.	488	907
	gin.	Per cent of cost.		29.320	21.183	19, 149	28.541	15, 294	12, 321	32, 979	19.149	15,839	15.446	15,446	20.385	13. 793	25.341	23,180	25, 156	23.920	23,894	26, 452	26, 792
14	Margin.	Dol- lars.		882 \$0.200 000 .178		.126	. 272	. 104	980	. 192	.126					120	003	. 207	.201	. 227	.189	100	. 243
1914		Sold for—		0.1	1.127	. 784	1, 225	. 784	. 784	. 750	782	780	. 725	1.050	. 792	066	460	1.100	1.100	1.176	. 980	1.176	1.150
		Cost.		682	930	. 658	. 953	. 680	. 698	. 564	. 658	846	.628	. 628	. 658	. 870	367	. 803	799	. 949	. 791	488	409
	Style	Ö		60 \$0.	270	265	3226	960		830	556	1179		:	644	536	25.07	540	541	51	20	280	4956
	Kind of shoe.		1914 COST—LESS THAN \$1.	Glazed kid patent tip, blu	Misses' gun-metal button	Comdrein Scale	Misses' kangaroo grain sewed,	Child's tan vici, button	Baby tan vici, wedge.	Infant's heavy vici kid turn	Child's black kid turn	Child's gon, turn, button	Children's gun-meta!. button	Missos min-metal 9-stranslin	Infant's patent button	Child's gun-metal button	Infant's vici. button, wedge heel	Misses' kangaroo, blu	Child's kangaroo, blu	Child's gun-metal, button, 87/11	Infant's gun-metal, button, 67/8	Misses' gun-metal, high cut	Girl's gun metal, blu
	.oN	Company		209	244	122	282	154	186	109	139	319	49		336	343	043	138	138	0/1		180	222

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Misses' donucha, button Child's 8211 Infant's 5/8 Infant's 8211 Infant's wedge heet 3/8 Infant's turn. 1/6. Child's dongola turn Misses' turn mela button Misses' gun-mela button Misses' gun-mela button Child's dongola button Child's dongola button Child's queneral button Child's queneral late Misses' work shoe. STA Infant's dress shoe Child's dongola button Child's queneral late Child's patent cloth Child's button, infants' Cabretta button S 553 Dongola button S 553 Dongola button I 615 Dongola button S 553	9 8 7087 622 721 1285 831 182 641 1185 841 1185	1727

Table 42.—Cost and selling prices of children's shoes and margins of gross profit, wholesale dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

No. Cost. Sold Margin. Mar					1914			1915	15			1	9161			1	1917			15	8161	
Cost. Sold Dol. Cent Cost. Sold Dol. Per Cost. Sold Dol. Per Cost. Sold Dol. Cent Dol. Cent Cort. Dol. Cent Cent Dol. Cent Cent Dol. Cent Cent Cent Dol. Cent	Kind of shoe.	Sty	9		Ma	rgin.			Mar	gin.			Ma	rgin.			Ma	rgin,			Mar	gin.
601 81.11681.359 \$0.234 \$0.098 \$1.140 \$1.40 \$0.200 \$2.280 \$1.200 \$1.008 \$0.241 10.142 \$1.710 \$2.116 \$1.300 \$2.280 \$1.280 \$1.200						Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—		Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.				Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.				Per cent of cost.
610 1116 81. 359 80. 234 20. 688 81. 140 80. 228 607 81. 259 18. 500 80. 211 18. 142 81. 110 82. 110 82. 110 82. 110 82. 110 81. 400 80. 228 16. 618 1 400 1 1560 22 17 887 1 900 2 2150 330 2 250 33 13. 1882.000 2 2250 3 13. 1882.000 2 2250 1 12. 1882.000 2 2250 1 12. 1882.000 2 2250 1 12. 1882.000 2 2250 1 12. 1882.000 2 2250 1 12. 1882.000 2 2250 1 12. 1882.000 2 2250 1 12. 1882.000 2 2250 1 12. 1882.000 2 2250 1 12. 1882.000 2 2250 1 12. 1882.000 2 22	1914 COST-\$1.01-\$1.50.																			1		
130 150	Boy's kangaroo, balRov's biu.			6 \$1.350	\$0.234	1000	\$1.140	\$1.400\$	260	22, 807	1. 259	\$1,500	\$0	19.	\$1,710	\$2, 150	\$0.140	25. 731	3		3	(1)
100 1500 250 100 1500 250 10 201 1500 1500 1500 250 250 10 201 1500 1500 250 250 10 201 1500 1500 250 250 10 201 1500 1500 250 200	lium grade			0 1.556			1.372	1.600		16.618	1.400	1.650		17.857	1.900	2, 250	. 250	13, 158	\$2,000	2, 250	: 2	12, 500
1.250 1.570 1.550 1.5.20 1.5.	Misses' medium grade		1.30			19, 231	1.300			16, 618	1.500	1.850		23, 333	1.900	2, 150	. 250	13, 158	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1, 100 1, 250 1, 329 1, 408 1	dium grade					19, 231	1.300			19, 231	1.500					2.350	. 550	30, 556	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
754 1020 1176 156 15. 254 1068 1.255 162 15. 254 1.655 1.960 245 1.860 1.860 2.265 1.655 1.960 245 1.860 2.265 1.655 1.960 245 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.860 2.265 1.865 1.860 2.265 1.860	irls.	: :				36 364	1.342			4.918	1.672	1.760				2.244	. 044	2.000	2.640	die	. 088	3, 333
220 1 1400 1 450 2 200 1 77 884 1 200 1 450 2 17 647 1 1050 1 205 1 6 580 1 300 246 1 1 200 240 1 1 200 1 4 50 2 200 1 4 50 2 200 1 78 80 1 300 1 7 647 2 2 0 1 7 8 80 1 300 1 7 647 2 2 0 1 7 8 80 1 300 1 7 647 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 300 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 300 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 300 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 300 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 300 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 300 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 300 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 30 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 30 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 30 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 30 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 7 8 9 1 30 1 7 6 47 2 2 0 1 8 2 2 2 0 1 8 2 2 2 0 1 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	n-metal, button.	::	-					1. 225		15.240	1.148	1.323				4-	. 345	21. 362	1.615	1,960	345	21. 622
1.50 1.600 250 16.788 1.370 1.600 250 16.788 1.450 1.750 220 17.850 1.785 1.900 332 2.039 1.674 1.900 2280 2.200 1.7850 1.678 1.900 332 2.039 1.674 1.900 2280 2.200 1.678 1.675 1.450 1.750 1.585 1.450 1.785 1.450 1.785 1.450 1.785 1.674 1.900 332 2.039 1.674 1.900 2280 1.674 1.900 2280 1.674 1.900 2280 1.674 1.900 2280 1.674 1.900 2280 1.674 1.900 2280 1.674 1.900 2280 1.674 1.05 1.715 1.675 1.715 1.675 1.715 1.675 1.715	n-metal, button .							1.400		17.647	1.275					H.	. 245	14.804	1.700	2.000	300	17.647
250 1410 1715 274 169 15.294 1.105 1.274 1.109 15.294 1.275 1.470 1.05 15.294 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	n-metal	:						1.600		16, 234	1.460					2.000	332	20. 690 17. 647 20. 393	2.093 1.674	2, 230	400	21. 622 19. 446 17. 085
2.20 1.715 3.05 1.82 1.82 2.93 2.05 4.86 2.69 2.66 4.86 2.69 2.69 2.66 4.86 2.69 1.82 <t< td=""><td>in-metal, polish,</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1.274</td><td></td><td>15, 294</td><td>1.275</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>6</td><td>ε</td><td>1, 721</td><td>N</td><td>337</td><td>19, 582</td></t<>	in-metal, polish,		-					1.274		15, 294	1.275						6	ε	1, 721	N	337	19, 582
22 1 377 1 558 1 568 1 577 1 568 1 372 1 568 1 583 1 813 2 57 1 571 2 568 3 57 1 571 2 57 1 57 1 57 1 57 1 57 1 57	-metal, blu.	: :	_					1.715		21. 631										die	.486	22.001
1, 20, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	1. button		-					1.568		14. 286										401	. 455	21, 739
1.07 1.372 2.65 23. 939 1.107 1.372 2.65 23. 939 1.302 1.568 230 20. 450 1.488 1.813 235. 21. 411 1.707 2.088 2.991 2.28	n-metal, button.	33.	_					1.715		17 038										cio	404	19. 746
Secondary 1278 12	n-metal, button, l	15.	_					1.372		23, 939										ici	. 291	16, 469
234 1.222 1.503 2.87 2.13 1.316 1.578 2.25 1.416 1.363 1.420 0.67 4.182 1.804 1.813 3.09 0.545 1.514 1.813 3.09 0.545 1.514 1.813 3.09 0.545 1.514 1.813 3.09 3.05 3.0	and the state of t	::		6 1.519		33	1.163	1.519	.356	30,610					1.674	H		17,085		2,695		28, 763
2106 273 15 18 229 22 59 1271 15 82 22 59 1271 15 83 22 59 1271 15 83 22 59 1271 15 83 22 59 1271 15 83 22 59 1271 15 83 22 59 1271 15 83 22 59 1271 15 83 22 59 1271 15 83 15 8	. W. P. blu.			2 1.500		33	1.316	1.568	. 252	19, 149					1.504			20, 545		1.813		20, 545
1.277 1.455 1.587 1.287 1.455 1.881 1.461 1.881 4.415 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.485 1.881 1.88	-metal, blu	:	_	9 1.538	٠.		1. 279	1.558	. 289	22, 596			٠.		1.488			19, 681		2 250		32, 979
10.23 1105 172 16.51.3 1.031 1.032 1.035	-meral, button		1.26	7 1 405			1.363	1.666	. 303	22, 230					1.645					2, 303		22 500
1084 1.283 169 16.344 1.112 1.379 1.88 16.906 1.253 1.465 2.22 18.344 1.791 1.908 1.177 6.533 1.909 2.377 38	t's gun-metal, bal		1.02	3 1. 195			1.081	1.268	187	17, 290					1.551					2.243		23, 923
2405 1.209 1.485 2776 22.829 1.209 1.485 276 22.829 1.325 1.589 2.259 1.801 2.229 386 19.785 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	n-metal, lace	:	-	4 1.203			1.112	1.300	188	16.906					1. 791		•	6, 533		2,377		10 447
5616 1.125 1.335 200 17.778 1.175 1.372 -115 1.372 1.175 1.376 1.386 1.385 1.450 1.8	L. button (bov's)		_	1.485			1.209	1.485	. 276	22, 829					1.860			19, 785		00		3
	I, button (girl's) .	_	_	5 1.325			1. 175	1.372	197	16, 766					1.800			IN. 142				18, 421
THE PART OF THE PA	Misses' Good Work shoe		_	1.500			1.300	1.500	_	15, 385				27.586	1.850			21. 622				21.622

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Boy's gun-metal, button Bro. Misses' dongola, button. Boy's gun-metal, blu.	Boy's gun-metal, blu Boy's work shoe, calf Boy's gun-metal, calf,	McKay Little gent's gun-metal, Misses' vici kid, button,	Misses' gun-metal, side bu McKay Boy's work shoe, tan elk	Boy's gun-metal, McKayt Misses' dress shoe Boy's one side button M	Misses' gun side button	Black gun-metal, button. Gun-metal, Crown Prince Boy's oil grain seamless	Boy's nailed elk, blu Misses' chrome, nailed. bl	Misses' oil chrome, blu Misses' gun-metal, button	Boy's black elk, bal Boy's gun-metal, blu Boy's dress shoes	Boy's gun-metal, button Misses' vici kid. McKav.	Misses' chrome, gun-met	Youth's tan, blu	dodo	Boy's kangaroo calf, blu. Misses' calf, button	Boy's gun-metal, button Boy's gun-metal McKay	Boy's gun-metal, McKay, ton, dress	Misses' kangaroo cali, lace Misses' kangaroo calf, but Misses' kid	(pat.).	Girl's gun-metal, button.
button, Big	calf, blu.,	netal, blu tton, McKa	an elk scout.	cKaytop,bl			lu lled. blu	button	olu.	outton	gun-metal	blu		f, blu	button	McKay, but		ета!, мскау	utton
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<i></i>	TABLE 42.—Cost an	d selling prices of children's shoes and margins of gross profit, wholesale dealers—1914–1918—Continued.	ıg pric	£0 82	child	ren's .	shoes	and 1	margi	ns of s	ross p	roft,	whole	ale de	alers–	-1914-	-8161-	-Con	tinuec	_:		
		-		161				1915	_			1916				1917		-		1918		
UN A	7 to 1 to	- Alek	-	-	Margin.			$ \bot $	Margin,	4	-	-	Margin.	 d	_	_	Margin.	l d	-	-	Marein	
. uot	ering of shoe.	No.		Plos	<u> </u>	or Cost.	t. for	_		Par C	Cost	Bold -	-	7		-		1				
	Comp		- To		Dol-cent lars. of cos	of cost.			Para Sala	- 2	_		Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	for –	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Bold for	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost,
	1914 COST_\$1.01-\$1.50_Contd.		\vdash	\vdash	\vdash	H	\dagger	\dagger	 	ĺ							T			+	\dagger	
#=	_	94081.	11.006 S	1. 200 8 0.	18	19.284	1.011	11.200	8	18, 694 81	-	350	8	27,500	S1 786	2 250	æ	25 980.25	- 880		7	8
12	Gun-metal, side, blu., 24 to 6.		1.215	نے ہے	279 402	22. 222 33. 556	1.286		322	25.039 31.915		2.12 009 1.600	76	30. 495 30. 933	- 1. 558	2.3	2.3	25 25 25 25 26 26 26 26 br>26 26 26 br>26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2	1.753	888	200	3 6 6 5 6 6 5 6 6
1	Box blucher Kangaroccar		1.13		88	25.000 19.658	1. 160	1.400	190	20.690 15.702		1.50	28	22.951 12.903	1.16	2.100	모으	3 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8	2000	22	83	687
3	-		1.18		328	27.980 27.980	1.160	1.450	82	20.690 36.719		21.00	88	15. 702 38. 158	1.930	2.300	20	0.130	950	88	88	20.0
9		25.55 25.55	122	588 888	22.22	25.830 25.930 720 1.1.1	1.100		888	87.8 87.8 87.8		123 1.450 1.250 1.750 1.750 1.3	883	8.8.8 8.8.8 1.1.1	125 225 225	640 2:000 672 2:250 :5: 472 2:000 :5:	2 E E	34.56 36.56 37.56 37.56	361 1.640 2.00 369 2.000 2.50 370 2.000 2.50	222	888	25.55 26.95 26.95 26.95
	1914 cost \$1.51-\$2.00.																					
MM	Boy's staple dress shoe	872	1.508	2.303	.443	28.911 23.817	1.814	2.300	35.	32.260 21.555	1.874	2.450	5. 1	24.113	2.008	3.550	23.5	25.641	3.030	2.550 (i)	8 €.	23.188 (i)
-		1127	1.674	1.960	88	17.085	1.674	1.980	88	17.085	1.860	2.254	8	21. 183	2.744	3.185	19	16.071		2.940	88	12.903
4	10			•	•				•				•					5	3	3		27. BB
116	_	252	1.663	2.000	386	28.370 23.752	1.805	2.202	29	26.502 22.161	1.800	2.450	83	28.947	1.995	2.597	88	20.413 30.175	2.138	2.2 88 88 88	853	88 88 88
2		1734	1.628	2.107	5,58	23.423 766	1.721	2.205	387	28.123 198.133	1.880 2.186	2.450	509	31.720	3.255	2.940	754	34.492	3,255	2.940	223	27.588
ě		<u> </u>			•			2.205	.391	2		2.548	503	24.536	2.418	20.00	223	88		675		5. 427
191	Misses', gun-metal, welt. Russia leather	<u> </u>	1.25	200	478	35.55 54.55 54.55	1.528	2003	27.	3 E E	1.750	383	88	28.571	200.0	200	200	25.25	32	2 2 2	378	14. 681 17. 813
88	Boy's, calf, blucher.	3		⊣	•			1.80	3				8	8	Z. Z.III	, i	200	-	3	3	7 8 0. 	<u>\$</u>
2	Misses', gun-metal, bal		2.325	2.940	.615	26. 452	2.326	2.940	. 615	26. 452	2.325	2.940	.615	26.452	3.020/3	3.73	750	24.810	_ _	$\widehat{\mathfrak{S}}$	3	_
			1	-	1	-	- :	- :	•		-	-	-	1	-	- 1	\dashv	- 1	\dashv	-	-	. 1
							-	Not ha	ndled t	Not handled this year.	ı.											

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The foregoing tables are so complete in detail as not to require minute discussion. It can be observed at a glance what has been the movement of prices and margins for any shoe. A better view of the wholesale shoe business as a whole is shown in a summary of the foregoing tables in Table 43 below. This summary shows the average cost and selling price for each group of shoes classified according to cost in 1914, and the average cost, profit per pair, and the percentage of profit based on cost.

TABLE 43.—Average cost and selling prices and margins of gross profit of wholesale shoe dealers, based on details in Tables 40 to 42, 1914, 1917, and 1918.

		19	14			19	17			19	18	
Items (1914 cost range).			Mar	gin.			Mar	gin.			Mar	gin.
(sort coor tange).	Cost.	Sell- ing price.	Dol- lars.	Percent of cost.	Cost.	Sell- ing price.	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sell- ing price.	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.
Men's:												-
Less than \$1.51 \$1.51 to \$2	\$1.287 1.767	\$1.545 2.182	\$0.258 .415	20.0 23.5		\$2.184 2.990					\$0.450 .603	
\$2.01 to \$2.50 \$2.51 to \$3	2.239 2.640	2.715	. 476	21.3 22.1	3.271	4.011	.740	22.6	3.497	4.254	.757	21.6
\$3.01 to \$3.50	3.170		. 583 . 622	19.6			. 842 . 784	16.2			1.006 .955	
Women's: Cost—												
Less than \$1	. 879		. 205	23.3					1.558			
\$1.01 to \$1.50 \$1.51 to \$2	1.282 1.694		. 285 . 325	22.2 19.2			. 485 . 563			2.629 3.371	. 498	
\$2.01 to \$2.50	2.163		. 322	14.9			. 665				. 623 . 667	22.7 18.9
Children's:											,,,	-2.0
Cost— Less than \$1	.711	. 866	. 155	21.8	1.127	1.377	. 250	22.2	1.209	1.477	. 268	22.2
\$1.01 to \$1.50	1.213	1.470	. 257	21.2	1.736	2.127	. 250 . 391	22.5	1.839	2.279	.440	23.2
\$1.51 to \$2	1.655	2.047	. 392	23.7	2.247	2.780	- 536	23.7	2.360	2.927	.567	24.0

The figures in the foregoing tables taken in connection with the cost of doing business (see p. 153) show that the profits of the whole-salers have been greater under a period of high prices than they were in the period of lower prices. This is indicated by the fact that the cost of doing business as compared with sales has been about the same throughout the period, while the percentage of gross profit has in general increased throughout the period. It should be pointed out, however, in this connection that the amount of capital necessary to carry a given stock of shoes was much greater in 1917 and 1918 than in 1914. Since the cost of doing business as based upon sales has remained practically stationary during the period and the percentage of profit based on cost prices has slightly increased, it must follow that the wholesale shoe business as a whole was actually more profitable in 1917 and 1918 than in previous years.

Section 3. Margins of Profits of Retail Dealers.

Data similar to those obtained from wholesale dealers were secured from the books of a large number of retailers. As in the case of wholesalers, the costs and selling prices were obtained for hundreds of kinds and styles of standard staple shoes and from these figures have been computed the gross margin of profit per pair and the percentage of profit based on cost. This information was obtained from representative retail dealers of all classes. As in the case of wholesalers, there was found great increase in prices during the period covered. The cost and selling prices and gross margins of profit for retailers for the five years, 1914 to 1918, inclusive, are shown below in Tables 44 to 46, for men's, women's and children's shoes, respectively. The shoes have been grouped on the basis of cost in 1914 in the same manner as has been done with respect to the wholesalers.

Table 44.—Cost and selling prices of men's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918.

