of the strikes for the whole period was 25∙4 days, and of the lock-outs 84∙6 days.

More strikes were occasioned by demands for increase of wages than for any other one cause, 32∙24% of all strikes being for this cause, but this in combination with other causes attributable in whole or in part to demands for increase of wages brings the demands up to 40∙72%.

The next most fruitful cause of strikes is disagreement con­cerning the recognition of the union and union rules. For this 18∙84% of strikes were declared, and both alone and combined with other causes produced 32∙35%. Objection to reduction of wages caused ιι∙90% while demands for reduction of hours alone and combined with other causes produced 9∙78% of strikes.

Of the total number of establishments involved in strikes 57∙91 % were involved for causes either in whole or in part due to demands for increase of wages. The most important cause of lock-outs during the twenty-five years was disputes concern­ing the recognition of the union and union rules and employees’ organizations, which alone and combined with various causes, produced nearly one-half of all lock-outs and more than one- half of all establishments involved in lock-outs. The United States government’s account of losses from strikes is for the period from January 1881 to the 31st of December 1900, the five years from 1901 to 1905 inclusive not being included in that account. It is difficult to ascertain exactly the losses of em­ployees and employers resulting from strikes and lock-outs. Differences may counterbalance each other, so that the results given below for the period named may be considered as fairly accurate.

The total loss to employees and employers alike in the estab­lishments in which strikes and lock-outs occurred, for the period of twenty years, was thus $468,968,581. The number of establish­ments involved in strikes during this period was 117,509, making an average wage loss of $2194 to employees in each establishment in which strikes occurred. The number of persons thrown out of employment by reason of strikes was 6,105,694, making an average loss of $42 to each person involved. the number of establishments involved in lock-outs was 9933, making an average loss of $4915 to employees in each establishment in which lock­

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year. | Strikes. | | | Lock-outs. | | |
| To date when Strikers were re-employed or employed elsewhere. | | Loss of Employers. | To date when Employees locked out were re-employed or employed elsewhere. | | Loss of Employers. |
| Wage-loss of Employees. | Assistance to Employees by Labour Organizations. | Wage-loss of Employees. | Assistance to Employees by Labour Organizations. |
|  | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1881 | 3,372,578 | 287,999 | 1,919,483 | 18,519 | 3,150 | 6,960 |
| 1882 | 9,864,228 | 734,339 | 4,269,094 | 466,345 | 47,668 | 112,382 |
| 1883 | 6,274,480 | 461,233 | 4,696,027 | 1,069,212 | 102,253 | 297,097 |
| 1884 | 7.666,717 | 407,871 | 3,393,073 | 1,421,410 | 314,027 | 640,847 |
| 1885 | 10,663,248 | 465,827 | 4,388,893 | 901,173 | 89,488 | 455,477 |
| 1886 | 14.992,453 | 1,122,130 | 12,357,808 | 4,281,058 | 549,452 | 1,949,498  2,819,736 |
| 1887 | 16,560,534 | 1,121,554 | 6,698,495 | 4,233,700 | 155,846 |
| 1888 | 6,377.749 | 1,752,668 | 6,509,017 | 1,100,057 | 85,931 | 1,217,199 |
| 1889 | 10,409,686 | 592,017 | 2,936,752 | 1,379,722 | 115,389 | 307,i25 |
| 1890 | 13.875.338 | 910,285 | 5,135,404 | 957,966 | 77,210 | 486,258 |
| 1891 | 14,801,505 | 1,132,557 | 6,176,688 | 883,709 | 50,195 | 616,888 |
| 1892 | 10,772,622 | 833,874 | 5.145.691 | 2,856,013 | 537,684 | 1,695,080 |
| 1893 | 9,938,048 | 563,183 | 3,406,195 | 6,659,401 | 364,268 | 1,034,420 |
| 1894 | 37.145,532 | 931,052 | 18,982,129 | 2,022,769  791,703 | 160,244 | 982,584 |
| 1895 | 13,044,830 | 559,165 | 5,072,282 | 67,701 | 584,155 |
| 1896 | 11,098,207 | 462,165 | 5,304.235 | 690,945 | 61,355 | 357,535 |
| 1897 | 17,468,904 | 721,164 | 4,868,687 | 583,606 | 47,326 | 298,044 |
| 1898 | 10,037,284 | 585,228 | 4,596,462 | 880,461 | 47,098 | 239,403 |
| 1899 | 15,157,965 | 1,096,030 | 7,443.407 | 1,485,174 | 126,957 | 379,365 |
| 1900 | 18,341,570 | 1,434,452 | 9,431.299 | 16,136,802 | 448,219 | 5.447.930 |
| Total | 257,863,478 | 16,174.793 | 122,731,121 | 48,819,745 | 3,451,461 | 19,927,983 |

