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**THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY
OF MODERN ENGLAND**

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INTRODUCTION

THE purpose of this volume is to outline the facts and to interpret the spirit of the economic history of Great Britain in the last hundred and fifty years. The writer believed it to be a useful task to focus within such limits as these a narrative of the social transformation through which the mother-country of industrialism has passed since the invention of the steam-engine; and, from this, he was led on to an attempt to characterise the period, and the main current of thought which the play of economic forces has provoked.

With so vast a subject, and great libraries of undigested evidence challenging attention, it seemed beyond hope to escape all the pitfalls in the way of such an essay. The recent accumulations of statistical material, in particular, must be mastered, their essential results obtained, and the contributory detail then eliminated, like the scaffolding when a building is complete, lest the large outlines be obscured. The writer enjoyed, however, beside the interest of the task, the stimulus of contact with industry and business at several points. Trades translated themselves back out of statistics into terms of flesh and blood.

Machines and tools were found to be strangely associated with types of character, collective and personal, and these characteristics with certain public institutions often credited with a very different origin. The "working-classes" disappeared, and an infinite variety of labouring Britons emerged. Human nature constantly asserted itself against academic formulæ. This experience may, or may not, be reflected in the following pages; but, assuredly, the student is learning little of his country's past who cannot see, behind the abstractions necessary to represent life in the mass, a procession of his own forebears, more or less individual beings like himself, toiling, striving, hoping, suffering—chiefly unlike himself in that they could not look forward into those years which now lie below him like a many-coloured landscape. To these humble dead, and not alone to the conspicuous figures, we owe what we are and have. If such susceptibility can be schooled to the scruples of sound investigation, it will contribute reality to the catalogue of events, and justice to the estimate of persons and movements.

Arnold Toynbee set the example of dating the "Industrial Revolution" between 1760 and 1840, the years in which steam was brought into use in the textile and iron trades, and was applied to land and sea carriage. This treatment left the story of the extension of the factory system in the latter half of the nineteenth century, of Free

Trade, the "rural exodus," the urban "residuum," and the new finance, to appear as a mere sequel; and it necessarily ignored certain other results of the economic process, of which the establishment of political democracy, collective bargaining, compulsory education, old-age pensions, minimum wage boards, and the decline of the birth-rate are, perhaps, the most significant. Thirty changeable years have passed since Toynbee's noble spirit was quenched. Ideas for which he had to fight have become common property; some things against which he fought are now only curious survivals. The "social problem" is not solved; but a gentler, wiser temper prevails on every hand. The Victorian giants are dead, and already much of their noisy warfare is meaningless, except to the student. Nobody now calls himself a disciple of Bentham or Ricardo, who exercised an almost unlimited sway over a yet earlier generation; they are forgotten save by a few pious scholars. Old questions have a complexion that our fathers and grandfathers would not have recognized; new questions have arisen. Alike in material affairs and in the world of thought, we have passed into a period of normal development. Throughout the Western world, the commonalty enjoy to-day, in a degree heretofore unknown, the fruits of social peace. And England, if she has no longer any monopoly of the means to wealth, holds her moral primacy among the nations. Dogma is dissolved; privi-

lege is limited; prejudice is disabled in a day when navvies become poets, and farm-boys live to mould, by consent, not conquest, the destinies of a continent. The sense of "fairplay" is revived. Parties face each other at Westminster, for the task of government could not be fulfilled without them. But the voter does not worship his party; and, behind all the shibboleths, there is a constantly extended ground of common agreement.

This is the historian's opportunity. A phase in the process of time has been completed, a cycle which we can examine, coolly, as a whole. A period has become material for history; that is to say, something more than a day-to-day and year-to-year chronicle has become possible, and we can attempt to group its movements, ideas, personalities according to their total significance. Nothing, indeed, breaks the continuity of human life; but this period of a century and a half does already reveal a unity, a prevailing character, of its own. It is one of the major epochs of disruption and re-settlement which are marked as clearly upon the plane of human history as Alpine blocks upon the level crust of the globe. England has been fundamentally re-made; and from this tiny island seismic waves have passed and are yet passing to the uttermost ends of the earth. The greatest of those governing personages with whom the historians are mainly concerned look small in the perspective of this mighty change.

Its sheer violence overclouds most of our story. The individuals who emerge mimic the tumult of the impersonal forces that drive them on, shouting as the Wagnerian hero must shout through an orchestral whirlwind; while, in the dim background, a multitudinous, indistinguishable chorus cries to the gods for help.

At length, a ray of light breaks upon the field of strife, worse than any war, in which generations of Englishmen have been overwhelmed. In the outset a failing struggle against machines and novel forms of energy, it is seen to become a struggle increasingly successful against the anarchy of unrestrained competition. Wage statistics figure little in the following pages, because it is practically impossible to construct for the whole period a ratio of the innumerable elements constituting an average real wage. But there is abundant evidence, and economists generally agree, that the condition of the labouring masses was not again as prosperous as it had been in the first half of the eighteenth century until towards the end of the nineteenth. At the former point, there still remained something of an English social settlement, an accepted condition of affairs affording the humblest subject a certain security. At the latter point, industrial anarchy and the philosophy of anarchy had become hateful, and the basis had been laid of a re-organization of society which, without injuring the fortunate, will again give a certain security to the humblest

subject of the realm. In the gulf between these points lies our topic.