No. Cost. Fort Cost. Cort.		8	48.0	1914	10			19	1915		15.2	51	9161				1917		200	1	1918	15.23 15.23
Cost. for _ Dol. eent Cost.		tyle	7		Marg	ii.			Mar	gin.	11.1		Ma	rgin.	3.61		W	argin.			4	fargin
80. 860 \$1. 29 \$0. 430 50. 000 \$0. 953 \$1. 49 \$0. 537 \$6. 349 \$10. 953 \$1. 49 \$0. 537 \$6. 349 \$10. 953 \$1. 49 \$0. 537 \$6. 349 \$10. 953 \$1. 49 \$0. 537 \$6. 349 \$10. 953 \$1. 49 \$0. 537 \$6. 349 \$10. 953 \$1. 49 \$0. 537 \$1. 49 \$0. 537 \$1. 49 \$0. 537 \$1. 49 \$0. 537 \$1. 49 \$1. 500 \$1.						Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.		Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost			770-0-1	Paresto 7			
1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .505 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 2.613 4.00 1.387 55.051 2.995 4.00 1.007 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 1.050 1.971 2.75 779 9.55 2.20 1.927 2.708 4.00 1.259 4.7710 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2		9149 \$ 080		1.50000	430 530 850 820	50.000 36.054 36.054 18.148 27.119	\$0.953 1.470 1.470 1.440 1.180	20000-	\$0.537 .530 .530 .810	278	\$0.953 1.568 1.960 1.575 1.570		0	27.28	25.1.34 1.96 1.96 1.96	2014444		27.28	58 (1) 64 \$2.8 50 1.8 51 1.9		(1.00 (1.00	27. 200 38. 27.
1.948 2.56 .552 28.337 1.965 2.56 .565 25.313 1.995 2.50 .565 25.313 3.420 5.00 1.559 46.199 3.420 5.00 1.550 1.550 1.550 2.56 .750 2.56						25.313		લંલં	. 505	31.55				55.55	ci -i	4:04	H .	13.53	લંલં		500	
1.600 2.00 .400 25.000 1.750 2.50 .750 42.877 1.900 2.50 .000 31.579 2.100 3.00 .2748 43.92 22.50 3.00 .750 1.800 2.50 .800 2.274 83.92 25.00 2.50 .800 2.274 83.92 25.00 2.278 83.00 1.073 2.50 2.00 1.073 2.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	1 1	39999 982 60 116		883220		28. 337 42. 857 39. 523 70. 732 53. 846 17. 059		લેલંલંલંલં		23.75. 70.70. 47.				52.83.53		70.0044000	4 .4444	52.25.25				
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Men's tan grained blu, work, standard screw. Men's vici all welt. Gun-mata dress. Molined heavy work. Molders' shoes	317	1. 600 1. 927 1. 927 1. 663 1. 663			25. 000 59. 574 55. 682 31. 579 35. 298		લાં છે છે છે છે		2437.0484	144444			25.07.00		60000000	. 4444	488884				
		45019	1. 995 1. 980 1. 980 1. 980 1. 698			50.376 48.485 44.259 27.551 38.889 47.232 60.109		i તે તો તો તો તો તો તો		448.238.44	. લાલાલાલાના લા			36.5.6.5.6.4		ကောက်က်က်က်က်က်		44728884				

TABLE 44.—Cost and selling prices of men's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

	1	Per cent of cost.	(1) 1, 466 1, 081	. 678		32.802 32.802 40.331	1.743	. 917	.300	. 300	. 276	851	7. 438	132	53.061
	Margin.	Dol- collars. of	(1) (1) (269 46. 387 53.	795 36. 216 43. 250 55.	_	988 33		3.105 78						220	080
1918			\$4.50 (1) 4.00\$1.269 4.00 1.387	888	_	5.00		5.00 3.							
		Sold for—		846 848	_								200	0104	675 675 6.6.6.
		Cost.	(1) \$2. 731 2. 613	2. 205 2. 784 2. 250		3.012 3.012 3.563		3.895	3, 465		3,300		000	000	, www.
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.	61.117 50.000 51.822	28.766 45.833 50.000		34.953 34.953 45.180	22		46.	39	55.	50.	47.	56.0	60.350
1917	Mar	Dol- lars.	50 \$1. 707 85 . 950 75 1. 280	1.100		1.036 1.036 1.556	2.342	4:10		21	2	ii.		1,815	والما
ī		Sold for—	2.50 3.75	3.50		4.4.7 9.00	6.00	7.00	5.50		5.4		5.00	5,00	5.50
		Cost.	\$2. 793 1. 900 2. 470	2.058 2.400 2.000		2.964 2.964 3.444	3.658	3.563	3.528	3.840	3, 325	3.000	3,395	3.185	3, 430
	ji.	Per cent of cost.	51. 976 \$ 42. 207 40. 318	37.893 48.810 50.000		53.509 34.348 41.700	61.917	96.464	-	66.377	min.	sici.	4.4.	42, 215	Section .
9	Margin.	Dol- lars. o	\$0.197	.984		1.225	1.912	2. 125	1,277	2, 294	1.650	1.000	1.235	1, 207	1.560 55
1916		Sold for—	3.50	3.00		3.50	5.00							988	
		Cost.	\$2.303 1.758 2.138	1.813 2.016 2.000		2.280	3.088	3.563	2, 723	3,456	2.021	2.500	2,765	2, 793	3, 234
	ii.	Per cent of cost.	45. 773 \$ 42. 207 50. 376	22. 449 48. 810 48. 649		34.348 22.369 31.579	53.081		32.	64.		333	44		\$ \$ \$ £
22	Margin.	Dol- lars.	\$0.942 .742 1.005	.820		. 457								. 952	
1915		Sold for—	8,50	1.98 2.50 2.75		3.50	यं यं	4.00	; co co	4.00	4.00	000	ni coi c	9094	9.53
		Cost.	\$2.058 1.758 1.995	1.617 1.680 1.850		2.233									2.352
	in.	Per cent of cost.	53. 061 42. 207 50. 376	26. 276 48. 810 48. 649		34.348 22.369 34.348	61.943	61.943	34.656	60, 256 57, 092	67, 936	383	8,000	98,8	42,857
+	Margin.	Dol- lars.	\$1.040 .742 1.005	. 820		. 767								795	
1914		Sold for—	3.00	1.98 2.50 2.75		3.53	4.00	3.00	က်က်က	4.60	4.00	ni ni a	9000	9000	
		Cost.	\$1.960 1.758 1.995	1.568 1.680 1.850		2.233	2.470	2.043	2,228			2,205	2.183	2.205	2, 205
	Style	5	431	288		604 510 633	2152	2588	3221	687	1831a 5150	28	6938	316	
	Kind of shoe.		1914 cost_\$1.51 to \$2.00—Con. Black calf blu. Men's gun-metal blu, welt Man's gun-metal bal, welt	Men's gun-metal McKay sewed Men's gun-metal McKay sewed Black call Work shoe	1914 COST-\$2.01 TO \$2.50.		Dull calf welt—4 double sole lace. Tan calf Oxford	Gun-metal, lace. Black kid	Gun-metal, blu	Men's tan calf, bal	Gun-metal calf, blu Tan calf, bal	Men's vict, bal. Barnyard russet.	Men's tan work, blu	Medium dress shoe. Vici Kom dress. blu.	Heay tip, blu. Men's black calf, Goodyear welt. Man's black vici
	.oV	Company	43 362 352	301		322	329	332	184	44	164	30	31	354 53	358

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TABLE 41.—Cost and selling prices of men's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

1918	Margin.	Sold Per for Dol. cent of cost.		\$1.807	6.00 1.700 39.308 6.00 1.835 44.058				3.00 2.864 55.763 7.00 2.100 42.857					2.000	1.980	6.00 1.690 39.211 7.50 1.260 43.130	2.094	-	6.00 2.057 52.168	.00 2.200 57.895	7.00 2.487 55.107
		Cost. fo			1.307	5.145 4.988 8	(1)	1.208	1.900 7	3.528	4.604	3.812	4.655			310 6	1.406	5.093	3.943	8.800 6	1.513 7
- 12	-fj	Per of of cost.		65. 816 (1) 31. 313 \$5. 693	31.165		46.924	51.515							19, 254	45.631 4	47.526	37.457	20.697	48.588	48.588
1917	Margin.	Dol- lars.		1.550	2.080										1.980	1.880	2.094	1.635	2,485	1.962	1,962
18		Sold for—						6.00	_	2.00	-				6.00	6.00	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
		Cost.		\$3.920	3.920	5.145	3.564	3.960	4.320	3.528	4.604	2.822	3.960	4.000	4.020	4.120	4.406	. 4	$\overline{}$	4.038	4.038
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.		56.986 31.662	39.838	45. 773 50. 376	. 634 48. 544	39.324	60.256 54.321	36.054	46.628	52, 439	39.838	53.846	49.502	43.505	44.300	62.003	66.53	50,376	8
9161	Mar	Dol- lars.		\$1.815	1.282	1.413	1.634	1.535	2.256	1.060	1.431	1.376	1. 282	1.750	1.490	1.440	1.535	2.105	1.387	1.340	1.387
19		Sold for—		500	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.8	6.00	88	4.50		4.50	5.00		5.00				4.00	4.
		Cost.		\$3.185	3.218	3.325	3.366	3,465	3.744	2.940	100	2.624	3, 218		3.010	3,310	3,465		Sisi		
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.		43, 215	53.061	56.942	46.628 39.324	39.324	60.256	37.363	41.743	55.400	46.897	45. 455	40.845	37, 255 53, 061	51.515	44.665	55.945	50.376	55.945
1915	Mar	Dol- lars.		1.183	1.178	1.511	1.431	1.129	1.305	952	1.178	1.426	1.158	1.250	1.160	. 950	1.530	1.335	1.435	1.340	1.435
19		Sold for—		\$4.00 \$1. 4.50 1.	4.50	4.25	4.50	4.8	5.00	3.50	4.00	4.00			4.00	3.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
		Cost.		\$2.793	2.822	2.989	3.069	2.871		2.548			2.842	2,750		2.550	2.970	2.765	2,565	2.660	2.565
	çin.	Per cent of cost.		45.773	35. 975 43. 215	58.856	1.178 41.743	39, 324	146. 199 56. 986	37.363	45. 455	55.400	46.897	40.943	13.369	40,845	46.897	36.134	50.376	1.340 50.376	50.378
1914	Margin.	Dol- lars.		\$1.256	1.207	1.158	1.129	1.128	1.264	952								. 929	1.340		1.340
18		Sold for—		4.00	3.50			4.00								3.50		3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
		Cost.		\$2.744	2.574	2.842	2.822	2.871	2.736	2.548	2.822	2.574	2, 723	2.650	2.790	2.550	2.720	2.571	2.660	2.660	2.660
	Style	5		3541		10149			18193								201527				
	Kind of shoe.		1914 cost-\$2.51 ro \$3.00-Con.	Vici calf Oxford—light welt	Tan bal.	Black kid lace	Gun metal blu	Tan Kussia callBlack vici kid	Tan English calf	Calf blu	Black vici kid blu	Gun metal blu.	Kid blu, welt	Black gun-metal	Gun metal calf blu	Black kid bluRussia calf blu	Black vici button and lace	Russia lace	Black kid shoe	Gun metal shoe	Tan kid shoe
	,oN	Сощрапу	16	54 1	_	129 130	_	_	356 7 352 I	_	36 I	_	43 6	_	_		132 I	_	312 I	_	910

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Black kid Gun metal Black calf Black kid be Plain vici Black kid be Black kid Black kid Gun-metal b	Black kid lace. Black kid lace. Black kid ou. Black kid ou. Black bal., leather! Black kid. Black kid. Black kid. Russia calf. Russia calf. Russia calf. Russia calf. Black kid blu. Are kid blu. Are kid blu. Black calf of viold dies. Alen's vio kid weit. Black calf oxford. Gumental blu. Vel of mat. top. Vel kid mat. top. Vel kid mat. top. Vel kid diess.	Tan Russ Russiance Russiance Russiance Vici Fd. Vici Fd. Tan Buss Special or Tan lotus Black kid Black call Pan calf, Black vici Russia calf,
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Table 44.—Cost and selling prices of men's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

Eliza of shoe. Style No. Cost. Grad. Far. Cost. Grad. Far. Cost. Grad. Far. Grad. Gr				19.	1914		-	19	1915		-		9161		-	-	1917		1	1918		1
1914 COST. #\$3 OLD COST. COS	Kind of shoe.	Style No.			Marg	in.			Marg	in.			Margi	D.			Marg	in.			Margin.	n.
50—Con. 2420 \$3.400 \$5.00\$ 1600 \$47.759 \$5.750 \$6.00 \$2.250 \$6.00 \$41.750 \$41.176 \$6.250 \$9.00 \$2.750 \$44.000 \$5.750 \$410.00 \$5.750 \$10.00 \$2222 \$3.400 \$5.00 \$1.00 \$47.759 \$3.750 \$6.00 \$2.250 \$6.00 \$41.750 \$41.176 \$6.250 \$9.00 \$2.750 \$44.000 \$6.750 \$10.00 \$2222 \$3.400 \$5.00 \$1.00 \$47.550 \$3.750 \$6.00 \$2.250 \$6.00 \$1.750 \$41.176 \$6.250 \$9.00 \$2.750 \$44.000 \$6.750 \$10.00 \$2222 \$3.400 \$5.00 \$1.750 \$41.50 \$41.50 \$41.750 \$41.176 \$6.250 \$9.00 \$2.750 \$44.000 \$6.750 \$10.00 \$2.250 \$40.00 \$1.750 \$41.750 \$41.176 \$6.250 \$9.00 \$2.750 \$44.000 \$6.750 \$10.00 \$2.250 \$40.00 \$1.750 \$41.450 \$41.750 \$4				Sold for—	Pol- lars.	1		Sold for—	-			or—					-			Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.
Tan raif high the things of the condition of the conditio																						
Black calf, high 2222 3.400 5.00 160047 036 3.750 6.00 1.570 4.773 4.000 4.250 6.00 1.750 4.170 6.00 1.570 4.773 4.000 6.750 1.000 4.250 6.00 1.750 4.000 6.750 6.00 1.570 4.000 6.750 6.00 1.570 4.000 6.750 6.00 1.570 4.000 6.750 6.750 6.750		2420	200	\$5.00	1.600	959	750	\$6.00\$	200	000	4.250	\$6.00\$	1.7504	176	250		750	000	6.750	10.00	3.2504	48.148
March Representation 2 a 208 5 to 1 1702 51 607 2 a 201 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 60 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51		2222	900	200	-	926	3.750		2.2506	000	4.250	9.00	1.7504	1.176	3.250		2.7504	000	9.750	888	3.2504	8.148
1075 3.250 5.00 1.750/32 846 3.250 5.01 1.750/42 877 4.000 5.50 1.500/42 877 6.000 8.00 2.500/22 91 (1)	Tancalf		3.298	5.00	1.702	607		2.00	1.5084	184		7.00	2.6356	367		8.00	2.907 5	078	5. 335	9.00	3.6656	8 697
989 3 226 6 6 0 1 1760 (3 846 3 250 6 5 0 0 1 1500 42 857 5 250 6 5 0 0 1 500 42 857 5 250 6 2 0 0 7 50 1 250 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 250 6 2 0 1 500 42 87 5 2 0 0 1 500 42 87 5 2 0 0 1 500 42 87 5 2 0 0 1 500 42 87 5 2 0 0 1 500 42 87 5 2 0 0 1 500 42 87 5 2 0 0 1 500 42 87 5 2 0 0 1 500 42 87 5 2 0 0 1 500 42 87 5 2 0 0 1 500 42 87 5 2 0 0 1 500 42 87 5 0 0 1 500 42 8	Vici. Black glove kid boot.	1025	3,500	5.00	1.500	12.857	3.500	5.50	1.5004	6.667	4.000	6.50	$\frac{1.5003}{2.5006}$	2.500	4.500	6.50	2.2505	778	6. 000 (1)	3.00	(1)	3.333
1513 3.256 5.00 1750 33.846 3.250 5.00 1750 33.846 3.500 5.00 1500 42.877 5.00 7.50 5.00 1750 33.846 3.250 5.00 1750 42.877 5.00 5.00 1750 42.873 5.00 1500 42.877 5.00 1760 42.877 5.00	Black Fid hal	1512		5.00	1.750	3.846	3.500	5.00	1.5004	2.857	4.000	6.50	2.5006	2.500	4.250	6.50	250 55	2.941	(E)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1518 3.50 5.00 1.60 3.52 3.50 5.00 1.60 4.50 5.00 1.50 4.50 5.50 1.50 4.50 5.50 1.50 4.50 5.50 1.50 4.50 4.50 5.50 1.50 4.		1513		200	1.750	53.846	3.250	200	1.750 5	3.846	3.500	5.00	1.5004	2 857	2000	7.50	2.5005	000	000	7.50	2.500	0000
150 150 1.05 1.		1517	3.500	2.00	1.500	12.857	3.500	5.00	1.5004	2.857	3.500	2.00	1.5004	2.857	2.500	8.00	2.5004	155	5.250	8.00	2.750	2.381
3542 3.185 5.00 1.1815 56.986 3.224 5.00 1.7765 4.607 3.479 5.50 2.021 88.091 3.292 6.50 2.589 65.88 (1) (1) (1) 3.585 3.185 5.00 1.1815 66.986 3.284 5.50 2.2867 0.084 2.57 6.50 1.2407.990 (1) (1) (1) (1) 3.585 3.185 5.00 1.1815 66.986 3.284 5.50 2.2867 0.084 2.57 6.50 1.94342 6.58 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		1550	3.400	2.00	1.600		3.350	2.00	1.6504	9.254	3.600	6.00	2.4006	3.667		7.00	500 3	333	5.250	7.00	1.7503	33, 333
3858, 3 185 5.00 1 1815 6.895 3 185 5.00 1 1815 6.895 3 2.24 6 2.0 1 2.505 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 3 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 3 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 3 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 3 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 3 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 3 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 3 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.50 2 2.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.205 (10.0 8.3.285) 6.205 (10.0 8.3.2	Calf, blu. bal. double sole	3542	3.185		1.815		3.234	2.00	1.766 5	4.607	3.479	5.50	2.0215	8.091		6.50	2.580 6	918	(I)	3	(E)	(1)
\$25-82-8128 3 430 6 0.0 2 57074.927 3 675 6 0.0 0 2.225 62.265 4 410 7 100 2 5509 88 730 4 90 0 3 100163.386 5 733 10 00 4 1207 825-828-8128 3 430 6 0.0 2 57074.927 3 675 6 0.0 0 2.225 62.265 4 410 7 100 2.590 88 730 5 146 9 0 0 3 856574.927 5 580 10 00 4 1202 827-823 8 430 6 0.0 2 1564 6 270 3 416 5 0.0 1 1584 6 210 5 1 180 5 0 0 1 180 6 0 2 1 180 6 0	Pat. colt, lace, bal.—L sole	3529	3, 234		1.815	54.607	3, 234	5.00	1.7665	6.986	3, 234	5.50	$\frac{2.3567}{2.2667}$			6.50	943 4	2.638	Œ	33	33	33
827-29-18 3.40 6.00 2.57074.977 8.675 6.00 2.285.63.454 7.00 2.590.88770 5.145 8.00 2.885 55.491 5.773 10.04 1.2877 8.00 2.733 3.416 5.00 1.5846.570 3.416 5.00 1.5846.310 3.515 5.00 1.985 56.745 6.570 2.445 56.491 5.773 10.04 1.2877 8.00 2.733 3.416 5.00 1.589 60.256 3.840 6.00 2.1656.250 4.500 1.985 56.745 6.50 7.00 2.445 35.695 5.00 7.00 2.445 36.491 5.733 10.00 2.733 2.751 3.120 5.00 1.889 60.256 3.840 6.00 2.1656.250 4.250 7.00 2.465 35.605 5.00 7.50 2.446 38.810 5.139 8.00 2.842 2.275 3.120 5.00 1.880 60.256 3.840 6.00 2.1656.250 4.250 7.00 2.465 35.600 5.90 7.00 2.446 38.80 6.539 8.00 2.842 2.275 3.2120 5.00 1.880 60.256 3.840 6.00 2.1656.250 4.250 7.00 2.4651.97 3.800 6.95 2.150 6.559 8.00 2.842 2.200 6.200 2.	Gun-metal, bal.	725-723	3.430		2.570		3.675	6.00	2.325	3.265	4.410	7.00	2.5905			8.00	3.100 6	265	5. 733	10.00	4.2677	74, 429
333 3.416 5.00 1.589 60.256 3.840 6.00 2.166.56.250 4.560 7.00 2.48535 609 5.00 7.75 2.46948.810 5.397 8.00 2.753 2.751 3.120 5.00 1.880 60.256 3.840 6.00 2.166.55.26 4.560 7.00 2.48535 609 5.00 7.75 2.46948.810 5.138 8.00 2.884 2.2751 3.120 5.00 1.880 60.256 3.840 6.00 2.166.55.26 4.520 7.00 2.4853 509 5.00 7.75 2.46948.810 5.138 8.00 2.884 2.20 8.00 2.884 2.20 8.00 2.884 2.20 8.00 2.884 2.20 8.00 2.884 2.20 8.00 2.884 2.20 8.00 2.884 2.20 8.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20		827-29-18	3, 430	6.00	2.570	14.927	3.675	-	2.325	3.265	4.410	2.00	2.5905			8.00	2.8555	161	5.733	10.00	4.267	4.429
2817 3.120 5.00 1.880 60.256 3.840 6.00 2.166.526 4.320 7.00 2.680 82.037 4.560 7.00 2.446.53.50 5.280 8.00 2.720 3.288 5.00 1.880 60.256 3.840 6.00 2.166.56.259 4.950 8.00 1.865 5.90 9.8 60 2.280 8.00 2.280 8.20 8.2		353	3.416	2.00	1.584		3.416		2 160 5	6.310	3.515	2.50	1.9855			7.00	2.347 50 480 4	141	5.247	88	2.753	5 763
3.465 5.00 1.5354.300 3.120 6.00 1.91261.73 388 4.950 8.00 1.91261.917 3.890 6.950 5.500 8.5354.300 3.120 8.00 1.91261.917 3.088 5.00 1.91261.917 3.088 5.00 1.91261.917 3.088 5.00 1.91261.917 3.088 5.00 1.91261.917 3.088 5.00 1.91261.917 3.088 5.00 1.91261.917 3.088 5.00 1.91261.917 3.088 5.00 1.91261.917 3.088 5.00 1.91261.917 3.088 5.00 1.850.82 5.00 1.850.88 5.00 1.850.88 5.00 3.880 6.00 3.	: :	2817	3.120	2.00	1.880		3.840		2.160	6.250	4.320	7.00	2.6806	2.037	4.560	2.00	2.440 5	3.509	5.280	8.00	2.720	1.515
932B 3.183 5.00 1.847 57.085 3.183 5.00 1.817 67.085 3.150 5.00 1.855 68.730 4.088 5.95 1.91247 350 4.088 7.75 2.7885 6.08 2.898 2.755 6.25 6.78 2.898 2.755 6.38 6.50 2.898 6.755 6.38 6.755 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.75 6.28 6.28 6.28 6.28 6.28 6.28 6.28 6.28		1911B	3.088	2.00	1, 912		3.812		1.9126	7.398	3.088	2.00	3.0506	1.616	3.800	9.50	3,560 5	3.579	6.732	5.50	1.462	8.544
5050 3.088 5.00 1.91261.917 3.563 5.00 2.0754.50.108 7.50 2.826.24.708 3.50 0.5.50 2.800 0.5.50 0.5.		932B	3.183	2.00	1.817				1.817	7.085	3.150	2.00	1.8505	8. 730	4. 038	5.95	1.9124	7.350	4.988	7.75	2.762	5.373
5513 183 5.75 2.6770.4.297 3.675 0.02 2.275.9.451 3.658 6.50 2.89277.653 4.750 7.750 2.750.750.856 4.750 2.750.00 1.00 4.650 1.00 4.650 1.00 2.2750.74.297 3.675 6.00 2.2755.2570.74.297 3.675 6.00 2.2755.2570.74.297 3.675 6.00 2.2755.2570 1.00 4.650 1.00 4.650 1.00 1.00 4.650 1.00 1.00 1.00 4.650 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 4.650 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.		5050	óm	200	1.912		3,563	5.50	1.937 5	4.364	3,420	_	2.3306	8. 129	3.610	88.9	2.3906		3.800	00.00	2.200	7.895
5488 3.250 5.00 1.880(0.286 3.00 6.00 2.400(06.687 3.800 7.00 3.16(82.292 4.320 7.40 3.18)73. 5488 5.00 1.880(0.286 3.286 5.00 1.885(4.30) 9.00 6.00 1.885(4.30) 9.00 6.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.00 1.885(3.280 5.44 5.44 5.44 5.44 5.44 5.44 5.44 5.4		1809390		5.75	2.567		3.325	6.00	2.675	0.451	3.658	6.50	2.8427	7.693	4.900	7.50	5. 100 10	7.895	6.370	11.88	4.630	2. (84
3.465 5.00 1.53544.300 3.465 5.00 1.53544.300 3.960 5.50 1.54038.889 5.449 7.00 1.55048. 55000 3.900 5.001 5.001 5.004.8 5.00 1.53544.300 3.900 6.00 2.04031.515 5.198 8.00 2.80263		5488	3.120	200	1.880	0.256	3.600	6.00	2.4006	6.667	3.840	2.00	3.168	2.292	4.320	7.50	3. 180 7		4.320	7.50	3, 180	3,611
	Gun-metal, dress	5,000	3.465	2.00	1.535	4.300	3.465	5.00	1.5354	4.300	3,960	6.50	2.040 5	8.889	5, 198	8.00	2,802 5	3,905	5.396	8.00	2.604	48, 258

