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OPERATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL
DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT
OF CANADA

BY

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OPERATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT OF CANADA.

INTRODUCTION.

Omitting administrative details, the essential features of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act may be expressed in a statement of purpose and scope. The purpose of the act as expressed in the complete title is "to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities."¹ Although the title thus disclaims restriction of the right to strike or lock out and limits the scope to disputes in industries affecting directly the public welfare, the act provides that a strike or lockout in these industries is illegal until the dispute has been reported on by a board of conciliation and investigation and, further, that industries other than those specified may be brought within the scope of the act by agreement of both parties to the dispute, the right to strike or lock out being suspended during an investigation. This restriction upon the right to strike or lock out pending an investigation has caused the act to be known generally as the "Compulsory Investigation Act."

It should be noted that the act applies only to disputes involving 10 or more employees in which the controversy has reached such a stage that, "failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the minister to a board, * * * a lockout or strike will be declared * * * and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained." It is provided further that the violation of privileges, rights, and duties of employers or employees does not constitute a dispute in the meaning of the act if such violation is in itself an indictable offense. Subject to these limitations, and to the provision that for disputes in industries not specified in the act both parties must concur in the application, it is possible for disputes in all industries to be referred for adjustment.

The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been in operation since March 22, 1907.² The numerous reports appearing as a result of official and personal inquiries in addition to the monthly

¹ Scope extended Mar. 23, 1916, by order of the Governor General in council to include munitions of war industries.

² Amended May 4, 1910. See Appendix A, p. 140.

and annual publications of the Canadian Department of Labor are evidences of the widespread interest in the results of the administration of the act. It need hardly be observed that the people of the United States share in this interest. Several State legislatures have considered measures embodying similar provisions, and in one State, Colorado, a law patterned closely after the Canadian act has been in operation since 1915. Moreover, the principle of compulsory investigation has been proposed as a means of adjusting disputes on railways engaged in interstate commerce. With the industries of the country taxed to the utmost during the continuance of the present war emergency, it seems inevitable that there will be industrial unrest and that State and national legislative measures seeking to avoid interruption to industry will be enacted. It is timely, therefore, to inquire frankly as to the effectiveness of those provisions which serve to characterize the Canadian act.

Upon this point several observers have expressed opinions. Sir George Askwith, chief industrial commissioner of Great Britain, visited Canada during the latter part of 1912 for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Speaking of the suitability of the Canadian act to Great Britain and concluding his observations, Mr. Askwith says:

Where it (the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act) was frankly accepted as a means of preventing disputes it has worked extremely well, but where * * * its introduction has been resented, it has not succeeded to the same extent. In such latter cases where, by the imposition of penalties, efforts have been made to enforce the act the results have not been satisfactory.

The question then arises, What is the real value of the act, and can any points in the act be suitably adapted to this country? Is the restriction upon the right of proclaiming a lockout or strike so much of the essence of the act as to make the act of no effect if such restrictions were not compulsory? And do the penalties which are proposed to be enforced for breach of the restrictions of the act add to its value?

In my opinion the real value of the act does not lie in either of these propositions, and certainly not in the second. The pith of the act lies in permitting the parties and the public to obtain full knowledge of the real cause of the dispute and in causing suggestions to be made as impartially as possible on the basis of such knowledge for dealing with existing difficulties, whether a strike or lockout has commenced or not. This action on behalf of the public allows an element of calm judgment to be introduced into the dispute which at the time the parties themselves may be unable to exercise.

It is claimed, and the claim is backed up by statistics, that the restrictions upon a strike or lockout prior to such a judgment have been of great assistance in causing a calm discussion or investigation at an early date. If the power of giving such judgment had existed without the restrictions, and if the various trades affected had been gradually educated to see the advantage of discussion prior to a dispute and had had the means by and through which such discussion could take place, it may be that practically similar results would have been obtained, without the difficulty of having a law, the complete enforcement of which is almost impracticable, and which, while it has been accepted in cases where education has existed, has been found very difficult in cases where the law is resented and joint consent has not been in being.¹

¹ Report to the Board of Trade (Great Britain) on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, 1907, by Sir George Askwith, K. C. B., K. C., chief industrial commissioner, p. 15.

Writing in 1910 for the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and under the heading "Suggested Amendments," Dr. Victor S. Clark observes:

If men can strike with impunity in disregard of the law, what is the value of the latter in preventing or postponing strikes? Will the act not fall into abeyance except in those minor and less acute disputes where there is least call for Government intervention? Has a law any force at all that operates only by the tolerance of the law-breakers? It should be recognized that expediency must constantly be consulted in administering such an act; but it would seem that the latter, though it may retain some residuary value as providing convenient machinery for public mediation, must lose its distinctive character and its interest as experimental legislation unless some way is discovered to secure the observance of the clauses deferring strikes and lockouts until after an investigation has been held. Unless these clauses are enforced, the law becomes an ordinary conciliation act, burdened by the discredit of its unenforced provisions.¹

The same investigator in a paper before the Academy of Political Science in the city of New York, November 22, 1916, speaking of illegal strikes in Canadian industries, observes that:

No effort has been made in the past to punish a large body of men for striking. This raises the question of the value of the penal provisions of the law. It is argued that if the act does not put strikers in jail and subject offending employers to heavy fines, these provisions are useless. But even though violations are seldom prosecuted, neither strikers nor employers dare defy the law of the land in disputes prominently before the public and affecting the prosperity and comfort of a large body of citizens. By doing so they would put a powerful weapon in the hands of their opponents, and they would fatally prejudice their case in the high court of public opinion.²

Hon. F. A. Acland, deputy minister of labor for Canada and registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation, writes:

Reference has been made to the strikes occurring in disputes which had been before boards and had not been adjusted. There has been also, in industries coming under the act, a considerable number of strikes in disputes which have not gone before a board for investigation. Work ceased in these cases without regard to the act. Many of the serious coal-mining strikes in western Canada during recent years have occurred in this way.

What, it may be asked, becomes of the penalties prescribed for these apparent infringements of the statute? The reply must be that such cases have seldom gone to the courts. It has not been the policy of the successive ministers under whose authority the statute has been administered to undertake the enforcement of these provisions. The parties concerned, or the local authorities, have laid information occasionally, and there have been in all eight or ten judicial decisions. The mining industry has been the chief delinquent in the matter of infringements, and there have been occasional derelictions on the part of the lower grades of transport or shipping labor; in the higher grades of railway labor the act has been well observed.³

¹ Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, by Victor S. Clark, Ph. D. Bulletin No. 86, U. S. Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, pp. 19, 20.

² Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science in the city of New York, Vol. VII, No. 1, pp. 15, 16.

³ Labor Gazette, April, 1916, p. 1118. (Reprint from Canadian Law Times of March, 1916.)

PLAN AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY.

Except for a general expression of opinion indicated in the previous quotations, reports on the act have dealt chiefly with the disputes referred to the boards for adjustment or in which application was made for such reference and, while directing attention to occasional violations and to disputes in which strikes or lockouts were not averted by reference to boards, have not been concerned in large measure with the question of illegal strikes and lockouts or the enforcement of the penal provisions. In this report it is proposed to consider primarily the effectiveness of the compulsory investigation provisions of the act. To this end an analysis has been made of the following:

1. Strikes and lockouts in industries within the scope of the act.
2. Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act.
 - a. Strikes and lockouts.
 - b. Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts.
 - c. Disputes in industries not within the scope of the act referred for adjustment by the concurrence of both parties to the dispute under section 63, or in which application was made for reference.
3. Strikes and lockouts in all industries during the period 1901-1916.
4. Prosecutions for violations of the restrictive provisions of the act.

In the preparation of the report, access has been had to the files of the Canadian Department of Labor containing correspondence incident to the application for and establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation, and the operation of the act has been discussed with the minister and deputy minister of labor and with other officials concerned with its administration. The following publications of the Department of Labor of Canada have been used as sources in the compilation of disputes:

1. Annual Reports of the Minister of Labor.
2. Annual Reports of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.
3. The Labor Gazette (monthly bulletin of the department of labor).
4. Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901-1912.

Before proceeding to an analysis of trade disputes occurring in industries within the scope of the act or brought within its scope by the agreement of both parties to the dispute, it seems proper to point out that statistics do not furnish incontrovertible evidence of the success or failure of legislative measures to prevent or settle strikes or lockouts, and to state that the inquiry upon which this

report is based was not made with the expectation of pronouncing upon the value of the Canadian act in toto as an instrument for the adjudication of labor disputes. To arrive at such a conclusion it would be necessary to resort to laboratory methods: to assume a static society upon which successive experiments might be tried under identical conditions, and to devise a means of recording concretely human reactions to such experiments. It is axiomatic that social and economic conditions make for industrial peace or unrest irrespective of antistrike or lockout legislation. Any attempt, therefore, to compare, without correlation with other factors, the number of trade disputes resulting in strikes or lockouts during a period prior to the passage of measures for their adjustment with strikes and lockouts during a subsequent period is open to serious objection. Moreover, it is impossible to estimate the salutary effect of antistrike or lockout legislation in making for voluntary negotiations and in preventing precipitate action whether or not the aid of such legislation is directly invoked. It is idle to speculate as to how many strikes or lockouts might have occurred in Canadian industries since the inception of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had that act not been passed. It is incorrect to assume that every dispute referred under the act would have resulted in a strike or lockout but for such reference even though a statutory declaration of intent to strike or lockout is required before a board can be created. Any analysis, therefore, must be made with a frank recognition that it is impossible to measure absolutely and concretely the results of social legislation.

Apart from the interpretation of strike and lockout statistics is the question of reliability of such information. It is safe to assume that, in point of number, fewer strikes and lockouts escape public attention subsequent to the inception of laws designed to prevent or settle such disputes than for a previous period. The benefits from such legislation may thus appear less than they really are because of a more complete record of labor disturbances.

Moreover, if the importance of disputes is to be measured, it is necessary to consider as well the number of employees affected, and, if the dispute results in a strike or lockout, the time lost. Each of these considerations offers new difficulties. However honest in intent either side may be, it is natural for each to minimize the strength of the other and to magnify its own position. The questions of when a strike or lockout ends, how the time loss is to be measured, how to determine the number of employees directly affected for the purpose of computing such time loss, what consideration is to be given to employees indirectly affected (especially in sympathetic action and in declarations of intent to strike or lock out not resulting

in such action) are pertinent to any statistical analysis of trade disputes and permit of wide latitude in interpretation.

So far as the employer is concerned, a strike is in being only if the operation of his establishment is seriously interrupted, and terminates when the operation is resumed, public recognition is most keen when the strike reflects itself in inconvenience to the public, whereas employees affected regard the strike as unsettled so long as their organization remains intact and they are not returned to their former positions. Conflicting reports as to the duration of a strike and the number of employees affected are therefore not unusual.

Undoubtedly the best index of the importance of a strike or lockout, apart from its immediate effect upon the public welfare, is the time loss. Remedial legislation, however, is most effective before a dispute reaches the acute stage of a strike or lockout and obviously the importance of such legislation can not be estimated by time loss averted in disputes settled without cessation of work. Furthermore, the time loss is at best but an approximate figure. It is usually determined by multiplying the number representing employees affected by the number of workdays' duration, but this may lead to grave inaccuracy in cases where the plant is operated with a reduced force and the number of employees on strike varies from day to day.

Even greater inaccuracy arises in the use of figures representing employees indirectly affected. A threatened coal strike might conceivably affect indirectly every other industry in the country and, by the same analysis, every strike must affect indirectly employees in other industries. If such employees are to be considered in an aggregate with employees directly affected, a definite rule must be followed which should exclude, as too problematical for consideration, those employees reported to be indirectly affected in contemplated strikes or lockouts and should include only those thrown out of work as a direct result of strike or lockout.

An additional difficulty is encountered when an attempt is made to harmonize a classification of disputes adopted prior to the enactment of antistrike or lockout legislation with the classification adopted or suggested by such legislation. Strikes and lockouts have been reported by the Canadian Department of Labor since 1901. In these reports the basis of classification is the industry, but no industrial group as thus reported comes wholly within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as interpreted by those administering it. Thus, mining and quarrying constitute one group in the monthly and annual summaries of trade disputes, but, in the application of the act, quarrying has been excluded from its restrictive provisions. Metal and shipbuilding trades constitute a group which would be entirely without the scope of the act but for the inclusion of electrical workers, linemen, and ship repairmen. Under the group "Gen-

eral Transport" are included street-railway employees, shipping employees, steam-railway employees, and teamsters. Teamsters have been considered as within the scope of the act, however, only when their work is connected with the handling of freight at terminals. The group "Unskilled Labor," while mainly outside the restrictive provisions of the act, may contain laborers who, by virtue of the work performed in connection with certain public utilities, belong properly within the scope of the act. Moreover, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is not applicable to disputes involving fewer than 10 employees, whereas strikes and lockouts are reported in all cases where 6 or more employees are involved. On the other hand, the applicability of the act is not determined by the duration of the strike or lockout, whereas it is a rule of the Canadian Department of Labor not to report strikes or lockouts of less duration than 24 hours.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT.

METHOD OF INTERPRETING THE SCOPE.

Because this report is concerned somewhat in detail with strikes and lockouts occurring in industries within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the determination of such scope depending in large measure upon the interpretation of the act, it is necessary to consider the methods of interpretation before enumerating such strikes and lockouts. In the absence, however, of any interpretation having the force of a legal opinion, it is impossible to establish an inflexible rule of action.

To the extent that the act is administered as a conciliatory and not as a coercive measure, it would obviously be unwise for officials to pronounce upon the legality of strikes and lockouts not coming before a board lest the circumstances surrounding subsequent similar disputes necessitate a reversal of opinion.

It is recognized, too, that if doubt exists as to the enforceability of provisions, the measure containing them is often more useful if purposely indefinite and if discretion is permitted in its application. Conversely, if discretion is permitted, the question of expediency plays so important a rôle that anticipation of action might serve to defeat its purpose.

If, on the other hand, an effort is being made to administer the act strictly as a compulsory measure, an admission of illegality must necessarily reflect upon the enforceability of the provisions of the act or upon its administration. In either case, subsequent application of the provisions would be more difficult.

The act applies to "disputes in mining property, agency of transportation or communication or public service utility including,

* * * railways, whether operated by steam, electricity, or other motive power, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works" involving 10 or more employees in skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work. From the circumstances surrounding the inception of the act—a prolonged coal strike—it might be inferred that the term "mining" had reference to coal mines. Boards have been created, however, for metal miners, and asbestos miners have been considered within the scope of the act. "Transportation" permits of greater latitude in interpretation, but it is not clear whether the phrase "agency of transportation" is intended to be defined as "railways * * * operated by steam, electricity, or other motive power" or whether the inclusion of specific means excludes other means. Thus far, it seems to have been the policy of the department to include without question the operation and maintenance of steam, electric, and water transportation agencies serving as public carriers. Teamsters have been considered as a transportation agency, as previously stated, when their work is intimately connected with the handling of freight at the ends of transportation lines. The same reasoning, however, would lead to the inclusion of transfer companies carrying passengers and baggage and might conceivably embrace the employees of any concern doing general transfer work for the public whether by team, motor truck, or taxicab. The maintenance of such transfer agencies would undoubtedly bring within the scope of the act industries not contemplated by those who framed it, yet the relation of a blacksmith shop, a harness shop, a public garage, a paving crew or a road gang to certain forms of public transportation is somewhat similar to the relation which a roundhouse, a railway machine shop, or a section gang—in which latter industries the act has been held to be applicable—bears to steam railways. The construction of transportation facilities has been excluded in the application of the act, but it is sometimes difficult to determine where maintenance leaves off and construction begins.

Somewhat more indefinite is the expression "industries connected with public utilities." The term public utility has not received legal interpretation in Canada and admits of a large measure of discretion in its use. In Australasian States public utilities include the supply and distribution of electricity for light or power; gas for lighting, cooking, or industrial purposes; water for domestic purposes; the supply of milk and the slaughtering or supply of meat for domestic consumption; the production or distribution of any article of food the deprivation of which might tend to endanger human life or cause serious bodily injury; the working of any ferry, tramway, or railway used for the public carriage of goods or passengers; and the production

and distribution of coal. In the application of the Canadian act, occupations connected with the supply and distribution of gas, electricity, and water for domestic consumption are admittedly within the scope of the act though the guiding principle of the relation to the public welfare might conceivably bring other industries within the list of public utilities.

For the purpose of this study it will be considered that the act of the minister of labor in creating a board upon the application of one party to a dispute amounts to a decision that the act applies to that class of disputes. Such action by the minister, however, does not constitute a legal precedent which either he or subsequent ministers are bound to follow nor does it in any way limit the right of either party to apply for an injunction restraining a board from proceeding on the ground that the act does not apply to a particular dispute.

During the period March 22, 1907, to December 31, 1916, boards were granted on the request of one party in disputes involving the following occupations, and these will serve to indicate the interpretation placed on the act by the successive ministers of labor:

I. Mining:

Coal miners.

Metal miners.

II. Transportation and communication:

1. Railways—

Machinists, boiler makers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, blacksmiths, molders, brass workers, mechanics, carmen, locomotive engineers, firemen, hostlers, conductors, brakemen, yardmen, round-house employees, freight handlers, station agents and station employees, baggagemen, freight clerks, telephone operators, towermen, coal handlers, teamsters, telegraphers, train dispatchers, maintenance of way, section men, pump men.

2. Shipping—

Longshoremen; deck hands, ship liners, marine warehouse freight checkers, tug captain, firemen, dredge workers.

3. Commercial telegraphs—

Telegraphers.

4. Street railways—

Linemen, motormen, conductors.

5. Telephones—

Employees.

III. Light and power:

Electrical workers.

IV. Municipal work:

Scavengers, waterworks employees, maintenance and construction men, employees in telephone, street-railway, and electric-light departments of municipalities.

ENUMERATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The disputes listed below have been compiled from official sources. It is possible that a few minor disputes of teamsters and municipal laborers have not been included. It is probable, too, that certain disputes of electrical workers and linemen within the scope of the act have been omitted. But from the information available as to the work performed, it is believed that the list represents very accurately those disputes resulting in strikes or lockouts in industries within the scope of the act. For each strike or lockout in the adjudication of which the act was invoked there is shown the date on which the application for a board was received, the date such board was constituted, and the date the report of the board was received.

TABLE 1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.

[Source unless otherwise specified: Report on strikes and lockouts in Canada, 1901-1912; annual reports of the Department of Labor, Canada, 1913-1915; Dominion of Canada Labor Gazette, February, 1917. Legal strikes and lockouts are shown in italics.]

1907.

Establishment.	Locality.	Industry or occupation.	Number of firms affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act invoked.		
								Date application received.	Date board constituted.	Date board report received.
Not specified.	Bridgeport, N. S.	Coal mining.	1	900	3,600	Mar. 22.	Mar. 26.			
Cumberland Ry. & Coke Co.	Springhill, N. S.	do.	1	1,700	10,200	Apr. 1.	Apr. 8.			
Canada West Coal & Coke Co.	Taber, Alta.	do.	1	150	2,550	do.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 9.		
Not specified.	Morinville, Alta.	do.	1	64	384	Apr. 13.	Apr. 20.			
Western Coal Operators' Association.	Alberta and British Columbia.	do.	7	13,450	62,100	Apr. 16.	May 7.	Apr. 9.	Apr. 22.	May 29.
Joggin Mines.	Joggin Mines, N. S.	do.	1	300	900	June 27.	July 1.			
<i>Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co.</i>	<i>Springhill, N. S.</i>	<i>Coal mining.</i>	1	<i>2 1,250</i>	<i>98,750</i>	<i>Aug. 1.</i>	<i>Oct. 31.</i>	<i>May 8³</i>	<i>May 17³</i>	<i>July 13.³</i>
Alberta Ry. & Irrigation Co.	Lethbridge, Alta.	Coal mining.	1	100	200	Aug. 12.	Aug. 14.			
Acadia Colliery.	Westville, N. S.	do.	1	325	1,300	Sept. 21.	Sept. 26.			
Western Fuel Co.	Nanaimo, B. C.	do.	1	1,342	4,026	Oct. 1.	Oct. 4.			
Hillcrest Coal & Coke Co.	Hillcrest, Alta.	do.	1	70	140	Oct. 11.	Oct. 13.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 24.	Nov. 4.
Not specified.	Cobalt, Ont.	Metal.	30	3,000	12,000	July 8.	(⁴)			
<i>Canadian Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.</i>	<i>Moyie, B. C.</i>	<i>Metal mining.</i>	1	400	1,200	(⁵)	(⁵)	<i>Sept. 12.</i>	<i>Sept. 23.</i>	<i>Dec. 28.</i>
Not specified.	Marble Bay	Metal mining.	1	50	2,900	Mar. 25.	May 30.			
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Fort William, Ont.	Railway elevator men.	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	May 4.	May 6.			
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	Port Arthur, Ont.	Railway freight handlers.	1	250	1,750	June 8.	June 15.			
Do.	Fort William, Ont.	do.	1	600	4,200	do.	do.			
Intercolonial Ry. Co.	Halifax, N. S.	do.	1	40	40	June 12.	June 13.			
Do.	do.	do.	1	205	385	June 29.	July 8.	July 10.	July 22.	Aug. 12.
Shipping Federation of Canada.	Montreal, Que.	Longshoremen.	17	1,600	11,200	May 13.	May 31.	May 25.	June 7.	June 17.
Furness Withy Co. et al.	Halifax, N. S.	do.	7	500	4,500	May 26.	June 4.	May 31.		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co et al.	St. Johns, N. B.	do.	7	1,000	10,000	Nov. 22.	Dec. 4.			
Messrs. Pickford & Black.	Halifax, N. S.	do.	1	60	60	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.			