On closer examination, the industrial cycle appears to fall into three parts—a term of dissolution, lasting from the middle of the eighteenth century to the end of the Great War; a term of stagnation, lasting thence to the middle of the nineteenth century; and a term of slow reconstruction, carrying us into our own time. It is not suggested that every incident and every actor in the immense drama of national development can be covered by this or any other formula. Life is not a Chinese puzzle; and those who protest (as we must do) against the mischief of false abstractions in the past do well to walk warily in this path. It is, however, very unlikely that historical description will ever exert the influence, or its errors work the mischief, that once came of *a priori* philosophizing. Our aim is to state and classify facts, not to deduce eternal and immutable laws. If there be error—if we have wrongly interpreted the enclosure of the common lands, the mechanical inventions, the protective tariff, the system of allowances, the new Poor Law, Trade Unionism, Chartism, Free Trade, the Factory, Health, and Education Acts, the succession of trade crises and popular agitations, or the attitude of parties toward any of these events, correction is easy.

When we pass from the movement of events to the movement of opinion, we are on more

debatable ground. Current thought is too valuable an index of the spirit of a period, and too influential in its affairs, to be left out of account. To speak of the Navigation Acts without naming Adam Smith, of the triumph of *Laisser Faire* in 1834 without some reference to the philosophy of Bentham, Malthus, and Ricardo, of the first rising of organized labour without naming Dickens and Carlyle, of the new social movement of the end of the century without mention of Toynbee and Henry George, William Morris and the Fabian Society—this would be to waste some of the most eloquent evidence of the time. To the extent of some brief passages, the risk of bias must be run. With the earlier thinkers just named, there can be little risk; the others will be regarded as objectively as is yet possible.

It is not by accident that these names fall into three groups, which, in fact, correspond with the triple division of our period just indicated. The classic or orthodox economists hastened and justified the disintegration of what remained of the medieval settlement of English life. Their sincerity is no more to be questioned than their high talents. They as well as any could plead historical necessity. But the fate of the bookish doctrinaire dogged them. No more influential school of philosophy ever existed; yet none has been so extensively discredited in the passage of time. The reason for this remarkable change is to be found in the succession of events presently

to be traced. Their "inexorable laws" expressed a widespread desire rather than a scientific synthesis; when the needs of the nation and its temper changed, the flaws in their ingenious structure appeared plainly, and men turned elsewhere for help. Meanwhile, masses of the people were suffering hunger, cruelty, and neglect. Carlyle and Dickens pre-eminently represent the first puzzled revolt of conscience against these miseries. With the establishment of Free Trade, the lowest depth is passed; and, while the revolution in manufacture and finance is fulfilling itself in one occupation after another, new prophets arise who, much as they differ in their prescriptions, agree in this, that unrestrained competition has proved a curse, not a blessing, and that, somehow, society must be organized, if the greatest good is to reach the greatest number.

From this new starting-point, the characteristic work of the twentieth century is developing, with some such material assets as our appendices exhibit, and others not so measurable—above all, the will to learn, endure, and achieve. The lesson of nineteenth-century industrialism has been a hard one. We may easily make mistakes in interpreting it. There is only one unpardonable mistake. Let no man doubt that the nation which had the strength to pass this test will face without fear the worst the future can reveal.

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APPENDIX I

POPULATION AND EMIGRATION

A. ESTIMATES FOR EARLIER TIMES— ENGLAND AND WALES

Years.	Population.	Source of Estimate.
1100	1½ millions	Based on Domesday Survey
1377	2 to 2½ "	Poll-tax
1500-1700	2½ to 2¾ "	Thorold Rogers
1688	4,751,000	Gregory King
1700	5,134,000	Finlaison ¹
1750	6,039,000	" ¹
1769	8,600,000	Arthur Young
1800	9,187,000	Finlaison ¹

B. THE UNITED KINGDOM

(From the Census Reports)

The first complete Census of the kingdom was taken in 1821. This and the following Censuses did not include men of the Army and Navy and Merchant Service at home. England, Wales, and Scotland show a continuous increase, Ireland a continuous decline since 1841. In 1821, Ireland had 32·6 per cent., in 1911 only 9·7 per cent., of the population of the kingdom. The proportion of Wales has

¹ Quoted in 1831 Census Report.

increased from 3·4 to 4·5 per cent., that of Scotland from 10 to 10½ per cent.

Census Year.	United Kingdom.		England.		Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Millions.	Increase %.	Millions.	Proportion % of U.K.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
1821	20·89	..	11·28	54·	·71	2·09	6·80
1831	24·02	15·	13·09	54·5	·80	2·36	7·76
1841	26·73	11·2	15·	56·1	·91	2·62	8·19
1851	27·39	2·5	16·92	61·8	1·00	2·88	6·57
1861	28·92	5·6	18·95	65·6	1·11	3·06	5·79
1871	31·48	8·8	21·49	68·2	1·21	3·36	5·41
1881	34·88	10·8	24·61	70·6	1·36	3·73	5·17
1891	37·73	8·2	27·48	72·8	1·51	4·02	4·70
1901	41·45	9·9	30·80	74·3	1·72	4·47	4·45
1911	45·21	9·1	34·04	75·3	2·03	4·75	4·38

C. ENGLAND AND WALES

Census Year.	Families or Separate Occupiers (millions).	Population (millions).	Increase at each Census (millions).	Percentage of Increase.
1801	1·89	8·89	..	..
1811	2·14	10·16	1·27	14·00
1821	2·49	12·00	1·83	18·06
1831	2·91	13·89	1·89	15·80
1841	(Not taken)	15·91	2·01	14·27
1851	3·71	17·92	2·01	12·65
1861	4·49	20·06	2·13	11·90
1871	5·04	22·71	2·64	13·21
1881	5·63	25·97	3·26	14·36
1891	6·13	29·00	3·02	11·65
1901	7·03	32·52	3·52	12·17
1911	8·01	36·07	3·54	10·91

In the first four Censuses, the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service at home were not included.