Black call lace, but The call Call welt Since call belt 1914 cosr—\$8.51-\$4.0 Men's West kid, blu Men's Black kid, blu Men's Black kid, blu Men's Black call, bal Men's kid blu Cashion shoe Patent leather, button Cushion shoe Patent leather, button Gum-metal, dress Gum-metal, dress Black kid, bal Black kid, bal Black kid, blu Bl	Black Vici, blu Black Vici, blu Black Vici, blu Black Vici, Cxford Black vici, Cxford Tar carl Staple dress shoe B ack Kird, lace. B ack Kird, lace. B ack Vici, welt Patent cloth, blu Black vici.
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TABLE 44.—Cost and selling prices of men's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

Style No. Style No. Style No.											0404								0401	
			Margin.	in.			Margin.	gin.			Mar	Margin.			Ma	Margin,			Ms	Margin.
	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per (cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol-	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold	Dol- lars,	Per cent of cost,	Cost.	Sold .	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.
					1															1
	\$4,365	\$7.50	\$3, 135 7	71.821\$	84.850	\$8.00	\$3, 150	4.948		\$8.50	13, 407	86. 896	57	5.812.0	- 3	564. 948	7	5,819	3	64 0
	4	200		821	850	8.00	3. 150	4.948		8.50	3.407	98	1-1	5 12.0	-	64.948	1-1	275 12.0	4.	64.9
	4	6.50	2,000 44.	44	_	2.08	2,3505	0.538	5.150	8 8	2,850	55,340	-1-	0 12.0	क या	65, 517	- 00	0 12.0	कं कं	50.0
	4.500	7.00	2.500 5	5. 556	4.850	7.00	2, 150	4.330		3	()	0	00 1	0 12.0	4	50.000	001		ಣಿ	145.4
	4.250	6.00	2, 250 5	2.941	4. 500	6.50	2,000	44	4.500	2.8	2,500	55. 556 55. 556	-1-	0.00	10	28. 571			ાં ત	33.8
	4, 165	8	1.8354	158	4.410	_	2.090	92	5.635	8.00	2,365	41.970	5	0 8.0	im	53.06			ó	5 48. 4
Black Russia73	4.410	6.50	2,0904	363	4.655	7.50	2.84561.1	17	5, 145	8.8	2.855	55. 491	9,4	0 10.0	000	45. 773			600	149.6
	4.165	38	2, 335 5	6.062	4. 655	7.50	2.845	61.117	ور و	88	2.855	55. 491	် တ်	0 10.0	300	45.77			ာ် က	149.6
Men's glazed kid. bal 17159R	4.410	6.50	2,0904	7.392	4.410	2.50	3,090	70.068		88	3.100	63. 265	10	0 10.0	000	28.05			က်ဂ	49.6
: :	4.275		3. 225 7	5. 439	4. 275		3, 225	75. 439	410		3, 537	64. 745	-1-	5 12.0	4	68, 421			in i	71.0
	4, 275	5.50	3, 225 75, 4	3, 853	4. 208	5.50	3, 225	3, 225 75, 439		6.00	1, 545 34, 680	86. 187 34. 680	1- rc	198 6.50	19-	375 75. 439	8 7. 277	2 12.00	4.875	3 16, 806
en's kid,				-			000	100											6	
Men's black ealf, bal	4.026	6.50	2.4746	61.451	4. 268	2.00	2, 732	64.011	4. 996	88	3 247	80, 144	5.481	_	20 00	71.89	7.130		3.87	54.2
	4		2, 250 5	41		6.50	2,250	52, 941	4.750		3, 250	68. 421	50		000	41.93	5 7.50		3.50	46.6
			2,6356	67	4.850	7.50	2.650	54. 639	5.578		3. 422	61.348	1.0		44 0	64.94	7.51		4.48	59.6
Black kid, button. 2544	4.180		2,820 6	7.464	4. 180	2.08	2.820	67.464	4. 893		4. 107	83, 036	9.10		24	59.89	3 6.79		4.40	57.2
::			2, 225, 5	2.047	4.560	8.00	3,440	75, 439	7, 125		4.875	68, 421	7		4	68.42	1 7.36		4.63	62.9
			2,9267	21		2.00	2, 780	65.877	4.414		3.086	69, 914	ıć i		000	66.89	6.06		3.43	56.68
: :			2, 100 4	328	4. 650	7.50	2.850	61, 290	5.400		2,600	48, 148	000		30	35, 33	2.40		3.60	48 6
			2.1004	27		7.50	2.850	61.290	5.650		2.350	41, 593	2		100	39.86	0 7.65		4.35	56.80
Tan, Russia, bal	_	200	3.1807	11	4. 320	7.50	3. 180	73. 611	5.280		3, 720	62 965	0,0		40	54 08	6.30		4.69	74. 40
70	4.		2.680 62.0	2.037	4.560	2.00	2.440	2, 440 53, 509	100		2, 960 58. 7	58, 730		0 10.00	34	. 240 73. 611	7.200	0 12.00	4.80	4. 800 66. 667
1281, DIU SOT. 811	4.230	2.00	2, 770 6	5.485	4.560	2.00	2.440	53.509	rich W	800	2,960	58. 730	5.76		4.	73.61	7.20		4.80	966.66
Man's Ruesia calf Orford bal	÷ -	38	2. (10 0	0.480	9.000	38	2. 440	53.509	5.040	38	2.960	08. 730	5.760	00.00	410	13.61	7.20	0 12.00	4.800	999

25. 23. 23. 23. 24. 24. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25	56. 965 49. 660 42. 602 56. 250 64. 948 66. 667	(1)
8 650 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	4.355 3.650 3.555 5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000 6.000	5,755
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88 250 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 17	7, 645 7, 350 8, 415 8, 150 8, 000 17, 275 7, 500	8,245
760 34, 998 760 38, 38, 998 760 38, 57, 998 7775 58, 110 7775 58, 110 7775 58, 110 7775 58, 110 7775 58, 110 7775 58, 110 7775 78, 11	4. 355 56. 965 3. 650 49. 660 3. 575 48. 148 750 65. 517 (1) (1) (1) (2) (1) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (5. 210 76. 730 5. 250 91. 304	240 80. 412 500 41. 935
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528898888888888888888888888888888888888	9.65 9.60 9.60 9.60 9.60	12.00
55 250 000 4.750 000 4.750 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	5. 268 5. 198 5. 198 7. 550 5. 250	6,720
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(a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	2. 821 2. 345 3. 100 3. 100 4. 000	5.500
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A77141 A77741 A6781 318848 1036 1046 1038 103 2042 2428 2428 2403 2403 2403 2403 2403 2403 2403 2403	912 1004 279	1125 9
Mon's high-grade Russia calf, tan, Men's high-grade vital kid. Black calf. Black calf. Black kid, lace. Mon's black, kid, lace. Mon's black, kid, lace. Mon's tan, Russia calf, welt. Mon's tan, Russia calf, welt. Mon's tan, Russia calf, welt. Black kid, lace. Mon's kid, black, blu. Black calf, high shoe. do Tan, kid, high shoe. do Tan, kid, high shoe. do Tan, kid, high shoe. Black kid, high shoe. do Tan, kid, high shoe. Black kid, high shoe.	Hanan Tan, Russia calf, jace Hanan Surpass, kid, welt, lace, ‡ sole. Plan kd, bal. Calf, lace, bod. Men's black, calf.	Russia, double-sole, lace
214 4 4 217 30 33 38 356 301 219 219	145 320 231 334 251 190 273	108

Table 44.—Cost and selling prices of men's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

MILITARY SHOES.

i	H	Per cent of cost.	9.000 7.831 6.000	2.500 0.137 1.287		25.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.5
	Margins.	Dollara.	10.0 5.50 1.10 6.50 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 1	2.5.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2	11.3864. 11.3864. 4.3764.	88888 25.55.25 25.55.25 25.55.25 25.55.25 25.55.25 25.55.25 25.55
1918	.80	hq şalilə8	8.21.4.81 8.838.83	8888 8888	58883 88888	88 8888 88 8888
		Cost.	8.4445 88888	4.01 10.37 8.37	5.7.2.0.0 5.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	8.5.00 8.00 8
	das.	Per cent of cost.	2.4.4.28 2.4.3.36 3.4.3.30 3.4.30 3.40 3.4	88.84 91.24 71.28	65 63 . 265 56 74. 870 00 66. 667 55 65. 690 62 78. 571	: \$25.52 : \$25.
1917	Margins.	Dollars.	7. 5.7. 5.5. 5.5. 5.5. 5.5. 5.5. 5.5. 5	3.5050. 3.1253. 5.2248. 3.0751.	427444 88888	
2	.80	Selling pri	88.4.2.4.8 88888	5.0.5.0. 8888	25.83.5° 8888.35	ಸಭಕ್ಕನ್ಕ ಪ್ಪ
		Cost.	817.50 8.50 4.85 2.75 11.00	7.00 5.88 10.78 5.93	2.5.5.9.0.0 \$48.88	9.5.5.5.9.5.8 5.5.5.9.9.8 5.5.5.9.9.8
	Margins.	Per cent of cost.	54. 167 61. 538 41. 176 50. 000	50 70 .000	67.364	70.778
1916	Mar	Dollara.	8.4-1-1.8 8.4-1-1.8 8.00-1.00	m : : :	6.44	7.46
93	.60	Selling pri	\$ 0.0 c. 8. \$ 2.0 8.0	æ : : :	16.0	18.00
		Cost.	\$15. 6.5. 5.2.5. 5.2.5. 6.2.5.	2.8	9.26	3.77
	Margins.	Per cent of cost.			70.068	62.065
1915	Маг	Dollars.			\$6.18	5.17
	.80	hq zallies			2.515.00	13.
		Cost.			88	
	Margins.	Per cent of cost.				
1914	Ж	Dollars.				
	.60.	Relling pr				
		Cost.				
	Style No.	,				
	Kind of shoe.		Officer's correct military boots. Military shoes, first grade. Military shoes, second grade. Military shoes, dird grade. Officer's puttees, first grade.		shoo Men's tan call boots Men's cordovan boots Men's military shoe Men's tan call but wes	Men's cowhide puttees. Men's sordowan putees. Men's tan riding boot. Officer's viking boot. Standard army shoe. Officer's French veal blu.
	Мo.	Сошрыну	375	2	1 \$70	871

¹ Proprietor stated his store gives 10 per cent discount to all soldiers in uniform.

TABLE 45. -Cost and selling prices of women's shore and margine of gross profit, retail dealers-1914-1918.

18	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			1914	14			1915	15			1916	91			18	1917			19	8161	
.ov					Mar	Margin.		1	Margin.	gin.		3:1	Mar	Margin.	46		Mar	Margin.		(F.E.	Margin.	gin.
Company 1	Kind of shoe.	Style No.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.
7 43 130	Split mule skin blu., work One-strap slipper Kid Juliette	683 4 407719 02514 M58030	\$0.884 .980 1.000 \$.998	\$1.18 1.40 1.50 1.45	0	. 296 33. 484 1 . 420 42. 857 . 500 50. 000 . 452 45. 291	\$0.939 1.127 1.042 1.045	\$1.27 1.50 1.50 1.45	60	35, 250 33, 097 43, 954 38, 756	\$0.977 1.323 1.000 1.283	\$1.40 \$ 1.75 1.50	0. 423 . 427 . 500 . 467	296 275 399	\$1.256 1.372 1.398 1.568	\$1.83 2.00 2.25 1.95	\$0.574 .628 .852 .382	45. 701 45. 773 60. 944 24. 362	\$1.232 1.470 1.721 1.663	2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25	0	918 74. 513 780 53. 061 779 45. 264 587 35. 298
	1914 cost—\$1.01-\$1.50.																					
168	Women's kid bal., comfort Black kiddo	3001	1.176	2:00		. 324 27. 551 . 530 36. 054 . 530 36. 054	1.568	8888		. 432 27. 551 . 530 36. 054 . 530 38. 054	1.715 1.568 1.568	66666 6666	682 43.4	31.195 43.495 43.495	2.205		785 45.	36.054 45.773 45.773	2.548	33.50		. 952 37. 363 . 952 37. 363 . 952 37. 363
10	:= :	262 12 12 651‡				34. 111 46. 617 59. 931				59.931	1.570			43.312		idid		34.804 82.386				(1) 65.870
	cushion sole, blu	6464	1.209	1.86	.651	53.846	1.209	1.86	.651	53.846	1.465	2.35	.885 60.	60.410	1.558	2.80	1.242	79.718	1.953	3.09		1.13758.218
242 245 30	Morkay Old ladies' confort slipper One-strap kid slipper Women's vici kid slipper	8720	1.500 1.200 1.050	2.00		. 500 33. 333 . 800 66. 667 . 450 42. 857	000	33.8	\$.EE	(1)	1.650	3.50	8:€E	51.515	2.300 1.850	3.50	1.20052.1 .65035.1	37.500 52.174 35.135	2.100	33.80		42.857
250	strap.		1.350	2.00	.650	650 48.148	1.400	2.00	. 600	. 600 42. 857	1.500	2.25	.75	50.000	2.150	3.00	.85039.	39.535	2.400	3.50		1.10045.833
362	mon-sense heel	100		1.60	. 533	49.953	1.164			. 486 41. 753 (1) (1)	1.358	(1)	.642	(1)		200	(1)	39.276	2.183	3.50	1.100	37.426
210	Vici bal., Mckay. Sea-island Oxford. Women's 2-strap turned kid	32804		988	1.075	45. 138 75. 439 45. 773	1.520			64. 474 64. 474 45. 773	1.805	288	1.195	54. 607	inini	က်က်က	1.457	34. 780 71. 317 42. 383	1.995 2.352	3,99	1.148	50.376 50.376 48.810
184	Comfort. Glazed kid, lace, turn sole Black kid lace turned sole soft	1115		888	. 695	37. 457 53. 257	1.552	988		. 448 28. 866 . 837 50. 331 500 33. 333	2.138	3.50	.862	. 862 40.318 750 37, 500	-00	0000	1.060	54, 639 40, 000 34, 615	2.280	68.50	1. 220 53, 509 1. 142 42, 171 1. 250 45, 455	53, 509 42, 171 45, 455
245	Black I-strap sandal. Comfort slipper.	446	1.250	22.00	1.000	1.00080.000	(1)			700 53. 846 (1) (1)	(1) (1)	8 S	(1)	42.857 (1) 58.443	2.150	02.00	1.350 62.791	42.857 62.791	(1)	(1) 50 4 (1) 50	(1)	35.135 (1)
3	oun-metal blu		1.004	4.00	. 490	07.313	'Not		. 8	S year	4. £03	00.00	1.591	00.440	6.0	ŕ	1.041	30.00	. 050	8	1.100	11.01

TABLE 45.—Cost and selling prices of women's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

	Margin.	Per cent of cost.		44.231	78, 109	1.050 42.857	70.068	41.287	(1) (1)	43. 184	70.455	1.347 46.400	1.305 48.423	51.172 51.515 59.314	(1)	64.474	57.085	34.348
8161	Ma	Pol- lars.		380	1.380	1.050	2.060	1.31	(E)	1.508	1.860	1.347	1.300	1.354 1.360 2.420	1.332	1.76	1.817	7673
19		Sold for—		\$4.50	5.50	3.50	3.50	4.50	(1)	200	4.50	4.25	4.00	4.00	(1)	4.50	988	888
	7	Cost.				3, 298	2, 940	3.185	(1)	3.492	2.640	2.903	2.695	2.646 2.640 4.080	2.668	2.736	3.183	2.233
	gin.	Per cent of cost.		66	515	46.048	48. 423		35.747			40.318	48.423	51.172 51.515 56.250				45,455
17	Margin.	Pol- lars.				50 1.050	1.305	1.315	. 790	060	1.244	.862	1.305	1.354	1.332			
1917		Sold for—		84.00	5.50	3.50	2.50		888	38	20	3.00	4.00	6.00	88:	3.25	888	988
		Cost.		2, 736	2.640	2, 910	2.695	3.185	2.210	2.910	2.256	2.138	2.692	2.646 2.640 3.840	2.868	2.016	3.800	2,138
	gin.	Per cent of cost.		688	229	330	58.730	155	152	300	310	629	42.857	58.730 55.142 56.250	57.131	88.919	90.376	6.843
9161	Margin.	Dol- lars.		\$0.840	2.416	1.075 44.	1.295	. 540	. 540 27.	075	. 984	.60031.	1.0504	1.295	1.362	1.244	1.675	957 46.8
19		Sold for—		8	83	3.50	3.50	2.50	200	3.50	3.00	2.50	3.50	3.500 3.500 4.500	3.500	3,000	5.000	989
		Cost.		\$2,160	1.920	2.425	2, 205	1.960	1.960	2,425	2.016	1.900	2.450	2, 205 2, 256 2, 880	2,138	1.776	3.325	2.043
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.		48, 810	48.810	060 54. 639 638 34. 264	53.061	27.551	. 430 27. 389	37,426	56.250	42.207	50.264	65.472 48.810 38.889	44.395	63.690	75. 439	93.483
1915	Mar	Pol- lars.		\$0.820	1.530	50 1.060	1.040	. 432	.430	817	1.080	. 742	1.047	1.187 .984 .840	.907	1.070	2.150	1,377 93,483
18		Sold for—		\$2	014	000	3.00		188			2.50	3.13	3.00				3.83
	-	Cost.		\$1.680	1.680	1.862	1.960	1.568	1.570	2.183	1.920	1.758	2.083	1.813 2.016 2.160				1.473
	Margin.	Per cent of cost.		30	30.	54.639	37.893	27.551	430 27.389	28.866	68. 919	46.199	37.893	49. 404 48. 810 40. 766	47.870	63.690	50.376	50.331
1914	Ma	Dol- lars.		\$0.464		1.060	.366				-	. 790	.687	.787 .820 .724		iri	· -i -	837
1		Sold for—		\$2		60 64	2.50	cic	183	ici	69	2.50	2.50	2.23				288
		Cost.		\$1.53	1.536	1.940	1.813		1.570	1.940	1.776	1.710	1.813	1.593	1.995	1.680	1.995	1.663
	Style No.					772 5008	470	0.00	621			484			8		406-301	
	Kind of shoe.		1914 cosr—\$1.51-\$2.00.	Women's vici kid, button, McKay	Women's hand-turn bal	Women's black vici kid, lace Women's princess comfort	Women's velour call, button, McKay. Women's black kid. Women's crin-metal call but.	ton.	Women's tuff hide.	Black kid	Black kid 3-strap slipper.	heel (button or lace)	turn, lace	Women's vici, plan toe Women's vici, plan toe Old ladies' kid and shoe twin	Rid shoe	Women's dongola bal	Women's kid bal,	Plain bal. Women's all kid, McKay.
	.oN	Company		\$22	229	313	121	100	142	187	37	354	97.4	356	295	388	040	322