¹ 3,595 reported in application for board.

² 1,700 reported in application for board.

³ Three boards constituted. The second application was received July 12, the board completed July 27, and the report received Sept. 21, 1907. The third application was received Nov. 21, 1907, the board completed Dec. 24, 1907, and the report received Jan. 21, 1908.

⁴ Not reported.

⁵ Date not reported. A three days' strike occurred after the report of the board—not included in yearly summary of the department. See Bulletin 76, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, note, p. 658.

⁶ 250 reported in application for board.

STRIKES, ETC., IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN SCOPE OF ACT.

TABLE 1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Continued.

1907.

Establishment.	Locality.	Industry or occupation.	Number of firms affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act invoked.		
								Date application received.	Date board constituted.	Date board report received.
Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. and Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.	Montreal, Que.	Longshoremen.	2	140	140	Aug. 6.	Aug. 7.			
Not specified.	Vancouver, B. C.	do.	1	250	250	May 27.	May 28.			
Do.	do.	Stevedores.	2	85	1,870	Oct. 1.	Oct. 23.			
Do.	St. Johns, N. B.	Scowmen.	(1)	80	240	May 24.	May 28.			
Halifax Graving Dock Co.	Halifax, N. S.	Ship repair men.	1	189	14,000	Sept. 25.	(1)			
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	Sorel, Que.	do.	1	110	4,000	Mar. 27.	Apr. 8.			
Great Northwestern Telegraph Co.	Quebec, Que., and elsewhere.	Telegraphers.	1	75	750	Aug. 13.	(1)			
Quebec Civic Corporation	Quebec, Que.	Laborers.	1	55	110	Apr. 29.	May 1.			
Do.	do.	Carters.	1	30	60	do.	do.			
Municipality of Hamilton	Hamilton, Ont.	Laborers.	1	75	150	May 7.	May 9.			
Municipal Corporation of Peterborough.	Peterborough, Ont.	Teamsters.	1	30	210	do.	May 15.			
Fairville Municipal Council	Fairville, N. S.	Laborers.	1	16	48	July 11.	July 15.			
Not specified.	Toronto, Ont.	Cab drivers.	(1)	250	4,250	Apr. 20.	(1)			
Shedden Forwarding Co.	Montreal, Que.	Teamsters.	1	256	1,792	May 15.	May 23.			
Dominion Transport Co.	do.	do.	1	325	325	June 20.	June 21.			
Hendrie Cartage Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	do.	1	50	250	June 6.	June 11.			
Dominion Transport Co.	Ottawa, Ont.	do.	1	21	210	May 9.	May 21.			
Not specified.	Montreal, Que.	Gas stokers.	1	75	375	Apr. 20.	(1)			

1908.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Coal Creek, B. C.	Coal mining.	1	1,125	3,375	Jan. 29.	Feb. 1.			
Port Hood & Richmond Coal Co.	Port Hood, N. S.	do.	1	300	1,200	May 1.	May 5.	May 18.	June 8.	July 2.
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Michel, B. C.	do.	1	920	4,600	May 18.	May 23.			
Do.	do.	do.	1	2,920	3,680	May 25.	May 29.			
Domestic Coal Co.	Taber, Alta.	do.	1	75	375	Dec. 11.	Dec. 17.	(3)		
Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Co.	Middlesboro, B. C.	do.	1	(1)	(1)	Dec. 15.	do.	(4)		
International Coal & Coke Co.	Coleman, Alta.	do.	1	441	5,733	Apr. 30.	June 13.			
Alberta Coal Mining Co. ⁵	Not specified.	do.	1	25	150	Sept. 4.	Sept. 10.			
Great Bras d'Or Gold Mining Co.	Goldbrook, N. S.	Metal mining.	1	22	176	Feb. 21.	Mar. 2.			
Not specified.	Wilbur, Ont.	do.	1	36	612	Apr. 11.	Apr. 14.			
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Owen Sound, Ont.	Railway freight handlers.	1	250	1,000	May 7.	May 11.			

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Grand Trunk Ry. Co.	Depot Harbor, Ont.	do	1	100	400	July 13	July 17			
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Montreal, Que., and elsewhere.	Railway machinists	1	8,000	424,000	Aug. 6	Oct. 5	Apr. 28	May 18	July 16
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Windsor, Ont.	Railway freight handlers	1	40	80	Sept. 1	Sept. 3			
Not specified.	do	Longshoremen	1	50	50	Apr. 21	Apr. 22			
Ottawa Street Ry. Co.	Ottawa, Ont.	Snow haulers	1	85	170	Feb. 4	Feb. 6			
Municipality of New Westminster.	New Westminster, B. C.	Laborers	1	25	25	June 5	June 6			
Municipality of Prince Albert.	Prince Albert	do	2	200	800	June 30	July 3			
Municipality of Guelph.	Guelph, Ont.	do	1	140	280	Oct. 27	Oct. 29			

1909.

Port Hood & Richmond Ry. & Coal Co.	Port Hood, N. S.	Coal mining	1	300	5,100	Mar. 23	Apr. 12			
Western Coal Operators' Association.	Coleman, Alta., and elsewhere.	do	11	2,500	161,700	Apr. 1	June 30	May 8	May 15	June 21 ⁷
Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Co.	Middlesboro, B. C.	do	1	150	6,450	Apr. 28	June 15	Apr. 13	May 7	June 3 ⁸
Canada West Coal Co.	Taber, Alta.	do	1	300	25,800	Apr. 23	Aug. 2	June 15	July 3	July 19
Drummond Colliery	Westville, N. S.	do	1	712	9,412	May 5	June 4			
Dominion Coal Co.	Glace Bay, N. S.	Coal mining	1	2,500	283,700	July 6	{ Apr. 28, 1910.	Mar. 4	Mar. 22	Apr. 16
Inverness Coal & Ry. Co.	Inverness, N. S.	Coal mining	1	418	8,450	July 9	Aug. 1			
Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co.	Springhill, N. S.	Coal mining	1	1,700	209,100	Aug. 10	{ May 27, 1911.	May 10	June 5	July 23
Standard Coal Co.	Edmonton, Alta.	Coal mining	1	75	375	Nov. 25	Nov. 30	Nov. 18	Dec. 2	Dec. 27
Theftord Mines	Theftord Mines, Que.	Asbestos mining	1	140	1,120	Apr. 26	May 5			
British Columbia Copper Co.	Greenwood, B. C.	Metal mining	1	225	5,625	June 28 ¹¹	July 24 ¹¹	Apr. 5	Apr. 20	May 29 ¹²
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Fort Williams, Ont.	Railway freight handlers	1	700	4,200	Aug. 9	Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 30
Do.	Owen Sound, Ont.	do	1	250	500	May 7	May 10	May 17	June 2	June 17
Not specified.	Vancouver, B. C.	Longshoremen	1	225	2,700	Mar. 29	Apr. 10			
Mutual Steamship Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	do	1	40	80	July 6	(1)			
Municipality of Regina.	Regina, Sask.	Laborers	1	162	486	May 22	May 26			
City of Brantford	Brantford, Ont.	do	1	30	30	Aug. 4	Aug. 5			
City Corporation of Ottawa.	Ottawa, Ont.	Teamsters	1	40	120	May 31	(1)			
Hamilton Street Ry. Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Street railway	1	250	500	June 2	June 4			

¹ Not reported.

² Not included in yearly summary of department. See Labor Gazette, June, 1908, p. 1472.

³ Application received for board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act Dec. 21, 1908, but the dispute was settled before official action was taken contemplating the establishment of a board and the case is not reported in the proceedings under the act.

⁴ Application received for board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act Dec. 18, 1908, but the dispute was settled before official action was taken contemplating the establishment of a board and the case is not reported in the proceedings under the act.

⁵ Lockout followed by prosecution under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Not cited in yearly summary of strikes and lockouts.

⁶ 2,100 reported in application for board.

⁷ Minority report June 23, 1908.

⁸ Three reports—June 3, 11, and 16.

⁹ 3,000 reported in application for board.

¹⁰ 1,500 reported in application for board.

¹¹ Source: Report of registrar.

¹² Minority report June 11, 1909.

TABLE 1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Continued.

1910.

[In addition to the days lost as shown below, 360,000 days were lost in 1910 on account of a coal strike which began prior to 1910.]

Establishment.	Locality.	Industry or occupation.	Number of firms affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act invoked.		
								Date application received.	Date board constituted.	Date board report received.
Canadian-American Coal & Coke Co.	Frank, Alta.	Coal mining	1	1 284	7,956	Apr. 2....	May 12....	Apr. 18....	Apr. 29....	June 4.
Alberta Coal Mining Co. ²	Cardiff, Alta.	do	1	60	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	Jan. 5....	Jan. 17....	Apr. 2.
British Columbia Copper Mining Co	Greenwood, B. C.	Smelting	3	4 330	9,120	Apr. 13....	May 11....	Jan. 8....	Jan. 10....	Mar. 29.
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Railway freight handlers	1	20	40	Apr. 11....	Apr. 13....			
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.	G. T. R. lines	Railway conductors and brakemen	1	6 2,600	37,500	July 18..	Aug. 4 ⁶ ..	Mar. 17....	Apr. 6....	June 22.
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	Not specified	Railway carmen	1	7 400	30,000	July 1 ⁸ ...	Sept. 27...	May 2....	May 23....	June 28.
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.	Brantford, Ont.	Railway freight handlers	1	25	100	July 2....	July 7....			
Not specified	Winnipeg-Edmonton, Man.	Railway steam fitters	1	200	6,000	July 1....	Aug. 4....			
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Railway telegraphers ⁹	1	60	60	Sept. 26..	Sept. 27..			
Northern Navigation Co.	Port Edward, Ont.	Longshoremen	2	125	125	Apr. 28...	Apr. 29...			
Messrs. Smith and Rhuland	Lunenburg, N. S.	Ship repairing	1	27	135	Nov. 21...	Nov. 25...			
Winnipeg Street Ry. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Street railway	1	10 550	7,150	Dec. 16....	Dec. 31....	Oct. 22....	Nov. 11....	Dec. 13. ¹¹
Corporation of North Toronto	Toronto, Ont.	Laborers	1	(³)	(³)	July 28....	(³)			
City of Hamilton	Hamilton, Ont.	do	1	18	18	Apr. 18....	Apr. 19....			

1911.

[In addition to the days lost as shown below, 190,000 days were lost in 1911 on account of a coal strike which began prior to 1911.]

North Atlantic Collieries (Ltd.)	Port Morien, N. S.	Coal mining	1	154	3,230	Jan. 2....	Jan. 25....			
Not specified	Michel, B. C.	do	1	950	6,650	Feb. 21....	Mar. 1....			
Do.	Coleman, Alta.	do	1	550	2,200	Mar. 20....	Mar. 24....			
Western Coal Operators' Association.	Alberta and British Columbia.	do	10	7,000	1,390,000	Apr. 1....	Nov. 20....	Apr. 13....	Apr. 21....	July 10. ¹²
Bankhead Mines	Bankhead, Alta.	do	1	570	(³)	do	(³)			
Alberta Coal Mining Co	Cardiff, Alta.	do	1	80	720	Nov. 9....	Nov. 20....	Oct. 23....	Nov. 27....	Dec. 21.
Keeley Mine (Ltd.)	Silver Centre, Ont.	Metal mining	1	35	(⁹)	Jan. 15....	(⁹)			
Hudson Bay Mining Co. ²	Gowanda, Ont.	Metal mining	1	30	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	May 26....	June 9....	July 10.

GrandTrunk Ry. Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Railway yardmen	1	68	408	Sept. 20	(³)			
Dominion Transportation Co.	Montreal, Que.	Railway freight handlers	3	200	900	Sept. 28	(³)			
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.	Westport, Ont.	Railway machinists	1	300	21,000	Oct. 10	{ Dec. 13, 1912.	July 31	Oct. 12	Oct. 28.
Michigan Central Ry. Co.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Railway section men	1	¹³ 1,400	28,000	May 3	May 26	May 11		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Railway freight handlers	1	29	1,145	May 1	May 5			
Not specified.	Montreal, Que.	Longshoremen	20	2,100	6,300	Nov. 17	Nov. 20			
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.	Prince Rupert, B. C.	do.	2	30	160	Nov. 1	Nov. 6			
Merchants Mutual Line	Toronto, Ont.	do.	1	40	40	May 10	May 11			
London Street Ry. Co.	London, Ont.	Street railway laborers	1	30	30	June 6	June 7			
City of Hamilton.	Hamilton, Ont.	Municipal laborers	1	20	40	June 7	June 9			
Municipality of Prince Rupert.	Prince Rupert, B. C.	do.	3	250	6,000	Mar. 6	Apr. 8			
Provincial Government of Alberta.	Edmonton, Alta.	Linemen	1	100	100	(³)	(³)			
City of St. Thomas.	St. Thomas.	Municipal laborers	1	10	30	Oct. 10	Oct. 13			
Consumers' Gas Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Laborers	1	60	120	July 12	July 17			
Not specified.	Victoria, B. C.	Teamsters	50	300	27,000	June 1	June 12 ¹⁴			
Do.	Edmonton, Alta.	do.	4	275	275	Aug. 8	Aug. 9			
Do.	Victoria, B. C.	do.	20	225	225	May 10	May 11			

1912.

[In addition to the days lost as shown below, 44,000 days were lost in 1912 on account of a railway strike which began prior to 1912.]

International Coal & Coke Co.	Coleman, Alta.	Coal mining	1	560	2,240	July 24	July 28			
Canadian Collieries Co.	Cumberland	do.	1	2500	35,500	Sept. 17	{ Aug. 19, 1914.			
Temiskaming Mining Co.	Cobalt, Ont.	Metal mining	1	189	378	Apr. 28	Apr. 30			
Townsite Mines	do.	do.	1	175	2,450	Oct. 18	Nov. 4			
McEaney Mines (Ltd.)	Porcupine, Ont.	Metal mining	25	1,200	16,800	Nov. 15	{ June 21, 1915.	July 20	Aug. 23	Oct. 21 ¹⁵
Asbestos & Asbestic Co.	Asbestos, Que.	Asbestos mining	1	450	1,800	May 1	May 6			
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Railway freight handlers	2	14	14	Feb. 10	Feb. 10			
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.	Brantford, Ont.	do.	1	30	120	Apr. 17	Apr. 22			
Do.	Merritt, Ont.	Railway section men	1	19	228	Apr. 15	(³)			
New Brunswick & Prince Edward Ry.	Sackville, N. B.	Railway laborers	1	25	50	May 1	May 3			
Ottawa & New York Ry. Co.	Ottawa, Ont.	Railway machinists	1	39	78	May 21	May 23			
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Port McNicol	Railway freight handlers	1	300	900	July 19	June 22			
Dominion Transport Co.	Montreal, Que.	do.	2	100	4,800	July 12	Aug. 16			

1 1,500 reported in application for board.
 2 Strike cited in report of registrar of boards.
 3 Not reported.
 4 350 reported in application for board.
 5 3,017 reported in application for board.
 6 Report of registrar of boards gives Aug. 2.
 7 432 reported in application for board.
 8 Report of registrar of boards gives July 7.

9 Strike of telegraph messenger boys.
 10 603 reported in application for board.
 11 Minority report, Dec. 15.
 12 Minority report, July 11.
 13 1,200-1,400 reported in application for board.
 14 Apparent error either in date of termination or in time lost.
 15 Minority report, Nov. 7.
 16 Exact date not reported.

TABLE 1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Continued.

1912.

Establishment.	Locality.	Industry or occupation.	Number of firms affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act invoked.		
								Date application received.	Date board constituted.	Date board report received.
<i>Canadian Northern Coal & Ore Dock Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co.</i>	Port Arthur, Ont.	Railway freight handlers	1	250	1,500	July 29	Aug. 5	May 8	May 22	July 19 ¹
<i>Canadian Northern Ry. Co.</i>	Hamilton, Ont.	Railway laborers	1	36	36	July 29	July 30			
<i>Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.</i>	Port Arthur, Ont.	Railway freight handlers	1	(²)	(²)	Aug. 19	Aug. 24			
<i>Do.</i>	Fort William, Ont.	do.	1	1,600	4,800	Aug. 20	do.			
<i>Do.</i>	Not specified	do.	1	1,000	24,500	Nov. 4	Feb. 1, 1913 ⁴	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 11.
<i>Winnipeg Electric Ry. Co.</i>	Winnipeg, Man.	Street railway linemen	1	75	375	June 27	July 3			
<i>Fort William Stevedore Co.</i>	Fort William, Ont.	Dock laborers	1	250	1,250	Aug. 7	Aug. 13			
<i>Not specified.</i>	Vancouver, B. C.	Longshoremen	1	100	300	Oct. 14	Oct. 17			
<i>Do.</i>	St. Johns, N. B.	Scow men	1	200	200	Dec. 30	Jan. 8, 1913.			
<i>Saskatchewan Government.</i>	Regina, Sask.	Telephone employees	1	150	600	Nov. 1	Nov. 5			
<i>Do.</i>	Saskatoon, Sask.	Electrical workers	1	45	90	do.	Nov. 3			
<i>Consumers' Gas Co.</i>	Toronto, Ont.	Employees	1	163	1,650	June 18	June 29	(⁵)		
<i>Hull Electric Co.</i>	Hull, Que.	Street railway	1	60	60	Feb. 20	Feb. 27			
<i>City Corporation of Hamilton.</i>	Hamilton, Ont.	Teamsters	1	60	120	May 1	May 3			
<i>Corporation of Ottawa.</i>	Ottawa, Ont.	Laborers	2	1,000	3,000	July 10	July 13			
<i>Do.</i>	do.	Teamsters	2	40	80	Aug. 16	Aug. 18			
<i>City of Edmonton.</i>	Edmonton, Alta.	do.	1	200	400	Sept. 24	Sept. 26			
<i>Do.</i>	do.	Laborers	1	250	1,250	Sept. 27	Oct. 3			
<i>Not specified.</i>	Halifax, N. S.	Ship boiler makers	1	10	60	July 6	July 13			

1913.

[In addition to the days lost as shown below, 627,500 days were lost in 1913 on account of 4 strikes which began prior to 1913, as follows: In a coal strike, 588,000 days; in a gold strike, 24,800 days; in a railway strike, 13,500 days; in a shipping strike, 1,200 days.]

<i>Not specified</i>	Taber, Alta.	Coal mining	1	37	1,036	Oct. 15	Nov. 15			
<i>Brittania Mines</i>	Brittania Beach	Metal mining	1	500	81,000	Feb. 19	Aug. 27	July 1912, ⁵	Aug. 1912, ⁶	Sept. 1912, ¹⁶

<i>Queen Mines</i>	<i>Sheep Creek and Salmo</i>	<i>do</i>	2	7 44	5,990	Feb. 22.....	(2)	{Dec. 3, 1912.....	Dec. 21, 1912.....	Jan. 27. ⁸
Beaver Consolidated Mines.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	Metal mining.....	1	100	900	Mar. 22.....	Apr. 3.....			
Amalgamated Asbestos Co.....	Black Lake, Que.....	Asbestos mining.....	1	400	1,000	Apr. 16.....	Apr. 18.....			
Michigan Central Ry. Co.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	Railway section men.....	1	400	4,000	July 3.....	July 15.....			
Not specified.....	Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	Steamship firemen.....	1	18	36	Jan. 3.....	Jan. 5.....			
British Columbia Telephone Co.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	Telephone workers.....	1	⁹ 200	1,400	Mar. 15.....	Mar. 22.....	Mar. 17.....		
Halifax Electric Tramway Co.....	Halifax, N. S.....	Street-railway employees.....	1	200	800	May 16.....	May 20.....			
Fort William Street Ry. Co.....	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.....	<i>do</i>	1	85	2,110	May 10.....	June 10.....			
City of Regina & Street Ry. Co.....	Regina, Sask.....	Street-railway linemen.....	2	35	175	May 26.....	May 30.....			
City of Hamilton.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Municipal linemen.....	1	20	180	Apr. 1.....	Apr. 10.....			
<i>Do</i>	<i>do</i>	Power-house employees.....	1	10	160	Apr. 20.....	May 5.....			
Toronto Electric Light Co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Electrical workers.....	2	250	3,750	May 8.....	May 23.....			
Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission.....	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	1	¹⁰ 300	600	May 29.....	May 31.....			
City of Hamilton.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Conduit workers.....	1	250	500	Sept. 18.....	Sept. 22.....			
Montreal Tramway Co.....	Montreal, Que.....	Street-railway laborers.....	1	600	1,200	Oct. 21.....	Oct. 23.....			
Montreal Dry Dock & Ship Repair Co.....	<i>do</i>	Ship repair men.....	1	20	140	Apr. 16.....	Apr. 26.....			
Dominion Transport Co.....	<i>do</i>	Teamsters.....	1	300	1,500	Apr. 19.....	Apr. 24.....			
City of Belleville.....	Belleville, Ont.....	<i>do</i>	1	14	42	Apr. 10.....	Apr. 14.....			
Transfer Companies.....	Toronto, Ont.....	<i>do</i>	4	400	2,000	Apr. 16.....	Apr. 21.....			