The proportion of urban population has steadily increased from 50·2 per cent. in 1851 to 78·1 per cent. in 1911, the rural proportion falling from 49·8 to 21·9 per cent.

The number of births between the last two Censuses was 9,290,774, the deaths 5,245,852. The natural increase in the decade 1901-11 was, therefore, 4,044,922, the recorded increase only 3,547,426, leaving a loss of 497,496 to be accounted for.

This is due chiefly, if not wholly, to balance of emigration. The decennial excess of emigration

over immigration, at previous Censuses, is given as follows :—

1861	122,111	1891	601,389
1871	78,968	1901	68,330
1881	164,307	1911	501,998

The above figures are for England and Wales only.

The balance of outward over inward passengers between the United Kingdom and non-European countries shows a large increase in the last few years. As against a yearly average of 180,000 in the 'eighties, and 76,000 in the 'nineties, it was in

1901	72,016	1907	235,092
1902	101,547	1908	91,156
1903	147,037	1909	139,693
1904	126,854	1910	233,709
1905	139,365	1911	261,809
1906	194,671		

In 11 years = 1,743,048

At the beginning of this period, most emigrants went to the United States; at the end, 80 per cent. went to the British Colonies—in 1911, half of them went to Canada. This is largely a result of the Colonial policy of assisted immigration.

The net alien immigration into the United Kingdom was about 18,000.

These (Table D) are the only registration counties—except the quasi-metropolitan, Essex, Middlesex,

D. THE CHIEF INDUSTRIAL COUNTIES

Population—000's omitted

	1801	1821	1841	1861	1881	1901	1911
London: Administrative County of	959	1,379	1,949	2,808	3,830	4,536	4,522
London, Greater . . . .	..	..	..	3,223	4,766	6,581	7,252
Lancashire	684	1,069	1,701	2,467	3,488	4,437	4,825
Yorkshire, West Riding . .	574	813	1,173	1,523	2,188	2,766	3,044
Durham	156	201	315	516	875	1,194	1,377
Staffordshire	254	362	530	772	1,012	1,251	1,359
Glamorganshire	73	106	177	325	517	866	1,130
Warwickshire	216	284	409	562	731	906	1,023
	2,916,	4,214,	6,254,	9,386,	13,577,	18,001,	20,010,

and Kent—having in 1911 a population of more than 1,000,000. The Administrative County of London for the first time shows a small decline in the last decade. "Greater London" includes Croydon, Wimbledon, Kingston, Richmond, Bromley, Beckenham, Willesden, Tottenham, Hornsey, Edmonton, Ealing, West and East Ham.

Three English counties—Cumberland, Westmoreland, and West Suffolk; five Welsh—Merioneth, Montgomery, Cardigan, Radnor, and Carnarvonshire; and four county boroughs—Hastings, Halifax, Burton, and Canterbury—show a decline of population in the last decade.

E. THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Population and Area

(Sir J. A. Baines, C.S.I., in the *Statistical Society Journal*, July 1911).

	Popula- tion (Millions).	Increase (Millions).				Area.	
		Total.	1. By Acqui- sition since 1841.	2. By Growth.		Square Miles (Mil- lions).	Addi- tions.
				On Ter- ritories of 1841.	On later Addi- tions.		
1841	203	..	..	..	..	8·5	..
1851	241	37	18	19	..	8·7	·25
1861	258	17	1	14	2	8·8	·03
1871	280	22	..	19	2	8·8	..
1881	306	25	·7	22	2	8·8	·05
1891	346	40	6	29	5	9·6	·73
1901	385	38	26	9	2	11·1	1·54
1911	418	33	2	24	6	11·3	·18
Total	..	215	55	138	21	..	2·8

APPENDIX I

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Climatic and Political Distribution, 1911

	Area.	Population.
Temperate .	6,977,591	58,672,000
Sub-Tropical	1,204,368	7,786,000
Tropical .	3,149,284	352,277,000
<hr/>		
Dominions .	7,446,869	63,890,000
Crown Colonies	267,916	9,661,000
Protectorates	1,849,861	80,183,000
India . .	1,766,597	815,001,000
<hr/>		
Total . .	11,331,243	418,735,000
<hr/>		

APPENDIX II
EMPLOYMENT AND TRADE UNIONISM

A. ENGLAND AND WALES, 1901

(Figures from the Census Reports.)

Total Population . . .	32,678,213	
Total "Occupied" . . .	14,479,097	
Total "Unoccupied or Retired" . . .	18,199,116	
All under 10 years old	7,203,999	
Unoccupied 10-13 years old	2,465,575	
Wives (many "Occupied")	5,717,537	
Aged 70 and over	888,080	
	16,275,191	

The "unoccupied" included 374,404 persons in workhouses, asylums, prisons, and hospitals.

