

could not last long. Of the five men, two were bachelors and could thus save fairly easily; one had savings sufficient for one year only, and another's savings were fast diminishing. So that the savings counted for little. The reason I neglected to ask the twenty-nine people if they had savings was, usually, that they so obviously had nothing.

Almost none of the people interviewed had had early industrial training. I neglected to ask twenty-five of the women if they had had special training, but of the forty I did ask, only three were trained—of those one for dressmaking, one for tailoring and one for millinery. Of the men eleven were not asked, but of the twenty-four asked, six were trained—two in Germany, one as a shoemaker and one as a builder; one in Scotland as a shoemaker, one in Italy as a blacksmith, and two in New York, one as a bricklayer and one as a carriage-builder. Lists of occupations are given in each of the six groups.

Women were engaged almost entirely in the traditional women's occupation—sewing, dressmaking, washing, scrubbing, domestic service and janitress work, with a few in factories and stores. The work, as a whole, was very unskilled work, with a few exceptions. Probably in another generation there will be more variety in women's work. Most of the men were also unskilled workers, though a few worked in factories and had trades, such as painter, mason, carpenter, shoemaker, bricklayer, printer, baker. Then there were a number of longshoremen and truckmen, and a number had little street stands, or helped their sons in stores.

There are certain generalizations which might be made about widows and widowers, couples, and single men and women, but one hundred people seem scarcely a safe basis for generalizations, especially as this study aims to be a study of individuals in relation to the general problem.

There is, however, one common quality found, not only in each group, but in almost all persons interviewed, and that was economic fear. Fear was shown by nearly all of the self-supporting persons, that their ability to