1914.

[In addition to the days lost as shown below, 153,750 days were lost in 1914 on account of a coal strike which began prior to 1914.]

Brazear Collieries (Ltd.).....	Nordegg, Alta.....	Coal mining.....	1	900	15,300	June 10.....	July 1.....			
Coniagas Mine.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	Metal mining.....	1	75	150	Jan. 27.....	Jan. 29.....			
St. Johns Ry. Co.....	St. Johns, N. B.....	Street-railway employees.....	1	¹¹ 150	300	July 22.....	July 24.....	June 6.....	June 22.....	July 8.....
Dorchester Electric Co.....	Quebec, Que.....	Linemen.....	1	30	180	Mar. 9.....	Mar. 15.....			
Hamilton Hydro-Electric Commission.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	<i>do</i>	1	52	2,132	June 27.....	Aug. 15.....			
Messrs. Yarrows (Ltd.).....	Victoria, B. C.....	Ship repairers.....	1	175	1,925	Feb. 6.....	Feb. 20.....			

¹ Minority report, July 22.

² Not reported.

³ 1,300 directly and 15,000 indirectly affected were reported in application for board.

⁴ Nov. 1 as date of commencement and Feb. 3, 1913, as date of termination appear in report of registrar of boards.

⁵ Application received for board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act June 28, 1912, but the dispute was settled before official action was taken contemplating the establishment of a board and the case is not reported in the proceedings under the act.

⁶ 30 reported in application for board.

⁷ 1,020 directly affected and 340 indirectly affected were reported in application for board.

⁸ Minority report, Feb. 4, 1913.

⁹ 320 reported in application for board.

¹⁰ 200 directly affected and 55 indirectly affected were reported in application for board.

¹¹ 90 directly affected and 60 indirectly affected were reported in application for board.

TABLE 1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Concluded.

1915.

Establishment.	Locality.	Industry or occupation.	Number of firms affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act invoked.		
								Date application received.	Date board constituted.	Date board report received.
Intercolonial Coal Mining Co. (Ltd.)	Westville, N. S.	Coal mining	1	1 43	129	June 24....	June 28....	Aug. 19....	Sept. 1....	Sept. 17.
Do.	do.	do.	1	350	1,400	Aug. 24....	Aug. 28....			
Dominion Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Halifax, N. S.	Coal handlers	5	200	1,800	Sept. 1....	Sept. 12....			
Canadian Coal & Coke Co.	Loveteville, Alta.	Coal mining	1	114	1,140	Oct. 4....	Oct. 15....			
Not specified.	Drumheller, Alta.	do.	2	200	1,000	Nov. 3....	Nov. 9....			
Cumberland Ry. & Coke Co.	Springhill, N. S.	do.	1	1,125	5,625	Aug. 16....	Aug. 21....			
Thetford Mines.	Thetford, Que.	Asbestos mining	5	2,500	7,500	Oct. 18....	Oct. 21....			
Not specified.	Vancouver, B. C.	Longshoremen	1	600	15,000	Mar. 2....	Mar. 31....			
Do.	Victoria, B. C.	do.	1	140	1,960	Mar. 15....	do.			
Northern Navigation Co.	Point Edward and Sarnia, Ont.	Railway freight handlers	1	200	600	Sept. 15....	Sept. 18....			
Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission	Toronto, Ont.	Electrical workers	1	2 186	2,394	Nov. 2....	Nov. 23....	May 26....	July 2....	Aug. 13. 3

1916.

Western Canadian Collieries	Bellevue, Alta.	Coal mining	1	400	7,200	Mar. 7....	Mar. 25....			
Acadia Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Stellarton, N. S.	do.	1	1,188	20,196	Apr. 18....	May 8....	May 10....	May 15....	July 5.
Minto Coal Co.	Minto, N. B.	do.	1	200	2,800	June 26....	July 12....			
Western Coal Operators' Association.	Crow's Nest Pass, B. C.	do.	1	3,630	21,620	July 24....	Aug. 8....			
Not specified.	Bienfait, Sask.	do.	1	68	136	Oct. 26....	Oct. 28....			
Do.	Coleman, Alta.	Coke oven	1	14	140	July 11....	July 20....			
Western Dominion Collieries	Taylorlton, Sask.	Coal mining	1	89	267	Nov. 2....	Nov. 6....			
Crow's Nest Pass & Alberta	Crow's Nest Pass, B. C.	do.	1	5,000	20,000	Nov. 27....	Dec. 1....			
Pacific Coast Coal Mines.	South Wellington	do.	1	325	975	Dec. 2....	Dec. 6....			
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	Railway freight handlers	5	200	720	Apr. 28....	May 5....			
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	Port Arthur, Ont.	do.	1	100	300	May 2....	do.			

Grand Trunk Ry. Co.....	Stratford, Ont.....	do.....	1	20	120	July 1.....	July 8.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	do.....	1	22	440	Oct. 2.....	Oct. 25.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co.	Hamilton, Ont.....	Railway machinists and blacksmiths.....	1	125	3,874	May 20.....	(8).....	Feb. 28.....	Mar. 13.....	May 1.....
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.....	London, Ont.....	Railway freight handlers.....	1	27	216	Nov. 1.....	Nov. 10.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	do.....	do.....	1	15	60	Nov. 4.....	Nov. 9.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Toronto, Ont.....	do.....	1	197	788	Nov. 16.....	Nov. 21.....	.....	.....	.....
Algonia Central & Hudson Bay Ry. Co.	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Railway conductors and brakemen.....	1	41	205	Aug. 29.....	Sept. 2.....	Aug. 15.....	Aug. 23.....	Sept. 14.....
Davie Ship Building & Repairing Co. ⁷	Levis, Que.....	Shipbuilders.....	1	240	1,200	Aug. 17.....	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Government Navy Yard. ⁷	Esquimault, B. C.....	Shipbuilders' mechanics.....	1	260	780	Aug. 14.....	Aug. 18.....	.....	.....	.....
Ross Rifle Factory ⁷	Quebec, Que.....	Carpenters.....	1	20	(8)	May 12.....	(8).....	.....	.....	.....
Not specified ⁷	Hamilton, Ont.....	Machinists.....	30	800	13,766	June 12.....	(9).....	.....	.....	.....
National Transcontinental Ry.....	Transcona, Man.....	Railway machinists.....	1	171	855	June 1.....	June 8.....	.....	.....	.....
Asbestos Corporation et al.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Asbestos mining.....	5	900	15,300	Aug. 3.....	Aug. 4 ⁽⁹⁾	(10).....	.....	.....
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co.	Vancouver, B. C.....	Street-railway linemen.....	1	55	1,155	Aug. 24.....	Sept. 19.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.	Quebec, Que.....	Street railway motormen and conductors.....	1	260	260	Aug. 30.....	Aug. 30.....	Sept. 4.....	Sept. 8.....	.....
Winnipeg Electric Ry. Co.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Gas workers.....	1	100	700	May 22.....	May 30.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Transport & Shedden Forwarding Co.	Montreal, Que.....	Teamsters.....	2	500	5,500	May 1.....	May 12.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant Cartage Co.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	do.....	1	14	56	May 8.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba Cartage Co.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	do.....	3	200	7,400	May 10.....	June 24.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Express Co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	do.....	1	50	150	Nov. 13.....	Nov. 16.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Distributors.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	do.....	2	40	200	Nov. 28.....	Dec. 2.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Transport Co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	do.....	4	353	4,589	Feb. 11.....	Feb. 25.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarrows (Ltd.) ⁷	Esquimault, B. C.....	Shipbuilders.....	1	325	2,400	Aug. 1.....	Aug. 23.....	(11).....	.....	.....

¹ 366 reported in application for board.

² 175 directly affected and 25 indirectly affected were reported in application for board.

³ Minority report, Aug. 20, 1915.

⁴ 1,000 reported in application for board.

⁵ 117 reported in application for board.

⁶ Unsettled Dec. 31, 1916.

⁷ By order of the Governor General in council the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was extended on Mar. 23, 1916, to cover any threatened strike or lockout in the "construction, production, repair, manufacture, transportation, or delivery of ships, vessels, works, buildings, munitions, ordnance, guns, explosives, and materials and supplies, etc. * * *". It is probable that a number of strikes of machinists, molders, and mechanics occurring since Mar. 23, 1916, were illegal on account of the above order, but the nature of the work performed and the locality is not published in order to avoid giving information as to the location of munitions plants.

⁸ Not reported.

⁹ Labor Gazette, Sept., 1917, p. 1561, gives Aug. 24 as the date of termination.

¹⁰ Application received for board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act July 21, 1916. A commission was appointed to investigate conditions affecting the dispute and the case is not reported in the proceedings under the act.

¹¹ Application received for board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act June 28, 1916. A commission was appointed to investigate conditions affecting the dispute and the case is not reported in the proceedings under the act.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY BY YEARS AND BY INDUSTRIES.

The following table summarizes by years and by industries the strikes and lockouts, establishments and employees affected, and days lost in industries within the scope of the act:

TABLE 2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, BY YEARS, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

[Except as noted, data for each year are only for strikes and lockouts which began in that year.]

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.
<i>All industries.</i>				
1907 ²	41	³ 105	19,468	4,261,415
1908.....	19	19	12,754	4,446,706
1909.....	19	29	10,717	725,448
1910.....	14	17	⁴ 4,599	⁶ 458,204
1911.....	25	135	14,806	⁷ 1,684,573
1912.....	32	59	11,152	⁸ 179,629
1913.....	21	27	4,183	⁹ 736,019
1914.....	6	6	1,382	¹⁰ 173,737
1915.....	11	20	5,598	38,548
1916.....	34	78	15,949	134,368
Total....	222	495	100,608	4,838,647
<i>Mining.¹¹</i>				
1907 ²	14	49	13,101	200,250
1908.....	10	10	3,864	⁴ 19,901
1909.....	11	21	9,020	716,832
1910.....	3	5	674	¹² 377,076
1911.....	8	23	9,369	⁷ 1,592,800
1912.....	6	30	5,074	89,168
1913.....	5	6	1,081	¹³ 702,728
1914.....	2	2	975	¹⁰ 169,200
1915.....	6	11	4,332	16,794
1916.....	10	14	11,814	88,634
Total....	75	171	59,304	3,973,381

¹ Does not include strikes and lockouts in industries brought within the scope of the act by concurrence of both parties under section 63, which terminated prior to reference under the act.

² Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.

³ Number of establishments not reported for two strikes.

⁴ Not including one strike, days lost not reported.

⁵ Not including one strike, employees not reported.

⁶ Including 360,000 days lost in 1910 on account of a strike which began prior to 1910. Not including two strikes, days lost not reported.

⁷ Including 190,000 days lost in 1911 on account of a coal strike which began prior to 1911. Not including three strikes, days lost not reported.

⁸ Including 44,000 days lost in 1912 on account of a strike which began prior to 1912. Not including one strike, days lost not reported.

⁹ Including 627,500 days lost in 1913 on account of four strikes which began prior to 1913.

¹⁰ Including 153,750 days lost in 1914 on account of a coal strike which began prior to 1914.

¹¹ Does not include quarrying.

¹² Including 360,000 days lost in 1910 on account of a coal strike which began prior to 1910. Not including one strike, days lost not reported.

¹³ Including 588,000 days lost in 1913 on account of a coal strike which began prior to 1913 and 24,800 days lost on account of a gold strike which began prior to 1913.

TABLE 2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, BY YEARS, MAR 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Concluded.

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.
<i>Railways.¹</i>				
1907 ²	10	³ 10	1,997	⁴ 13,202
1908.....	4	4	8,390	425,480
1909.....	2	2	950	4,700
1910.....	6	6	3,205	73,700
1911.....	8	81	2,797	78,953
1912.....	12	14	3,473	⁵ 81,026
1913.....	3	6	1,100	⁶ 21,000
1915.....	1	1	200	600
1916.....	16	27	2,075	25,473
Total....	62	151	24,187	724,134
<i>Shipping.</i>				
1907 ²	10	³ 39	4,014	46,260
1908.....	1	1	50	50
1909.....	2	2	265	2,780
1910.....	2	3	152	260
1911.....	3	23	2,170	6,500
1912.....	4	4	560	1,810
1913.....	2	2	38	⁷ 1,376
1914.....	1	1	175	1,925
1915.....	3	7	940	18,760
Total....	28	82	8,364	79,721
<i>Street railways.</i>				
1908.....	1	1	85	170
1909.....	1	1	250	500
1910.....	1	1	550	7,150
1911.....	2	2	130	130
1912.....	2	2	135	435
1913.....	4	5	920	4,285
1914.....	1	1	150	300
1916.....	3	3	415	2,115
Total....	15	16	2,635	15,085
<i>All others.</i>				
1907 ²	7	7	356	1,703
1908.....	3	3	365	1,105
1909.....	3	3	232	636
1910.....	2	2	⁸ 18	418
1911.....	4	6	340	6,190
1912.....	8	9	1,910	7,190
1913.....	7	8	1,044	6,632
1914.....	2	2	82	2,312
1915.....	1	1	126	2,394
1916.....	5	34	1,645	18,146
Total....	42	75	6,118	46,326

¹ Includes teamsters engaged in the handling of railway freight at terminals.
² Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.
³ Number of establishments not reported for one strike.
⁴ Not including one strike, days lost not reported.
⁵ Including 44,000 days lost in 1912 on account of a strike which began prior to 1912. Not including one strike, days lost not reported.
⁶ Including 13,500 days lost in 1913 on account of a strike which began prior to 1913.
⁷ Including 1,200 days lost in 1913 on account of a strike which began prior to 1913.
⁸ Not including one strike, employees not reported.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT.**METHOD OF REFERENCE.**

As stated previously, the act denies the right to strike or lock out in certain industries until the matters in dispute have been investigated and reported on by a board of conciliation and investigation appointed by the minister of labor. It is provided, however, that the initiative in such an investigation must be taken by one of the parties to the dispute. That is, before a board can be appointed, either employer or employees must make formal request for an investigation. If the dispute occurs in an industry not within the scope of the restrictive provisions of the act, employer and employees must concur in the request before a board can be appointed. After the application has been made in accordance with the provisions of the act, it rests with the minister of labor whether a board shall be appointed.

The act provides that the board shall consist of three members, one "appointed on the recommendation of the employer, and one on the recommendation of the employees (the parties to the dispute), and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen." In case of failure by either party to recommend within prescribed time limits, the minister appoints without such recommendation. If the two members first appointed fail to agree upon a recommendation for the third member within prescribed time limits, the minister selects the third member. The appointment of the third member completes the board.

There are thus three distinct steps involved before a dispute is referred under the act: (1) An application for reference; (2) a decision by the minister to constitute a board of conciliation and investigation; and (3) the appointment of such a board. It is important to keep these distinctions in mind because some applications for reference do not receive favorable consideration and some boards are not constituted even after the minister of labor has decided in favor of such action.

In its publications of proceedings under the act, the Canadian Department of Labor does not report applications for reference in which: (1) A board was refused; (2) a settlement was effected before action was taken by the department of labor looking to the establishment of a board; or (3) the department was unable to act owing to the refusal of one party to concur in the application.

ENUMERATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR REFERENCE.

The disputes enumerated in Table 3 have been referred for adjustment under the act, or application has been made for reference and action taken by the department contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation. It will be observed that strikes and lockouts referred under the act have been shown previously in Table 1. They are repeated here in order to present an aggregate of disputes referred under the act.

TABLE 3.—DISPUTES REFERRED FOR ADJUSTMENT UNDER THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT OR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.

[Legal strikes and lockouts are shown in italics.]

1907.

Establishments affected by dispute.	Locality or system, etc.	Industry or occupation.	Party making application.	Number of employees affected.	Date of receipt of application.	Date on which board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of board.	Disputes resulting in strike or lockout.	
								Date of commencement.	Date of termination.
Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co.....	Springhill, N. S.....	Coal mining.....	Employees..	1,700	Apr. 8....	.....	.....	Apr. 1....	Apr. 8.
Canada West Coal & Coke Co.....	Taber, Alta.....	do.....	do.....	150	Apr. 9....	.....	.....	do.....	Apr. 18.
Western Coal Operators' Association.	British Columbia and Alberta.	do.....	Both parties	23,595	Apr. 9....	Apr. 22....	May 29....	Apr. 16....	May 7.
<i>Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co.....</i>	<i>Springhill, N. S.....</i>	<i>Coal mining.....</i>	<i>Employees..</i>	<i>1,700</i>	<i>May 8....</i>	<i>May 17....</i>	<i>July 13....</i>	<i>Aug. 1....</i>	<i>Oct. 31.</i>
Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co.....	Springhill, N. S.....	Coal mining.....	Employees..	1,700	July 12....	July 27....	Sept. 21....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,700	Nov. 21....	Dec. 24....	Jan. 21, 1908	.....	.....
Alberta Ry. & Irrigation Coal Co.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	do.....	do.....	400	May 27....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillcrest Coal & Coke Co. (Ltd.)....	Hillcrest, Alta.....	do.....	do.....	70	Sept. 11....	Sept. 24....	Nov. 4.....	Oct. 11....	Oct. 13.
Hosmer Mines.....	Hosmer, B. C.....	do.....	do.....	100	Sept. 16....	Sept. 30....	Oct. 21....	.....	.....
Canada West Coal & Coke Co.....	Taber, Alta.....	do.....	do.....	150	Nov. 5....	Nov. 20....	Dec. 20....	.....	.....
Domestic Coal Co.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	50	do.....	do.....	Dec. 28....	.....	.....
Duggan, Hundreds & Co.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	40	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....
Strafcona Coal Co.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	do.....	do.....	40	Nov. 12....	Dec. 2.....	do.....	.....	.....
Canadian Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.	Moyie, B. C.....	Metal mining.....	do.....	400	Sept. 12....	Sept. 23....	do.....	(*)	(*)
McKinley Darragh Mining Co. (Ltd.)	Cobalt, Ont.....	do.....	do.....	120	Dec. 9....	Dec. 21....	Jan. 22, 1908	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.....	Montreal, Que., and elsewhere.	Railway machinists.....	do.....	400	Apr. 20....	May 4.....	May 21....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	Railway locomotive engineers.....	do.....	1,300	June 27....	July 18....	Aug. 16....	.....	.....
Intercolonial Ry. Co.....	Halifax, N. S.....	Railway freight handlers.....	do.....	4250	July 10....	July 22....	Aug. 12....	June 29....	July 8.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	All lines in Canada.....	Railway telegraphers.....	do.....	1,656	Sept. 5....	Sept. 16....	Oct. 12....	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.....	Montreal, Que.....	do.....	Employer	300	Nov. 19....	Nov. 30....	Jan. 23, 1908	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	Western lines.....	Railway carmen.....	do.....	1,215	Nov. 22....	Nov. 26....	Dec. 23....	.....	.....
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	Winnipeg, Man., and territory.	Railway firemen et al.....	Employees..	359	Dec. 19....	Jan. 8, 1908	Jan. 25, 1908	.....	.....
Shipping Federation of Canada....	Montreal, Que.....	Longshoremen.....	Both parties	1,500	May 15....	June 7....	June 17....	May 13....	May 21.
Furness Withy Co. et al.....	Halifax, N. S.....	do.....	Employer	1,600	May 25....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	Cotton-mill employees.....	Employees ^s	500	May 31....	.....	.....	May 26....	June 4.
				2,200	Aug. 26....	Sept. 4....	Sept. 24....	.....	.....

1908.