GROUPS OF OCCUPATIONS (*Thousands*)

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Directing and other Services—</i>			
Government	172	26	198
Defence	168	..	168
Professional	311	294	605
	651	320	971

APPENDIX II

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	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Distribution—</i>			
Commercial	530	59	589
Transport :	1,249	18	1,267
	<u>1,779</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>1,856</u>

<i>Domestic Services</i>	<u>304</u>	<u>1,690</u>	<u>1,994</u>
----------------------------------	------------	--------------	--------------

Building and Supply Trades—

Building, etc.	1,042	..	1,042
Wood, Furniture, De- corations	233	24	257
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc.	142	33	175
Gas, Water, Electricity, Sanitary Services	71	..	71
	<u>1,488</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>1,545</u>

Food Trades (Food,

Tobacco, Drink, Lodging)	<u>774</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>1,073</u>
--------------------------	------------	------------	--------------

Clothing Trades—

Textiles	492	663	1,155
Dress	414	711	1,125
Skins, Leather, etc. . . .	80	25	105
	<u>986</u>	<u>1,399</u>	<u>2,385</u>

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>			
Metals, Machines, Im- plements	1,174	63	1,237
Precious Metals, Jewels, Instruments	130	18	148
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,304	81	1,385
<i>Other Manufactures—</i>			
Chemicals, Oil, Soap, etc.	102	26	128
Paper, Books, etc.	188	90	278
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	290	116	406
<i>Extractive Industries—</i>			
Mining, Quarries, etc.	800	5	805
Agriculture	1,071	57	1,128
Fishing	24	..	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,895	62	1,957
Total of above Groups (—000's omitted)	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,471,	4,101,	13,572,

B. UNITED KINGDOM, 1901

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS *at the
beginning of the year.*

(*Figures from the Report of the Chief Labour Correspondent of the
Board of Trade.*)

Total Unions	1,252
Total Membership	1,910,614
Female	123,510

Rather over 10,000 members were outside the United Kingdom.

The following groups tally as nearly as possible with those of the preceding table:

Government and Local Govern-	
ment Employees	40,009
Transport	169,272
Domestic Service	<i>nil</i>
Building, Woodwork, etc. .	253,270
Food and Tobacco	17,329
Clothing Trades—	
Textile	220,939
Boot and Shoe	35,123
Other	32,578
Metal Trades—	
Metal, Engineering, Ship-	
building	338,205
Enginemen	19,688
Other Manufactures—	
Chemical	20,138
Printing, etc.	57,256
Mining, Quarrying	505,056
General Labour	113,549
Other	48,496
	1,910,614

The membership of unions affiliated to the Trade Union Congress was, in 1913, about 2,250,000. The membership of unions and societies affiliated to the Labour Party in 1912 was 1,880,401.

APPENDIX III

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1907

The following leading points are summarized from the Final Report (Cd. 6320 of 1912, pp. 938, 7s. 6d.), to which the reader is referred for many explanatory details. This, the first British Census of Production, was taken in 1908 with respect to the previous year.

A. WORKERS INCLUDED

Probably within Scope of the Census

Employers	260,000
Working for Employers	8,390,000
Working on own Account	600,000
	<u>9,250,000</u>

Actually Covered

Salaried	491,847
Wage-earners	6,493,129
Outworkers	102,147
Average number	7,087,123
Maximum „	<u>7,219,000</u>

It will be seen that large numbers of "occupied persons" according to the Population Census are not here included.

Particulars for Agriculture and Fisheries (nearly 3 million workers) were obtained from other Govern-

ment Departments. Estimates were made for the output of between 1 and 2 million industrial workers.

Of the 6½ million wage-earners recorded, 74·4 per cent. were males and 25·6 per cent. females. Those under 18 years of age numbered 965,000—12·6 per cent. of the male and 24·8 per cent. of the female workers

B. NET OUTPUT

(At point of production)

<i>Industry—</i>	<i>£ Millions.</i>	<i>£ Millions.</i>
Gross Output of Scheduled		
Trades	1,765	
Less Materials	1,053	
	<hr/>	
Net ¹ (see next table)	712	
Trades not Scheduled	50	
	<hr/>	762
<i>Agriculture—</i>		
Food and Fodder Produce, Flowers, Seeds, Plants (Gt. Britain, £151 millions; Ire- land, £45 millions)	196	
Horses, etc., not for food	8	
Hides and Skins	6	
Wool	4	
Timber	·9	
Flax	·4	
	<hr/>	210
<i>Fisheries</i>		12
		<hr/>
Total		984

(Not including imported materials and cost of transport and merchandising.—See Table D.)

¹ *I.e.* the sum of the additions to value made at the different stages of production.

C. INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT BY GROUPS OF TRADES

(Gross, and Net—i.e. free from duplication)

Group of Trades.	Gross Output.	Materials used.	Work given out.	Net Output.	Average Number of Persons Employed (excluding Out-workers).	Horse-power of Engines at Mines, Factories, etc.
	Selling Value or Value of Work Done.	Cost.	Amount Paid to other Firms.	Excess of Column (1) over Columns (2) and (3).		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Mines and Quarries	£ 148,026,000	£ 28,495,000	£ ..	£ 119,531,000	965,230	H. P. 2,495,134
Iron and Steel, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades . . .	375,196,000	212,224,000	9,890,000	153,082,000	1,539,415	2,437,481
Metal Trades, other than Iron and Steel . . .	93,465,000	81,341,000	231,000	11,893,000	114,473	83,974
Textile Trades . . .	333,581,000	235,038,000	4,189,000	94,334,000	1,253,044	1,987,765
Clothing Trades . . .	107,983,000	58,185,000	2,125,000	47,873,000	756,466	84,806
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades	287,446,000	197,734,000	198,000	89,514,000	463,701	380,171
Chemical and Allied Trades . . .	75,032,000	53,466,000	9,000	21,557,000	127,842	214,770

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Paper, Printing, Stationery, and Allied Trades . . .	61,308,000	26,611,000	1,047,000	33,650,000	325,475	237,573
Leather, Canvas, and Indiarubber Trades . . .	34,928,000	26,229,000	81,000	8,618,000	84,724	54,891
Timber Trades . . .	46,390,000	24,780,000	166,000	21,444,000	239,195	173,813
Clay, Stone, Building, and Contracting Trades . . .	116,692,000	49,679,000	6,557,000	60,456,000	725,240	433,279
Miscellaneous Trades . . .	8,288,000	3,778,000	67,000	4,443,000	46,874	9,417
Public Utility Services . . .	77,051,000	30,786,000	325,000	45,940,000	342,491	2,059,737
Factory Owners—Power only . . .	..	..	..	..	806	102,198
Total . . .	1,765,366,000	1,028,346,000	24,885,000	712,135,000	6,984,976	10,755,009
IN £ MILLIONS						
England and Wales . . .	1,490	868	19	603	5,808	9.1
Scotland . . .	208	117	5	86	885	1.4
Ireland . . .	67	43	1	23	291	.2
United Kingdom . . .	1,765	1,028	25	712	6,984	10.7¹

¹ About one-quarter of the engine-power was for driving dynamos to produce electricity for power and lighting purposes.

A valuable discussion of the relation of output to the numbers of workers employed will be found in a paper by Mr A. W. Flux, "Gleanings from the Census of Production Report," *Statistical Society Journal*, May 1913.

**D. AGGREGATE VALUE OF UNITED KINGDOM
PRODUCE**

	£ Millions.
Industry (including materials)	1,234 to 1,249
Agriculture	210
Fisheries	12
	1,456 to 1,471
<i>Less</i> Materials duplicated	71
	1,385 to 1,400
	£ Millions.
Exported (f.o.b.)	464
Sold for Consumption	921
	1,385
<i>Plus</i> Duties	48
	1,433 to 1,448
Ready for Consumption or Export	1,433 to 1,448
<i>Less</i> Exports at factory price 430 to 410	430 to 410
= Goods made and consumed in the United Kingdom	1,003 to 1,038
Value added in Transport and Dis- tribution—	
To Home consumed Goods	315 to 415
To Exports	34 to 54
	1,782 to 1,917

	£ Millions.
Final Sales for Consumption or	
Export	1,782 to 1,917
<i>Less</i> Exported (f.o.b.)	464
<hr/>	
Home Consumption only	1,318 to 1,453
<i>Plus</i> Net Imports for direct	
consumption, and duties,	
carriage, and profits	345 to 380
<hr/>	
Total Cost to Consumers of Goods	
consumed in United Kingdom	
(1907)	<u>1,663 to 1,833</u>

E. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

As Percentages of United Kingdom Output

	Exports (1907).	Net Imports (1907).
1. Food, Drink, Fodder, Plants, etc.	5	60 ¹
2. Raw Material of Industry	29 ²	128
3. Finished Products of In- dustry	25	7

The value, at port of shipment, of *exports* of home produce and manufactures in 1907 equalled 33 per cent. of the value, at place of production, of the net output, and 23 per cent. of the gross output, of the United Kingdom.

¹ "Over 30 % of the food imports consisted of materials to be further worked up in the United Kingdom."

² Almost all coal.

The net *imports* equalled 43 per cent. of the net and 30 per cent. of the gross output of the United Kingdom.

F. CAPITAL, INCOME, AND SAVINGS

	£ Millions.
The Manufacturing Capital of the country (including value of land, buildings and plant, and working capital) in 1907 is estimated at .	1,400 to 1,600
Wear and Tear and Maintenance of Capital in industry, agriculture, transport, and trade, requires .	170 to 180
There is available for new capital investments in the United Kingdom	170 to 190
New Investments outside the United Kingdom (largely paid for by exports) are estimated at .	100
Income from Foreign Investments is estimated at	140
Income, from Shipping and other foreign Services is estimated at .	100
The Total Income of the United Kingdom in 1907 is estimated thus :	
Goods Consumed or exchanged by classes engaged in production and distribution	1,248 to 1,408
Carry forward,	1,248 to 1,408

APPENDIX III

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	£ Millions.
Brought forward,	1,248 to 1,408
Value of Services exchanged for Goods and other Services (includ- ing ownership of houses, etc., railway passenger receipts, postal services, domestic and govern- ment services, professional and artistic incomes)	350 to 400
New Savings and Investments of all classes (including income from foreign investments)	320 to 350
	<hr/>
	1,918 to 2,158
	<hr/>
This confirms previous estimates that the national income was about	<u>£2,000,000,</u>

APPENDIX IV
DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND
CAPITAL

Recent estimates of the TOTAL CAPITAL of the UNITED KINGDOM are as follows :—

	£ Millions.
F. W. Hirst, 1905	13,036
" 1909	13,986
R. A. Macdonald, 1900	13,500
" 1909	15,800
L. G. Chiozza-Money, ¹ 1908 :—	£ Millions.
Public Property	558
Private Property in United Kingdom	10,567
Private Property Abroad	2,637
	13,762
1912	15,000

Mr Chiozza-Money shows, from the Inland Revenue reports, that, of £300 millions passing at death (in 80,000 separate estates), about two-thirds was left by 4,000 persons.