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	65.441 (1) 70.648 41.844 84.211 50.943	50.73 50.73 50.74 50.76 50.76 50.76 50.76 50.76 50.76 50.76	33.645 36.338 40.331	
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.020 53.39 1.916 57.39 1.900 55.00 5	1. 050 55. . 802 47. 1. 140 61. 1. 167 63. 1. 000 50.	25.50 25.50	\$2.00 \$2.00	
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			ac ac	
(kid). (abos. e. or hisco, artha			Finch amon	utton on or shoe,
Women's all kid, turned. Women's Martha Washing Notice of the Notice of	Women's kid Oxford	Women's black kid button Women's black kid lace	Strap. Old ladies' bal., turn. Women's vic kid, 6-inch. Women's tan Russia calf, 7- Women's tan Russia calf, 7- Women's kid welt, com	Women's kid welt, tip, bu or lack. Or lack. Women's black kid, butto lace, McKay. Women's petent tip welts. Women's vici, plain toe women's vici, plain toe Women's vici tip, lace. Black call. Vici, button.
nring, arrived a course of	d Oxfe d Oxfe d Oxfe black welt. noes noes s a pum	k kid l	oal, to ci kid, n-mete n Russi id we.	d welt sack kie say. tentti ci, pla ci tlp,
Women's all kid, turned. Women's Martha Washin Boutse. Women's murser's tipper of the care	Women's kid Oxford Women's kid Oxford Women's black kid po Goodyeau welt Black kid shoes Women's canvas strap sil Patent opers pump	Women's black kid buttu Women's black kid lace. M.see' black kid lace. Black call lace. Black call lace. Women's vici kid, dull Namen's black kid, dull Laduer' plain kid staple, of button.	strap. Old ladice' bal, turn. Women's vici kid, 6-inch Women's tan Russia call, 7 Women's tan Russia call, 7 Women's had well, con	Women's kid welt, tip, b or lace, wo lace, wo man's black kid, butt lace, McKay. Women's patent tip welt, wid. Women's vid. plain toe. Women's vid. tip, lace. Black call. Vid., button.
Wome Wome Wome Wome Wome Wome Wome Wome	Victs Wom Gox Black Wom Paten	Wom Wom Wom Wom Wom Wom Or house	MAN MAN	Worn Worn Vici, Nici, Vici,
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	- 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8584 56	28 2	25

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TABLE 45.—Cost and selling prices of women's shoes and gross margins of profit, retail dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

				19	1914			-	1915				9161				1917	7				1918		
'0N	Tind of these	2			Mar	Margin.			W	Margin.			W	Margin.				Mar	Margin.		_	~	Margin.	d
Company	ALIIG OF SHOC.	e No.	Cost.	Sold for—	Pol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.		Per Cent of of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for -	Dol- lars.		Per cent of cost.
	1914 cosr—\$2.01-\$2.50—Contd.																						_	
329	Vlci, bal Black kid, welt, lace shoe	516	2. 375	\$2.75	\$2.75 \$0.707 34.606 \$2 4.00 1.625 68.421	34.60(2.470	8 \$3.0	00.80	\$3.00 \$0.862 40.318 \$3.40 1.530 61.943	18 \$2, 518 13 2, 945	5.6	5.00 2.05569.779	182 58	856 \$. 420	\$5.00	\$5.00 \$1.580 46.199 \$6.00 2.342 64.024	46.19	9 \$3.468	8 \$5.00 \$	00 \$1.5	\$1.532 44.175 2.96273.353	175
_	Black kid, welt, lace Oxford.	445	2.375	4.00	1.625	68. 42	2.47	0 4.0	00 1.5	30 61.94	3 2.47	9.0.	30 1.5	30/61	943	993	5.00	2.007	67.05	6 3.088		00 1.9	1261.	917
900	sole, lace, 13-inch heel.	43913	2.496	3.95	1.504	60, 256 59, 919	2.640	4.00	95 1.480	59	515 3.120 919 2.707	70.4	00 1.8 45 1.7	1.880 60.	389	4, 224	7.00	2. 030 59.	65.720 59.357	40	464 7.00 800 5.95	2. 536 35 2. 150	8,50	810
	plain toe	827	2.380	3.50	1.120 47.	47.059 60.256	2.592	6. 4.	50 1.15	1.120 47.05 1.908 73.61	.059 3.560 .611 3.120	00 20 00 20 00 20 5.00		440 40. 880 60.	149	3.990	5.50	1.510	37.845	5 4.176	(1)		(1) (1) 2.824 67.625	62
	McKay Women's vici, cloth top		2.352	3.50	1.148	48.810 51.976	2.352	3 3.50	00 1.1	1.148 48.81	810 2.524 976 2.695	3.75	75 1.2	1. 226 48. 574	574	2, 597	5.00	1.403 54.0	54.024	3.430	5.00	00 1.5	1.570 45.7	773
44	Kid Oxford, patent tip	:			1.197	51.97	CV		00 1.1	97 51.97			50 1.0	050 42	857	2. 695	4.00	1.305	48.45			00 1.5	70 45.	773
	button	F-26 44571 2096	2. 256 2. 400 2. 400	3.50	1.244	1. 244 55. 142 . 600 25. 000 1. 100 45. 833	22.400	3.50	0001.00	1.600 66.66 1.100 45.83 1.100 45.83	667 2.880 833 2.544 833 2.640	30 4.75 14 4.00 4.00	75 1.8	1.870 64.8 1.456 57.2 1.360 51.6	333	3.936	6.50	2. 660 69. 2 2. 064 52. 4 1. 496 42. 6	69. 271 52. 439 42. 694	3.840 9.3.936	6.00	22.22	2. 660 69. 2 2. 064.52. 4 2. 304.62.3	271 439 338
54	welt Patent colt pump, Cuban heel. Black kid shoe	2480	2.328	3.50	1.672	71.82	2.32		00 1.6	56 43 26	2.57		20 1.9	29 75		2.619	5.00	2.381	90.91	(1)	-	5,	7041	2,8
		59587	2.292	8.80	1. 208 52. 705 1. 362 63. 704	45.83 52.70 63.70	2.682	4.4.6	000	1.264 46.199 1.318 49.142 1.362 63.704	3.024 3.754 3.754	24 4.15 24 5.00	200	1. 126 37. 235 1. 246 33. 191 1. 387 53. 081		3.400	2000	1. 400 38. 889 1. 600 47. 059	38.88 47.05	0000	2000	900	1. 400 38. 889	888
_	Black kid Oxford, turn sole		\$2.470	4.00	1.520 61.	61.943	2.470		0 1.5	530 61.94	in		00 2.6	675 80.		3.563	6.00	2.437	68.397	7 4.513		20 20	2. 987 66. 187	187
142	Kid comfort shoe	2404	2.500	3.00		1.500 60.000	2.210	3.00	Η.	250 45. 455 790 35. 747	3.350	10,4	2.2	2, 220 97.	368	3.750	5.50		730 45.889	3 (1) 9 3.280	(1)	00 1.720	20 52.	(1)
		27751	2, 470 2, 205 2, 450 2, 233	3.50	. 530 61. 943 1. 295 58. 730 1. 550 63. 265 1. 767 79. 131	61.94. 58.73(63.266 79.131	2. 613 2. 352 2. 940 2. 233	3 4.50 0 4.50 3 4.00	00 1.8 00 1.56 00 1.76	1. 889 72. 216 1. 398 59. 439 1. 560 53. 061 1. 767 79. 131	6 2.993 19 2.597 11 3.185 11 2.470	5.00 6.4.50 6.4.50	0000	2.007 67.056 1.403 54.024 1.315 41.287 1.530 61.943	943 943 943	3.800	9888	2, 220 57, 895 1, 717 52, 300 1, 472 41, 723 2, 150 75, 439	57.89 52.30 41.72 75.43	5 3.800 3 3.920 9 3.563		6.00 6.00 8.00 8.00 8.00	2, 200 57, 895 (1) (1) 2, 080 83, 061 2, 437 68, 397	397

50.250 50.307 50.000 50.000	(1) 22 (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	51, 786 65, 485 50, 361 45, 833	4584847488488484444 484 8848 4888888444 484 8868 848888884448888
25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.2	1.5.14.1.14.1.1.54.1.5 2.5.2.2.2.2.5.4.1.5 2.5.2.2.2.2.5.4.1.5	4 444 8 528	1.9.1.944441;1.4444441444444444444444444
600 600	#5444445445 \$ 8888888 88		888888888888888888888888888888888888888
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27.25 27.25 27.25 27.25 26.35	7 53. 061 (1) 331 (2) 45. 773 (4) 57. 885 (6) 57. 885 (7) 2. 27. 551 (7) 2. 27. 551 (7) 2. 27. 551 (8) 5. 29 (8) 5. 29	역 등 수 수	5.4. 0.58 4.4. 0.58 4.4. 0.58 4.5. 0.58 4.5. 0.58 6.5. 0.58 6.5. 0.58 6.5. 0.58 6.5. 0.58 6.5. 0.58 6.5. 0.68 6.5. 0.68 6.6. 0.68
44444:14 57449572	1.387 (1.387 (1.287 (1.287 (1.2887 (1.388 (1.3887 (1.3	લ લલલ	68 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
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1. 300 51. 515 1. 415 54. 739 1. 912 61. 917 2. 187 61. 361 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	1. 387 53. 061 1. 625 63. 121 1. 912 61. 917 1. 226 45. 773 1. 226 45. 773 1. 226 45. 773 1. 050 35. 054 1. 050 35. 054 1. 575 64. 948 2. 120 73. 611 1. 305 44. 423 (1) (1)	(1) (1) (5) (5) (650 70.2 817.57.0 976 65.3	1. 060 38. 054 1. 1524 181 1. 1524 181 1. 1524 181 1. 1524 181 1. 1524 181 1. 174 1. 174 1. 175 181 1. 175 181
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2.150/20 2.150/20 2.150/20 2.150/20 3.1	1.125.47. 1.220.53. 1.387.53. 1.387.53. 1.388.54. 1.388.55. 1.305.44. 1.305.44. 1.305.44. 1.305.44.	(1) 1.38565. 1.26446.	952 37 1. 952 37 1. 954 51 1. 54 51 1. 54 51 1. 57 54 1. 57 54 1. 56 53 1.
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26.283 26.283 26.283 26.784 26.000	40.318 34.1618 34.348 36.054 36.054 36.054 40.056	ತ ಜಿಪ್ಪಜ್ಞ	37.383 48.423
11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1			1.863.400 1.145.200 1.186.300 1.186.
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4444444 5888535	99999999999999999999999999999999999999	લ લલલ	44444444444444444444444444444444444444
7812 86216 5478	201–498 422–178 E358	233 236 196	M526101924 M526101924 502 503 608 6189 4318 4317 72778
Black kid, lace Black kid, lace Cushton insole, all kid Goodyear welt, all kid Black stappe dress slipper Kid turned Oxford, Pic Oxford, Goodyear welt, Pack Lid A. Artery and Interest Company of the Co		Women's black kid, 64 lace, welt. Women's black kid,7 lace,welt. Women's black kid,7 lace,9,1 turn 1914 cosr—\$2.51-\$3.00.	Vicilace or button Glazed kid, button Black kid, button Black kid, welt sole Black kid shoes. Old latites 'comfort, vicil Kid, lace, turn sole Kid, lace, turn sole Kid, lace, turn sole Kid, welt sole Black kid ace Black kid ace Black kid spert lace, cloth top Glazed Kid, welt, button, 7-in Kid welt shoe Old latites bal, welt Black kid, welt, button, 7-in Kid welt shoe Old latites bal, welt Black kid, welt, cloth top Kid button, welt, cloth top Glazed Kid welt, cloth top
9 2 222	346	82	1106 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110

Table 45.—Cost and selling prices of women's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914–1918—Continued.

				1(1914			19	1915			19	9161			11	1917				1918	
	Kind of shoe.	Style No.			Margin.	in.			Margin	gin.		×	Mar	Margin.			Мал	Margin.			Ma	Margin.
Сотрапу			Cost.	Sold for—	Pol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Ccst.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold	Pol-	cent of cost.
	1914 cost-\$2,51-\$3,00-Contd.																					
60	Tan calf lace, welt.		\$2.793	\$4.25	1.457	52, 166	12, 793	\$4.25	17	991	\$2, 793	4.25	1.457	52, 166	-	18.00	13,345	71.858	15.047	\$8.00		58,510
43	Black vici kid, lace		2.695	4.4	1.305	48, 423	2,695	38.		38	2,695		-:-	335 32, 053	3 430	5.00	1.570	45, 773	4.410	6.50	2.090	47, 392
90	Vici kid, lace		5	4.00	-	15, 455	3, 250	5.00	H	346	3, 750	5	: -:	46.	4	6.50	2	44, 444	4	6.50	2,000	44.444
0	Tan call S-inch lace, leather heel Black kid lace. Cuban heel	732		4.00	1.360	51, 515	2.880	4.50	1.620 56.	320	3.840	6.00	d.	56, 250	5.040	7.50	de	160 48, 810	5.040	7.50	2,460	48.810
340	KId, bal	491-4704		4.00	1. 292	17.710	2, 993	2.00	2,007	299	3, 563	in;	1.437	46	4. 038	6.00	4-:	962 48, 588	4	: 00		3, 250 68, 421
	Kid bal	408-302	2, 708	4.00	1. 292 47.	7.710	2, 993	200	2,007	67.056	3, 705	5.00	٠i.	34.	4,0	ගේ අ	3, 250	250 68, 421	_			68, 421
	Kid bal	292-303		4.00	; ;		2.850	5.00	2,150	75. 439	2,850	200	9 150	75 439	4 750	8.00	3, 250	88	4 750	8 8 8		08. 421 68. 421
.0	Kid lace welt shoe		12	4.00	1.250 45.	15. 455	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	50		-	4	9	ici	58.537				(1)
** 0	Patent opera		2 910	5.00	2.090 71.	71.821	3.153	6.00	ci.	847 90. 295	00	6.00	2,605	76.730	3	7	3.120	80	4.123	3 7.00	2.877	69.779
23	Kid lace boot	401	2, 736	4.50	1. 764 64	34. 474	2.695	305		64 474	9.675	5.00	1.325	56.054	2 600		-:	335 44. 058 OO 66 667	4 Sno	(3)		(1)
	Kid cloth top boot	402	2.880	4.50	1.620	6.250	2.880	4.50	H	620 56. 250	ici	4.50	1.620	56.250	9	5.50	20.	63.690	4			62.037
*	Viol button florible melt	354	2.736	4.50	1.764 €	14.474	2.736	4.50	1.764	764 64. 474	cio	4.50	1.620	1.620 56.250	60		2.4	00 66.667	_			56.250
828	Black kid. "La France".		2.548	8 4	1.300:	6 986	3.120	4.00	1.880	66 976	30	6.00	2.400	. 400 66. 667	4.320		200	380 62. 037	_			53.509
	: :	11724	2.695	4.25	1.5555	7.699	2.793	4.50	1.707	1.707 61.117	3.430		2.570	74.927	4	7.88	2.590	58. 730	4.900	7.50		53.061
286		41994	2.613	4.25	1.6376	2.648	2.613	4.25	1.637	62.648	2.969		2.031	68.407		6.	2.712	67.162				59.473
4	Vici. bal. welt.	2222	9.765	8 2 4	1 735 6	9 740	2.6/3	8.4	1.327	49.645	2.945	4.25	1.305 18.	18.932		9.0	2.139	55. 400	-			48.841
44			2.850	4.50	1.6505	7.895	2.993	2.00	2.007	67.056	in	6.50	ici	7		6	ini	57.895				(1)
00	Kid, lace welt.	6	2.600	3.60	1.0003	8. 462	2.600	3.60	1.000	38. 462	cio	4.50	1.650	27		10	1.650		4.850			44.330
334	Glazed kid, welt, button	1345	2.013	8 6	1.387 5	7 710	2.613	86	2 055	30 770	2.613	88	1.387	61 017	3.325	20	2.675	47 269	4.			63. 743
	Kid, welt, button	997	2.640	4.00	1.3605	1.515	2. 736	4.00	1.264	46. 199	900	2.00	-	60.256		2.08	2.68062		4.800	8.00		66.667
340		100000	2.613	4.00	1.387 5	3.081	0		(1)		000	6.33	CA.	65.396		1-1	ri	70.687	4.394	7.50	8	70.687
1	Tan calf, lace or button	303071	2,723	8 8 8 8 8 8	1.530 5	1.515	3 303	2.50	1.431	1. 431 46. 628	3.218	9.00	1.782	782 55. 376	4.554	2.00	2.446	53. 711	4.554	7.00	2.446	53. 711
10.0	Black kid, 9-inch lace	801	2. 793	4.8	1.207 4	207 43. 215	(1)		3			3.6	(1)	(1)	-	(3)	(3)	(1)	4.900	7.00	2, 100	42.857
210	Button	7041	2.765	4.50	2 000 6	2.749	2.765	4.50	1.735	749	3. 153	200	1.847	28		6.50	2.377	57.652	4.365	2.00	2.635	60.367
,	Patent colt pump.	27749	2.750	4.50	1.7506	63.636	2.850	4.50	1.650 5	57.895	3.100	88	1.000	61.990	3 250	98	1 750	53 846	3 750	8.00	2,000	33.333
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oof r kid boot	cloth pool book	butt hid, h flexil soemb	Ţ	dull	Pura Sult,	d, ch	plu lace	Oxfordid we ld lac
Viol kid, lace. Old lady, soft Plain black kid top, turn Black viol Kid lace. Kid lace Black book Black kid book (6 inches	Woman's boots (low beel Edd vamp, cloth top, bu Kid lace, spool beel wellt Glazed kid, lace, welted Enamel ivory kid, lace,	Sheck kid lace Gun-metal button Glob top, kid, button Black call, faxible sole v Red Cross combination. Black kid lace	1914 cost£3.01-£3	Black kid, dull top. Patent leather.	Gun-metal pump. Black kid welt, dress. Kid button. Kid lace (Louis beel).		Black kid, blu. Kid Boots, kid, lace, low bee	Kid, jace Black Hd Oxford Moman's Rid welt Black all kid welt Glazed kid button Black kid button, cloth t
Pied Pied Black	E G E E	Wed (Cloth	×	Black Black Pater	Gun-meta Black kid Kid butto Kid lace (Pater Pater	Black kid, blu Kid Boots, kid, lace, low beel Boots	KIN, Wom Black Black Black
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Table 45.—Cost and selling prices of women's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