Dominion Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Dominion, B. C.	Coal mining	Employees	7,000	Jan. 4	Feb. 18	Mar. 23		
John Marsh et al.	Woodpecker, Alta.	do	Employer	100	Feb. 10	Feb. 25	Apr. 6		
Western Dominion Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Taylorton, Sask.	do	Employees	90	Mar. 16	Apr. 10	May 5		
Manitoba & Saskatchewan Coal Co.	Bienfait, Sask.	do	do	50	do	Apr. 22	Dec. 8		
Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Springhill, N. S.	do	do	1,600	Mar. 25	Apr. 29	May 28		
Standard Coal Co.	Edmonton, Alta.	do	do	20	May 2	June 19	July 22		
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.	North Sydney, N. S.	do	do	1,750	May 12	do	Aug. 1		
Intercolonial Coal & Coke Co.	Westville, N. S.	do	do	800	May 14				
Acadia Coal Co.	Stellarton, N. S.	do	do	800	May 15				
Port Hood & Richmond Ry. & Coal Co.	Port Hood, N. S.	do	do	300	May 18	June 8	July 2	May 1	May 5.
Maritime Coal, Ry., & Power Co.	Chignecto, N. S.	do	do	200	July 2	July 6	July 27		
Galbraith Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Lundbrecht, Alta.	do	do	30	Oct. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 14		
Temiskaming & Hudson Bay Mining Co. (Ltd.)	Cobalt, Ont.	Metal mining	do	50	Jan. 9	Jan. 31	Feb. 13		
Cobalt Central Mining Co. (Ltd.)	do	do	do	105	July 20	Aug. 22	Aug. 29		
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.	Grand Trunk system	Railway carmen	do	800	Jan. 8	Jan. 28	Feb. 28		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Canadian Pacific system	Railway mechanics	Employees	8,000	Apr. 28	May 15	July 16	Aug. 5	Oct. 5.
Intercolonial Ry. Co.	Halifax, N. S., and elsewhere.	Railway freight clerks	Employees	(6)	May 14	Sept. 8	Oct. 6		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	C. P. system	Railway telegraphers	do	1,605	May 29	June 17	Sept. 26		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	C. N. system	Railway engineers	do	341	Aug. 22	Sept. 14	Nov. 16		
Do	Lake st. John division	Railway carmen	do	49	Aug. 21	Sept. 30	Nov. 19		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	C. P. system	Railway firemen and engineers	do	7,000	Aug. 22	Jan. 5, 1909	Jan. 25, 1909		
Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Co.	K. & P. system	Railway telegraphers	do	719	Dec. 26	Jan. 15, 1909	Apr. 22, 1909		
Great Northwestern Telegraph Co.	Michigan Central Ry.	do	do	75	Dec. 29	Feb. 8, 1909	Mar. 22, 1909		
Dominion Marine Association	Kingston, Ont.	Longshoremen	do	450	Mar. 6	Apr. 1	Apr. 14		
Hamilton & Dundas Ry. Co. et al.	Hamilton, Ont.	Street railways	do	120	Jan. 31	Feb. 17	Apr. 8		
Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.	Ottawa, Can.	do	do	256	May 8	May 22	June 15		
Quebec Light, Heat & Power Co.	Quebec, Que.	do	do	116	Sept. 3	Sept. 8 ^s	Oct. 6		
John Ritchie Co.	do	Shoe lasters	Both parties ^s	9300	Dec. 17	Dec. 31	Feb. 17, 1909		

1909.

Dominion Coal Co.	Glace Bay, N. S.	Coal mining	Employees	¹⁰ 8,000	Mar. 4	Mar. 22	Apr. 16	July 6	Apr. 28, 1910.
Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Co.	Middleboro, B. C.	Coal mining	Employees	150	Apr. 13	May 7	June 3 ¹¹	Apr. 28	June 17.
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Sydney Mines, N. S.	do	do	340	Apr. 26	June 23	July 23		

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

² 3,459 employees in strike report.

³ Date not reported. Three days' strike followed award—not reported officially.

⁴ 205 employees in strike report.

⁵ Concurrence of both parties under section 63.

⁶ Not reported.

⁷ 1,600 employees indirectly affected.

⁸ Third member of board not appointed.

⁹ 340 employees in strike report.

¹⁰ 2,500 employees in strike report.

¹¹ Minority report June 16, 1909.

TABLE 3.—DISPUTES REFERRED FOR ADJUSTMENT UNDER THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT OR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Continued.

1909.

Establishments affected by dispute.	Locality or system, etc.	Industry or occupation.	Party making application.	Number of employees affected.	Date of application.	Date on which board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of board.	Disputes resulting in strike or lockout.	
								Date of commencement.	Date of termination.
Western Coal Operators' Association.	Lethbridge, Alta., and elsewhere	Coal mining.....	Employees..	2 2,100	May 8.....	May 15....	June 21 ³ ..	Apr. 1.....	June 30.
Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co.....	Springhill, N. S.....	Coal mining.....	Employees..	4 1,500	May 10....	June 5....	July 28....	Aug. 10....	May 27, 1911.
Canada West Coal Co.....	Taber, Alta.....	Coal mining.....	Employer...	300	June 15....	July 3.....	July 19....	Apr. 23....	July 30.
Edmonton Standard Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Edmonton, Alta.....	do.....	do.....	75	Nov. 18....	Dec. 2....	Dec. 27....	Nov. 25....	Nov. 30.
Contractor, Cardiff Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Cardiff, Alta.....	do.....	do.....	5 60	Dec. 2....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
British Columbia Copper Co.....	Greenwood, B. C.....	Metal mining.....	Employer...	225	Apr. 5....	Apr. 20....	May 29 ⁶ ..	June 28....	July 24.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	C. P. R. lines.....	Railway telegraphers.....	Employees..	1,600	May 7....	May 29....	June 11....	do.....	do.....
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.....	G. T. lines.....	Engineers, firemen, et al.....	do.....	300	June 3....	June 24....	Aug. 14....	do.....	do.....
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	C. N. lines.....	Railway maintenance of way.....	do.....	7 1,100	June 8....	do.....	July 21....	do.....	do.....
Intercolonial Ry.....	Halifax, N. S.....	Railway roundhouse.....	do.....	8 20	Aug. 11....	Sept. 25....	Nov. 17....	do.....	do.....
Do.....	I. R. system.....	Railway machinists.....	do.....	9 363	Oct. 2....	Oct. 19....	Dec. 8....	do.....	do.....
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.....	G. T. lines.....	Railway telegraphers & station agents.....	do.....	760	Dec. 3....	Dec. 21....	Feb. 24, 1910.	do.....	do.....
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	Railway freight handlers.....	do.....	10 250	May 17....	June 2....	June 17....	May 7....	May 10.
Do.....	Fort William, Ont.....	do.....	do.....	700	Aug. 18....	Aug. 20....	Aug. 30....	Aug. 9....	Aug. 16.
Manitoba Cartage Co. (Ltd.).....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Teamsters.....	do.....	11 40	Feb. 10....	Mar. 2....	Apr. 1....	do.....	do.....
Winnipeg Electric Ry. Co.....	do.....	Street-railway employees.....	do.....	600	Apr. 20....	May 10....	June 1....	do.....	do.....
Corporation of Saskatoon.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Municipal laborers.....	do.....	12 150	July 8....	Aug. 4....	Sept. 9....	do.....	do.....
Dominion Textile Co.....	Montreal, Que.....	Mule spinners.....	do ¹³	14 70	Apr. 27....	May 7....	May 25....	do.....	do.....

1910.

Alberta Coal Mining Co.....	Cardiff, Alta.....	Coal mining.....	Employer...	16 35	Jan. 5....	Jan. 17....	Apr. 2....	(16)	(16)
Canadian-American Coal & Coke Co.	Frank, Alta.....	do.....	do.....	17 262	Apr. 18....	Apr. 29....	June 4....	Apr. 2....	Apr. 29.
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. (Ltd.)..	Fernie, B. C.....	do.....	Employees..	3,000	Oct. 26....	Nov. 13....	Feb. 18, 1911.	do.....	do.....
British Columbia Copper Co.....	Greenwich, B. C.....	Metal mining.....	Employees..	350	Jan. 8....	Jan. 10....	Mar. 29....	Apr. 19....	May 11.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	C. P. R. lines.....	Railway conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, and yardmen.....	Employees..	4,360	Mar. 17....	Mar. 18 ¹⁸ ..	June 22....	do.....	do.....

Grand Trunk Ry. Co.....	G. T. lines.....	Railway conductors, baggage men, brakemen, and yardmen.	Employees.....	19 3,017	Mar. 17....	Mar. 18 ²⁰ ..	June 22....	July 18....	Aug. 4.
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry.	T., H. & B. lines.....	Railway conductors, baggage men, brakemen, and yardmen.	Employees..	101	Mar. 17....	Mar. 18 ²⁰..	.....	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.....	G. T. P. lines.....	Railway telegraphers and station agents.	.....do.....	75	Mar. 19....	Mar. 30 ²¹ ..	July 7.....	.....	.....
Dominion Atlantic Ry. Co.....	Kentville, N. S.....	Railway employees.	.....do.....	23 4	Mar. 22....	Apr. 23....	May 12....	.....	.....
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Railway blacksmiths.	.....do.....	30	May 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	Railway blacksmiths' helpers.	.....do.....	30-40	May 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	Railway machinists.	.....do.....	325	May 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	Railway machinists' helpers.	.....do.....	57	May 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	Railway molders.	.....do.....	13	May 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Railway shopmen.....	Employees.....	23 432	May 2.....	May 23....	June 28....	July 7 ²⁴ ..	Sept. 27.
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Railway shopmen.....	Employees..	170	May 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intercolonial & Prince Edward Island Rys.	I. & P. I. system	Railway telegraphers and station agents.	.....do.....	490	June 21....	Jan. 4, 1911	Feb. 20, 1911.	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.....	Montreal, Que.....	Railway brass workers.....	.....do.....	24	June 28....	July 13....	July 30 ²⁵..	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	C. P. R. system.....	Railway maintenance of way.	.....do.....	4,000	Sept. 3....	Sept. 21....	Mar. 1 ²⁶..	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.....	G. T. P. R. system.....	do.....	.....do.....	1,000	do.....	do.....	Jan. 7, 1911	.....	.....
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	C. N. system.....	do.....	.....do.....	1,800	do.....	Sept. 22....	Mar. 2, 27 1911.	.....	.....
Steamship Lines of Montreal.....	Montreal, Que.....	Longshoremen.....	.....do.....	1,800	Mar. 4....	Mar. 24 ²⁸ ..	Apr. 20....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	Ship liners.....	.....do.....	200	Aug. 8....	Aug. 22....	Sept. 16 ²⁹..	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.....	Vancouver-Victoria, B. C.	Deck hands.....	.....do.....	30 86	Sept. 10....	Oct. 27....	Nov. 28....	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	C. P. R. lines.....	Commercial telegraphers.....	.....do.....	600	June 23....	July 7.....	July 25....	.....	.....
Toronto Ry. Co.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Street-railway employees.....	.....do.....	1,300	July 5....	July 16....	Aug. 20....	.....	.....
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	Street-railway linemen.....	.....do.....	50	Aug. 22....	(31).	Sept. 12....	.....	.....
Winnipeg Electric Ry. Co.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Street-railway motormen and conductors.	Employees.....	23 603	Oct. 22....	Nov. 11....	Dec. 13 ³³ ..	Dec. 16....	Dec. 31.

¹ See footnote 1, p. 29.

² 2,500 employees in strike report.

³ Minority report June 23, 1909.

⁴ 1,700 employees in strike report.

⁵ 15 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁶ Three separate reports, May 29, June 3 and 11, 1909.

⁷ 700 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁸ 1,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁹ 43 employees indirectly affected.

¹⁰ 300 employees in strike report.

¹¹ 260 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹² 150 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹³ Concurrence of both parties under section 63.

¹⁴ 3,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁵ 25 employees reported indirectly affected; 60 employees in strike report.

¹⁶ Not reported.

¹⁷ 234 employees in strike report.

¹⁸ Mar. 31 reported in 1911.

¹⁹ 2,500 in strike report.

²⁰ Apr. 6 reported in 1911.

²¹ Apr. 22 reported in 1911.

²² 25 employees reported indirectly affected.

²³ 400 employees in strike report.

²⁴ July 1 reported in annual report.

²⁵ Minority report Aug. 2.

²⁶ Minority report Mar. 4.

²⁷ Minority report Mar. 10.

²⁸ Apr. 7 reported in 1911.

²⁹ Minority report Sept. 17.

³⁰ 50 employees reported indirectly affected.

³¹ Board not completed.

³² 550 employees in strike report.

³³ Minority report Dec. 15.

TABLE 3.—DISPUTES REFERRED FOR ADJUSTMENT UNDER THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT OR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Continued.

1911.

Establishments affected by dispute.	Locality or system, etc.	Industry or occupation.	Party making application.	Number of employees affected.	Date of receipt of application.	Date on which board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of board.	Disputes resulting in strike or lockout.	
								Date of commencement.	Date of termination.
North Atlantic Collieries Co.(Ltd.)	Port Morien, N. S.	Coal mining	Employees	2 110	Jan. 16	Mar. 9	Mar. 23		
Western Coal Operators' Association.	British Columbia and Alberta.	do.	do.	6,000	Apr. 13	Apr. 21	July 10	Mar. 31	Nov. 20.
Alberta Coal Mining Co. (Ltd.)	Cardiff, Alta.	do.	Employer	80	Oct. 23	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Nov. 9	Nov. 20.
Wettlaufer Silver Mining Co.(Ltd.)	South Lorrain, Ont.	Metal mining	Employees	2 35	Jan. 7	Feb. 20	Feb. 28		
Hudson Bay Mining Co. (Ltd.)	Gowganda, Ont.	Metal mining	Employees	30	May 25	June 9	July 10	(4)	(4)
Kingston & Pembroke Ry.	Kingston, Ont.	Railway firemen and hostlers.	Employees	5 11	Feb. 10				
Michigan Central Ry. Co.	St. Thomas, Ont.	Railway maintenance of way.	do.	6 1,200- 1,400	May 11			May 3	May 26.
Canadian Northern Coal & Ore Dock Co. (Ltd.)	Port Arthur, Ont.	Railway freight handlers	do.	7 150	May 17	June 2	June 19		
Quebec & Lake St. John Ry. Co.	Quebec, Que.	Railway carmen	do.	8 80	do.				
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.	G. T. R. system	Railway machinists	do.	9 2,000	July 18	Oct. 11	Oct. 23		
Do.	do.	Railway machinists and boiler makers.	do.	10 300	July 31	Oct. 12	Oct. 28, 1912.	Oct. 10	Dec. 13,
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Calgary, Alberta, and elsewhere.	Railway employees	do.	11 6,500	Sept. 11				1912.
Quebec Central Ry. Co.	Q. C. R. lines	Railway telegraphers and station agents.	do.	70	Nov. 14				
Michigan Central Ry. Co.	M. C. R. lines	Station agents, telegraphers, telephone, and tower men.	do.	12 115	Dec. 12	Jan. 17, 1912.	Mar. 12, 1912.		
Pere Marquette Ry. Co.	Buffalo division	Railway maintenance of way and pump men.	do.	140	Dec. 29	Jan. 20, 1912.	Feb. 19, 1912.		
Great Northwestern Telegraph Co.	All offices	Commercial telegraphers	do.	13 200	Mar. 3	Mar. 30	July 17, 1912		
Montreal Street Ry. Co.	Montreal, Que.	Street-railway employees	do.	14 30	June 19	Aug. 11	(15)		
British Columbia Telephone Co.	B. C. lines	Telephone	do.	220	Sept. 6	Oct. 6	Nov. 28		
Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William.	Port Arthur and Fort William.	Electrical workers	do.	16 32	May 27	June 8	July 3		
City of Edmonton	Edmonton, Alta.	do.	do.	35	May 29	June 9	July 5		
John Ritchie Co. (Ltd.) et al	Quebec, Que.	Boot and shoe workers	do.	18 68	Apr. 3	Apr. 24	June 26		

1912.

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Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. <i>Britannia Mining & Smelting Co.</i>	Inverness, N. S. <i>Britannia mines</i>	Coal mining <i>Metal mining</i>	Employees <i>Employees</i>	500 500	June 4 <i>July 3</i>	Aug. 21 <i>Aug. 6</i>	Oct. 9 <i>Sept. 16</i>	<i>Feb. 19, 1913.</i>	<i>Aug. 27, 1913.</i>
<i>McEnaney Mines (Ltd.) & McIntyre Porcupine.</i>	<i>Porcupine, Ont.</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	¹⁹ 265	<i>July 20</i> ²⁰	<i>Aug. 23</i>	<i>Oct. 21</i> ²¹	<i>Nov. 15, 1913.</i>	<i>June 21, 1913.</i>
<i>Fort Steele Mining & Smelting Co., et al.</i>	<i>Kimberley, B. C., and elsewhere.</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>do</i>	²² 1,020	<i>Nov. 30</i> ²²	<i>Dec. 21</i>	<i>Jan. 27, 1913.</i> ²³	<i>Feb. 22, 1913.</i>	⁽⁴⁾
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	C. N. R. lines	Railway train-service employees.	Employees	2,000	Apr. 29				
<i>Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Co. (Ltd.).</i>	<i>Port Arthur, Ont.</i>	<i>Railway freight handlers</i>	<i>Employees</i>	²⁴ 90	<i>May 8</i>	<i>May 22</i>	<i>July 19</i> ²⁵	<i>July 29</i>	<i>Aug. 5.</i>
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	C. P. R. system	Railway telegraphers and station agents.	Employees	²⁶ 1,800	June 28	July 22	Sept. 4 ²⁷		
Do	Ottawa division	Railway freight handlers and clerks.	do	²⁸ 1,300	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 11	Nov. 4	Feb. 1, 1913.
Intercolonial Ry. Co.	I. C. R. lines	Railway locomotive engineers.	do	²⁹ 8	Dec. 9				
Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.	Ottawa, Ont.	Street railway	do	425	May 9	May 18	June 13		
Halifax Electric Tramway Co.	Halifax, N. S.	do	do	³⁰ 125	July 18	Aug. 1	Aug. 22		
Quebec Ry., Light, Heat & Power Co.	Quebec, Que.	do	do	² 231	Aug. 29	Sept. 25	Dec. 12		
Hull Electric Ry. Co.	Hull, Que.	do	do	³¹ 68	Sept. 18	Oct. 1	Nov. 2		
Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William.	Port Arthur and Fort William.	do	do	72	Sept. 25	Oct. 7	Dec. 16		
Steamship Companies	Halifax, N. S.	Longshoremen	do	500	Sept. 11	Sept. 21	Oct. 15		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Railway freight handlers and clerks.	do	³² 220	Mar. 11	Apr. 3	May 3		

¹ See footnote 1, p. 29.

² 30 employees reported indirectly affected.

³ Minority report July 11.

⁴ Date not reported. Strike occurred after board reported.

⁵ 20 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁶ 1,400 employees in strike report.

⁷ 200 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁸ 15 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁹ 6,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁰ 150 machinists applied for board July 31; 150 boiler makers applied for board Aug. 8.

¹¹ 6,500 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹² 3,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹³ 1,100 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁴ 1,970 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁵ Board restrained from proceeding by order of court.

¹⁶ 66 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁷ By concurrence of both parties under section 63.

¹⁸ 875 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁹ McEnaney reported 40 directly and 1,000 indirectly affected; McIntyre reported 225 directly and 1,000 indirectly affected.

²⁰ Application from McIntyre Porcupine employees received July 26, 1912.

²¹ Minority report Nov. 7.

²² Fort Steele Mining Co. applied for board Nov. 30, reporting 140 employees directly affected; Standard Silver Lead Mining Co. applied for board Dec. 3, reporting 325 directly and 50 indirectly affected; Queen Mines applied for board Dec. 3, reporting 45 directly and 200 indirectly affected; Lucky Jim Zinc Mine applied for board Dec. 9, reporting 210 directly and 90 indirectly affected; Blue Bell Mine applied for board Dec. 10, reporting 300 directly affected. A strike occurred in the Queen Mines at Sheep Creek, involving 44 men.

²³ Minority report Feb. 4.

²⁴ 250 employees in strike report.

²⁵ Minority report July 22, 1912.

²⁶ 8,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

²⁷ Minority report Sept. 6.

²⁸ 15,000 employees reported indirectly affected; 500 employees in strike report.

²⁹ 350 employees reported indirectly affected.

³⁰ 50 employees reported indirectly affected.

³¹ 74 employees reported indirectly affected.

³² 230 employees reported indirectly affected.

TABLE 3.—DISPUTES REFERRED FOR ADJUSTMENT UNDER THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT OR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE, MAR. 22, 1937, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Continued.

1913.