In the same work, he points out that the amount of gross profits assessed to income-tax—*i.e.* on incomes exceeding £160 per annum—which was

¹ *Riches and Poverty*, 10th edition. Chap. v.

£909 millions in 1908-9, is almost exactly a half of the estimated income of the nation. On this basis, he thus estimates the distribution of the national income as just given :—

	Number.	Income, £.
Persons with incomes of over £160 and their families (5 persons) .	5,500,000	909,000,000
Persons with smaller incomes and their families	89,000,000	985,000,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	44,500,000	1,844,000,000

The first line may be divided by separating families having an income over £700. These were 1,400,000 in number, with a total of £634 millions. Thus, of the whole nation, in 1908,

	£ Millions.
1,400,000 " Rich " persons enjoyed . . .	634
4,100,000 " Comfortable " persons enjoyed . . .	275
89,000,000 " Poor " persons enjoyed . . .	935

A Committee of the British Association on " the amount and distribution of income other than wages below the income-tax exemption limit " reports the following findings (*Statistical Society Journal*, December 1910) :—

Number of Occupied persons paying in- come-tax (est.)	800,000
Occupied persons other than manual workers not paying income-tax (pro- fessional, shop assistants, etc.)	4,100,000

Aggregate Earned Income	£285 millions
Aggregate Earned and Unearned Income	335 „

Dr A. L. Bowley thus estimates the wages of adult male workers when in continuous employment :—

Wage.	Number of Men.	Percentage.
Under 15s.	320,000 .	4
15s. to 20s.	640,000 .	8
20s. to 25s.	1,600,000 .	20
25s. to 30s.	1,680,000 .	21
30s. to 35s.	1,680,000 .	21
35s. to 40s.	1,040,000 .	13
40s. to 45s.	560,000 .	7
Over 45s.	480,000 .	6

Sir George Paish read important papers on "Great Britain's Capital Investments in Individual Colonies and Foreign Countries," before the Royal Statistical Society, in June 1909 and December 1910.

He estimated thus the total amount invested :

Up to the end of 1907 :

In the Colonies and India £1,312 millions

In Foreign Countries . £1,381

£2,693 millions

(bringing in an income of £139
millions = 5·2 per cent. per
annum)

Added in 1908 130 „

Carry forward, £2,823 millions

	Brought forward,	£2,823 millions
Added in 1909	160	"
" " 1910	165	"
Net Total of British Foreign In- vestments, including private busi- ness capital, but deducting foreign capital in British companies or loans, probably		<u>£3,500 millions</u>

About a half of the total is invested in North and South America. After the United States, more capital had been provided to Canada than to any other country (£373 millions, now being increased at the rate of £30 millions yearly, or £40 millions including private business). The Australasian Colonies have absorbed £380 millions (two-thirds of this being Government loans), South Africa £351 millions (a third in mining companies), and India £365 millions (mostly for railways). Argentina has received £269 millions, Brazil £94 millions, Mexico £87 millions, Japan £54 millions, Egypt £44 millions, and Russia £38 millions. Only £7 millions are invested in France, and £6 millions in Germany.

The largest items to the end of 1907 were as follows :

	Total Amount (£ Millions).	Average Rate of Interest.
American Railways	600	4·5
Colonial and Provincial Govern- ment Loans	375	3·71

	Total Amount (£ Millions).	Average Rate of Interest.
Foreign Railways	286	4·7
Colonial „	189	4·0
Financial, Land, Investment	187	3·3
Gold Mines	161	9·3

More than half of the new capital added in 1908-10 went for railway purposes.

Sir George Paish concluded that "the great increase which British investors are deriving from their investments in other lands is small in comparison with the total income they may ultimately derive." The amount of new investment is now about equal to the amount of interest accruing. Appreciation of property in one direction at least equals depreciation in another. In the above calculations, all foreign loan capital not now bearing interest is excluded.

In addition to the income from these sources, there is that due for shipping, financial, brokerage and other services, and tourist traffic. Probably the total income due from abroad is thus £300 millions a year; and, as the trade balance is only £140 millions, a sum of £160 millions is left for reinvestment.

APPENDIX V

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

A. THE EBB AND FLOW OF FOREIGN TRADE

TOTAL EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS

(Years of increase on right side, of decrease on left, of each column.)