outs occurred, while the number of employees thrown out was 504,307, making an average loss of $97 to each person involved. Combining the figures for strikes and lock-outs, it is seen that

the number of establishments involved was 127j442, while 6,610,001 persons were thrown out of employment. These figures show an average wage-loss of $2406 to the employees in each establishment, and an average loss of $46 to each person involved. The assistance given to strikers by labour organizations during the period was $16,174,793; to those involved in lock-outs, $3,451,461, or a total of $19,626,254. This sum represents but 6∙40% of the total wage-loss incurred in strikes and lock-outs, and is probably too low. Much assist­ance was also furnished by outside sympathizers, the amount of which cannot be readily ascertained. The total loss to the establishments or firms involved in strikes and lock-outs during this period was $142,659,104.

The states of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, being the leading manufacturing states, necessarily experienced the largest number of strikes. Out of 117,509 establishments having strikes during the period named, 87,878, or 74∙78% of the whole, were in these five states; and out of 9933 establishments having lock-outs, 8424, or 84∙81% were in these states. In 1900 these states contained 45∙02% of all the manufacturing establishments in the United States, and employed 55∙15% of the entire capital invested in mechanical industries.

A significant feature of the report for the twenty-five year period relates to efforts to settle strikes, during the years 1901 to 1905 inclusive, a feature which had not been embodied before. The results are shown in the following table:—

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strikes. | | | | Lock-outs. | | |
| Year. | Number. | Number settled by joint agree­ment. | Number settled by arbítratioo. | Num­ber. | Number settled by joint agree­ment. | Number settled by arbitration. |
| 1901 | 2,924 | 149 | 49 | 88 | 10 | 2 |
| 1902 | 3,162 | 204 | 58 | 78 | 11 | 1 |
| 1903 | 3.494 | 246 | 66 | 154 | 18 | 3 |
| 1904 | 2,307 | 130 | 23 | 112 | 17 | 2 |
| 1905 | 2,077 | 74 | 27 | 109 | 10 | 3 |
| Total | 13.964 | 803 | 223 | 541 | 66 | 11 |

The figures given relate to all strikes, of whatever magnitude, occurring in the United States from 1881 to the 31st of December 1900 inclusive. Among them have occurred what may be called historic strikes, the first of which was in 1877, though of course many very severe strikes had taken place prior to that year. The great railway strikes of 1877 began on the Balti­more & Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg, West Vir­ginia, the immediate cause of the first strike being a 10% reduction of wages of all employees. This, however, was but one of many grievances. There was irregular employment. Men with families were permitted to work only three or four days per week, the remainder of the time being forced to spend away from home at their own expense, leaving them but little money for do­mestic use. Wages, pay­able monthly, were often retained several months. The tonnage of trains was increased, and the men were paid only for the number of miles run, irre­spective of the time con­

sumed. So there were many’ alleged causes for the great strikes of 1877. Riot, destruction of property and loss of life occurred at Martinsburg, Baltimore and various places in Pennsylvania. The state militia at Martinsburg and Pittsburg sympathized with the strikers,