

	PAGE
Difference not due to "racial displacement." . . . .	355
Pauperism the result of industrial invalidism . . . .	357
<i>C. Crime.</i>	
Supposed criminal proclivities of the foreigner: Popular prejudice unfounded . . . . .	358
Increase of immigration coincident with decrease of crime.	360

### PART III.

#### IMMIGRANTS IN THE LEADING INDUSTRIES.

##### CHAPTER XVII.

###### THE GARMENT WORKERS.

Origin of the sweating system antedates immigration . . . .	362
Real wages of sewing women of past generations lower than to-day. Long hours in the past . . . . .	363
Competition of farm-house labor in the middle of the nineteenth century . . . . .	365
Expansion of the clothing industry the result of immigration . .	366
Introduction of the factory system followed by increase of wages.	366
Rates of wages not influenced by racial factors . . . . .	366
Earnings of recent immigrant women higher than those of native Americans . . . . .	370
American garment workers in the country accepting a lower rate of wages than Jewish city workers . . . . .	371
Organization among clothing workers more effective than among other industrial workers in the United States . . . . .	372

##### CHAPTER XVIII.

###### THE COTTON MILLS.

Wages in 1875-1908: intermittent advances and reductions prior to the "new immigration"; upward movement since. . . . .	375
Effect of immigration on organization of labor . . . . .	376
No competition between union labor and unorganized immigrants. In labor contests immigrants have supported the unions. . . . .	377
Competition of the Southern mills: Cheap white labor of the South keeping down the wages of immigrants in the North. . . . .	381

##### CHAPTER XIX.

###### THE WOOLEN MILLS.

The Lawrence strike and public opinion . . . . .	384
--	-----