				19	1914				1915	1		_	1916				19	7161	1 -			-	1918
	Kind of shoe.	Style No.			Ман	Margin.			4	Margin.	,	_		Margin.				Mar	Margin.	-		_	Margin.
			Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold .	d Dol-	Per cent of cost.	or Cost.	st. Sold		Dol- c	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Sold for—	Dol- lars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.			t. Sold Dol-
	1914 COST—\$3.01-\$3.50—Contd. Cushlon sole Black kid lace, plain welt Women's shoes Wash cushion shoe. Women's all calf bal. welt.	B5181 88	\$3.087 3.500 3.185 3.308 3.088	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	\$1.913 61.970 \$2 2.000 57.143 1.815 56.986 1.942 58.706 1.912 61.917	61.97 57.14: 56.98 58.706 61.917	53.087 3.750 3.750 5.3.283 7.3.183		55.00 \$1.9 6.00 2.2 6.00 1.7 5.00 1.8	\$5.00 \$1.913 61.970 6.00 2.25060.000 6.00 2.21158.353 5.00 1.81757.085	0 \$1.913 (1.970 \$3.375 \$5.500 \$2.00 \$2.00 \$2.00 \$3.00	250 85. 280 8. 288 6. 20 7. 20 5.	000000 000000 000000	\$2, 125 62, 963 \$4, 37, 250 161, 905 18, 2, 472, 70, 068 19, 2, 418, 52, 772, 2, 080 60, 819	963 \$ 905 905 772 819	\$4.132 5.750 6.125 5.341 4.038	\$6.50 6.50 6.50	\$2.368.57.309 8.250.56.522 3.875.63.265 2.989.55.963 2.462.60.971	57.300 58.52 63.26 55.96 60.97	9 \$5. 462 6. 000 8 8.330 3 5. 733 1 4. 275	-1 m m -0 m		2 88. 50 83. 038 55. 621 0 10. 00 4. 2000 66. 667 0 13. 00 4. 670 58. 063 8 9. 00 3. 267 56. 986 7. 00 2. 725 63. 743
	1914 COST-\$3,51-\$4.00.									_													
	Black kid shoe Gun-metal, button, mat top Black kid, lace Black kid Black kid	B6581	3, 800 3, 528 3, 577 3, 675 3, 840 3, 750 4, 000			2, 200 57, 895 2, 472 70, 068 8 2, 423 67, 738 1, 325 36, 054 3, 160 82, 292 1, 750 46, 667 2, 000 50, 000	8 83. 575 8 83. 575 8 3. 724 4 3. 675 2 4. 080 7 3. 750 0 4. 000		6.00 2.3 6.00 2.3 5.00 1.3 7.00 1.3 6.00 2.0 6.00 2.0	2, 200 57, 895 2, 325 63, 265 2, 276 61, 117 1, 325 36, 054 2, 920 71, 569 1, 750 46, 667 2, 000 50, 000	285 4. 285 4. 117 3. 569 4. 367 4.0		7.7.7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000	2, 725 63, 743 3, 090 70, 088 3, 080 78, 571 2, 335 56, 062 3, 440 75, 439 2, 000 50, 000 2, 750 64, 706	. 743 . 068 . 062 . 439 . 000	7.125 5.880 5.880 4.900 6.480 6.250	12.00 10.00 10.00 11.00 10.00	4. 875 68. 421 4. 120 70. 068 4. 120 70. 068 2. 600 53. 061 4. 520 69. 753 2. 000 44. 444 3. 750 60. 000	68. 42 70.068 70.068 53.061 69.758 60.000	7.125 8 7.105 8 6.860 1 5.635 4 6.000 7.000			5 12.00 4.875 68.421 5 12.00 4.895 68.895 6 12.00 5.140 74.927 5 8.50 2.895 50.843 0 10.00 4.520 69.753 0 8.00 2.000 33.333 0 0.00 0.000 42.857
	Black calf Brown vici. Women's kid		4.000 3.920 3.675	6.00	2,000	2, 000 50, 000 2, 080 53, 061 2, 325 63, 265	0 4.000 1 4.508 5 4.165		9000	2, 000 50, 000 1, 992 44, 188 2, 835 68, 067	188 4.1		2.000 2.000 2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	500 55 100 42 835 92	. 556	6.370		3.630	50.00 48.42 56.98	08.00	882		9.80
	Women's cloth and kid. Women's gun-metal. Black kid, blucher Oxford Colored kid	218 200 191 50757	8.8920 8.8920 8.890 8.890		3.120	2, 580 65, 816 2, 325 63, 265 3, 120 80, 412 3, 200 84, 211	6 3.920 5 3.675 2 3.880 1 3.895		5000	080 78.5 825 76.8 120 80.4 605 66.8	871 4.0 412 4.6 881 4.7		8 8 8 8 200 200 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	345 71 345 71 504 70 750 78	. 858 . 136	5.635 6.370 5.675 6.175		3.630 3.830 3.825 825 825 825	56. 98 57. 40 67. 40 61. 94	3162 7.835 6.835	2222		15.55 8888
	e	5217	3.638	6.00	2,362	2, 362 64, 926 2, 200 57, 895 3, 342 91, 361	400 4	-	7.00 2.8 6.50 2.6 7.00 2.9	2, 877 69, 779 2, 605 66, 881 2, 962 73, 353			8,000 3,33	3. 150 64. 948 3. 487 77. 266 3. 867 93. 564	. 266	6.305 6.318 5.320	10.00	3,695	3. 695 58. 604 3. 682 58. 278 3. 680 69. 173	4 6.790 8 7.410 3 5.938	82 8		10.00
	1914 COST-\$4.01-\$4.50.		y						1								2						
1985	Gray kid. Black Russia, button. Black kid lace boot.	ГИ	4.320	7.50	2, 090 47, 392 3, 180 73, 611 2, 725 63, 743	47.39 73.61 63.74	2 4.900 1 4.560 3 4.275		7.00 2.1 6.50 1.9 7.00 2.7	2, 100 42, 857 1, 940 42, 544 2, 725 63, 743	544 4.8 743 4.7	5.390 8.0 4.800 7.1	8,000 8,000 8,000	2, 610 48, 423 2, 700 56, 250 3, 250 68, 421	250	6.370 7.838 5.106	9.00	2. 630 41, 287 4. 162 53, 100 3. 644 71, 367	41. 28 53. 10 71. 36	7 6.860 7 5.462	288	01.0	10,00 3,140 45,773 11,00 3,162 40,342 9,00 3,538 64,775

2 2	839 Gun-metal vamp mat. top calf, welt, lace, 14 heel	13056	4.320	82. 88	3. 680 2. 225 7. 7.	5.188	4.320	- 88 88	3.250	85. 185 421	4.80 5.480	900 4 6	44 53 53 53	77.08	2 8 16 6 65	41.0	20 24 88	8.80 3.880 85.185 4.800 8.500 3.700 77.083 8.160 14.00 5.840 71.569 8.160 14.00 5.840 71.669 8.00 3.250 68.421 5.40 8.000 3.837 64.745 6.650 11.00 4.300 65.414 7.125 11.00 3.875 84.886	- 8 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	- 88 - 41	88	26.7. 26.21.	22
	1914 cost-\$4.51-\$5.00.					_																	
22	190 Ladies' kid lace boot 238 Light gray kid, Louis heel	4. 560 Sel. 4. 850	4.850	8.8	2.4405 3.1306	9,50	7.00 2 440 53,509 4,580 7,50 2 940 64,474 5,520 8,000 3,480 63,043 7,888 12,00 4,182 83,10 0,788 11,00 8,182 40,342 8,00 3,130 64,048 5,083 8,00 2,907 57.078 7,275 10,000 2,725 37,457 8,730 14,00 6,270 60,387 9,215 16,00 5,785 62,778	88	2.920	64. 474 57. 078	7.275	0.00 0.00	8.4 7.4	537.45	2 7.88 7.873	80 14.0	50	62.3 70.3 1.0	9.7 9.2	38 11.	88	62 40.3 85 62.3	322
3	leather heel	171	171 4.750 8.00 3.250 88.421 5.700 10.00 4.300 75.439 5.938 10.000 4.062 88.407 6.650 12.00 5.350 80.451 7.648 14.00 6.352 83.054	8 8	3.250	8.421	5. 700	10.00	4,300	75. 439	5.938	10.000	4.06	368.40	7 6.65	0 12 0	5.3	50 80.4	51 7.6	48 14.	80 6.3	5283.(3
	1914 cost-\$5.01-\$5.50.	-																					
88	106 Kild, lace	3	94 5.500 8.00 2.50045.455 5.750 5.040 8.50 3.46068.651 5.760	8 % & &	2.500 3.4606	5. 455 8. 651	5, 750 5, 780	88 88	3.50 240	39. 130 56. 250	5.760	9.90	8.4 8.4	8.8 8.8	94 94 84 84 84 84	<u>8</u> 8	98 4%	8.00 2.25033.130 6.000 9.000 3.20050.000 6.250 9.00 2.75044.000 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) 9.00 3.24056.250 5.760 8.000 3.24056.250 5.778 9.00 3.42261.348 7.275 11.00 3.72551.5	5.7.	2.I.	= <u>;;</u>	25 51.	୍ଷ

TABLE 46.—Cost and selling prices of children's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918.

	ns.	Per cent of cost.		5.593	4.639	3.061	50.344	8.866	381.90	5.685	2.672	2.968	8,148	7.871	0.581		8.866	5,684	1.579		
00	Margins.	Dollras.		\$0.21035.	. 530 5	. 7805	. 586 50	. 392 28.	1.030 106.185	. 892 65.	690 5	. 908 A	. 370 37.	. 4343	433 40	. 4403	224 28.	.28 15.	.48031.	. 53531	ALCOLUL .
1918	.90	Selling pri			1.500	7. 250	1.750	1,750	2.000	2,250	ci-	:0:	1.350		1.500	-i	1,000	2,080	2,000		
	-	Cost.		\$0.590	970		1.164	1.358	. 970	1.358	1.310	1.442	1.350	1.146	1.067	1.310	.776	1.798	1.520	1.715	. 040
	tins.	Per cent of cost.		35, 593	E:	21.	20.275	28.866	030 106.185	106.185	52. 672	97.302	40,000	6	28.866	73.660	30	10.746	31.579	221	-
1917	Margins.	Dollars.		\$0.210	. 627	119.	. 295	.392 28.	1.	1.030	. 690	.156	.370	.515	280	. 287	(3)	. 579	.480	. 432	Tan Comme
19	.90	Selling pri		\$0.800	-:	i	1.750	1.750	2.000	2.000	ci-	101			41	1.500	~i~	2.000	2.000	ici	4
		Cost.		\$0.590	٠,	-	1.455	1.358	. 970	. 970			. 980		4 .		(3)		1.520	-	,
	Margins.	Per cent of cost.		(1)	. 425 51. 515	63, 260	56.810	40, 581	52,672	52, 672	40.	13	50,000 60,110	39.	43.184		(1)		43.541	42	1
9161	Маг	Pollars.					. 634	. 433	. 690	. 690		٠.	. 657	.351	.377		(1)		. 455	. 525	-
16	.90	Fig gailleg			1.250		1.750	1.500	2,000	2.000	1.500	H			-:		(1)	1.750	1.500	-	¢
		Cost.		\$0.	. 825	-	1.116	1.067	1.310	1.310	1.067	-		. 899			. go	1.470	1.045		,
	Margins.	Per cent of cost.		28, 205	61.	3	47.203	47.203	81,551	81.551	195	0	57, 250	47.849	37.	37.	37.363	22, 449	31.579	27.551	-
1915	Mar	Dollars.		30	. 474	•	.481	. 481	.831	.831	. 474			.356			.136	.275	.30031.		
18	,90	Selling pri				-	1.500	1.500	1.850	1.850	1.250			1.100	-	H.		1.500	1.250	-	,
		Cost.		\$0.390		•	1.019	1.019	1.019	1.019	970			.744			.364	1.225	. 950		,
	Margins.	Per cent of cost.		27033.333	37.363	29. 408	43.184	43.184	578 62, 690	80.412	71.703	56	51.	53.610	28.	37.	37.363	270 27. 551	300 31. 579	27.551	100
1914	Mar	Dollars.		80.			.377	.377		. 780	. 522			.349			. 136				
1	.90	Selling pri				-	1.250	1.250	1.500	1.750	1.250			1.000		-i -		1.250	1.250	-	•
		Cost.		\$0.39	.728	6	. 873	. 873	. 922	. 970	873			. 651	. 582		.364	. 980	. 950	.784	1000
	Style No.			887			34	35	793	75	443	8063	1472A	1221	07000	M6077-0557	326				
	Kind of shoe.		1914 COST-LESS THAN \$1.00.	Kid, button	Infant's	Patent vamp, cloth top,			ton	button vamp, cloth top,	ankle. First step shoe, patent vamp.		Gun-metal calf, button	n :	Children's	, KIG		ent, butten ent, butten Infant's black kid, butten		Infant's vici kid	Two loans to the laid of the course
	.oN	Сошрапу		142 320	203	340							164	110	120		121				

EEB S S	Child's box side blueher,5-8 Misses' kid, butten Infant's kid, turned sole.but-	(4702)	975	. 3 6 6 6 7	. 875.38. 462	1.050	1.450	. 320/54. 140 . 400/38. 095	1.150	 88	. 500 43.	252	88 	88	550 42.	308	200	2,350	. 6503	12, 105
	ton		.618	90	#	.618	1.000	. 392 41. 812			~	173			562 47.	306		750	562	
	Child's patent cloth top		•	200	400 48 456	168	1.350	. 459 51. 515	88	98	.512 41.	357	1.837	88	. 663 49.	689	1.337	2.000	. 6KB	49, 589
	Infant's kid butten	250C	٠.	38	į	922	1.350	42846.421			x > z	344		32	586 50.	344		000	7305	
100	Infant's patent.	301	•	1.250	Ĉ.	. 930	1.400	. 470 50. 538				0	88	8	012 68.	110		2,500	1.012	
	wedge heel	1658	.419	88	. 12028. 640	. 512	. 637	. 125 24. 414	Ş.	25	.130 21.	488	200	1.872	302 28.	224	1.163	1.568	.405 34.	14.824
S. C.	D: D	1700	124	<u> </u>	. 255 51. 515	. 140	.750	.034 25. 714 . 265 51. 515	35 8	28	. 066 42.	581	¥8	1.400	41041.	120	1.139	1.400	. 261	26, 180
1 P	Infaut's hand-turned sole, all idd, button		82	1.00	. 27. 37. 363	.728	1.000	. 27237. 363	88	1.250	. 425 51.	515	1.019	0	.581 57.	1	1.164	700	. 538 900	46.048
13 ·	fant's champion kid, but-	8	, E	3	185.26 420	400	80%	188 26 430	3 6	•	200 25	333		3 3	00	474	320	678	545	590 40, 020
In	Infant's black kid, patent	3	È	ě			200			•	000	500		1	05000	22.0		690	25.	000
254 Inc	Infant's colored shoes.		8	8	.33851.057	8	1.180	34741.657	1.082	1.430	.36834.	652	11.	38	375 30.	612	1.372	2.000	62845.	15.773
	McKay Infant's soft sole (per dozen).	(1)	26.9 08.0	6.000	. 550 57. 896 1. 950 48. 148	1.05	6.000	1. 726 40. 351	4.850	6.00	1.050 21.	376 1. 212 5.	758 640 9.2	936	992 56. 360 59.	428 1. 574 5.	900	3.000	3.360	57. 895 59. 574
	Baby doll.mat top, turn so e, patent top. Infant's patent pump	8201	88	1.250	. 29038.886	7.50	1.250	. 474 61. 082	878	88	. 600 66. . 627 71.	821	1.164 2.	28	760 76.	768 1.	170	2,250	. 892 65.	70, 940
	1914 COST-\$1.01-\$1.50.										_				-					
8258 SEE	Child's tan kid, button Infant's corset lace, kid. Boy's gun-metal blu, McKay	604	1.038	2.1.5 000 000 000	. 650 52, 000 . 422 39, 147 . 575 40, 351	122	1.900 1.750 2.000	. 650 52 000 . 526 42. 857 . 527 35. 777	11.60	444 588 588	. 530 36. . 480 31.	250	2 150 1. 617 1. 758 2 2 2	888	85039. 63339. 74242.	535 2. 147 1. 207 2.	300 715 138	3,000	. 535 31. . 862 40.	30. 435 31. 195 40. 318
# 7 5 F	Misses' gun-metal, button, McKay. Child's gun-metal, Skuffer.		1.330	1.500	. 670 50. 376	1. 425 1. 078	1.500	. 575 40. 351	1. 520	1.760	. 480 31.	579 810	25 22 22 24 -1	88	742 42.	207 2.	138	3.000	. 862	40.318 43.495
Q W	top, button. Misses' kid, button.		1.337	888	1. 00575. 258 . 003 49. 589		લંલં	9 9	-i-i -	લંલં	. 916 57.	213		88	317 60.	0830	832	2500	1.317	99
THE WEST	Misses' gun-metal, button		25.2	166	. 063 49. 580 . 088 53. 610		ide	zizi e		400	767 44.	259		388	71840.	262	880	389	1.020	15:2
E BG	Child's gun-metal, McKay Boy's Buch. calf, button Misses'allkid, button or lace.	46161 55263	1111 268 268	44 588 588	. 727 71. 065 . 600 42. 857 . 530 36. 064	1.506	255 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	. 750 50 000 530 36 054	1. 750 1. 750 1. 568	288 288	. 961 67. . 750 42. 682 43.	963	19:1 10:2 10:0 10:0	288	1. 131 64. 900 42. 736 41.	851 857 723 2	767	33.3000	1.233	85.000 86.000 86.000
W S	Misses' welt sole, button san- dal. Gun-metal, button	83356 1388M	1.188	1.750	. 562 47. 306	1. 283	1.750	. 698 54. 446			.717 55.	5885	88	88	825 57. 050 61.	392	900	750	1.087	55.53
_	welt.		1.440	2.000	. 56038. 889	1. 536	2.250	. 714 46. 484 1.	1.824	2 750	. 926 50. 768	768	8	500	004 40	224 2.	736	4.000	1. 264 46.	16. 199
	1 Not ha	Not handled this year	ls year.	_			L	The above price	loe for	dozen l	for dozen lous; price per pair,	o per l								

Table 46.—Cost and selling prices of children's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

.(1914		0		1915	Morein			1916	More	0		1917	7	1 6	0.00	5.5	-	1918
o _N	Kind of shoe.	Style No.		.90	Margins	ms.		.90	Margins	oğ.		.90	Margins.	ns.		.90	Margins		ns.	ns.		
Company			Cost.	ing gaille8	Dollars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Selling pri	Per cent	of cost.	Cost.	ing gailles	Dollars.	Per cent of cost.	Cost.	Selling pri	Dollara.	Per cent	of cost.	Cost.		Cost.
	1914 cost—\$1.01-\$1.50—Con.																		-			
340	Gun-metal, button, welt and McKay.	08	\$1.116	850	\$0.7346	5.77	1.261	000	50, 739, 58	604.81	310	250	50.9407	756.8	80	500	\$0.802.4			\$1,795	\$1,795	\$1,795.\$2,500.\$0
	Do.	130	1.310	250	940	756	453	200	047	058	552	200	948	082	37	750	713		000	2. 134	2.134 3.	2. 134 3. 000
	Pat. vamp cloth top, welt	134	1.407	2500	1.0937	77. 683	1.407	2002	1.09377.	683	1.698	2.850	1.1526	67.845	2.037	3.00	963	47.2		2.086	icio	2.086 3.
	Pat. vamp, kid top, welt and McKay	132	1.407	1.850	580 1	200	704	850	580	200	310	9 9	600	673	8 5		640			2. 183	1 746 9	1 746 9 500
	Do. Dot vamn cloth ton walt	87	1.455	2,500	1.0457	71.821	1.455	2.500	1.045 71.	821	1.552	2.750	1. 1987	77. 191	2.037	3.000	. 963	47. 275	210	5 2.134	id	2, 134 3.
	and McKay	81	261	2.000	. 739	604	261		739	604	455	250	795	203	869	200	902			-i	1.698 2.	1. 698 2. 500
	Tan Russia calf button	44	1.310	2, 250	. 9407	71.756	1,552	2.500	. 948 61.	082	1.698	2.850	$\frac{1.1987}{1.1526}$	67.845	2.425	3.500	1.0754	54.639		2. 425		425 3.
	Pat. vamp cloth top.	44	455	7. 500	1.045	821	195		1. 205 67.	131	037	200	463	821	765	000	235				765 4.	765 4.000 1.
129	button. Pat. colt. cloth top. button.	156	1.310	2.000	. 690 5	52. 672	1. 455	2,000	545 37	457	1.552	2, 250	698 4	44.974	1.552	2,250	6984	44.974		1.552		552 2.
130	Gun-metalcalf-pat.chrome,					0	9	1	010	0	8		1		000							
	Gun-metalcalf—pat.chrome,		1.110	1. 7.00	. 034	00. 810		1. 730	. 010 33	200	1.283	2.000	0/1/	22.880	1.003	7. 450	187.	47.324		2.043		043
352	Child'sBov's gin-matal hal Good-		1. 254	2.000	. 746	59.490	1.330	2, 250	. 920 69.	173	1.520	2.500	. 980 64.	4.474	1.900	2.850	. 950	50.000		2.423	423 3.	423
	year welt.		1.225	2.500	1. 275 104.	083	1.862	2.500	. 638 34.	264	2. 205	3.000	. 7953	36.054	2, 205	3.000	. 7953	36.054		2.548		548 3.
52	McKay, or patent leather.	F41	358	1.980	. 622	803	358		. 642 47	275	552		. 448	866	795		.705			ci-	2.183 3.	2.183 3.000
358	Misses' black kid, McKay		1.176	1.750	. 574	48.810	1.274	1.850	.576 45.	212	1.715	25.750	1.0356	60.350	1.960	3.000	1.0405	53.061	9-16	2.205	icia	2.205 3.
3	Child's medium, button,		420	F. 400	10.	000	000		200000	000	200		101.	503	100		800		_	N	2.211 3.	Z. Z// 3. 500 I.
346			287	2.000	6284	55. 400	1.386	2,000	604 36	300	1.584	2.250	. 666 4	12.045	1.733	2.500	767	44. 259		1.584	1:0	7. 1. 584 2.
350	Misses' oak sole, McKay	1374			. 4203	886	260		. 740 58	730	440			250	665		. 835			-	1.800 3.	1.800 3.000 1.
189	Misses' run-metal, side face.																					