Establishments affected by dispute.	Locality or system, etc.	Industry or occupation.	Party making application.	Number of employees affected.	Date of receipt of application.	Date on which board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of board.	Disputes resulting in strike or lockout.	
								Date of commencement.	Date of termination.
Acadia Coal Co. (Ltd.).....	Stellarton, N. S.	Coal mining.....	Employees..	2 1,125	May 26....	June 20....	July 14....	.....	.....
Intercolonial & Prince Edward Island Rys.	I. C. & P. E. lines.....	Railway shops.....	do.....	1,500	Jan. 31....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.....	C. N. R. lines.....	Railway conductors.....	do.....	3 450	Mar. 11....	Mar. 29....	Apr. 25....	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	C. P. R., Alberta division.	Railway firemen and enginemen.	do.....	4 2,650	Mar. 31....	Apr. 15....	Oct. 21....	.....	.....
British Columbia Telephone Co....	B. C. lines.....	Telephone.....	Employer..	5 320	Mar. 17....	.....	.....	Mar. 15....	Mar. 24.
Halifax & Southwestern Ry. Co....	Bridgewater, N. S.....	Railway employees.....	Employees..	6 34	July 7....	Aug. 12....	Sept. 8....	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.....	G. T. R. lines.....	Railway maintenance of way.	do.....	3,000	July 30....	Aug. 27....	Sept. 20....	.....	.....
Quebec Central Ry. Co.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Railway shopmen.....	do.....	7 149	Aug. 7....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.....	G. T. R. lines.....	Railway station telegraphers.	do.....	1,300	Aug. 25....	Sept. 11....	Nov. 25....	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.....	C. P. R. lines.....	Railway maintenance of way.	do.....	5,000	Oct. 25....	Dec. 5....	Jan. 25, 1914.	.....	.....
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.....	G. T. P. R. system.....	Railway machinists.....	do.....	8 700	Nov. 20....	Dec. 6....	Apr. 14, 1914.	.....	.....
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co....	Vancouver, B. C., and elsewhere.	Street railway.....	do.....	9 2,000	June 25....	July 4....	Aug. 21 ¹⁰....	.....	.....
Maritime Dredging Co.....	St. Johns, N. B.....	Dredgers.....	do.....	11 150	June 6....	June 24....	Oct. 27....	.....	.....
Steamship Companies.....	do.....	Longshoremen.....	Employer..	1,049	Oct. 14....	Oct. 22....	Nov. 14 ¹²....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	Freight checkers.....	Employees..	13 225	Dec. 12....	Jan. 8, 1914.	Feb. 7, 1914 ⁴....	.....	.....
Corporation of City of Vancouver..	Vancouver, B. C.....	Municipal laborers.....	do.....	14 1,200	Mar. 14....	Apr. 5....	May 14....	.....	.....
Ottawa Car (Ltd.).....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Machinists and blacksmiths.	do. ¹⁵	69	Jan. 9....	Jan. 11....	Jan. 17....	.....	.....
Boot & Shoe Manufacturers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Boot and shoe workers.....	do. ¹⁶	16 25	Apr. 5....	Apr. 28....	June 2 ¹⁷....	.....	.....

1914.

Tamiskaming Mining Co.	Cobalt, Ont.	Metal mining	Employees	125	July 16.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 3 ¹⁸ .		
Miller Lake O'Brien Mine	Gowanda, Ont.	do.	do.	19 50	Oct. 8.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 27 ²⁰ .		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	C. N. R. lines	Railway maintenance of way.	do.	21 1,800	Jan. 9.	Mar. 5.	June 11 ²² .		
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.	G. T. P. R. lines	do.	do.	23 1,800	do.	Jan. 30.	Feb. 23 ²⁴ .		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	C. P. R. lines	Railway conductors, yardmen, trainmen.	do.	25 3,000	Mar. 31.	Apr. 20.	Aug. 5.		
Michigan Central Ry. Co.	M. C. R. lines	Railway dispatchers and station agents.	do.	26 115	Apr. 22.	May 12.	June 19.		
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co.	Vancouver, B. C., and elsewhere.	Street-railway employees.	do.	27 137	Mar. 9.	Mar. 27.	June 5.		
St. John Ry. Co.	St. John, N. B.	Street-railway employees.	Employees	28 90	June 6.	June 22.	July 8.	July 22.	July 24.
Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.	Ottawa, Ont.	Street-railway employees.	Employees	450	July 2.				
Toronto Electric Light Co. & Toronto Ry. Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Electric light and power.	do.	200	May 2.	May 12.	July 28.		
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.	Sydney, N. S.	do.	do.	29 35	June 18.	July 14.	Aug. 15.		
Dominion Power & Transmission Co. (Ltd.).	Hamilton, Ont.	do.	do.	30 16	July 15.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 28.		
Toronto Hydro-Electric System.	Toronto, Ont.	Municipal light and power	do.	31 200	May 9.	May 27.	June 19.		
London Hydro-Electric Commission.	London, Ont.	Electric light and power.	do.	32 26	June 4.				
City of Edmonton.	Edmonton, Alta.	Telephone, light, and street railway.	do.	31 255	Oct. 13.	Mar. 11, 1915.	Mar. 23, 1915.		
Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.).	Ottawa, Ont.	Machine and boiler makers	(38)	75	May 7.	May 9.	May 29.		
Montreal contractors.	Montreal, Que.	Carpenters.	(39)	34 500	June 15.	June 23.	Jul. 21, 1915.		
J. D. McArthur & Co. (Ltd.), contractors.	Edmonton, Alta.	Railway shops (construction).	(34)	127	Dec. 8.	Jan. 4, 1915.	May 20, 1915.		

¹ See footnote 1, p. 29.

² 260 employees reported indirectly affected.

³ 350 employees reported directly affected in 1913-14 report; 2,200 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁴ 7,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁵ 200 employees in strike report.

⁶ 5 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁷ 40 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁸ 1,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁹ 300 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁰ Minority report Sept. 3.

¹¹ 205 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹² Minority report Nov. 21, 1913.

¹³ 1,600 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁴ 1,200 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁵ By concurrence of both parties under section 63.

¹⁶ 500 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁷ Minority report June 23.

¹⁸ Minority report Sept. 11.

¹⁹ 100 employees reported indirectly affected.

²⁰ Minority report Nov. 30.

²¹ 3,000 to 4,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

²² Minority report June 13.

²³ 2,500 employees reported indirectly affected.

²⁴ Minority report Feb. 26.

²⁵ 2,700 employees reported indirectly affected.

²⁶ 3,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

²⁷ 1,533 employees reported indirectly affected.

²⁸ 60 employees reported indirectly affected; 12 employees directly affected, 138 indirectly affected in strike.

²⁹ 2,000 to 3,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

³⁰ 14 employees reported indirectly affected.

³¹ 55 employees reported indirectly affected.

³² 11 employees reported indirectly affected.

³³ Concurrence of both parties under section 63.

³⁴ 1,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

TABLE 3.—DISPUTES REFERRED FOR ADJUSTMENT UNDER THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT OR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Concluded.

1915.

Establishments affected by dispute.	Locality or system, etc.	Industry or occupation.	Party making application.	Number of employees affected.	Date of receipt of application.	Date on which board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of board.	Disputes resulting in strike or lockout.	
								Date of commencement.	Date of termination.
Intercolonial Coal Mining Co. (Ltd.)	Westville, N. S.	Coal mining	Employees	2 366	Aug. 19	Sept. 1	Sept. 17	June 24	June 28.
Acadia Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Stellarton, N. S.	do.	do.	430	Nov. 20	Nov. 30	Dec. 13		
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	C. N. R. lines	Railway conductors, trainmen, and telegraphers.	do.	2 300	Apr. 16				
Do.	do.	Railway engineers and firemen.	do.	4 407	May 17	June 21	Oct. 22		
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.	G. T. P. R. lines	Railway maintenance of way.	do.	5 1,800	June 28				
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co.	Vancouver, B. C.	Street railway	Employer	5 1,058	June 29	July 8	Sept. 7		
Do.	do.	do.	Employees	150	July 19	Aug. 14	Sept. 15		
City of Edmonton	Edmonton, Alta.	do.	do.	250	Aug. 30				
Do.	do.	do.	do.	76	Nov. 11	Dec. 20	Mar. 11, 1916		
Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission.	Toronto, Ont.	Municipal light and power.	Employees	8 175	May 26	July 2	Aug. 13 ⁹	Nov. 2	Nov. 25.
Steamship companies	St. John, N. B.	Longshoremen	Employees	1,135	Dec. 20	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan. 24, 1916		
City of Calgary	Calgary, Alta.	Municipal light and power	do.	30	Mar. 9	Apr. 2	May 5		
J. D. McArthur Co. (Ltd.), contractors.	Edmonton, Alta., and elsewhere.	Railway operatives (construction).	(10)		Jan. 14	Mar. 16	Apr. 19		
Ottawa Caf Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.)	Ottawa, Ont.	Machinists	(10)	100	May 28	May 29	June 17		
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. (Ltd.)	New Glasgow, N. S.	Munitions	(10)	2,000	Aug. 19	Sept. 1	Sept. 27		

1916.

Acadia Coal Co. (Ltd.)	Stellarton, N. S.	Coal Mining	Employees	11 1,000	May 10	May 15	June 5	Apr. 18	May 7.
Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada.	Trail, B. C.	Metal mining	do.	12 1,200	May 29	June 9			
Do.	Rossland, B. C.	do.	do.	800	June 12				
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co.	Hamilton, Ont.	Railway shops	Employees	13 105	Feb. 28	Mar. 23	May 1	May 20	(14)
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Railway freight handlers	Employees	15 200	Apr. 13				
Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. Ry. Co. et al.	(14)	Railway maintenance of way.	do.	10 300	June 2				

Halifax & Southwestern Ry. Co. ¹	H. & S. W. lines	Railway employees	do.	175	June 8				
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	East of Port Arthur	Railway maintenance of way.	do.	17 1,000	July 3	July 22	Oct. 21 ¹⁸		
Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry. Co.	A. C. & H. B. lines	Railway conductors, baggagemen, yardmen, brakemen.	do.	16 45	Aug. 15	Aug. 23	Sept. 14	Aug. 29	(14)
Canadian Government Rys.	(14)	Railway shops	do.	3,000	Aug. 15				
Grand Trunk Ry. System	G. T. R. lines	Railway maintenance of way.	do.	3,200	Aug. 17	Aug. 21	Oct. 21 ²⁰		
Fredrickton & Grand Lake Coal & Ry. Co. and New Brunswick Coal & Ry. Co.	(14)	Railway enginemen and trainmen.	do.	20	Aug. 31	Nov. 2	Nov. 25		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	C. P. R. lines	Railway maintenance of way.	do.	21 6,000	Sept. 9				
Canadian Northern Ry. System	C. N. R. lines	do.	do.	22 3,000	Oct. 7	Oct. 25	Dec. 11		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	C. P. R. lines	Railway conductors and trainmen.	Employer	23 7,000	Oct. 23 ²⁴				
Pere Marquette R. R.	P. M. R. lines	Railway maintenance of way.	Employees	25 120	Nov. 27				
Canadian Northern Express Co.	C. N. R. lines	Railway employees	do.	300	Dec. 11	Jan. 9, 1917	(26)		
Dominion Coal Co. (Ltd.)	St. John, N. B.	Coal handlers	do.	15 50	Nov. 18				
Brantford Municipal Ry. Commission.	Brantford, Ont.	Street railways.	do.	27 27	May 11	May 17	June 6		
Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.	Ottawa Ont.	do.	do.	500	June 27	June 30	July 12		
Edmonton Radial Ry.	Edmonton, Alta.	do.	do.	250	Sept. 2				
Quebec Ry., Light, Heat & Power Co.	Quebec, Que.	do.	do.	28 260	Sept. 4	Oct. 13	Dec. 8	Aug. 30	Aug. 30
Moose Jaw Electric Ry Co.	(14)	do.	do.	36	Sept. 5	Sept. 14	Oct. 17		
Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Ry. Co.	(14)	do.	do.	150	Sept. 27	Oct. 11	Nov. 9 ²⁹		
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.	Montreal, Que.	Electric light and power	do.	15 250	June 6				
Great Northwest Telegraph Co.	(14)	Commercial telegraphers	do.	30 325	June 19	Aug. 8	Aug. 23		
Corporation of Ottawa.	Ottawa, Ont.	Waterworks employees	do.	45	Nov. 30	Dec. 11	Dec. 22		

¹ See footnote 1, p. 29.

² 43 employees in strike report.

³ 4,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁴ 1,120 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁵ 1,400 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁶ 156 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁷ 220 employees reported indirectly affected.

⁸ 25 employees reported indirectly affected; 126 employees reported on strike.

⁹ Minority report Aug. 20.

¹⁰ Concurrence of both parties under section 63.

¹¹ 1,188 employees reported on strike.

¹² 50 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹³ 12 employees reported indirectly affected; 100 employees reported on strike.

¹⁴ Not reported.

¹⁵ 1,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁶ 600 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁷ 3,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

¹⁸ Minority report Nov. 2.

¹⁹ 150 employees reported indirectly affected.

²⁰ Minority report Oct. 25, 1916.

²¹ 17,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

²² 2,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

²³ 50,000 employees reported indirectly affected.

²⁴ No board constituted; dispute a revival of 1913 dispute in which employees did not accept findings of board.

²⁵ 500 employees reported indirectly affected.

²⁶ Procedure withheld at the request of both parties.

²⁷ 5 employees reported indirectly affected.

²⁸ 305 employees reported indirectly affected.

²⁹ Minority report Nov. 10.

³⁰ 1,800 employees reported indirectly affected.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY BY YEARS AND BY INDUSTRIES.

The disputes enumerated in the preceding table are summarized by years and by industries in the following tables:

TABLE 4.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY YEARS, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

[Except as noted, data for each year are only for strikes and lockouts which began in that year.]

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.
<i>All industries.</i>				
1907.....	9	37	9,325	191,025
1908.....	2	2	8,300	425,200
1909.....	9	19	8,400	697,450
1910.....	6	8	4,124	2,451,726
1911.....	5	20	8,810	³ 1,629,720
1912.....	3	27	2,450	⁴ 116,500
1913 ⁵	3	4	744	⁶ 126,690
1914.....	1	1	150	300
1915.....	2	2	169	2,523
1916.....	4	4	1,614	24,535
Total....	44	124	44,086	3,665,969
<i>Mining.</i>				
1907.....	6	12	7,020	174,940
1908.....	1	1	300	1,200
1909.....	7	17	7,459	692,750
1910.....	3	5	674	² 377,676
1911.....	3	18	7,110	³ 1,580,720
1912.....	1	25	1,200	46,800
1913.....	2	3	544	⁷ 111,790
1914.....	1	1	43	129
1915.....	1	1	1,188	20,196
1916.....	1	1	1,188	20,196
Total....	25	83	25,529	3,005,601
<i>Railways.</i>				
1907.....	1	1	295	385
1908.....	1	1	8,000	424,000
1909.....	2	2	850	4,700
1910.....	2	2	2,900	67,500
1911.....	2	2	1,700	49,000
1912.....	2	2	1,250	⁴ 70,000
1913.....	2	2	166	⁸ 13,500
1916.....	2	2	166	4,079
Total....	12	12	15,171	633,164

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation. Does not include strikes and lockouts in industries brought within the scope of the act by the concurrence of both parties under section 63, which terminated prior to reference under the act.

² Including 340,000 days lost in 1910 on account of a coal strike which began prior to 1910.

³ Including 190,000 days lost in 1911 on account of a coal strike which began prior to 1911.

⁴ Including 44,000 days lost in 1912 on account of a strike which began prior to 1912.

⁵ Two disputes resulting in strikes in 1913 were referred to boards in 1912; three establishments and 544 employees were involved and 86,990 days lost.

⁶ Including 38,300 days lost in 1913 on account of strikes which began prior to 1913.

⁷ Including 24,800 days lost in 1913 on account of a gold strike which began prior to 1913.

⁸ Including 13,500 days lost in 1913 on account of a strike which began prior to 1913.

TABLE 4.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY YEARS, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916¹—Concluded.

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.
<i>Shipping.</i>				
1907.....	2	24	2,100	² 15,700
Total....	2	24	2,100	15,700
<i>Street railways.</i>				
1910.....	1	1	550	7,150
1914.....	1	1	150	300
1916.....	1	1	260	260
Total....	3	3	960	7,710
<i>All others.</i>				
1913.....	1	1	200	1,400
1915.....	1	1	126	2,394
Total....	2	2	326	3,794

¹ See footnote 1, p. 38.

² In one strike affecting 7 establishments and 500 employees whose time loss was 4,500 days, a board was not completed.

TABLE 5.—DISPUTES NOT RESULTING IN STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS, IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY YEARS, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

Year.	Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
	Number of disputes.	Number of employees affected. ²	Number of disputes.	Number of employees affected. ²
<i>All industries.</i>				
1907.....	³ 15	11,330	1	400
1908.....	⁴ 23	22,010	3	1,716
1909.....	⁵ 11	5,343	1	60
1910.....	15	18,840	7	680
1911.....	⁶ 12	3,135	4	6,661
1912.....	9	3,941	2	2,008
1913.....	⁷ 15	18,977	2	1,649
1914.....	⁸ 15	8,455	2	476
1915.....	⁹ 10	5,316	3	2,350
1916.....	12	9,803	11	18,145
Total....	137	107,150	36	34,145

¹ Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made and in connection with which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

² Including only those employees reported directly affected.

³ Including one dispute referred under section 63 of the act. Two thousand two hundred employees were affected. A strike occurred prior to application for reference but terminated before the application was received.

⁴ Including one dispute referred under section 63 of the act. Three hundred employees were affected. A strike occurred prior to application for reference but terminated before the application was received.

⁵ Including one dispute referred under section 63 of the act. Seventy employees were affected.

⁶ Including one dispute referred under section 63 of the act. Sixty-eight employees were affected.

⁷ Including two disputes referred under section 63 of the act. Ninety-four employees were affected.

⁸ Including three disputes referred under section 63 of the act. Seven hundred and two employees were affected. One of the three disputes resulted in strike prior to application for reference but terminated before the application was received; 500 employees were affected in this dispute.

⁹ Including three disputes referred under section 63 of the act. Two thousand one hundred employees were affected. One of the three disputes resulted in strike prior to application for reference but terminated before the application was received; 2,000 employees were affected in this dispute.

TABLE 5.—DISPUTES NOT RESULTING IN STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY YEARS, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Continued.

Year.	Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
	Number of disputes.	Number of employees affected. ²	Number of disputes.	Number of employees affected. ²
<i>Mining.</i>				
1907.....	8	3,900	1	400
1908.....	11	10,995	2	1,600
1909.....	1	340	1	60
1910.....	1	3,000	.....	.....
1911.....	2	145	.....	.....
1912.....	1	500	.....	.....
1913.....	1	1,125	.....	.....
1914.....	2	175	.....	.....
1915.....	1	430	.....	.....
1916.....	1	1,200	1	800
Total.....	29	21,810	5	2,860
<i>Railways.</i>				
1907.....	6	5,230	.....	.....
1908.....	8	9,889	.....	.....
1909.....	7	4,183	.....	.....
1910.....	9	11,854	6	630
1911.....	4	2,405	4	6,661
1912.....	2	2,020	2	2,008
1913.....	7	13,134	2	1,649
1914.....	4	6,715	.....	.....
1915.....	1	407	2	2,100
1916.....	5	7,520	7	16,795
Total.....	53	63,357	23	29,843
<i>Shipping.</i>				
1908.....	1	450	.....	.....
1910.....	3	2,086	.....	.....
1912.....	1	500	.....	.....
1913.....	3	1,424	.....	.....
1915.....	1	1,135	.....	.....
1916.....	.....	.....	1	50
Total.....	9	5,595	1	50
<i>Street railways.</i>				
1908.....	2	376	1	116
1909.....	1	600	.....	.....
1910.....	1	1,300	1	50
1911.....	1	30	.....	.....
1912.....	5	921	.....	.....
1913.....	1	2,000	.....	.....
1914.....	1	137	1	450
1915.....	3	1,214	1	250
1916.....	4	713	1	250
Total.....	19	7,291	5	1,116

¹ Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lockout was made and in connection with which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

² Including only those employees reported directly affected.

TABLE 5.—DISPUTES NOT RESULTING IN STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS, IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY YEARS, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916 ¹—Concluded.

Year.	Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
	Number of disputes.	Number of employees affected. ²	Number of disputes.	Number of employees affected. ²
	<i>All others.</i>			
1907.....	1	2,200		
1908.....	1	300		
1909.....	2	160		
1910.....	1	600		
1911.....	5	555		
1912.....				
1913.....	3	1,294		
1914.....	8	1,428	1	26
1915.....	4	2,130		
1916.....	2	370	1	70
Total....	27	9,637	2	96

¹ See footnote 1, p. 40.

² Including only those employees reported directly affected.

TABLE 6.—DISPUTES REFERRED UNDER THE ACT BY THE CONCURRENCE OF BOTH PARTIES TO THE DISPUTE UNDER SECTION 63, OR IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE, BY YEARS, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.

Year.	Board constituted. ¹		Board not constituted. ²	
	Disputes.	Employees affected.	Disputes.	Employees affected.
1907.....	1	2,200	5	1,155
1908.....	1	300	1	150
1909.....	1	70	1	75
1910.....			1	40
1911.....	1	68		
1912.....			1	6,000
1913.....	2	94	2	596
1914.....	3	702	2	162
1915.....	3	2,100	1	69
1916.....				
Total....	12	5,534	14	8,247

¹ Included previously in Table 5.

² Department unable to act owing to lack of concurrence of both parties to the dispute. Not reported in official proceedings; not included in summary tables found in this report.

COMPARISON OF DISPUTES IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN SCOPE OF, AND IN PROCEEDINGS UNDER, THE ACT.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISPUTES.