Years	£ Millions.	Years	£ Millions.
1854 .	115	1872 .	814
1855 .	116	1873 .	811 ..
1856 .	139	1874 .	297 ..
1857 .	146	1875 .	281 ..
1858 .	139 ..	1876 .	256 ..
1859 .	155	1877 .	252 ..
1860 .	164	1878 .	245 ..
1861 .	159 ..	1879 .	248
1862 .	166	1880 .	286
1863 .	196	1881 .	297
1864 .	212	1882 .	306
1865 .	218	1883 .	305 ..
1866 .	238	1884 .	296 ..
1867 .	225 ..	1885 .	271 ..
1868 .	227	1886 .	268 ..
1869 .	237	1887 .	280
1870 .	244	1888 .	298
1871 .	288	1889 .	814

Years	£ Millions.	Years	£ Millions.
1890	328	1902	349
1891	309	1903	360
1892	291 ..	1904	371
1893	277 ..	1905	407
1894	273 ..	1906	460
1895	285	1907	517
1896	296	1908	456 ..
1897	294 ..	1909	469
1898	294 ..	1910	534
1899	329	1911	556
1900	354	1912	599
1901	347 ..		

B. THE TRADE RIVALS

Exports of Domestic Produce

(in £ Millions)

	Average.					Exports of Mfrs. Average per Head 1909-11.
	1880-1884.	1896-1900.	1909.	1911.	1913.	
United Kingdom	234	249 ¹	378	454	525	£7 8 9
United States	166	237	354	428	510	1 15 5
Germany	156	192	324	398	495	3 15 5
France	138	150	228	246	275	3 3 11

¹ Before 1899, the export of ships, boats, and their machinery—about £9 millions in that year—was not included.

C. BRITAIN'S BEST CUSTOMERS
(in £ Millions)

EXPORTS (British Produce) to	Annual Average.				
	1885-89	1890-94	1895-99	1905	1911
British India	31	30	28	40	52
United States	28	26	20	24	27
Australasia	23	20	21	23	40
Germany	16	18	22	30	39
France	15	15	15	17	26
Holland	9	9	8	13	18
Total to—					
Foreign Countries	147	156	158	216	297
British Possessions	79	78	81	113	156
IMPORTS from	Annual Average.				
	1885-89	1890-94	1895-99	1905	1911
United States	85	98	110	115	124
France	39	44	51	54	51
British India	33	30	26	36	45
Australasia	24	30	31	40	57
Germany	25	26	27	36	43
Russia	20	21	21	33	41
Total from—					
Foreign Countries	293	322	355	437	508
British Possessions	87	96	97	127	171

APPENDIX VI
WAGES AND PRICES

A. PRICES OF 45 COMMODITIES
(Sauerbeck's Average Index Numbers)
(1868-77=100)

1818-1827 . . . 111	1893-1902 . . . 66
1828-1837 . . . 93	1894-1903 . . . 66
1838-1847 . . . 93	1895-1904 . . . 67
1848-1857 . . . 89	1896-1905 . . . 68
1858-1867 . . . 99	1897-1906 . . . 70
1868-1877 . . . 100	1898-1907 . . . 71
1878-1887 . . . 79	1899-1908 . . . 72
1888-1897 . . . 67	1900-1909 . . . 73
1898-1907 . . . 67	1901-1910 . . . 73

B. PURCHASING POWER OF £1

(Value of a sovereign measured by its capacity to purchase quantities of 23 selected articles of food.—Labour Depart., Board of Trade)

Year.	s.	d.	Year.	s.	d.
1895 . . .	20	0	1904 . . .	18	0
1896 . . .	20	0	1905 . . .	17	11
1897 . . .	19	3	1906 . . .	18	0
1898 . . .	18	6	1907 . . .	17	7
1899 . . .	19	4	1908 . . .	17	2
1900 . . .	18	5	1909 . . .	17	3
1901 . . .	18	4	1910 . . .	16	11
1902 . . .	18	3	1911 . . .	17	0
1903 . . .	17	11	1912 . . .	16	8

C. THE COURSE OF WAGES

Dr A. L. Bowley's Index Numbers

(The last decade = 100)

1780-1790 . 40	1840-1850 . 60
1790-1800 . 45-50	1850-1860 . 65
1800-1810 . 55-65	1860-1870 . 75
1810-1820 . 65-70	1870-1880 . 95
1820-1830 . 65	1880-1890 . 90
1830-1840 . 60	1890-1899 . 100

“Wages generally increased from 50 to 100 per cent. between 1780 and the Battle of Waterloo, and at one time during the war period they reached a very high point indeed. Some trades were able, chiefly through their trade unions, to maintain the pecuniary advantage gained, and in that case their wages are not even now (1900) greatly above the rate then prevailing. Retail prices of necessities are, however, very different. . . . Materials are very plentiful for the period 1830-40, chiefly because the prolonged depression of that decade caused so large a number of writers to turn their attention to the condition of the wage-earners. In the period 1830-60, wages in the cotton industry increased about 2s. on 10s., although there was a falling-off until 1845-6. Building trades and town artisans did not improve their earnings by so large a percentage. The wages of seamen increased over 10 per cent. between 1840 and 1860. The average increase for compositors was 10 per cent.; wages of agricultural labourers increased from 10s. to 11s. 7d., and those of miners diminished. Between 1860 and 1891 increases were very general, and averaged about 35 per cent.; but the increase was not uniform throughout the period, and money and real wages took very different

courses through the stormy period of the 'seventies. Between 1891 and 1898, wages were on the whole stationary, except that they have fluctuated in the mining industry, and that in the building trades their rate of increase has come up to the general average."—*Wages in the United Kingdom* (1900), p. 125.