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TABLE 46.—Cost and selling prices of children's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

	Kir		1914 COST	_	163 Child's tan		-			Boy's gun		185 Misses' gui	36 Boy's gun	Misses' pa	Misses' gun	Rov's grin	_	42 Boy's call	_	_	\$22 Gun, blu.,
	Kind of shoe		914 cost -\$1.51-\$2.00-Con.	Children's elk plait, gummed Children's calf, lace, 114-2	Tan elk lace, welt	Tan calf, lace Gun metal, button Bov's black calf English, bal		Child's patent leather	Misses' gun metal educator.	Boy's gun metal educator	Boy's tan lace	Misses' gun metal (high cut) Rov's enn metal	Boy's gun metal, McKay	Misses' patent calf, button,	Misses' gun metal, calf, but-	Boy's gin metal Finelish last	welt	Boy's call blu	lace	Misses' kid top, patent	Gun, blu, laddie
	N elata				1220B			643			:										412
		Cost.		1.776	1,911	1. 552	1.881					1.960	1.813	1.758		1.758	1.795	881	1.832	1.601	1.520
1914	*90	Selling pri		\$2,750 2,750	750	2, 200	2,750	ici	610	100	CH	20	101	2,750		2.750	2.750		2.500	2.500	2.000
4	Margins.	Dollars.		\$0.9745 1.0225	25.08	. 948	869	. 750	560 39	. 687	. 638	540	.937	000		. 992	. 955 5	619	.668	899	428
	ins.	Per cent of cost.		54.842	56, 986	58. 562	46, 199	857	276	893	264	551	682	56. 428		56. 428	53.203		36.463	56.152	428 27 577
		Cost.		776	1,900	980	1.881	1.750	1.940	2.058	2.205	2.205	1.813	1.758		1.758	1.795	1.980	1.980	1.795	1.900
19	.90	Selling pri		2, 750	2,750	ಣಿಣಿ	2,750	ici	cia	ò	000	ri cr	io	2, 750	1	2.750	2.750	r	cic	ici	2.500
1915	Margins	Dollars.		\$0.974	1.143	. 802	. 869 46.		•				. 937	666		. 992	. 955	. 520	.87	1.055	. 600
	gins.	Per cent of cost.		59.	54, 248	7.3	46, 199	42.857	28.866	45. 753	36.054	36,054	51.	56. 428		56. 428	53.203		13	58.	31.579
		Coat.		2,016	7i-i	401	2,079	ici	cic	ici	cia	ni c		1.995		1.995	1.795	ri.	cic	ici	
18	.90	Selling pri		\$2,750 3,000	4.4.	4.60	3,000	ici	000	ò	000	30		3.500		3.500	2.750	ò	000	04	2.500
1916	Mar	Dollars.		649	-i .	∹ .	. 921		-	-		H	1.162	1.505 75		1.505 75.	. 955				63734
	Margins.	Per cent of cost.		54, 842	26.	47.	44.300	34.884	914 43.816	42.857	37.363	90 870	63.221	75, 439		75. 439	53.203	8	41.414	58,604	34 563
		Cost.		Sici	2, 613	200	2,475	ici	cic	ici	cio	oi o	1.838	1.995		1.995	1.843	Ni .		2.765	
15	*90	Selling pri		4.000	4.500	4.500	3.500							3.500	,	3.500	2.750	ń		4.000	
1917	Mar	Dollars.		\$1.26444	1.387	1. 325	1,025						Ή.	1,505 75		1.505 75.	. 907			1.235 44.	
	Margins.	Per cent of cost.		60 ml	53, 081	-0	41.414	00	253	4	20	200	83	75. 439		75. 439	49.213	33	41.743	44.665	34.606
T.		Cost.		0,00	2,613	က်က	2, 475		2.765					1.995		1.995	2.425	ri	cic	2.910	CA
-	.90	Selling pri		20	यां यां।	0.4	3,500	3	44.000	4.500	4.500	5.000	4.000	3.500	,	3.500	3.500			4.500	
8161	Mar	Dollars.		500 \$1, 572	1.387	1. 444		3	1.235	1.217	1.315	1.060	1.403	-	•	1.505	1.075	-i	1.678	1.59	757
	Margins.	Per cent of cost.		53,689	333	47.	41, 414	Θ	1.235 44.665	57.070	41.287	41 287	54.024	505 75, 439		75. 439	44.330	52.	69	54.639	34

222	Misses' black gun, high Boy's dull calf, welt, lace	1692	1.715	9000	1.006 55.55	283	1.715	25.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5 20.5	36245	ES	375	58	(1) (1)	_ 01		ε 86.	() 1.912	(1)	3.00	2.55 2.55 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05	·	81757.	38
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283	Gun-metal calf, welt, button.			8	. 400 2	8			. 400	8	8		. 750 42	io.	-	2.750	8	=	લં	ri	•	8	
	but motel bu	80	1.73	2.650	. 874 49	9.212	1.778	2.650	. 874 49	727	138	2.650	.874	212	2.280	3.350	1.070	46.930	28.4	3.350	÷	046	300
	McKay.	F41	1.600	2.450	. 850 53.	125	1.600	2.450	. 850 53.	128	8	2.450	.85053	133	2.085	3.100	1.015	48.681	2.400	3.350	_ •	95039.	쬞
53	Misses' black kid, welt	-				232			.96347	275	83			275	474		8	₽	લં	÷	-i	<u>8</u>	2
5	McKay.		1.568	2.250	. 682 43.	495	1.715	2.500	. 785 45	1	8	3.000	1.040 53.	8	303	3.500	1.197	51.976	2.401	3.750	_=	34956	38
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	chrome (misses)		1.568	2.450	. 882 56	3.250	1.663	2.100	. 437	278 1	.758	2.850	1.00262.	91	2.233	3.250	1.017	45.544	2.756	4.150	÷	306 50.	8
	Gun-metal, calf, patent,		8		1 100 52		ğ		200	378	35		110 80	ē	613		207	£2 00	•	•	-	ę	ş
121	Black calf.	4254	8	200	.619 32.	3.908	88	38	.61932.	8	12	200	7531	313	25	28	8	41.414	22	4 8 8 8		17841	35
3	Black patent leather	4124	1.881		.619 3.		1.881		.61932	8	5		.7531	33	478		8	4:4	ų.	÷.	٠,	8	8
2	Boy's black velour, blu	:	250		785 48		2.107		62730	217	3 %		2000	33	3 4		38	3 3 3 3 3 3	ri r	4	<u>.</u> ,	∓ ∓	18 E
169	Boy's gun-metal calf blu		25		.52031		3		52031	515	33		653	\$2	3		8	, g	ġd	ં જ	-	8	įĝ
257	Boy's calf dress shoe, black		_					;				_		_	_	_		1				_ ;	1
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88	Boy's gun-metal, side blu		22		.48031	579		2,000	**	31.579 1		8	742 42	42, 207	~	~	009	31.679	i	ė	• •	B	2
	Misses, gun-metal, calf lace		240	8	740 40	200	750		740	_	200		040				000	33	c	4	•		ŝ
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9	Misses' gun-metal shoes		8	88	1.100 57	895	88	88	1.005 50	376	8	88	1.26756	25	52	88	1.530	61.943	25.208	8 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	i	702	7.5
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TABLE 46.—Cost and selling prices of children's shoes and margins of gross profit, retail dealers—1914-1918—Continued.

		of cost.	565 900 900 957 957 957 957	15	963	457	300	323	665 438 368 674
	Margins.	Per cent	\$1.235 44.665 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	1.090/37.457	96 56, 963	(1) 90 37. 457 35 44. 465 21 43. 719	(1)	780 42, 180 937 54, 364 959 55, 323 284 47, 275	235 44. 362 37. 125 47.
8161	M	Dollars.	2.5 2.5 3.1 1.1 1.1				2		
19	.90	Selling pri	7. 000 1.	4.000		(E) 4.000 4.000		4.000	5.000 3.500 4.250
		Cost.	22. 765 (1) 3. 000 2. 511 2. 822 3. 850 3. 350	2.910	3.504	(1) 2.910 2.765 3.479	(3)	3.563 3.541 2.716	2.765 3.638 2.375 3.087
	ins.	Per cent of cost.	365 857 857 851 851 828	1 339 40 995	42.694	58.339 49.925 49.925	57.309 13.184 13.184	. 256 60. 256 912 61. 917 . 959 55. 323 . 228 48. 692	19.925 53.846 31.579 37.674
7	Margins.	Dollars.	\$1.235 44. 750 42. 1.250 45. 767 31. 676 26. 1.650 49. 1.150 40.	1 339	1.496	1.332	2.368 1.508 1.508	2.256 1.912 1.959 1.228	1.332 49. 1.750 53. .720 31.
1917	.90	Selling pric	\$4,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 4,500	4 000	5.500	4.000	6.500 5.000 5.000	6.000 5.000 3.750	3.000 4.250
		Cost.	\$2.765 1.750 2.750 2.418 2.574 3.350 3.350	2 668	3.504	2.842 2.668 2.668	4.132 3.492 3.492	3.744 3.088 3.541 2.522	2.280 3.250 3.087
1916	ins.	Per cent of cost.	8. 779 6. 667 7. 561 0. 911 2. 162	330	810	7. 426 4. 330 4. 330 8. 660	8.604 8.604	1.235 44.655 1.267 56.740 1.478 58,604 1.220 53.509	1.235 44.665 862 40.318 1.207 43.215
	Margins.	Dollars.	\$0.978 38.7794 1.000 66.667 1.000 60.000 1.000 60.000 1.871 40.911 1.850 39.535 1.150 62.162	1 075 44	1.148	.8173 1.075 1.075	1.125 1.478 1.478	1.235 1.267 1.478 1.220	.7203 1.235 8624 1.207
	Selling price.		3.500 3.500 3.500 3.000 3.000 3.000	2 500	200	3.500	3.500	3.500 4.000 3.500	3.000
	Cost.		2.522 1.500 2.500 2.129 2.129 2.150 1.850	9 495	2.352			2.765 2.233 2.522 2.280	2.783
1915	Margins.	Per cent of cost.	41.753 61.290 57.895 28.123 44.259 62.162 35.135 56.250	670	349	3.816	7. 426	. 019 45. 675 . 267 56. 740 . 067 48. 878 . 914 43. 816	43.816 31.184 40.318 22.449
		Pollars.	\$0.810 .950 1.100 .484 .767 .767 1.150 .650	790 31	.936	.914	1.125 .817 .817	1.067 1.067 1.067	.914
	Selling price.		25.25.000 25.25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000 25.000	3 000	3.500	33.000	3.200	3.250 3.250 3.250 3.000	3.500
	Cost.		1.550 1.900 1.900 1.721 1.733 1.850 1.850	9 280		2.086 2.282 2.280 2.080			2.086 2.138 2.450
	Margins.	Per cent of cost.	39. 276 56. 250 57. 895 30. 171 44. 259 32. 162 56. 250	47 975	45.340	43.816 47.275 47.275	47.368 47.275 47.275	43.819 40.318 48.878 43.816	43.816 41.471 46.843 36.054
4		Dollars.	\$0.705 .900 1.100 .477 .767 .1.150	063	.936	914	1.125	.914 .862 1.067	1.023 1.023 957
1914	Selling price.		2.500 2.500 2.500 2.500 2.500 2.500	3 000		3.000	3.500	3.000	3.500
	Cost.		\$1.795 1.600 1.900 1.581 1.733 1.850 1.600	9 037		2.086 2.037 2.037 2.037	2.375	2.086 2.138 2.183 2.086	2.043 2.043 2.205
	oN elay		969	139		30	F556	25977	705
	Wind of shoo	20010 10 10111	1914 cosr_\$1.51-\$2.00—Con. Boy's call. Boy's gun-metal. Misses gun-metal button. Boy's gun-metal button. Boy's gun-metal but. I.ad's McKay vici kid blu. Misses gun-metal button. Boy's welt gun-metal button.	1914 COST_\$2.01-\$2.50. Patent vamp led top welt	Misses' patent, button, kid top Boy's dull calf shoe.	little gent's Gun-metal, button welt Patent, vamp, cloth top welt. Boy's, blit bal	Black kid, growing girl's Misses' gun-metal, button Vici kid, button.	Tan, Russia calf, button Black patentleather, vici top. Black calf, lace, high grade Black calf, lace, medium	Black call, bin, medium, boys. Gun-metal calf, lace. Boy's gun-metal calf, lace. Boys
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9.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3	2. 783 8. 675 2. 750 8. 130 3. 420	4.133 3.088 4.753 4.420	4. 3. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.
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A very great increase in the prices of shoes is clearly indicated in the foregoing tables. The citation of a few examples will be sufficient to emphasize these advances in prices. For instance, a man's work shoe that cost \$1.75 in 1914 and sold for \$2.50, cost the retailer \$2.85 in 1918 and sold at \$4. In 1914 the retailer made a profit of 75 cents on this shoe, while in 1918 he made a profit of \$1.15, but his percentage of profit was less in 1918 than in 1914. A dress shoe that cost \$1.90 in 1914 and retailed at \$2.50, cost \$4.75 in 1918 and retailed for \$7. In the former year the retailer made a profit of 60 cents per pair and in the latter, \$2.25; his percentage of profit in 1914 was less than 32. and in 1918 it was more than 47. Taking the group of shoes costing from \$2 to \$2.50 in 1914, it is found that a large proportion of these shoes retailed at \$3.50 per pair; the same shoes in 1918 retailed generally at from about \$5 per pair to as high as \$7. The retailer's profits on this group of shoes in 1914 averaged about \$1.07 per pair. while in 1918 they averaged \$1.82 per pair. The retailer's percentage of profit on this group of shoes in 1918 was more than 50 per cent while in 1914 it was less than 47 per cent. In the next higher group that is, shoes costing from \$2.50 to \$3 per pair—they sold generally at \$4 per pair, while in 1918 the shoes in this group sold at prices ranging from \$6 to \$8 per pair. In the group of shoes that sold generally at \$5 per pair in 1914, the price ranged from \$6.50 to as high as \$10 per pair in 1918.

In the case of women's shoes, the conditions were substantially the same. Shoes that cost around \$2.50 to \$3 per pair in 1914 brought from \$4 to \$6 in 1918.

Children's shoes that cost less than \$1 per pair in 1914 and sold from \$1 to \$1.50 per pair, generally cost less than a third more in 1918, and sold at prices ranging around \$1.50 to \$2 and sometimes above. The group of children's shoes covering the bulk of the popular-priced good article cost an average of a little above \$2 in 1914 and sold around \$3, while the same shoes in 1918 cost well above \$3 and sold around \$5.

The most noticeable profits per pair are found in military shoes. Prior to 1917 the sale of these shoes was comparatively small. At the outbreak of the war this trade grew enormously and prices advanced to an unprecedented figure. For instance, an officer's military boot that cost \$12 in 1916 and retailed for \$18.50, cost \$20 in 1918 and sold for \$30. The shoe dealer in 1916 made a profit of \$6.50 per pair on this boot, while in 1918 he made a profit of \$10. While the percentage of profit based on cost was not a great deal larger on military shoes than other shoes, yet because of the higher first cost, the profits per pair were very much greater than in the case of any other class. There does not seem to be any justification for the enormous prices charged the officers and men of the Army for their shoes.

trade. In recent years there has been a demand for such a variety of styles of shoes as to increase the stocks of the average shoe merchant. This has resulted not only in the use of more capital, but it has added greatly to the odds and ends that must be sold at sacrifice prices at the close of each season. Any general advance in the prices paid for shoes increases the amount of necessary capital required if the usual variety of styles is carried. Any variation in the cost of conducting a business is at once reflected in the statement of profits and must be taken into account in considering the reasonableness of any changes in prices charged.

As already shown (see p. 153), the percentage of total sales necessary to cover the cost of selling shoes has remained practically without change during the last five years. As there stated, this does not mean that expenses have not increased, but it merely means that they have not increased at a more rapid rate than the volume of sales has increased. The volume of business as measured in money has greatly increased since 1914. There are not available any exact data as to changes in volume of business as measured by the number of pairs of shoes sold. From the best information at hand it seems safe to assume that the number of pairs of shoes sold in 1917 and 1918 was probably less than in the immediately preceding years. In the first place, some millions of men have been called into the Army and Navy and most of their trade was lost to the shoe merchant. In the second place, the extremely high prices tended to induce economy in the purchase of shoes by a large class of people. On the other hand, however, the smaller purchases of this class were at least partially offset by the increased buying ability of another class of people. There was a very great increase in wages and the wage earner probably bought as many or more shoes at the higher prices than he had formerly bought when prices were lower.

Taking into account all the factors above noted and considering all other circumstances, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the shoe dealers, especially retailers, have charged more for shoes than

they should.



CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN THE LEATHER AND SHOE INDUSTRIES AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

I. THE HIDE BUSINESS.

Section 1. Competitive conditions in the country hide trade.

Particular inquiry was made among dealers in country hides as to the extent and character of competition in their business. The dealers seen were mostly those who finally distribute the hides to the tanners. It was impracticable to interview the large numbers of junk dealers and small merchants who buy hides direct from farmers and small butchers, though an appreciable number of the large dealers seen have agencies that deal direct with the primary owners of the hides. The hides taken off by the small butcher are often bought by the large dealer. The representatives of the Commission thus came in contact with all phases of the country hide business to a sufficient extent to form a fair judgment of conditions in the trade generally.

Some of the dealers were disinclined to discuss competitive conditions, apparently fearful that their expressions might be traced to them and their business injured by rivals. The great majority, however, gave free expression to their estimate of the character of competition they encountered in buying and selling. It was developed during the inquiry that in some sections of the country large dealers practically control the country hide business, while in other sections a larger number of buyers were active and competition was keener. The outstanding facts disclosed by these inquiries are: (1) That in large sections of the country the hides pass through two or three and sometimes four hands before they reach the tanners, while in other sections there is but one, or at most not more than two, dealers between the original owner of the hide and the tanner; (2) that in some sections of the country, notably in New England, Pennsylvania. and the Southwest, the business is dominated either by a single large tanning organization or by subsidiaries of the large meat packers. As already noted, this condition apparently does not exist in all sections of the country, but it does exist in some important territories. One of the most important sources of the supply of country hides is Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas. In

this territory the country hide business is largely in the hands of John Finnigan & Co., a subsidiary of the Central Leather Co. The headquarters of this hide company is at Houston, Tex. It has numerous branches throughout Texas and Oklahoma and some in Louisiana and Arkansas.

The Central Leather Co. also handles hides in Pennsylvania through another subsidiary, the Key Stone Hide Co. In New York and New England certain rendering companies controlled by the large meat packers handle great quantities of hides. They are especially active in the purchase of calfskins from small butchers, which class of trade is a part of the country hide business.

With respect to the character of competition, the information is not specific as to the methods employed, but there is a general unanimity of expression that in the southwest territory, including Texas and Oklahoma, the Finnigan Co. dominates the business and has resorted to methods that the trade considers unfair. A dealer in Memphis, Tenn., asserted that the small independent buyers throughout the South and Southwest were gradually being forced out of business by these methods. John Finnigan & Co. was pointed out as the principal cause of this condition. The network of subsidiaries and branches of the Finnigan Co. was alleged by this dealer to control practically all the country hides in the territory covered. He declared that the usual system adopted by Finnigan to drive out an independent buyer was to furnish capital to, or "grub stake," a local opposition buyer, instructing him to pay a few cents above the market price, thus forcing the independent concern either to lose money or quit business. As a result of this character of campaign the Finnigan Co. has obtained control of the country hide market in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and parts of Louisiana. Similar statements were made by others.

As already pointed out, the companies controlled by the large packers are extensive buyers of country hides in New England, and also in Pennsylvania and New York. A dealer at Philadelphia, Pa., said that in late years the packers have entered the country hide business, and in some instances have succeeded in controlling the situation. They have caused the complete elimination of some of the small country hide dealers. He said further, that this had been reflected in his business and that the result was that competition at country points was extremely keen and profits greatly reduced.

It should be pointed out in this connection that several dealers asserted that the result of the competition of the large buyers was to give the smaller hide dealers a better price, while others said that the large dealers, by their tactics, were driving out the small dealers and thus paving the way for securing hides at their own price.

A dealer at Hartford, Conn., declared that the large packers were gradually driving the New England butchers out of business, and that the farmers throughout New England, especially in Connecticut, were not raising as many cattle as they did some years ago. He stated that five years ago he purchased hides in New Hampshire, Vermont, and eastern New York, and shipped them to Hartford. His business would amount to probably 10 carloads a year, but he does not get that business now. This dealer stated that Swift & Co., through their various rendering plants, control the hide business in New England. Statements of this character were made by a number of dealers, and there is no doubt that the tendency in some sections is for the business to fall largely into the hands of the rendering companies controlled by the meat packers.

In the sale of country hides, there is competition. Each seller is active in competing for business. Some dealers complain that there is but little competition among tanners in the purchase of country hides. This was particularly true during the recent war period. During that time country hide dealers found themselves with large stocks of hides and no offers from the tanners.

Section 2. Control of packer hides.

With respect to the purchase of packer hides by dealers, no inquiry was made for the reason that the percentage of the total of such hides handled by dealers is comparatively small. About 75 per cent of all the cattle, and more than 65 per cent of the calves killed by wholesale slaughterers in the United States are killed by five large packers. The percentage of hides taken off is considerably greater than the percentage based upon the number of cattle for the reason that the cattle killed by the large packers are usually heavier than those killed by the smaller ones. The hides of many of the smaller slaughtering concerns are classed as country hides, though the quantity of these hides is comparatively small. At any rate, it is entirely safe to conclude that the five large packers control a larger percentage of the hides classed as packer hides than they do of the cattle slaughtered by wholesale slaughterers.

The large packer usually deals direct with the tanner or tans the hides himself. However, he will sell his hides to whomsoever will pay the highest price, but a dealer usually can not secure hides from the larger packers at any better price than the tanner can secure them, and consequently he does not handle them to any considerable extent. The bulk of the best hides are taken off by those slaughtering establishments that are engaged in interstate business. They handle the larger and finer cattle and consequently have the best grade of

hides. Of the cattle thus slaughtered, the five big packers kill about

82 per cent and more than 75 per cent of the calves.

It thus appears that five large packing concerns have practical control of the grades of domestic hides that are in highest demand and that are reputed to produce the best classes of leather. They have a large proportion of the hides that enter into the heavier leathers, such as sole and harness. At times this enables them to exact the highest possible prices that the tanner can afford to pay. There are other times, however, when the demand for hides is slight and the supply is large; there is competition among the large packers in disposing of their product. Having more than 80 per cent of the class of cattle hides that is in greatest demand, taken in connection with the fact that the packers themselves are extensively engaged in the tanning business, enables them to have a large degree of control in the domestic hide market.

It may be suggested that an important competitor of domestic hides are those imported from South America. The importance of this competition is greatly minimized when it is understood that a large proportion of the South American hides available for import are owned by those who also control the packer hides in this country. This is especially true of the heavier grades of hides.

In those classes of hides which enter into the lighter leathers there is not the same degree of control in the hands of the packers as in the heavier grades. Country hides compete to an extent with the light

cow hides and calfskins of the packers.

II. THE LEATHER INDUSTRY.

Section 3. Evolution of the tanning industry.

The tanning business has gradually developed from a neighborhood industry to a comparatively well-organized and centralized business. Half a century ago there were more than 7,500 tanning establishments in the United States. In 1914 (the latest date for which comparable figures are available) there were less than 750 establishments.