Disputes occurring in industries within the scope of the act may be divided broadly into two groups: Strikes and lockouts, enumerated previously in Table 1, and disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts but in which statutory declaration of intent to take such action was made. It is apparent that the disputes in the second group are identical with disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts referred under the act or, as explained in a previous section, in which appli-

cation was made for reference and action taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation.

Obviously there have been disputes in industries within the scope of the act adjusted without the occurrence of a strike or a lockout and without application for reference but which may not be included in this group because technically they are not within the scope of the act until an application for reference has been legally made.

The second group, then, of disputes within the scope of the act, is made up of disputes not resulting in strike or lockout which are within the scope of the act by virtue of an application for reference made in compliance with the provisions of the act and in which it was the intent of the department to create a board.

In the proceedings under the act, disputes may also be divided into strikes and lockouts and disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. Both groups are restricted to disputes in which (1) boards were constituted within the meaning of the act or (2) application was made for reference and action taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board. Each group may thus include disputes in which boards were not constituted. However, by ruling of the Canadian Department of Labor, all applications for reference in which steps have been taken by the department toward the establishment of a board are reported in the official proceedings under the act. In both groups also a statutory declaration of intent to strike or lockout was made, but in some disputes the strike or lockout occurred before application was made for reference under the act and the declaration of intent was thus only a perfunctory procedure.

Considering only the intent of the act, which is to avoid interruption to industry, any strike or lockout occurring in industries within its scope indicates a failure of the act. Whether this failure occurs in spite of a strict observance of the restrictive provisions of the act or is marked by an attitude of indifference toward, or open defiance of, such provisions, or by a lack of confidence in boards of conciliation and investigation, is best shown by the time of occurrence of strikes and lockouts. Thus strikes and lockouts occurring after boards of conciliation and investigation have been given opportunity to adjust the points in controversy indicate the greater failure although the parties involved in such strikes and lockouts are strictly law abiding in the sense that they observe the restrictive provisions of the act. Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to an application for reference, but terminating before a board has been legally constituted, may indicate ignorance of the act or its applicability to particular disputes. Although such strikes or lockouts are illegal the offense is palliated somewhat, since after the act was recognized in a formal application for reference, the disputants

CHART A.—DISPUTES IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF AND PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

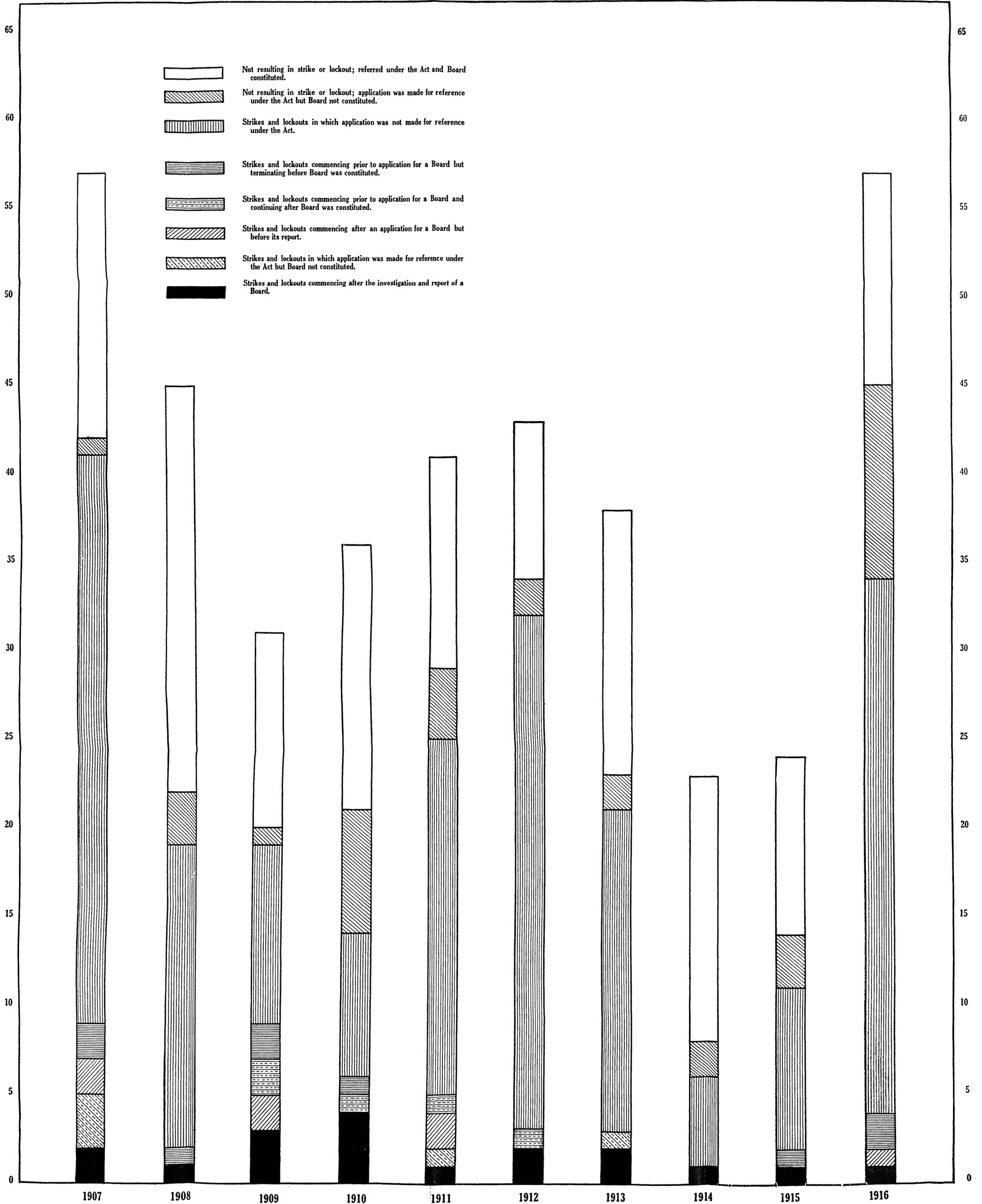
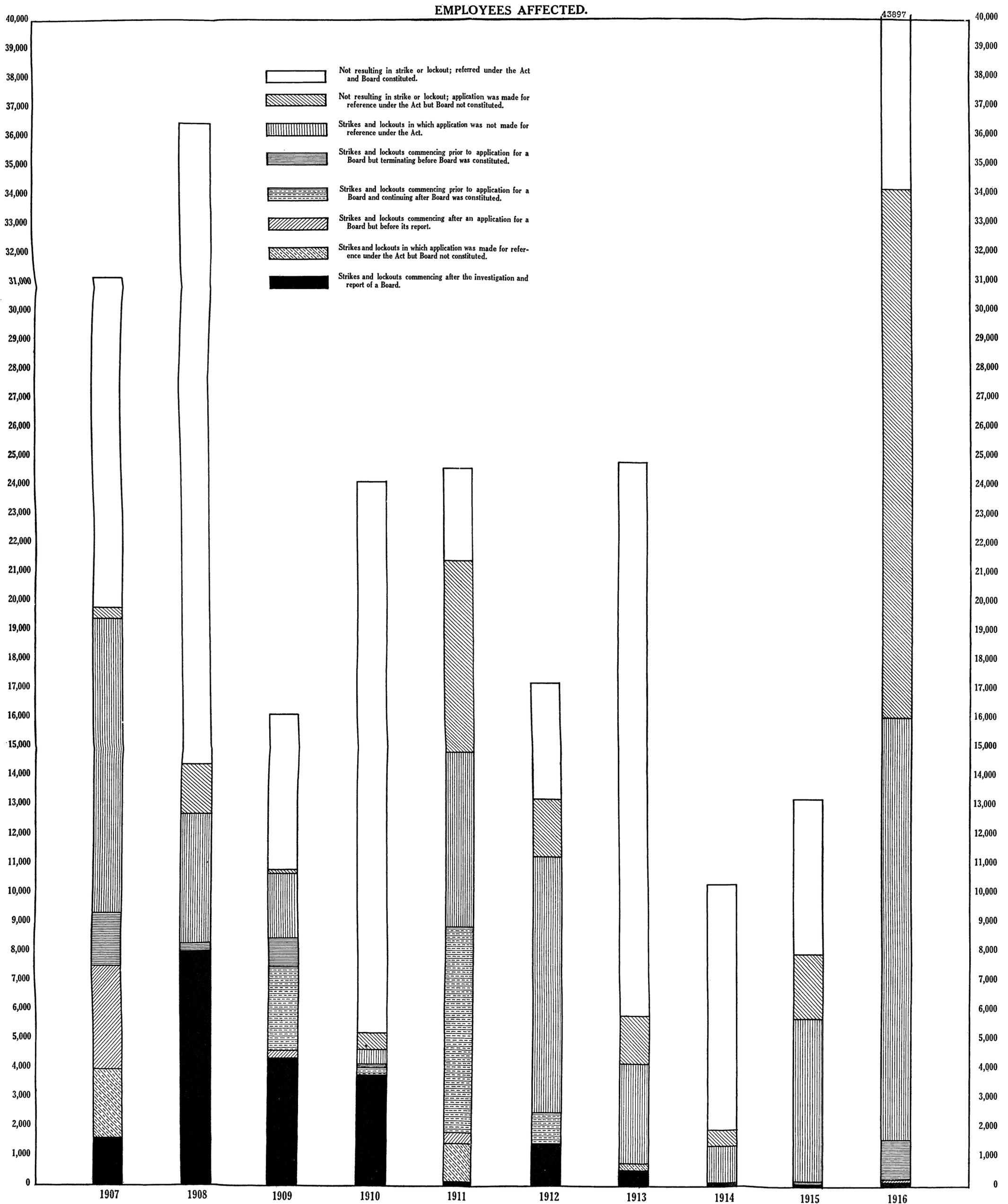


CHART B.—DISPUTES IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF AND PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 22, 1907 TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.



became law abiding, the matters in dispute being held in abeyance pending an investigation. Strikes and lockouts commencing prior to an application for a board and continuing after the board is constituted indicate either that the dispute was referred contrary to the wishes of one of the disputants or that, while willing to accept the services of a board, they were unwilling to yield the right to strike or lock out and did not regard the penal provisions seriously. Strikes and lockouts commencing after the application for a board but before the investigation is completed may be protests against delay in constituting the board or in completing the investigation, or may indicate a lack of confidence in the board. In either case a disregard for the penal provisions is shown.

It has seemed desirable to make a distinct group of strikes and lockouts occurring in industries within the scope of the act without any attempt being made to invoke its aid. It is the practice of the Canadian Department of Labor when an illegal strike or lockout occurs or is imminent to bring such illegality to the attention of the disputants and explain the purpose of the act. This group indicates an open defiance of the penal provisions in that neither party was willing to make application for a board of conciliation and investigation.¹

YEARLY SUMMARIES.

Charts appended to this report show graphically for each year since the inception of the act the total disputes and employees affected in industries within its scope, classified in accordance with the foregoing analysis. Chart A shows the number of disputes; Chart B shows the number of employees affected.

The following tables show by years the disputes within the scope of the act and in proceedings under the act:

Table 7 is a summary for all industries of disputes, employees affected, and days lost.

Tables 8 to 11 are percentage analyses based on Table 7. In Table 8 the total for each year of disputes, and of employees affected, in industries within the scope of the act is made the base for an analysis of proceedings under the act during that year. In Table 9 applications for reference and employees affected by such applications are considered, the total of applications and of employees affected thereby for each year being used as the base for that year. In Table 10 only strikes and lockouts in industries within the scope of the act are considered, the total for each year of strikes and lockouts, employees affected, and days lost constituting the base. In Table 11 a similar analysis is made of strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference.

¹ In a few instances application was made for reference but no steps were taken by the department looking to the establishment of a board and the cases are not officially reported as applications for reference.

TABLE 7.—DISPUTES IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, AND TOTAL DISPUTES IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT, BY YEARS, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

Year.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹										Disputes within the scope of the act.			
	Strikes and lockouts.						Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ²				Total.	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lockout. ²	Total.
	Commencing prior to application for, but terminating before constitution of, board.	Commencing prior to application for board and continuing after it was constituted.	Commencing after application for board, but before its report.	Commencing after investigation and report of board.	Board not constituted.	Total.	Board constituted.	Board not constituted.	Total.					
NUMBER OF DISPUTES. ³														
1907.....	32	2	2	2	3	9	15	1	16	25	41	16	57	
1908.....	17	1	1	1	2	2	23	3	26	28	19	26	45	
1909.....	10	2	2	2	3	9	11	1	12	21	19	12	31	
1910.....	8	1	1	1	4	6	15	7	22	28	14	22	36	
1911.....	20	1	1	2	1	5	12	4	16	21	25	16	41	
1912.....	29	1	1	1	2	3	9	2	11	14	32	11	43	
1913.....	18	1	1	1	2	3	15	2	17	20	21	17	38	
1914.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	15	2	17	18	6	17	23	
1915.....	9	1	1	1	1	2	10	3	13	15	11	13	24	
1916.....	30	2	1	1	1	4	12	11	23	27	34	23	57	
1907-1916.	178	9	5	7	18	5	44	36	173	217	222	173	335	
1907-1911.	87	6	4	6	11	4	31	16	92	123	118	92	210	
1912-1916.	91	3	1	1	7	1	13	20	81	94	104	81	185	
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED. ³														
1907 ⁴	10,143	1,805	3,520	1,650	2,350	9,325	11,330	400	11,730	21,025	19,468	11,730	31,198	
1908.....	4,454	300	8,000	4,425	8,000	22,010	1,716	23,726	32,026	12,754	23,726	36,480		
1909.....	2,317	950	2,800	225	4,425	8,400	5,343	60	5,403	13,803	10,717	5,403	16,120	
1910.....	475	60	234	3,830	30	4,124	18,940	680	19,520	23,644	4,599	19,520	24,119	
1911.....	5,996	7,000	380	30	1,400	8,810	3,135	6,661	9,796	18,606	14,806	9,796	24,602	
1912.....	8,702	1,000	1,450	544	200	2,450	3,941	2,008	5,949	8,399	11,152	5,949	17,101	
1913.....	3,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	18,977	1,649	20,626	21,370	4,183	20,626	24,809

1914.....	1,232				150		150	8,455	476	8,931	9,081	1,382	8,931	10,313
1915.....	5,423	43			126		169	5,316	2,350	7,666	7,835	5,598	7,666	13,264
1916.....	14,325	1,448		41	125		1,614	9,803	18,145	27,948	29,562	15,949	27,948	43,897
1907-1916.....	56,522	4,606	11,034	4,168	20,330	3,950	44,086	107,150	34,145	141,295	185,381	100,608	141,295	241,603
1907-1911.....	23,385	3,115	10,034	4,125	17,935	3,750	38,959	60,658	9,517	70,175	109,134	62,344	70,175	132,519
1912-1916.....	33,137	1,491	1,000	41	2,395	200	5,127	46,492	24,628	71,120	76,247	38,264	71,120	109,384

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.⁵

1907 ⁴	70,390	11,585		62,240	99,950	17,250	191,025				191,025	261,415		261,415
1908.....	21,506	1,200			424,000		425,200				425,200	446,706		446,706
1909.....	27,998	4,700	187,500	6,825	498,425		697,450				697,450	725,448		725,448
1910.....	6,478		7,956		443,770		451,726				451,726	458,204		458,204
1911.....	54,853		1,390,000	21,720	190,000	28,000	1,629,720				1,629,720	1,684,573		1,684,573
1912.....	62,829		24,500	44,000	48,300		116,800				116,800	179,629		179,629
1913.....	609,329		13,500		111,790	1,400	126,690				126,690	736,019		736,019
1914.....	173,437				300		300				300	173,737		173,737
1915.....	36,025	129			2,394		2,523				2,523	38,548		38,548
1916.....	109,833	20,456		205	3,874		24,535				24,535	134,368		134,368
1907-1916.....	1,172,678	38,070	1,623,456	134,990	1,822,803	46,650	3,665,969				3,665,969	4,838,647		4,838,647
1907-1911.....	181,225	17,485	1,585,456	134,785	1,656,145	45,250	3,439,121				3,439,121	3,620,346		3,620,346
1912-1916.....	991,453	20,585	38,000	205	166,658	1,400	226,848				226,848	1,218,301		1,218,301

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.
² Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made.
³ Disputes and employees counted only in year in which dispute commenced.
⁴ March 22 to December 31.
⁵ Includes all time lost during each year, regardless of when the dispute began.
⁶ Including 44,000 days lost in 1912 on account of a strike which began prior to 1911.

TABLE 8.—PER CENT WITHIN EACH YEAR OF DISPUTES IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE, BY CLASSES OF DISPUTES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

[Total disputes within the scope of the act during each year equal 100 per cent.]

Year.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹										Disputes within the scope of the act.			
	Strikes and lockouts.					Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ²					Total.	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³	Total.
	Strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference.	Com-menc-ing prior to ap-plica-tion for, but ter-mi-nat-ing before con-stitu-tion of board.	Com-menc-ing prior to ap-plica-tion for board and con-tinu-ing after it was con-stitu-ted.	Com-menc-ing after an ap-plica-tion for board, but before its re-port.	Com-menc-ing after in-vesti-gation and report of board.	Board not consti-tuted.	To-tal.	Board consti-tuted.	Board not consti-tuted.	To-tal.				
PERCENTAGE OF DISPUTES.														
1907.....	56.1	3.5	.....	3.5	3.5	5.3	15.8	26.3	1.8	28.1	43.9	71.9	28.1	100.0
1908.....	37.8	2.2	.....	2.2	2.2	.....	4.4	51.1	6.7	57.8	62.2	42.2	57.8	100.0
1909.....	32.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	9.7	.....	29.0	35.5	3.2	38.7	47.7	61.3	38.7	100.0
1910.....	22.2	2.8	2.8	.....	11.1	.....	16.7	41.7	19.4	61.1	77.8	38.9	61.1	100.0
1911.....	48.8	.....	2.4	4.9	2.4	2.4	12.2	29.3	9.8	39.0	51.2	61.0	39.0	100.0
1912.....	67.4	.....	2.3	.....	4.7	.....	7.0	20.9	4.7	25.6	32.6	74.4	25.6	100.0
1913.....	47.4	.....	.....	.....	5.3	.....	2.6	7.9	39.5	5.3	44.7	52.6	55.3	100.0
1914.....	21.7	.....	.....	.....	4.3	.....	4.3	65.2	8.7	73.9	78.3	2.6	73.9	100.0
1915.....	37.5	4.2	.....	.....	4.2	.....	8.3	41.7	12.5	54.2	62.5	45.8	54.2	100.0
1916.....	52.6	3.5	.....	1.8	1.8	.....	7.0	21.1	19.3	40.4	47.4	59.6	40.4	100.0
1907-1911.....	41.4	2.9	1.9	2.9	5.2	1.9	14.8	36.2	7.6	43.8	58.6	58.2	43.8	100.0
1912-1916.....	49.2	1.6	.5	.5	3.8	.5	7.0	33.0	10.8	43.8	56.8	56.2	43.8	100.0
1907-1916.....	45.1	2.3	1.3	1.8	4.6	1.3	11.1	34.7	9.1	43.8	54.8	56.2	43.8	100.0
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.														
1907.....	32.5	5.8	.....	11.3	5.3	7.5	29.9	36.3	1.3	37.6	67.4	62.4	37.6	100.0
1908.....	12.2	.8	.....	.....	21.9	.....	22.8	69.3	4.7	65.0	87.8	35.0	65.0	100.0
1909.....	14.4	5.9	17.4	1.4	27.5	.....	52.1	33.1	.4	33.5	85.6	66.5	33.5	100.0
1910.....	2.0	.2	1.0	.....	15.9	.....	17.1	78.1	2.8	80.9	98.0	19.1	80.9	100.0
1911.....	24.4	.....	28.5	1.5	.1	5.7	35.8	12.7	27.1	39.8	75.6	60.2	39.8	100.0
1912.....	50.9	.....	5.8	.....	8.5	.....	14.3	23.0	11.7	34.8	49.1	65.2	34.8	100.0
1913.....	13.9	.....	.....	.....	2.2	.8	3.0	76.5	6.6	83.1	86.1	16.9	83.1	100.0
1914.....	11.9	.....	.....	.....	1.5	.....	1.5	82.0	4.6	86.6	88.1	13.4	86.6	100.0
1915.....	40.9	.3	.....	.....	.9	.....	1.3	40.1	17.7	57.8	59.1	42.2	57.8	100.0
1916.....	32.7	3.3	.....	.1	.3	.....	3.7	22.3	41.3	63.7	67.3	36.3	63.7	100.0
1907-1911.....	17.6	2.4	7.6	3.1	13.5	2.8	29.4	45.8	7.2	53.0	82.4	47.0	53.0	100.0
1912-1916.....	30.3	1.4	.9	(*)	2.2	.2	4.7	42.5	22.5	65.0	69.7	35.0	65.0	100.0
1907-1916.....	23.4	1.9	4.6	1.7	8.4	1.6	18.2	44.3	14.1	58.4	76.6	41.6	58.4	100.0

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

² Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 9.—PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS WITHIN EACH YEAR OF DISPUTES IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

[Total applications for reference each year equal 100 per cent.]