Money Wages.
(Board of Trade Index,
Nos., 1900=100.)

Real Wages.
(Mr G. H. Wood's
Average Index-Nos.,
allowing for Retail
Prices, and for
Unemployment.)

1879	.	.	83·3	121
1880-4	} Averages.	.	84·9	131
1885-9		.	84·3	143
1890-4		.	90·2	157
1895		.	89·1	163
1896	.	.	89·9	170
1897	.	.	90·8	170
1898	.	.	93·2	169
1899	.	.	95·3	176
1900	.	.	100·0	179 ¹
1901	.	.	99·0	175
1902	.	.	97·7	170
1903	.	.	97·2	164
1904	.	.	96·6	160
1905	.	.	97·0	163
1906	.	.	98·4	168
1907	.	.	101·7 ¹	170
1908	.	.	101·2	159
1909	.	.	99·9	157 ²
1910	.	.	100·2	161

¹ Maxima.

² Minimum since 1893.

D. UNEMPLOYMENT.

From the bad time of	1862
Employment, as shown by the general un- employed percentage, improved till	1865
Fell off steadily till	1868
Improved till	1872
Fell off gradually till	1879
Recovered till	1882
Relapsed again in	1886
Recovered till	1890
Relapsed again in	1893-4
Subject to break of engineering strike in	1897
Recovered till	1899
Relapsed during South African War till	1904
Recovered slightly till	1906
Relapsed again in	1907-8
Enjoyed great expansion to end of	1913

See W. H. Beveridge's *Unemployment*, p. 40.)

E. WAGES IN THE COTTON TRADE

(Mr G. H. Wood, in the *Statistical Society Journal*,
June 1910.)

AVERAGE INDEX-NUMBERS.

		Factory opera- tives.	Hand- loom weavers.	All work- people.
<i>Maximum</i> . . .	1806-1809	122	193	170
Falling	1810-1819	126	148	140
Falling	1820-1829	119	95	105
Falling	1830-1839	115	75	96
<i>Minimum</i> . . .	1830-1833	..	..	92
Little change . .	1840-1849	114	75	106
<i>Factory minimum</i> .	1847-1850	110	75	105
Rising	1850-1859	121	75	118
Rising	1860-1869	147	..	147
Rise and fall . .	1870-1879	180	..	180
<i>Minimum</i> . . .	1874-1877	187	..	187
<i>Minimum</i> . . .	1878-1881	176	..	176
Recovery	1880-1889	185	..	185
Slowly rising . .	1890-1899	207	..	207
Quick rise . . .	1900-1906	222	..	222

Mr Wood says : " Very high wages were obtained in the very early years of the century ; a great and rapid fall took place for 25 years ; and the high average of 1806 was not again attained until the 'seventies, and probably not until the 'nineties.

" Between 1860 and 1906, the average wage of all employed has advanced from 11s. 7d. to 19s. 7d., or by 69 per cent. Of this advance, about 7 per

cent. (or 10d.) is due to increased rates of pay, and about 13 per cent. (or 1s. 6d.) to the employment of relatively more adults and less children. The remaining 49 per cent. (or 5s. 8d.) is due, therefore, to increased efficiency of operative and machine."

APPENDIX VII
BIRTHS AND DEATHS, WEALTH AND POVERTY, IN
THE UNITED KINGDOM

	Per 1,000 of Population.			In £ Millions.		
	Birth-rate.	Death Rate.	Paupers.	Yield of Id. of Income Tax.	Income Reviewed for Income Tax.	Deposits in P.O. & Trustee Savings Banks.
1871	33·8	21·5	39·3	1·6	482	55
1881	32·5	18·7	29·0	1·9	601	81
1891	30·4	20·0	25·3	2·2	678	120
1901	28·0	17·1	23·6	2·5	867	206
1906	27·0	15·7	25·7	2·6	944	230
1907	26·3	15·5	25·2	2·7	980	232
1908	26·6	15·3	25·2	2·7	1,010	235
1909	25·7	15·0	25·5	2·7	1,011	241
19	25·0	14·0	24·3	2·7	1,046	247
1911	24·4	14·8	24·0	..	..	294

In the Census of 1911, householders were for the first time required to give information of the fertility of existing marriages; and the student of the population question should refer to these reports. A further return in this Census shows the excessive death-rate among children of women engaged in industry.

A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

In the effort to keep the following list within bounds, many titles of works, both of general and particular interest, have been omitted. In the first category are the general histories of the period, from Stanhope and Lecky to the *Victoria County Histories*; biographies, memoirs, and correspondence of public men (with a few exceptions), and reference books, from *The Annual Register* and the Parliamentary Debates to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and the *Statesman's Year-book*. The most summary list of Reports of Royal Commissions and Parliamentary and Departmental Committees, and of other Public Papers, including the statutes and periodical returns, would have been inconveniently long. Some of the most important inquiries and publications have been mentioned in preceding pages, and lists can be obtained of the parliamentary printers and publishers. No mention is made of periodical publications, important as are some working-class journals, in particular. The *Economic Journal* and *Review*, the *Statistical Society's Journal*, the *Economist* and the *Sociological Review*, the *Annals of the American Academy*, and the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, abound in valuable material, as do the reports of the Trade Union, Co-operative, Social Science, Public Health, and other Congresses.

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