At the earlier date, and more especially during the period preceding it, there was a tannery in almost every community where tanning material was available and where the population warranted it. The principal and in many cases the only material used for tanning was the bark of the oak, chestnut, or hemlock. Chemicals and imported tanning materials were for a long time unknown. The industry being thus restricted to regions furnishing bark, there grew up a trade in leather between those communities having tanning materials and those that did not. The sections of the country producing no leather exchanged hides in part payment for their leather requirements.

In those early days, especially in rural communities, the farmers did not buy ready-made shoes to any appreciable extent, but had



them made by a shoemaker in the neighborhood. killed an animal he took the hide to the tanner, who would convertit into leather, usually the charge being for side leather, a part (generinto half) of the finished leather. A light hide was converted into ally leather and a heavy one into sole leather. upper bought the farmer's hides outright. The small tanneries made tannel sees of leather then in general use because they tanned all classes of hides. classes of hides.

While the industry was in this primitive state of development, the neighborhood tanner produced nothing but finished leather. neighbor the industry developed, keeping pace with the development of industry in general. The tanning properties of bark were extracted and these extracts could be transported distances over which the and the transportation of bark was prohibitive. This made it possible to conduct the business on a larger scale and to locate tanneries more remote from the sources of supply of tanning materials. the meantime other tanning materials and new processes of tanning were discovered and the art of finishing leather was greatly advanced. The old neighborhood tanner finished the skins in exactly the condition they came from the vats. He knew nothing of coloring, and all his product was finished either in black or the natural color. It was discovered that a hide could be split and made to produce leather of a practically uniform thickness. This not only produced more desirable leather, but it furnished a by-product of splits that was useful for many purposes where grain leather was too expensive. Comparatively simple and cheap processes of making leather of any desired color were discovered. These two developments greatly popularized the product of the larger and better organized tanneries, and the neighborhood tanneries began to diminish in number. They could not make leather to compare in appearance, and oftentimes in quality, with that produced by the new processes. Many of the small tanneries under these circumstances discontinued finishing the leather and sold the rough product to large finishing concerns. In the meantime the cost of production in the larger tanneries became so much lower than the cost in the small neighborhood tanneries that most of them disappeared entirely. The result was that within 50 years more than nine-tenths of the tanneries of the United States disappeared entirely, and those disappearing were replaced by large, well-organized concerns.

Section 4. Organization of the industry to-day.

As constituted at the present time, the industry is highly organ-Discoveries in processes shortened the time in which hides could be converted into salable leather, and the invention and use of labor-saving devices greatly reduced costs. In a few instances there is a kind of integration in the industry. Some tanning concerns produce their own extracts and own the forests that supply the bark from which these extracts are made. This is not general, however, and probably never will be, because of the large capital required and because it makes necessary a lumber business incident to the tanning industry. These conditions, coupled with the fact that bark-producing forests have increased in value, no doubt deter many tanneries, especially the smaller ones, from engaging in the extract or bark business. There is a further integration in the manipulation of the finished leather. There are a number of concerns in the United States that make a business of cutting up leather, particularly sole leather, to meet the requirements of shoe manufacturers and shoe-repairing establishments. Some tanners have engaged in this cutting business and produce large quantities of cut stock.

Specialization in the industry.—In the development of the industry there has come about a considerable degree of specialization. There are nearly a dozen distinct classes of leather, the principal of which are sole, harness, side upper, calf and kip, kid, sheep, and upholsterv. The bulk of the leather in some of these classes is produced in tanneries that practically make but one class or two closely related classes. Many tanneries, for example, produce sole leather almost exclusively. but make some other heavy leathers, such as harness leather and belting leather. These other heavy leathers differ from sole leather mainly in the finish or in the manner of cutting. These tanneries, as a rule, do not make the lighter leathers. Many tanneries make practically nothing but upper leather, but include side upper and calf and kip in the group. Some make only calf and kip. Tanneries that make kid or sheep leather often produce no other kind. There are some notable exceptions to this general practice. A few important concerns make a half dozen different classes of leather, including both heavy and light, and also include in their upper leather class those leathers made from the hides and skins of cattle and those made from the skins of goats and sheep, but the general rule is to specialize.

Section 5. Concentration in the industry.

There is a marked geographical concentration in the tanning business. According to the United States census of 1914, more than 72 per cent of the leather, measured by its value, was produced in six States, as follows: Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, and Michigan. These States rank in the order named, and no other single State produced as much as 5 per cent of the total product of the country. Pennsylvania produced nearly one-fourth of the total, and the three States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin together produced 47 per cent of the total



production in the United States as measured by its value. The chief reasons for the concentration of this industry in these three States appear to be that Pennsylvania and Wisconsin offer peculiarly advantageous inducements as to tanning materials and Massachusetts was a great center of the shoe-manufacturing business and offered peculiar inducements as to market.

Concentration with respect to control of the industry is only slightly less marked than the geographical concentration. In 1917 the total production of sole leather was, in round figures, 465,000,000 pounds. More than 52 per cent of this quantity was produced by the Central Leather Co., the Michigan Tanning & Extract Co., Armour & Co., and Endicott, Johnson & Co. The Central Leather Co. alone produced about 33 per cent of this total, while the three next largest produced 14 per cent, the difference between the highest and lowest production of these three being only about 3,000,000 pounds.

The production of upper leather, not including patent or glazed leathers, in 1917 was, in round figures, 596,000,000 square feet. Of this production 419,000,000 square feet was calf, kip, and side upper made from the skins of neat cattle, and the balance consisted of miscellaneous kinds, such as sheep, goat, horse, etc. Of this class of upper leather, commonly known as regular or plain upper leather. about 27½ per cent of the total was produced by four corporations or their subsidiaries. It is thus seen that the figure of concentration in the control of the plain upper leather branch of the industry is not nearly so great as in sole leather. These four concerns have greater control of kip and calf than they have of side upper. Of the former they produced over 55 per cent and of the latter 30 per cent. Kip leather, however, constitutes a small percentage of the total plain upper leather. Calf and kip combined constitute about 20 per cent of the plain upper leather, and the four concerns referred to above produce 40 per cent of the total calf and kip.

The total production of glazed kid and goat leather in the United States in 1917 was, in round figures, 230,000,000 square feet. This is nearly 88 per cent of all the glazed leather made in that year, the balance being made from sheep and various other kinds of skins. More than 46 per cent of the glazed kid and goat leather was produced by five companies or their subsidiaries, and more than 25 per cent of the total was produced by two companies.

¹ The figures used in this discussion of concentration of control are not exact. The departure from absolute exactness is due mainly to the fact that some tanneries reported leather in pounds that is ordinarily measured in feet, and others reported their production in feet that is ordinarily measured in pounds. The conversion of the product of the production of these few tanneries may result in slight error, but it is not serious and does not appreciably effect the percentages used.

The production of upholstery leather in 1917 was about 105,000,000 square feet. Of this total 46 per cent was splits, 20 per cent grain, 16 per cent buffing, 13 per cent auto leather, and the remainder miscellaneous kinds of upholstery leather. Of the splits, which were nearly half of the total, 55 per cent was made by five corporations or their subsidiaries. Of the buffing leather, over 85 per cent was made by five corporations. Approximately 75 per cent of the grain leather was produced by five corporations, and three of these were among the five largest producers of split upholstery leather. All the auto leather made in the United States in that year was produced by five concerns and more than half of it by the Wilder Tanning Co. alone. These various classes of upholstery leather are more completely controlled by a few concerns than any other class of leather.

Nearly half of the glove leather produced from sheep and lamb skins in 1917 was made by J. G. & Thos. Robinson. Out of a total of 87,000,000 feet this company produced nearly 43,000,000 feet. It should be said in connection with this fact that the remainder of the glove leather made from sheep and lamb skins was produced by about 40 different individuals and corporations.

The above survey covers the principal kinds of leather in general use. Notwithstanding this marked control in some of these classes, there was no evidence obtained by the commission indicating that this control resulted in a stifling of competition. Outside of a very few special classes of leather there are usually found a number of tanneries producing several kinds.

Section 6. The meat packers as a competitive factor in the leather industry.

In order to have an intelligent understanding of the competitive position that the large meat packers occupy in the leather industry, it is necessary, as a preliminary, to understand the extent to which the hides consumed by the industry are produced in this country. According to a pamphlet ¹ recently published by the Tanners' Council of the United States, nearly half of the leather produced in this country during the last few years was made from imported hides. The following tabular statement is reproduced from that publication:

tannories one all	19	015	19	16	19	017
National in the Kent	Imported.	Domestic.	Imported.	Domestic.	Imported.	Domestic.
Cattle Calf Sheep Goat Kangaroo	Per cent. 47. 5 52. 3 65. 9 99. 0 100. 0	Per cent. 52.5 47.7 34.1 1.0	Per cent. 45.8 53.0 75.1 99.1 100.0	Per cent. 54.2 47.0 24.9 .9	Per cent. 44.7 40.5 73.5 99.1 100.0	Per cent. 55.3 59.5 26.5 9

1 World's Trade in Hides, Skins, and Leather.

One of the striking facts disclosed by the foregoing statement is the importance of imported hides to the industry. This is especially true with respect to sheep and goat skins. A little more than half of the cattle hides used in the three years ending with 1917 were of domestic production, while less than half of the calfskins were domestic. In 1916 and 1917 about 75 per cent of the sheepskins were imported. In 1915 about two-thirds of the sheepskins used in the tanneries of the United States were imported. Practically all the goatskins and, of course, all the kangaroo skins are brought to the United States from foreign countries.

The five large meat packers have become a considerable factor in the leather business, and their power and influence is rapidly increasing. Of the slaughterers engaged in interstate commerce these five concerns and their subsidiaries kill 82 per cent of the cattle and 79 per cent of the calves. They slaughter about 75 per cent of the total cattle and calves slaughtered by wholesale slaughterers (both local and interstate). The proportion of hides they produce is undoubtedly in excess of the proportion of cattle they slaughter for the reason that the average weight of cattle slaughtered by these large packers is greater than the average weight slaughtered by the smaller ones. These figures do not take into account country hides which constitute a considerable proportion of the total supply of domestic hides. The hides produced by these packers are generally of uniformly more desirable quality than those taken from cattle slaughtered by the smaller packers because they have more skilled employees for taking them off and better facilities for handling and curing them. Four of these packers produce a large percentage of the South American cattle hides that are available for importation into this country. It is thus seen that they control a very large percentage of the supply of hides available to American tanners and especially those hides of the more desirable class.

Two of these packers are large producers of leather. Two others are important producers and the fifth one has recently entered the tanning business. In addition to the tanneries that they own and operate themselves, some of them have large quantities of leather tanned under contract in tanneries that they do not own. In 1917 one of them (Armour & Co.) produced in its own tanneries one-fifteenth of all the sole leather made in the United States in that year. Another packer (Swift & Co.) is a very large producer of upper leather. The others are constantly increasing their comparatively small leather production.

This situation raises a serious question as to how far this extensive encroachment on a basic industry in which they virtually control the raw material is safe for the public interest. They can place every tanner using the more desirable grades of hides, particularly

the heavier hides, in a position of paying the price that they may ask or of taking the risk of encountering further competition in the leather industry from them. They may not be able to put a tanner out of business at once, but they have the power to do it if they are so disposed. Even the Central Leather Co., which produces about one-third of all the sole leather made in the United States, can not successfully remain in business without packer hides, and if the packers should conclude it to be to their advantage to extend their activities in the production of sole leather, even this largest of all sole leather manufacturers in the United States could not withstand the competition it would encounter.

Section 7. Accounting methods of the tanners.

During the course of this investigation, and especially in the accounting work that was undertaken during the war for the War Industries Board, the Commission found it necessary to scrutinize closely the accounts of the tanners. It is a remarkable fact that such an extensive and well-organized industry was found to be lacking in accurate accounting methods. This was particularly true in the side upper-leather branch of the industry. It developed that some of the largest producers of upper leather did not have accounting records from which could be ascertained their cost of producing leather. In the sole-leather branch of the industry and in the calf and sheep skin branch accounting methods were better. In fact, a considerable number of tanneries engaged in the production of heavier leathers were found to have most excellent cost records.

There are inherent difficulties in establishing systems of cost accounting in some branches of this industry. This is especially true of the upper-leather branch. In the manufacture of side upper leather there is produced a great quantity of splits which are a byproduct of the main business. Furthermore, some upper-leather tanneries produce great quantities of calf and kip leather in the manufacture of which very few splits are produced. The production of these various kinds of leather was frequently so intermingled that it was impossible to segregate the cost of producing each particular kind. To this is added the difficulty of ascribing a value to splits. It is frequently the case that this by-product does not have a regular market value, thus making it extremely difficult to attribute a value in the cost of production that is safe for the tanner to adopt.

Furthermore, as noted elsewhere, a few of these tanners produce their own extracts. Some of them charge these extracts to the tannery at cost and others charge them at the market price. This involves a necessary adjustment in arriving at the true cost for manufacturing leather. In addition to this, there is the difficulty of distributing fixed charges and general expense among the various classes of leather produced upon an equitable basis.



Notwithstanding these difficulties, it is possible to devise a system of cost accounting for each branch of the industry that will give a practically true cost for each class of leather made. When some of the largest tanners were unable to furnish records from which costs could be ascertained, and they were consequently excluded from any consideration of prices based on cost by the War Industries Board, they realized the seriousness of their situation and the importance of adopting better systems of accounting. The Federal Trade Commission, after conference with the auditors and cost accountants of a number of companies, suggested methods of accounting that are in large measure being adopted by many of the most important tanners of the country. In this work of devising cost systems the Commission had the hearty cooperation of the tanners' council of the United States, and the council has employed an expert accountant to advise with tanners as to the best methods that may be employed. It is certain that the adoption of these better accounting systems will be of great benefit to the industry.

III. THE SHOE INDUSTRY AND THE SHOE TRADE.

Section 8. Centralization in the industry.

There is a marked geographical concentration in the boot and shoe industry, but no significant concentration of control. In 1914 ¹ there were reported to the Bureau of the Census 1,248 establishments in the United States producing boots and shoes as a regular factory product, and 107 establishments making overgaiters, moccasins, and leggings, doing contract work or specializing in certain operations, such as stitching, crimping, or making buttonholes, making a total of 1,355 establishments engaged in what may be called the shoemanufacturing industry. Of this total number of establishments, a little more than 40 per cent were in Massachusetts. New York followed with slightly less than 14 per cent, and only one other State, Ohio, had as much as 7 per cent.

Perhaps the best available measure of the relative importance of this industry in the various States is the value of products. Measured by this standard, 81 per cent of the total production in the United States in 1914 was found in six States, these States comprising all those that had 5 per cent of the total value of products or more. In the order of importance, these six States are Massachusetts, with 40 per cent; New York, 13.4 per cent; Missouri, 8 per cent; New Hampshire, 7.5 per cent; Ohio, 6.5 per cent; and Pennsylvania, 5.5 per cent.

There were only six other States that had more than two establishments each. Of the 1,355 establishments, there were 121 found in

¹ The figures used in this section are taken from The Leather Industry, Census of Manufacturers, 1914.

States that had only one or two each. These 121 establishments produced less than 4 per cent of the boots and shoes manufactured that year as measured by the value of products.

During recent years there has been a tendency to a growth of large establishment. In 1914, 53.5 per cent of the total value of products were found in establishments each of which had a product value of \$1,000,000 and over, and 96 per cent of the total value of products was found in establishments each having a value of \$100,000 and over, leaving only 4 per cent in establishments having less than \$100,000 each. The groups of larger establishments, i. e., those having a value of products amounting to \$100,000 or more each, represented 52 per cent of the total number of establishments. As indicating the extent to which the complete product is manufactured in individual establishments, it may be stated that the concerns making complete boots and shoes had 99½ per cent of the product and represented 92 per cent of the total number of establishments.

Section 9. Competitive conditions in the industry.

There are several important competitive factors in the production of shoes. The most important from a utilitarian standpoint is quality. The business has reached such a high state of efficiency in this country that it can not be said that one manufacturer produces a better shoe, from a utility standpoint, than is produced by a number of its rivals. Style is a very important competitive factor, and here, too, there does not appear to be any one or any few concerns that conspicuously outclass others. In addition to these two principal competitive factors, there is the factor of service, conditions of sale, and others.

Section 10. Methods of distribution.

In a schedule sent to all the shoe manufacturers of the country they were asked to indicate the channels through which they distributed their shoes. From these schedules there were found 730 which contained answers that definitely defined the channels of distribution. These 730 factories, in 1917, produced more than 293,000,000 pairs of shoes. Almost exactly half of the shoes reported by these companies were sold direct to the retailer. A little more than 42 per cent were sold through wholesalers and jobbers. Approximately 2 per cent was sold to the consumer direct, and a little more than 5 per cent was sold through stores owned and operated by the manufacturer. It is probable that complete figures from all the manufacturers would show only a slight variation from the above percentages. One or two comparatively important manufacturers that operate their own stores did not make satisfactory reports, and

this might vary the figures slightly. The largest manufacturers sell the bulk of their product direct to the retailer. Many of these sales are made upon orders, that is to say, the retailer orders his shoes six months or more ahead of the season and frequently specifies the kind of shoes desired. The regular wholesaler also frequently orders shoes made to specifications. The jobber proper usually handles lots of shoes ordered by merchants but not taken from the manufacturers and any overproduction that may have resulted from a failure to sell the entire output to wholesalers or retailers.

Section 11. Effect of Styles on Prices.

Among the large number of shoe dealers interviewed, both whole-salers and retailers, there was general unanimity of opinion that style has been a very important factor contributing to the increased cost of shoes to the consumer. This is especially true in respect to women's shoes. In recent years there has been a pronounced disposition on the part of women to give shoes an added emphasis in her category of adornment. The shape of the toe, or the heel, or the height of the shoe, or the color of the leather—one, and sometimes all of these, often is the chief consideration in determining a purchase.

The introduction of new and multiplied styles created a new demand for shoes, especially among women. As just indicated, shoes have become as much an article of adornment as of utility, and with some, more so. Styles are continually changing and to follow the fashion, footwear is often not worn as long as it will give service but only as long as the style is correct. These changes in vogue, both as to the shape and cut of the shoe, and as to height, and also as to color of the leather, frequently change twice a year and it is rather unusual in novelty shoes to find a style that will live through more than one year.

From the testimony of dealers it is apparent that this demand, created by fashion, has great influence in inflating the prices of novelty shoes, which class of footwear constitutes a very large proportion of women's shoes. A shoe merchant is obliged to carry a stock of various styles, and the constant change in these styles results in the risk of having large stocks of goods left on his hands that must be disposed of at a sacrifice when the style is no longer popular. Some merchants go so far as to declare that the advance in the prices of women's shoes is principally due to style. Some of these changes in style result in added cost to the manufacturer, to say nothing of the added risk that must be incurred by the merchant. Five or six years ago the average height of women's shoes was probably not more than 6 or 7 inches, whereas in 1917 and since the

average height is probably from 8 to 9 inches. The cost of colored leather of the more delicate shades is greatly in excess of leather of black and plain colors of similar quality. Each piece of the upper must be carefully matched, and there is the added expense of waste

due to this matching in the cutting of the uppers.

Many dealers class women's footwear with millinery, and some designate it "foot millinery" because of the frequent changes in style and because of the effect that style has on the demand. They declare that the high prices of shoes lie in the fact that whereas a woman formerly bought a plain shoe, ordinarily made in great quantities of plain black or tan material, she now desires a high boot of beautiful color, made of superfine and perfectly finished leather and made over the most difficult and slender last.

The chief justification for the high prices obtained for women's fancy shoes is the fact of the large stocks that have to be sacrificed when the styles change. It is generally conceded that if fewer styles were made the public generally would be better off, and the shoe dealer would not be compelled to require what is often considered an exorbitant profit upon fancy shoes in order to protect himself against loss on remnants that are no longer in style. While this is true, there are many retail shoe merchants who claim that their business has been greatly stimulated by the multiplicity of They assert that formerly a woman might have only two or three pairs of shoes, while now many of them have a separate pair of shoes to match the color of each gown she wears. This has added

greatly to the volume of business of the shoe merchants.

This effect of styles upon prices of shoes as discussed by these merchants applies only to fancy shoes. They do not offer this as an explanation of the increase in the price of ordinary staple shoes made in styles that do not change at all, or if so, at very infrequent intervals. It may be contended that plain shoes bear a part of the burden of risk incurred by the handling of novelty shoes, though from the figures already discussed in Chapter IV this would not seem to be the case. No figures were obtained for cost and selling prices of novelty shoes, for the reason that styles change at least once and often twice a year, and it was not possible to secure figures that would be comparable from year to year. It will be recalled that the percentage of profit made by the retail shoe dealer did not change greatly between 1914 and 1917. In other words, the percentage of profit on standard shoes was frequently no greater in 1916 and 1917, when novelty shoes were such an important factor in the trade, than they were in 1914, when they were a less important factor.

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Section 12. Comparative quality of shoes in 1914 and 1917.

According to statements made by many shoe merchants, the quality of shoes, as a general rule, materially deteriorated between 1914 and 1917. Practically the only exception was in cases where shoes were made on orders and according to specifications. This deterioration was due to the use of a poorer quality of leather in shoes of the same nominal grade, to inferior workmanship, and to the substitution of other materials for leather. Merchants do not generally attach blame to the manufacturers for these conditions, but generally attribute it to circumstances over which no one had control.

The use of inferior leather is alleged by some to have been due to the demand of foreign governments and of our own Government for unusually large quantities of the best grades of leather for Army use, and to the fact that the heavy demand for all classes of leather compelled tanners to shorten the time of tanning at the expense of quality. Others allege the use of poor leather to be due to the desire of shoe manufacturers to reduce costs. Substitutes for leather were often used to keep down costs, and thus quality was sacrificed. Fiber and composition material were in some instances substituted for leather in counters and other parts in grades of shoes that theretofore had always contained leather in these parts.