Year.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹									Total.
	Strikes and lockouts.					Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts.				
	Com-menc-ing prior to applica-tion for, but termi-nating before constitu-tion of, board.	Com-menc-ing prior to applica-tion for board and contin-uing after it was constitu-ted.	Com-menc-ing after applica-tion for board, but before its report.	Com-menc-ing after investi-gation and report of board.	Board not constitu-ted.	Total.	Board constitu-ted.	Board not constitu-ted.	Total.	
PERCENTAGE OF DISPUTES.										
1907.....	8.0	.....	8.0	8.0	12.0	36.0	60.0	4.0	64.0	100.0
1908.....	3.6	.....	.....	3.6	.....	7.1	82.1	10.7	92.9	100.0
1909.....	9.5	9.5	9.5	14.3	.....	42.9	52.4	4.8	57.1	100.0
1910.....	3.6	3.6	.....	14.3	.....	21.4	53.6	25.0	78.6	100.0
1911.....	.....	4.8	9.5	4.8	4.8	23.8	57.1	19.0	76.2	100.0
1912.....	.....	7.1	.....	14.3	.....	21.4	64.3	14.3	78.6	100.0
1913.....	.....	.....	.....	10.0	5.0	15.0	75.0	10.0	85.0	100.0
1914.....	.....	.....	.....	5.6	.....	5.6	83.3	11.1	94.4	100.0
1915.....	6.7	.....	.....	6.7	.....	13.3	63.7	20.0	86.7	100.0
1916.....	7.4	.....	3.7	3.7	.....	14.8	44.4	40.7	85.2	100.0
1907-1911.....	4.9	3.3	4.9	8.9	3.3	25.2	61.8	13.0	74.8	100.0
1912-1916.....	3.2	1.1	1.1	7.4	1.1	13.8	64.9	21.3	86.2	100.0
1907-1916.....	4.1	2.3	3.2	8.3	2.3	20.3	63.1	16.6	79.7	100.0
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.										
1907.....	8.6	.....	16.7	7.8	11.2	44.4	53.9	1.9	55.8	100.0
1908.....	.9	.....	.....	25.0	.....	25.9	68.7	5.4	74.1	100.0
1909.....	6.9	20.3	1.6	32.1	.....	60.9	38.7	.4	39.1	100.0
1910.....	.3	1.0	.....	16.2	.....	17.4	79.7	2.9	82.6	100.0
1911.....	.....	37.6	2.0	.2	7.5	47.4	16.8	35.8	52.6	100.0
1912.....	.....	11.9	.....	17.3	.....	29.2	46.9	23.9	70.8	100.0
1913.....	.....	.....	.....	2.5	.9	3.5	78.8	7.7	96.5	100.0
1914.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7	.....	1.7	93.1	5.2	98.3	100.0
1915.....	.5	.....	.....	1.6	.....	2.2	67.9	30.0	97.8	100.0
1916.....	4.9	.....	.1	.4	.....	5.5	33.2	61.4	94.5	100.0
1907-1911.....	2.9	9.2	3.8	16.4	3.4	35.7	55.6	8.7	64.3	100.0
1912-1916.....	2.0	1.3	.1	3.1	.3	6.7	61.0	32.3	93.3	100.0
1907-1916.....	2.5	6.0	2.2	11.0	2.1	23.8	57.8	18.4	76.2	100.0

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

TABLE 10.—PER CENT, WITHIN EACH YEAR, OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE AND WAS NOT MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY CLASSES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

[Total strikes and lockouts in all industries within the scope of the act each year equal 100 per cent.]

Strikes and lockouts within the scope of the act.									
Year.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference under the act.					Board not constituted.	Total.	Total.
		Commencing prior to application for, but terminating before constitution of board.	Commencing prior to application for board and continuing after it was constituted.	Commencing after an application for board but before its report.	Commencing after investigation and report of board.				
PERCENTAGE OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.									
1907.....	78.0	4.9	.....	4.9	4.9	7.3	22.0	100.0
1908.....	89.5	5.3	.....	.....	5.3	.....	10.5	100.0
1909.....	52.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	15.8	.....	47.4	100.0
1910.....	57.1	7.1	7.1	.....	28.6	.....	42.9	100.0
1911.....	80.0	.....	4.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	20.0	100.0
1912.....	90.6	.....	3.1	.....	6.3	.....	9.4	100.0
1913.....	85.7	.....	.....	.....	9.5	4.8	14.3	100.0
1914.....	83.3	.....	.....	.....	16.7	.....	16.7	100.0
1915.....	81.8	9.1	.....	.....	9.1	.....	18.2	100.0
1916.....	88.2	5.9	.....	2.9	2.9	.....	11.8	100.0
1907-1911.....	73.7	5.1	3.4	.....	9.3	3.4	26.3	100.0
1912-1916.....	87.5	2.9	1.0	1.0	6.7	1.0	12.5	100.0	
1907-1916.....	80.2	4.1	2.3	3.2	8.1	2.3	19.8	100.0	
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.									
1907.....	52.1	9.3	.....	18.1	8.5	12.1	47.9	100.0
1908.....	34.9	2.4	.....	.....	62.7	.....	65.1	100.0
1909.....	21.6	8.9	26.1	2.1	41.3	.....	78.4	100.0
1910.....	10.3	1.3	5.1	.....	83.3	.....	88.7	100.0
1911.....	40.5	.....	47.3	2.6	.2	9.5	59.5	100.0
1912.....	78.0	.....	9.0	.....	13.0	.....	22.0	100.0
1913.....	82.2	.....	.....	.....	13.0	4.8	17.8	100.0
1914.....	89.1	.....	.....	.....	10.9	.....	10.9	100.0
1915.....	97.0	.8	.....	.....	2.3	.....	3.0	100.0
1916.....	89.9	9.1	.....	.3	.8	.....	10.1	100.0
1907-1911.....	37.5	5.0	16.1	6.6	28.8	6.0	62.5	100.0	
1912-1916.....	86.6	3.9	2.6	.1	6.3	.5	13.4	100.0	
1907-1916.....	56.2	4.6	11.0	4.1	20.2	3.9	43.8	100.0	
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
1907.....	26.9	4.4	.....	23.8	38.2	6.6	73.1	100.0
1908.....	4.8	.3	.....	.....	95.3	.....	95.6	100.0
1909.....	3.9	.6	25.8	.9	68.7	.....	96.1	100.0
1910.....	1.4	.....	1.7	.....	96.8	.....	98.6	100.0
1911.....	3.3	.....	82.5	1.3	11.3	1.7	96.7	100.0
1912.....	35.0	.....	13.6	24.5	26.9	.....	65.0	100.0
1913.....	82.8	.....	1.8	.....	15.2	.2	17.2	100.0
1914.....	99.8	.....	.....	.....	.2	.....	.2	100.0
1915.....	93.5	.3	.....	.....	6.2	.....	6.5	100.0
1916.....	81.7	15.2	.....	.2	2.9	.....	18.3	100.0
1907-1911.....	5.0	.5	43.8	.....	45.7	1.2	95.0	100.0
1912-1916.....	81.4	1.7	3.1	(²)	13.7	.1	18.6	100.0	
1907-1916.....	24.2	.8	33.6	2.8	37.7	1.0	75.8	100.0	

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 11.—PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS WITHIN EACH YEAR OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN WHICH APPLICATION FOR REFERENCE WAS MADE UNDER THE ACT, BY CLASSES, MAR 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.

[Total strikes and lockouts in applications for reference each year equal 100 per cent.]

Year.	Commencing prior to application for, but terminating before constitution of, board.	Commencing prior to application for board and continuing after it was constituted.	Commencing after application for board but before its report.	Commencing after investigation and report of board.	Board not constituted.	Total.
PERCENTAGE OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.						
1907.....	22.2		22.2	22.2	33.3	100.0
1908.....	50.0			50.0		100.0
1909.....	22.2	22.2	22.2	33.3		100.0
1910.....	16.7	16.7		66.7		100.0
1911.....		20.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	100.0
1912.....		33.3		66.7		100.0
1913.....				66.7	33.3	100.0
1914.....				100.0		100.0
1915.....	50.0			50.0		100.0
1916.....	50.0		25.0	25.0		100.0
1907-1911.....	19.4	12.9	19.4	35.5	12.9	100.0
1912-1916.....	26.1	7.7	7.7	53.8	7.7	100.0
1907-1916.....	20.5	11.4	15.9	40.9	11.4	100.0
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.						
1907.....	19.4		37.7	17.7	25.2	100.0
1908.....	3.6			96.4		100.0
1909.....	11.3	33.3	2.7	52.7		100.0
1910.....	1.5	5.7		92.9		100.0
1911.....		79.5	4.3	.3	15.9	100.0
1912.....		40.8		59.2		100.0
1913.....				73.1	26.9	100.0
1914.....				100.0		100.0
1915.....	25.4			74.6		100.0
1916.....	89.7		2.5	7.7		100.0
1907-1911.....	8.0	25.8	10.6	46.0	9.6	100.0
1912-1916.....	29.1	19.5	.8	46.7	3.9	100.0
1907-1916.....	10.4	25.0	9.4	46.1	9.0	100.0
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST.						
1907.....	6.1		32.6	52.3	9.0	100.0
1908.....	.3			99.7		100.0
1909.....	.7	26.9	1.0	71.5		100.0
1910.....		1.7		98.2		100.0
1911.....		85.3	1.3	11.7	1.7	100.0
1912.....		21.0	37.7	41.4		100.0
1913.....		10.7		88.2	1.1	100.0
1914.....				100.0		100.0
1915.....	5.1			94.9		100.0
1916.....	83.4		.8	15.8		100.0
1907-1911.....	.5	46.1	3.9	48.2	1.3	100.0
1912-1916.....	9.1	16.8	.1	73.5	.6	100.0
1907-1916.....	1.0	44.3	3.7	49.7	1.3	100.0

Strikes and lockouts in mining and in railways in which application was made for reference, as compared with applications for reference in all industries, are shown by years and by time of occurrence in relation to application for reference in Tables 12 to 17.

TABLE 12.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, COMMENCING PRIOR TO APPLICATION FOR, BUT TERMINATING BEFORE CONSTITUTION OF, BOARD, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost. ²
<i>All industries.</i>				
1907 ³	2	18	1,805	11,585
1908.....	1	1	300	1,200
1909.....	2	2	950	4,700
1910.....	1	1	60	(⁴)
1915.....	1	1	43	129
1916.....	2	2	1,448	20,456
Total.....	9	25	4,606	38,070
<i>Mining.</i>				
1908.....	1	1	300	1,200
1910.....	1	1	60	(⁴)
1915.....	1	1	43	129
1916.....	1	1	1,188	20,196
Total.....	4	4	1,591	21,525
<i>Railways.</i>				
1907 ³	1	1	205	385
1909.....	2	2	950	4,700
Total.....	3	3	1,155	5,085

¹ Not including strikes and lockouts in industries brought within the scope of the act by concurrence of both parties to the dispute under section 63, which terminated prior to reference under the act.

² Includes all time lost during each year, regardless of when the disputes began.

³ Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.

⁴ Not reported.

TABLE 13.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BUT BOARD NOT CONSTITUTED, MAR. 22, 1907 TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost. ²
<i>All industries.</i>				
1907 ³	3	9	2,350	17,350
1911.....	1	1	1,400	28,000
1913.....	1	1	200	1,400
Total.....	5	11	3,950	46,650
<i>Mining.</i>				
1907 ³	2	2	1,850	12,750
Total.....	2	2	1,850	12,750
<i>Railways.</i>				
1911.....	1	1	1,400	28,000
Total.....	1	1	1,400	28,000

¹ Including only those applications in which formal action was taken by the minister of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

² Including all time lost during each year, regardless of when the dispute began.

³ Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.

TABLE 14.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, COMMENCING PRIOR TO APPLICATION FOR BOARD AND CONTINUING AFTER IT WAS CONSTITUTED, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost. ²
<i>All industries.</i>				
1909.....	2	12	2,800	187,500
1910.....	1	1	234	7,956
1911.....	1	16	7,000	1,390,000
1912.....	1	1	1,000	24,500
1913.....				³ 13,500
Total..	5	30	11,034	1,623,456
<i>Mining.</i>				
1909.....	2	12	2,800	187,500
1910.....	1	1	234	7,956
1911.....	1	16	7,000	1,390,000
Total..	4	29	10,034	1,585,456
<i>Railways.</i>				
1912.....	1	1	1,000	24,500
1913.....				³ 13,500
Total..	1	1	1,000	38,000

¹ Not including strikes and lockouts in industries brought within the scope of the act by the concurrence of both parties to the dispute under section 63 which terminated prior to reference under the act.

² Includes all time lost during each year, regardless of when the dispute began.

³ Time lost in 1913 on account of a strike which began prior to 1913.

TABLE 15.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, COMMENCING AFTER APPLICATION FOR BOARD BUT BEFORE ITS REPORT, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost. ¹
<i>All industries.</i>				
1907 ²	2	8	3,520	62,240
1909.....	2	2	225	6,825
1911.....	2	2	380	21,720
1912.....				³ 44,000
1916.....	1	1	41	205
Total..	7	13	4,166	134,990
<i>Mining.</i>				
1907 ²	2	8	3,520	62,240
1909.....	2	2	225	6,825
1911.....	1	1	80	720
Total..	5	11	3,825	69,785
<i>Railways.</i>				
1911.....	1	1	300	21,000
1912.....				³ 44,000
1916.....	1	1	41	205
Total..	2	2	341	65,205

¹ Including all time lost during each year, regardless of when the dispute began.

² Mar. '22 to Dec. 31.

³ Time lost in 1912 on account of a strike which began prior to 1912.

TABLE 16.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT COMMENCING AFTER INVESTIGATION AND REPORT OF BOARD, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost. ¹
<i>All industries.</i>				
1907 ²	2	2	1,650	99,950
1908.....	1	1	8,000	424,000
1909.....	3	3	4,425	498,425
1910.....	4	6	3,830	³ 443,770
1911.....	1	1	30	⁴ 190,000
1912.....	2	2 ⁵	1,450	48,300
1913.....	2	3	544	⁶ 111,790
1914.....	1	1	150	300
1915.....	1	1	126	2,394
1916.....	1	1	125	3,874
Total....	18	45	20,330	1,822,803
<i>Mining.</i>				
1907 ²	2	2	1,650	99,950
1909.....	3	3	4,425	498,425
1910.....	1	3	380	³ 369,120
1911.....	1	1	30	⁴ 190,000
1912.....	1	25	1,200	46,800
1913.....	2	3	544	⁶ 111,790
Total....	10	37	8,229	1,316,085
<i>Railways.</i>				
1908.....	1	1	8,000	424,000
1910.....	2	2	2,900	67,500
1912.....	1	1	250	1,500
1916.....	1	1	125	3,874
Total....	5	5	11,275	496,874

¹ Including all time lost during each year regardless of when the dispute began.

² Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.

³ Including 360,000 days lost in 1910 on account of a coal strike which began prior to 1910.

⁴ Days lost in 1911 on account of a coal strike which began prior to 1911. Time loss of strike commencing in 1911 not reported.

⁵ Including 24,800 days lost in 1913 on account of a gold strike which began prior to 1913.

TABLE 17.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT, IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS NOT MADE FOR REFERENCE.

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost. ¹
<i>All industries.</i>				
1907 ²	32	67	10,143	70,390
1908.....	17	17	4,454	21,506
1909.....	10	10	2,317	27,998
1910.....	8	8	475	6,478
1911.....	20	115	5,906	54,853
1912.....	29	32	8,702	62,829
1913.....	18	23	3,439	603,329
1914.....	5	5	1,232	173,437
1915.....	9	18	5,429	36,025
1916.....	30	74	14,335	109,833
Total....	178	369	50,522	1,172,678
<i>Mining.</i>				
1907 ²	8	37	6,081	25,310
1908.....	9	9	3,504	18,701
1909.....	4	4	1,570	24,082
1911.....	5	7	2,259	12,080
1912.....	5	5	3,874	42,368
1913.....	3	3	537	590,956
1914.....	2	2	975	169,200
1915.....	5	10	4,289	16,665
1916.....	9	13	10,626	68,438
Total....	50	90	33,775	967,780
<i>Railways.</i>				
1907 ²	9	9	1,702	12,817
1908.....	3	3	390	1,480
1910.....	4	4	305	6,200
1911.....	6	79	1,097	29,953
1912.....	10	12	2,223	11,026
1913.....	3	6	1,100	7,500
1915.....	1	1	200	600
1916.....	14	25	1,909	21,394
Total....	50	139	9,016	90,970

¹ Including all time lost during each year regardless of when the dispute began.² Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.

PERIOD MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

ALL DISPUTES.

From the summaries presented in the preceding tables it will be observed that during the period March 22, 1907, to December 31, 1916, there have occurred in industries within the scope of the act 222 disputes resulting in strikes and lockouts, affecting 100,608 employees whose time loss was 4,838,647 working days. In 44 of these, involving 44,086 employees and a time loss of 3,665,969 days, application was made for reference under the act. Of this number, 18 disputes, affecting 20,330 employees and occasioning a time loss of 1,822,803 days, did not result in strikes or lockouts until after the investigation and report of a board and consequently were legal. Thus there have been 204 illegal strikes and lockouts, affecting 80,278 employees whose time loss was 3,015,844 days. Of this number, 178 disputes, involving 56,522 employees and a time loss of 1,172,678 days, occurred without either party to the dispute seeking to invoke the aid of the act.

A further analysis of the strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference under the act shows that nine strikes, involving 4,606 employees and a time loss of 38,070 days, began prior to the application for a board, but were called off prior to the completion of the board, the matter in dispute being held in abeyance pending an investigation; five strikes, affecting 3,950 employees whose time loss was 46,650 days, began prior to the application for a board and were adjusted before a board was constituted; five strikes, affecting 11,034 employees whose time loss was 1,623,456 days, began prior to the application for a board and continued after the board was constituted; seven strikes, affecting 4,166 employees and resulting in a time loss of 134,990 days, began after the application for a board, but before its report.

In addition to the 44 strikes and lockouts, in the adjudication of which the act was invoked, 173 disputes affecting 141,295 employees, not resulting in strike or lockout but in which statutory declaration of intent to take such action was made, were referred to boards of conciliation and investigation under the act, or application was made for such reference and action taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of such a board. In 36 of these disputes, affecting 34,145 employees, a settlement was reported before a board was constituted; in 137 disputes, affecting 107,150 employees, boards were constituted. How many of these 137 disputes would have resulted in strikes or lockouts but for reference under the act is problematical. It will be interesting, however, to examine those disputes in which application was made for reference, such application being accompanied by the statutory declaration that,

failing an adjustment or a reference, a strike or lockout would result, but for which boards were not constituted.

Of applications in which boards are not constituted only those are reported in the official proceedings in which action is taken by the department of labor looking to the establishment of a board. Of the disputes thus reported, reference has been made to five strikes affecting 3,950 employees, and to 36 disputes not resulting in strike or lockout, affecting 34,145 employees, in which boards were not constituted. Of the five strikes, all began prior to the application for boards and could not have been precipitated by a failure of reference. Of applications in disputes not reported in the proceedings under the act, 14 disputes, affecting 8,247 employees, were in industries not within the scope of the act and for which the department was unable to grant boards owing to the lack of concurrence of both parties to the disputes. Of these 14 disputes, 6 disputes, affecting 6,465 employees, resulted in strikes prior to the applications for boards, and the inability of the department to apply the act could not be advanced as a reason for the strikes; one strike, affecting 96 employees, commenced the same day the application was received, but presumably not until the other party to the dispute had refused to concur in the request for a board.

Summarizing the figures of the preceding paragraph it will be observed that there were 55 disputes, affecting 46,342 employees, in which application was made for reference but in which boards were not constituted.¹ In 11 of these disputes, affecting 10,415 employees, a strike occurred prior to the application for reference. In 44 disputes, affecting 35,927 employees, a strike or lockout did not occur prior to the application for reference, and of these, 43, or 97.7 per cent of the disputes, affecting 35,833, or 99.7 per cent of the employees, were adjusted without the occurrence of a strike or lockout. It is recognized, however, that the formal action of applying for a board may in itself make for a resumption of negotiations between the parties to a dispute and, too, that after the application is received the department is in a favorable position to serve as a conciliatory or mediatory agency and may aid in securing a settlement before a board is completed. It is recognized, too, that disputes settled without the occurrence of a strike or lockout and without reference to boards may not have presented the degree of difficulty in adjustment as disputes referred to boards. To the extent, however, that the statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out indicates the seriousness of the controversy, all disputes are on a parity. Measured thus, it is apparent that of the 137 disputes referred to boards

¹ Other applications for reference, not reported officially, in which boards were refused for technical or other reasons, or in which settlements were effected before action was taken by the department, are not considered in this analysis.

and not resulting in strike or lockout a considerable number would have been adjusted without the occurrence of strikes or lockouts even though not referred to boards.