Numerous specific instances of deterioration in quality were brought to the attention of the Commission. A wholesaler stated that a shoe he was then selling for \$5 was, in his judgment, not as good, either in material or workmanship as the shoe of the same nominal grade was when he sold it a few years ago for \$3. Another stated that shoes that cost less than \$2.35 in 1915 were superior in quality to the same nominal grade that cost \$3.75 in 1917. One wholesaler mentioned a particular shoe, which he declared had more satisfactory wearing qualities in 1914 when it cost only \$1.40 than it did in the spring of 1918 when it cost \$3.10. It was emphasized by a number of wholesalers that notwithstanding greatly increased prices, there had been deterioration in both quality of material and workmanship. One merchant asserted that a shoe in 1917 was not as good as was a shoe of the same nominal style and grade when it sold for half as much four or five years ago.

The opinions of retailers were in harmony with those expressed by wholesalers. There was a general unanimity of expression that the quality of staple shoes during the prewar period was superior, both in material and workmanship to the quality of shoes of the same nominal style and grade during the war period. A certain shoe which sold for \$10 in 1918 was declared by the merchant not to be as good as when it sold for \$6 in 1914. Another concrete instance was cited of a particular woman's shoe which was, in 1917, selling

for \$8 and was inferior to the same shoe which sold for \$4 in 1914. A similar statement was made with respect to a shoe which formerly sold for \$4 and was in 1917 selling for \$7.50. This merchant stated that at the latter time the shoe did not have as good material in it. This same merchant cited an instance of a tan shoe which he formerly bought at \$2.85 and for which he was then paying \$5.25 that was inferior in the quality of the material used in the shoe for which he paid the higher price. Instances of this character might be multiplied indefinitely. These are typical, and basing a conclusion upon the judgment of merchants generally, it is evidently a fact that not-withstanding the greatly increased cost of shoes to the consumer, the quality was far inferior during 1917 and 1918 to the shoes of the same style and of the same nominal grade that were bought in 1914 and 1915.

IV. CONCLUSION.

Section 13. Importance of a better system of handling and marketing country hides.

Country hides constitute an important proportion of the domestic supply. They are now taken off and handled in a most inefficient and wasteful manner. In taking them from the animal they are frequently cut or scarred and often pieces of flesh are left on them. The former obviously reduces the value and the latter frequently interfers with good curing and adds weight that must be allowed for in the sale, and at the same time frequently results in decreasing the value of the hide. Care would remedy much of this inefficiency and add materially to the value. Farmers and small butchers feel, however, that there is no incentive for them to exercise more care in taking off and handling hides because usually the buyer makes no discrimination in price between those hides that are carefully removed and cured and those that are not. There is some justification of this attitude of the farmer and small butcher.

Methods of marketing country hides have already been described. (See p. 10.) The prevailing custom of buying in round lots usually results in a disadvantage to the original owner who exercises care. This system of buying is not only unjust, but it discourages care in removing hides from the animals and results in an enormous absolute waste of a constantly diminishing supply of the chief raw material in an essential basic industry.

It would seem that efforts to correct the inequities in the country-hide business must be initiated at the top; that is, with the large-hide dealer who sells to the tanner. When the dealer sells to the tanner he grades his hides carefully because he can not sell them—otherwise. There should be devised some means of having the dealer also buy by grade. If he would make his purchases by grade



from the small dealers and merchants, they would probably be compelled to adopt the same method in buying from the farmer and small butcher. These farmers and small butchers would soon learn that their hides were sold by final distributors on grade and they would insist on those who buy from them discriminating between the perfect and imperfect, or between the superior and inferior. The difference in price received for a good and a poor hide would stimulate care in taking off and curing.

There seems to be no reason why the unsatisfactory conditions in this business can not be, at least largely, corrected and great waste thus eliminated. Failure on the part of dealers sincerely and earnestly to attempt to bring about a more equitable system can not be excused. Some large dealers now buy at least a part of their hides by grade. There is no reason why all might not do so. Not to do so would indicate a desire to continue the present system because it is profitable, and furthermore, it will indicate a lack of desire on the part of dealers to conserve and add to the real value of a large proportion of an important and necessary raw material in the tanning industry at the sacrifice of the public interest for the sake of personal gain. It may be argued that the country merchant and junk dealer can not properly grade hides. It is probably true that most of them will be unable to discriminate as closely as the experienced buyer of the large dealer, but it is also true that they can readily discern the difference between a very good hide and a very poor one. The farmer and the small butcher are entitled to a fair value for their hides based upon quality.

The adoption of a system of buying on grade will result not only in giving the original owner a more equitable price for his product, but what is perhaps more important, it will result in adding to the quantity of good leather that can be produced in this country. Not only will the quality of good leather thus be increased, but the absolute quantity will be increased. When the shoe manufacturer cuts a piece of leather made from a hide that is cut or scarred, there is always some waste. This waste frequently occurs in that portion of the skin that would be expected to produce the best quality of leather. There is, therefore, the double incentive for greater care: (1) The incentive to give the original owner a more equitable price for his product, and (2) to increase both the quantity and quality of the leather supply.

Section 14. Economies possible in the shoe manufacturing business.

As at present conducted, there is considerable waste in the manufacture of shoes. This waste in some measure grows out of the laudable desire to stimulate business. This situation has no doubt generally resulted from competition and not from any ulterior motives.

The general public would benefit if shoes should be more completely standardized and made in fewer styles.

Styles have grown in numbers out of proportion to any possible advantage, either as to utility or as to appearance. Perhaps the greatest opportunity for economy in the industry would result from a reduction in the great variety of shapes. Each shape requires a different last and lasts are an important item of expense in the production of shoes. It is often the case that the difference in the shape of two styles of shoes is so slight as to be scarcely noticeable, but however slight, each style requires a separate last. Even with only a few shapes, a great number of lasts are required because there must be a separate last for each size and the production of a variety of sizes is absolutely necessary. Each unnecessary shape of shoe, therefore, adds that much unnecessary burden to the industry and contributes nothing to the comfort or convenience of consumers, if, indeed, it adds anything to the adorning qualities of the shoe.

There is also useless waste in the variation in the cut of shoes. Shoe uppers are cut to pattern and the slightest variation in cut requires a separate pattern. In the case of women's shoes especially, the diversity of patterns is very great and the burden to the factory

is correspondingly heavy.

It would seem that the diminishing of styles should appreciably add to the efficiency of workmen. In the manufacture of shoes there is great specialization in labor, much of which requires the highest skill. The man who makes the heel does nothing else. The man who finishes certain parts of the shoe does nothing else. Variations in style, no doubt, require a wider range of skill and therefore a reduction in the number of styles, it would seem, should add to the efficiency of workmen in general.

Blame does not attach to manufacturers for existing conditions. Frequent changes in, and multiplicity of styles resulting in a burden to the industry without any compensation except to please a fancy, are responsible. This devotion to fashion has a tendency to take the mind of consumers from consideration of utility and to direct

it mainly to consideration of style.

It is believed that a reduction in the number of styles would not only contribute to economy and efficiency in the production of shoes, but that it would not take away anything from their utility or materially diminish their beauty. The economy thus brought about might not greatly affect the price of shoes to the consumer, but it should do so at least to a degree. In the aggregate it would save a large sum to the manufacturing industry. Perhaps its chief benefit and advantage would be in reducing the capital investment of shoe merchants. The more styles of shoes that a merchant carries the greater must be his investment. Furthermore, it would mate



rially reduce the odds and ends that merchants must sell at a sacrifice at the end of the season. This should enable the shoe merchandising business to be conducted on a smaller margin of profit. The merchant would not have to add so much for profit on staple shoes and on seasonable goods in order to compensate himself for losses on remnants because he would have fewer remnants.

If the number of styles were reduced, there would probably be a reduction in the number of pairs of shoes sold, and a saving to the public as well as a conservation of supply would be effected. The production of leather is not likely to increase because there is no probability that there will be an increase in the production of hides and skins. New uses for leather are constantly being found and the demand for this product is constantly increasing. That this is so is evidenced by the great variety of things that are now used as substitutes for leather. It seems that any steps that will result in conserving the supply of leather and adding to the utility of the existing supply, are highly desirable in the public interest. It is also desirable from a broad economic standpoint that all the capital unnecessarily employed in one line of business should be released for other businesses.

Section 15. Desirability of uniform and better accounting methods.

The accountants of the Federal Trade Commission encountered great difficulty in obtaining accurate costs of production from the books of tanneries. In a much less degree this was true in regard to shoe manufacturers. Not only was there difficulty in ascertaining details of cost, but as great difficulty was often encountered in determining investments and earnings. The two sources of difficulty found were: First, and most important, such defects in accounting methods as to make it impossible to ascertain accurate costs or to determine accurately the actual investment and earnings; and, second, there was often such a lack of uniformity in accounting systems as to make it difficult or even impossible to arrive at results that were comparable.

The matter of proper accounting methods and the desirability of uniformity in these methods are so important as to warrant pointing out in some detail more specifically the defects found. In cost accounting the chief difficulty encountered was due to a lack of proper classification of details and of reasonably accurate methods of allocating general and administrative expenses. The purpose of cost accounting, if it is to be of value, is not only to enable the manufacturer to know the total cost of the commodity he produces, but to know the cost of well-defined operations and processes.

In the case of labor it was frequently found that no separation had been made or could be made between direct and indirect labor.

With the labor employed in the immediate production of the commodity there was often shown labor that applied to the operation of the plant as a whole. The cost of repairs sometimes included both the labor and the value of the materials used in making them. While this is not a serious defect, it should be avoided wherever possible.

Some companies in the tanning industry produce part of their tanning materials in separate establishments. These materials are sometimes charged into the tannery at the market price and sometimes at cost, and sometimes at a price falling between the market and cost price. The charging of these materials in this varying way obviously leads to more or less error in the actual cost of the product.

Items of general expense were sometimes found not to be included in costs at all, but carried directly to the profit and loss account. Administrative expenses were frequently not properly allocated as between manufacturing and selling. Federal taxes were often found in manufacturing expense, and this is also true with respect to interest. These two items are in no sense elements in the cost of production.

Depreciation is a proper charge against the cost of production, but there were instances in which no such charge was found. In some cases depreciation was charged against earnings and in some not charged at all. It was often found that this charge when made was not based on any sound principle. It should be based on the cost and life of depreciable property. It is often based on what may be called expediency. If the business is very profitable, the depreciation charge is frequently large; if it is unprofitable, the charge is light or even not made at all. Furthermore, the books of some companies do not show the actual value of property, and even when based upon the book value of the property and the life of this property the depreciation charge is erroneous.

Equally as serious a difficulty was met in determining the rate of return on investment as was found in ascertaining accurate costs of production. This was due to the failure of the books of companies to show actual investment and, in a less degree, to supply such data as would enable accountants to determine the actual earnings. Book values of property frequently do not show even approximately either the cost of the property or its real value. These property accounts are sometimes balances after heavy depreciation charges have been deducted. In other cases no deductions of any character have been made. Some tanning concerns are engaged in other lines of business or are producing materials used in their main business, and balance sheets do not always show definitely the amounts invested in these separate businesses.

The manner of preparing statement of earnings often made it difficult to determine accurately what the earnings were, and in some

cases this was actually impossible. In nearly all cases considerable work was necessary in making adjustments in earning statements and profit and loss accounts in order to secure accurate data.

The above were the principal deficiencies found in accounting systems. It should be pointed out in this connection, however, that the defects herein noted are not peculiar to these industries but they were found in most of the industries into which the Federal Trade Commission has had occasion to examine. Until the Federal Government during the recent war found it necessary to ascertain costs in order that understandings right be reached with respect to fair prices a large number of leather manufacturers and others did not appreciate the value of accurate cost accounting.

Lack of uniformity in systems of accounting added greatly to the work of the Commission. In some instances it was possible to make adjustments, while in others it was not. For the purposes of the Government, approximate uniformity in accounting is necessary. In fact, such uniformity is absolutely essential in the preparation of statistics purporting to show conditions in the industry. For the industry itself a lack of uniformity may not be so important, but even here it is of importance if the statistics compiled by the Government are to be of value. Every five years the Bureau of the Census requires certain information from manufacturers. At frequent intervals other Government agencies find it necessary to require even more detailed information than is essential for the purposes of the census. The census statistics should be of great value to industry as well as a source of useful information to the public generally. The value of these statistics is greatly diminished because of a lack of uniformity of accounting methods in each particular line of business.

As already pointed out, the lack of proper accounting systems and of uniformity in accounting is not peculiar to the leather and shoe industries and what has been said here applies in very large measure to industry in general. The accounting deficiencies are probably as pronounced in the tanning industry as in any large industry that the Commission has investigated. They are certainly far more pronounced in this industry than they are in the boot and shoe industry. The principal tanners of the country, however, are fully alive to the importance of a better system of accounting and of uniformity in that system, and have taken steps through one of their organizations to remedy the evils here pointed out. As has been already stated (see p. 164), the Commission has cooperated with the tanners by way of suggestion and all suggestions made have been considered in a spirit that shows an earnest desire on the part of the leaders in this industry to adopt a system of accounting that in the future will enable not only themselves but the public and the Government to know accurately the conditions of the industry.

Section 16. The causes of the advance in the price of shoes and a comparison of these prices, with profits.

The two main questions expected to be answered by this inquiry are whether or not the prices paid for shoes by the public during, and just prior to the entrance of the United States into the war of 1914-1918, can be justified, and if not, where the responsibility lies for the increase. In a single sentence the answer is that under all the circumstances there can be no justification for prices being as high as they have been, and that the tanners of leather, the manufacturers of shoes, and retail shoe dealers made profits not warranted by the circumstances. This conclusion takes into consideration the fact that prices of shoes were bound to advance considerably between 1914 and 1917. The extraordinary demand for leather increased the value of hides: there was an increase in the cost of all materials used in the manufacture of leather: there was a notable advance in the cost of labor, all of which contributed to the increased cost of leather to the shoe manufacturer. The shoe manufacturer in turn was forced to pay more for leather, more for materials other than leather and more for labor as the war progressed. These factors all contributed to the advance in the cost of shoes to the consumer.

It is not to be understood that those engaged in the industries here under consideration, and the merchants engaged in this branch of trade are the only manufacturers and merchants who have made unprecedented profits during the war period. Speaking broadly, great profits generally have been made in industry and trade during the war, even before this country became a belligerent. So in this respect leather and shoe manufacturers and shoe merchants are no different from others. Between the tanners and shoe manufacturers, the former as a class, enjoyed somewhat larger profits than the latter. This was true even in 1914. The earnings returned to capital in the shoe merchandising business can not be given, but judging from the gross margin of profit per pair, this return was obviously very liberal.

The best standard for judging whether or not prices of commodities were remunerative, is the percentage of the investment employed in their production that was returned in profits. Judged by this standard, the tanning and shoe manufacturing businesses were highly profitable. There are shown in this report (see p. 27) the investment and earnings of 53 tanning companies. These companies include all classes of tanneries from small ones to very large ones. The investment and earnings of 52 of these companies are shown for the entire period from 1914 to 1917, inclusive. Below is a statement, grouping these 52 companies according to their rates of earnings. They have been divided into four groups. The first group includes those that had net earnings on capital of 20 per cent or

more, the second group includes those showing earnings of from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, the third group includes those that earned less than 10 per cent, and the fourth group includes those whose operations resulted in loss.

Classification of 52 tanning companies according to rates of net earnings on investment.

	1914	1916	1917
Profit of 20 per cent or more Profit of from 10 to 20 per cent Profit of less than 10 per cent Loss	10 20 20 2	87 7 8	32 19 1

About 20 per cent of these 52 tanneries earned over 20 per cent in profits in 1914, 70 per cent of them exceeded 20 per cent in 1916, and 61 per cent exceeded that rate of earnings in 1917. About 40 per cent earned less than 10 per cent in 1914, and only 2 per cent earned less than this in 1917. The operations of only two of these 52 companies resulted in loss in 1914, and none suffered loss in 1916 or 1917.

In like manner as above, 236 companies engaged in the manufacture of shoes are grouped and the results are shown in the following statement:

Classification of 236 shoe manufacturers according to earnings on investment.

	1914	1916	1917
Earnings of 20 per cent or more. Earnings of from 10 to 20 per cent. Earnings of less than 10 per cent. Loss.	60	137	131
	87	80	70
	66	16	27
	23	3	8

Nearly 25 per cent of the 236 shoe manufacturers here considered earned more than 20 per cent on their investment in 1914, and 57 per cent earned more than this rate in 1917. In 1914, 27 per cent of them earned less than 10 per cent and many of them very much less than this rate, while in 1917 less than 7 per cent of them earned less than 10 per cent. In 1914, 23 of these 236 companies operated at a loss, while in 1917 only 8 suffered losses from their operations.

The returns on investment to shoe merchants are not known. The percentage they added to the cost of their shoes to arrive at a selling price remained practically the same throughout the entire period, but the application of the percentage of profit to the higher prices paid by them resulted in a much wider margin per pair of shoes sold. These margins were ascertained and are shown at page 106.

The effect of these large profits on the cost of shoes to the consumer is pronounced. Leather is the principal item of cost in the produc-

tion of shoes. The shoe manufacturer includes a profit on this leather in the price he charges the retail merchant for shoes, and the merchant exacts a very high percentage of profit from the consumer. Thus the final purchaser of shoes, who is the consumer, pays the profit the tanner receives on his leather, the profit the shoe manufacturer receives from the shoe merchant, and the profit taken by the merchant. To the extent that these profits are too high, to that extent consumers pay too much. How these cumulative profits affect the price of shoes may be illustrated in the two examples which follow.

In a shoe (No. 478) that cost the manufacturer \$3.97 in 1917, the leather cost \$2.71. This shoe was sold by the manufacturer for \$5.25. The retail shoe merchants made an average profit of not less than 50 per cent. The consumer therefore, paid not less than \$7.50 for a pair of these shoes and he more likely paid \$8.00. More than 23 per cent of the 52 tanning concerns just shown received more than 35 per cent profit on their leather in 1917. Applying this percentage of profit, the tanner received 71 cents profit on the leather in this shoe. If he had received only 12½ per cent profit, the leather in this shoe would have cost the shoe manufacturer \$2.25 instead of \$2.71, or 46 cents less. This would have made the shoe cost him \$3.51 instead of \$3.97. The shoe manufacturer sold this product at \$5.25 per pair, or an advance of \$1.28 above cost, showing him a profit of approximately 22 per cent. If the shoe manufacturer had received a profit of 12½ per cent on the lower cost, he would have sold it to the merchant for \$3.95 instead of \$5.25. As already stated, the retail merchant no doubt sold this shoe for not less than \$7.50 and made a profit of about 50 per cent. At the same rate of profit he could have sold the lower cost shoe for \$6.00. Thus by reducing the profits of the tanner and shoe manufacturer to 121 per cent, the shoe merchant could have sold the shoe at the same rate of profit and the consumer would have saved \$1.50 or 20 per cent. It should be noted that in arriving at this result, the percentage of profit realized by the shoe merchants is still 50 per cent. There might have been a still further reduction if the merchant had been content with a lower rate of profit.

There will now be taken an instance in which the shoe manufacturer made a much smaller rate of profit and a lower rate of return has been allowed the tanner for the leather. A woman's shoe (No. 749) that cost the manufacturer \$4.12 to produce in 1917, was sold for \$4.41. The leather in this shoe cost \$2.34. Assuming that the tanner made a profit of 25 per cent, and more than 42 per cent of the 52 tanning concerns above shown made that much or more, then this leather cost the tanner \$1.87. If he had received a profit of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent instead of 25 per cent, the leather in this shoe would

have cost the shoe manufacturer \$2.10 instead of \$2.34, and the cost of the shoe would have been reduced from \$4.12 to \$3.88. The shoe manufacturer could have sold this shoe at \$4.15 instead of \$4.41 and would have made the same rate of profit that he did make. The retailer, no doubt, sold this shoe to the consumer for \$6.75 and made a profit of a little more than 50 per cent. If he had bought it at the lower price and sold it at a profit of 50 per cent, the consumer would have paid \$6.25 and saved 50 cents. The shoe manufacturer realized only 7 per cent profit on this shoe. If he were allowed a profit of 10 per cent, the consumer would still have paid 25 cents less than she did pay for this pair of shoes.

The above instances probably fairly represent the two extremes of profits made by the tanners and the shoe manufacturers as entire classes. These cumulative profits can not be escaped. When they are too high, however, the consumer suffers. When competition is open and free and when conditions are normal, prices are governed by the law of supply and demand. Under ordinary circumstances if that results in very high prices, and consequent large profits to producers, there might be no just ground for complaint. The demand in excess of supply was an important factor in stimulating unduly high prices.

But during the period of the war, even before this country became a participant, general conditions were not normal. Under conditions that could not be controlled, the ordinary relation of demand to supply was so changed as to give the producer an unusual power over the consumer. It is doubtful if the profits made on leather and shoes during the period of the war could be justified under any circumstances. They certainly can not be under those existing immediately prior to and during our participation in the war. The tanners and shoe manufacturers and shoe merchants made no sacrifices of profits until the Government remonstrated and fixed the price of leather. This reduced the profits of the tanners but still left them at a very satisfactory level. These steps were taken primarily to enable the Government itself to procure shoes for its armies at a more reasonable price. Incidentally, the prices of shoes were, for the time being, slightly reduced to the public generally.

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