Viewed strictly as a conciliatory measure, the usefulness of the act should be reflected in the applications for reference under section 63, whereby the concurrence of both disputants is necessary in disputes outside specified industries before a board can be created. Table 6 shows a total of 26 applications under section 63, in disputes affecting 13,781 employees. In 12 disputes, affecting 5,534 employees, boards were constituted; in 14 disputes, affecting 8,247 employees, the department was unable to act owing, as previously stated, to the absence of joint consent of the disputants. During the same period there occurred a total of 691 strikes and lockouts, affecting 149,812 employees whose time loss was 3,254,332 working days, in industries not within the scope of the act, but which might have been brought within its scope by agreement of both parties to the disputes.

MINING.

An analysis of mining disputes for the period under consideration shows that 75 strikes or lockouts occurred, affecting 59,304 employees and occasioning a time loss of 3,973,381 days. Of this number 50 strikes, affecting 33,775 employees whose time loss was 967,780 days, occurred without reference to the act and 25 strikes, affecting 25,529 employees whose time loss was 3,005,601 days, were referred under the act or application was made for reference. Of the strikes referred under the act, 4, affecting 1,591 employees whose time loss was 21,525 days, occurred prior to application for reference but terminated prior to the completion of a board and pending its investigation and report; 4 strikes, affecting 10,034 employees whose time loss was 1,585,456 days, commenced prior to an application for a board and continued after the board was constituted; 5 strikes, affecting 3,825 employees and occasioning a time loss of 69,785 days, commenced after the application for a board but before its report; 10 strikes, affecting 8,229 employees whose time loss was 1,316,085 days, commenced after the investigation and report of a board; in 2 strikes, affecting 1,850 employees whose time loss was 12,750 days, a board was applied for but not completed. Of the disputes not resulting in strike or lockout, referred under the act or in which application was made for reference and action taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board, 34 disputes, affecting 24,670 employees, were mining disputes. In 5 of these disputes, affecting 2,860 employees, a settlement was effected before boards were completed.

RAILWAYS.

A similar analysis of disputes connected with the operation and maintenance of steam railways shows that 62 strikes or lockouts occurred, affecting 24,187 employees and occasioning a time loss of 724,134 days. Of this number 50 strikes, affecting 9,016 employees whose time loss was 90,970 days, were not referred under the act, whereas 12 strikes, affecting 15,171 employees whose time loss was 633,164 days, were referred under the act. Of the strikes referred under the act, or in which application was made for reference, 3, affecting 1,155 employees whose time loss was 5,085 days, commenced prior to application for reference but terminated prior to the completion of a board and pending its investigation and report; 1 strike, affecting 1,000 employees whose time loss was 38,000 days, commenced prior to application for a board and continued after the board was constituted; 2 strikes, affecting 341 employees whose time loss was 65,205 days, commenced after the application for a board but before its report; 5 strikes, affecting 11,275 employees whose time loss was 496,874 days, commenced after the investigation and report of a board; in 1 strike, affecting 1,400 employees whose time loss was 28,000 days, a board was applied for but not constituted. Of the disputes not resulting in strike or lockout in which application was made for reference, 76 affecting 93,200 employees were railway disputes. Of this number 23 disputes affecting 29,843 employees were adjusted before a board was constituted.

Disputes in each industry within the scope of the act are analyzed similarly in Table 18. A percentage analysis is presented in Tables 19 to 27.

In Table 19, total disputes in all industries within the scope of the act is used as the base for an analysis of the disputes in which application was made and was not made for reference.

It will be observed that 56.2 per cent of the disputes, affecting 41.6 per cent of the employees, were strikes and lockouts.

Strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference under the act constituted 45.1 per cent of all disputes and affected 23.4 per cent of all employees.

Application was made for reference under the act ¹ in 54.8 per cent of all disputes affecting 76.6 per cent of all employees. Strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference constituted 11.1 per cent of all disputes and affected 18.2 per cent of all employees.

Legal strikes and lockouts constituted 4.6 per cent of all disputes and affected 8.4 per cent of all employees.

¹ "Application for reference" is used in this analysis to denote only those applications in which it was the intent of the department of labor to establish boards of conciliation and investigation.

Railways contributed the greatest percentage of disputes not resulting in strike or lockout; mining contributed the greatest percentage of strikes and lockouts.

Employees affected in mining disputes in which application was made for reference were approximately one-fifth of employees affected in all disputes within the scope of the act, whereas railway employees in applications for reference were 44.8 per cent of employees in all disputes within the scope of the act.

Employees affected in legal strikes and lockouts in railways were 4.7 per cent, in mining 3.4 per cent, of employees in disputes in all industries within the scope of the act.

In Table 20, total disputes in each industry is made the base for a comparison of disputes within the scope of and in proceedings under the act for that industry.

It will be observed that 68.8 per cent of all mining disputes, as against 44.9 per cent of all railway disputes, were strikes and lockouts. However, only 20.6 per cent of employees in railway disputes were affected in strikes and lockouts, as against 70.6 per cent in mining disputes.

In 63.8 per cent of railway disputes, affecting 92.3 per cent of all employees in railway disputes, application was made for reference under the act; in mining, 54.1 per cent of the disputes, affecting 59.8 per cent of the employees, resulted in application for reference.

In 9.2 per cent of mining disputes, as against 3.6 per cent of railway disputes, legal strikes or lockouts occurred. The percentages of employees affected in legal strikes and lockouts were nearly on a parity for the two industries—9.8 per cent for mining and 9.6 per cent for railways.

Applications for reference in which the disputes were settled before boards were constituted aggregated 6.4 per cent in mining and 17.4 per cent in railways.

Table 21 shows a comparison between industries on the basis of each item in the classification of disputes within the scope of and in proceedings under the act.

Of all strikes and lockouts in industries within the scope of the act mining contributed 33.8 per cent and railways 27.9 per cent. Of all employees affected in such strikes and lockouts mining contributed 58.9 per cent and railways 23.9 per cent. The relative importance of mining strikes and lockouts is best shown in the time lost, mining contributing 82.1 per cent of the total time lost and railways 15 per cent, or less than one-fifth as much.

Of disputes not resulting in strike or lockout within the scope of the act railways contributed more than twice as many as mining—43.9 per cent, as against 19.7 per cent. Of all employees affected in

such disputes railway employees were 66 per cent and mining employees 17.5 per cent.

A comparison of strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference under the act shows that whereas mining and railways each contributed 28.1 per cent of such strikes and lockouts, of all employees in this classification, mining contributed 59.8 per cent and railways 16 per cent. In percentage of time lost in strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference, mining and railways show an even wider difference, time lost in mining strikes and lockouts being 82.5 per cent, and in railways 7.8 per cent, of the total time lost.

Mining contributed 55.6 per cent of all legal strikes and lockouts; railways exactly one-half as much. Of all employees affected in legal strikes and lockouts, mining employees were 40.5 per cent and railway employees 55.5 per cent. Of days lost in legal strikes and lockouts, 72.2 per cent were in mining and 27.3 per cent in railways.

Of disputes not resulting in strikes and lockouts in which boards were not constituted, railways contributed 63.9 per cent and mining but 13.9 per cent. Of strikes and lockouts in which boards were not constituted, railway strikes and lockouts were 20 per cent and mining strikes and lockouts 40 per cent. However, in point of time lost in such strikes and lockouts, railways contributed 60 per cent and mining but 27.3 per cent.

TABLE 18.—DISPUTES IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, AND TOTAL DISPUTES IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT, BY INDUSTRIES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

Industries affected.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹											Disputes within the scope of the act.		
	Strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference.	Strikes and lockouts.						Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ²			Total.	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ²	Total.
		Com-mencing prior to application for, but terminating before constitution of, board.	Com-mencing prior to application for board and continuing after it was constituted.	Com-mencing after application for board but before its report.	Com-mencing after investigation and report of board.	Board not constituted.	Total.	Board constituted.	Board not constituted.	Total.				
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.														
Mines and public utilities:														
Mines—														
Coal.....	36	4	4	5	3	2	18	22	4	26	44	54	26	80
Metal.....	14				7		7	7	1	8	15	21	8	29
Total.....	50	4	4	5	10	2	25	29	5	34	59	75	34	109
Transportation and communication—														
Railways.....	50	3	1	2	5	1	12	53	23	76	88	62	76	138
Street railways.....	12	1			2		3	19	5	24	27	15	24	39
Shipping.....	26	1				1	2	9	1	10	12	28	10	38
Telegraphs.....	1							3		3	3	1	3	4
Telephones.....	1					1	1	1		1	2	2	1	3
Total.....	90	5	1	2	7	3	18	85	29	114	132	108	114	222
Light and power.....	5							3	1	4	4	5	4	9
Munitions.....	5											5		5
Municipal work.....	28				1		1	8	1	9	10	29	9	38
Other than mines and public utilities.....								12		12	12		12	12
Grand total.....	178	9	5	7	18	5	44	137	36	173	217	222	173	395

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.														
Mines and public utilities:														
Mines—														
Coal.....	25,703	1,591	10,034	3,825	5,450	1,850	22,750	20,125	2,060	22,185	44,935	48,453	22,185	70,638
Metal.....	8,072				2,779		2,779	1,685	800	2,485	5,264	10,851	2,485	13,336
Total.....	33,775	1,591	10,034	3,825	8,229	1,850	25,529	21,810	2,860	24,670	50,199	59,304	24,670	83,974
Transportation and communication—														
Railways.....	9,016	1,155	1,000	341	11,275	1,400	15,171	63,357	29,843	93,200	108,371	24,187	93,200	117,387
Street railways.....	1,675	260			700		960	7,291	1,116	8,407	9,367	2,635	8,407	11,042
Shipping.....	6,264	1,600				500	2,100	5,595	50	5,645	7,745	8,364	5,645	14,009
Telegraphs.....	75						1,125	1,125		1,125	1,125	75	1,125	1,200
Telephones.....	150					200	200	220		220	420	350	220	570
Total.....	17,180	3,015	1,000	341	11,975	2,100	18,431	77,588	31,009	108,597	127,028	35,611	108,597	144,208
Light and power.....	580							271	250	521	521	580	521	1,101
Munitions.....	1,645											1,645		1,645
Municipal work.....	3,342				126		126	1,947	26	1,973	2,099	3,468	1,973	5,441
Other than mines and public utilities.....								5,534		5,534	5,534		5,534	5,534
Grand total.....	56,522	4,606	11,034	4,166	20,330	3,950	44,086	107,150	34,145	141,295	185,381	100,608	141,295	241,903

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.														
Mines and public utilities:														
Mines—														
Coal.....	921,494	21,525	1,585,456	69,785	1,141,550	12,750	2,831,066				2,831,066	3,752,560		3,752,560
Metal.....	46,286			174,535			174,535				174,535	220,821		220,821
Total.....	967,780	21,525	1,585,456	69,785	1,316,085	12,750	3,005,601				3,005,601	3,973,381		3,973,381
Transportation and communication—														
Railways.....	90,970	5,085	38,000	65,205	496,874	28,000	633,164				633,164	724,134		724,134
Street railways.....	7,375	260			7,450		7,710				7,710	15,085		15,085
Shipping.....	64,021	11,200				4,500	15,700				15,700	79,721		79,721
Telegraphs.....	750											750		750
Telephones.....	600					1,400	1,400				1,400	2,000		2,000
Total.....	163,716	16,545	38,000	65,205	504,324	33,900	657,974				657,974	821,690		821,690
Light and power.....	6,075											6,075		6,075
Munitions.....	18,146											18,146		18,146
Municipal work.....	16,961				2,394		2,394				2,394	19,355		19,355
Other than mines and public utilities.....														
Grand total.....	1,172,678	38,070	1,623,456	134,990	1,822,803	46,650	3,665,969				3,665,969	4,838,647		4,838,647

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.
² Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made.

TABLE 19.—PER CENT OF DISPUTES IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE, BY INDUSTRIES AND CLASSES OF DISPUTES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

[Total disputes in industries within the scope of the act equal 100 per cent.]

Industries affected.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹											Disputes within the scope of the act.		
	Strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference.	Strikes and lockouts.						Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ²			Total.	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ²	Total.
		Com-mencing prior to application for, but terminating before constitution of, board.	Com-mencing prior to application for board and continuing after it was constituted.	Com-mencing after application for board but before its report.	Com-mencing after investigation and report of board.	Board not constituted.	Total.	Board constituted.	Board not constituted.	Total.				
PERCENTAGE OF DISPUTES.														
Mines and public utilities:														
Mines—														
Coal.....	9.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	4.6	5.6	1.0	6.6	11.1	13.7	6.6	20.3
Metal.....	3.5				1.8		1.8	1.8	.3	2.0	3.8	5.3	2.0	7.3
Total.....	12.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.5	.5	6.3	7.3	1.3	8.6	14.9	19.0	8.6	27.6
Transportation and communication—														
Railways.....	12.7	.8	.3	.5	1.3	.3	3.0	13.4	5.8	19.2	22.3	15.7	19.2	34.9
Street railways.....	3.0	.3			.5		.8	4.8	1.3	6.1	6.8	3.8	6.1	9.9
Shipping.....	6.6	.3				.3	.5	2.3	.3	2.5	3.0	7.1	2.5	9.6
Telegraphs.....	.3							.8		.8	.8	.3	.8	1.6
Telephones.....	.3					.3	.3	.3		.3	.5	.5	.3	.8
Total.....	22.8	1.3	.3	.5	1.8	.8	4.6	21.5	7.3	28.9	33.4	27.3	28.9	56.2
Light and power.....	1.3							.8	.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	2.3
Munitions.....	1.3											1.3		1.3
Municipal work.....	7.1				.3		.3	2.0	.3	2.3	2.5	7.3	2.3	9.6

Other than mines and public utilities.....								3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Grand total.....	45.1	2.3	1.3	1.8	4.6	1.3	11.1	34.7	9.1	43.8	54.8	56.2	43.8	100.0	
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.															
Mines and public utilities:															
Mines—															
Coal.....	10.6	0.7	4.1	1.6	2.3	0.8	9.4	8.3	0.9	9.2	18.6	20.0	9.2	29.2	
Metal.....	3.3				1.1		1.1	.7	.3	1.0	2.2	4.5	1.0	5.5	
Total.....	14.0	.7	4.1	1.6	3.4	.8	10.6	9.0	1.2	10.2	20.8	24.5	10.2	34.7	
Transportation and communica- tion—															
Railways.....	3.7	.5	.4	.1	4.7	.6	6.3	26.2	12.3	38.5	44.8	10.0	38.5	48.5	
Street railways.....	.7	.1			.3		.4	3.0	.5	3.5	8.9	1.1	3.5	4.6	
Shipping.....	2.6	.7				.2	.9	2.3	(³)	2.3	3.2	3.5	2.3	5.8	
Telegraphs.....	(³)							.5		.5	.5	(³)	.5	.5	
Telephones.....	.1					.1	.1	.1		.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	
Total.....	7.1	1.2	.4	.1	5.0	.9	7.6	32.1	12.8	44.9	52.5	14.7	44.9	59.6	
Light and power.....	.2							.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.5	
Munitions.....	.7											.7		.7	
Municipal work.....	1.4				.1		.1	.8	(³)	.8	.9	1.4	.8	2.2	
Other than mines and public utilities.....								2.3		2.3	2.3		2.3	2.3	
Grand total.....	23.4	1.9	4.6	1.7	8.4	1.6	18.2	44.3	14.1	58.4	76.6	41.6	58.4	100.0	

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

² Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 20.—PER CENT WITHIN EACH INDUSTRY OF DISPUTES IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE, BY CLASSES OF DISPUTES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

[Total disputes in each industry within the scope of the act equal 100 per cent.]

Industries affected.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹										Disputes within the scope of the act.						
		Strikes and lockouts.						Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ²				Total.	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ²	Total.			
		Com-mencing prior to application for, but terminating before constitution of, board.	Com-mencing prior to application for board and continuing after it was constituted.	Com-mencing after application for board but before its report.	Com-mencing after investigation and report of board.	Board not constituted.	Total.	Board constituted.	Board not constituted.	Total.	Total.							
PERCENTAGE OF DISPUTES.																		
Mines and public utilities:																		
Mines—																		
Coal.....	45.0	5.0	5.0	6.3	3.8	2.5	22.5	27.5	5.0	32.5	55.0	67.5	32.5	100.0				
Metal.....	48.3			24.1			24.1	24.1	3.4	27.6	51.7	72.4	27.6	100.0				
Total.....	45.9	3.7	3.7	4.6	9.2	1.8	22.9	26.6	4.6	31.2	54.1	68.8	31.2	100.0				
Transportation and communication—																		
Railways.....	36.2	2.2	.7	1.4	3.6	.7	8.7	38.4	16.7	55.1	63.8	44.9	55.1	100.0				
Street railways.....	30.8	2.6			5.1		7.7	48.7	12.8	61.5	69.2	38.5	61.5	100.0				
Shipping.....	68.4	2.6				2.6	5.3	23.7	2.6	26.3	31.6	73.7	26.3	100.0				
Telegraphs.....	25.0							75.0		75.0	75.0	25.0	75.0	100.0				
Telephones.....	33.3					33.3	33.3	33.3		33.3	66.7	66.7	33.3	100.0				
Total.....	40.5	2.3	.5	.9	3.2	1.4	8.1	38.3	13.1	51.4	59.5	48.6	51.4	100.0				
Light and power.....	55.6							33.3	11.1	44.4	44.4	55.6	44.4	100.0				
Munitions.....	100.0											100.0		100.0				
Municipal work.....	75.7				2.6		2.6	21.1	2.6	23.7	26.3	76.3	23.7	100.0				

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Other than mines and public utilities.....								100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	45.1	2.3	1.3	1.8	4.6	1.3	11.1	34.7	9.1	43.8	54.9	56.2	43.8	100.0
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.														
Mines and public utilities:														
Mines—														
Coal.....	36.4	2.3	14.2	5.4	7.7	2.6	32.2	28.5	2.9	31.4	63.6	68.6	31.4	100.0
Metal.....	60.5				20.8		20.8	12.6	6.0	18.6	39.5	81.4	18.6	100.0
Total.....	40.2	1.9	11.9	4.6	9.8	2.2	30.4	26.0	3.4	29.4	59.8	70.6	29.4	100.0
Transportation and communication—														
Railways.....	7.7	1.0	.9	.3	9.6	1.2	12.9	54.0	25.4	79.4	92.3	20.6	79.4	100.0
Street railways.....	15.2	2.4			6.3		8.7	66.0	10.1	76.1	84.8	23.9	76.1	100.0
Shipping.....	44.7	11.4				3.6	15.0	39.9	.4	40.3	55.3	59.7	40.3	100.0
Telegraphs.....	6.2							93.7		93.7	93.7	6.2	93.7	100.0
Telephones.....	26.3					35.1	35.1	38.6		38.6	73.7	61.4	38.6	100.0
Total.....	11.8	2.1	.7	.2	8.3	1.5	12.9	53.8	21.5	75.3	88.1	24.7	75.3	100.0
Light and power.....	52.7							24.6	22.7	47.3	47.3	52.7	47.3	100.0
Municipal work.....	100.0											100.0		100.0
Other than mines and public utilities.....	61.4				2.3		2.3	35.8	.5	36.3	38.6	63.7	36.3	100.0
Grand total.....	23.4	1.9	4.6	1.7	8.3	1.6	18.2	44.3	14.1	58.4	76.6	41.6	58.4	100.0

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

² Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made.

TABLE 21.—PER CENT OF DISPUTES CONTRIBUTED BY EACH INDUSTRY, ACCORDING TO CLASSES OF DISPUTES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹
 [Total disputes in each class equal 100 per cent.]

Industries affected.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹										Disputes within the scope of the act.			
		Strikes and lockouts.						Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts.				Total.	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ²	Total.
		Com-mencing prior to applica-tion for, but ter-minating before constitu-tion of, board.	Com-mencing prior to applica-tion for board and con-tinuing after it was con-stituted.	Com-mencing after applica-tion for board but before its report.	Com-mencing after in-vestiga-tion and report of board.	Board not con-stituted.	Total.	Board con-stituted.	Board not con-stituted.	Total.	Total.				
PERCENTAGE OF DISPUTES.															
Mines and public utilities:															
Mines—															
Coal.....	20.2	44.4	80.0	72.4	16.7	40.0	40.9	16.1	11.1	15.0	20.3	24.3	15.0	20.3	
Metal.....	7.9				38.9		15.9	5.1	2.8	4.6	6.9	9.5	4.6	7.3	
Total.....	28.1	44.4	80.0	72.4	55.6	40.0	56.8	21.2	13.9	19.7	27.2	33.8	19.7	27.6	
Transportation and communica-tion—															
Railways.....	28.1	33.3	20.0	28.6	27.8	20.0	27.3	38.7	63.9	43.9	40.6	27.9	43.9	34.9	
Street railways.....	6.7	11.1			11.1		6.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	12.4	6.8	13.9	9.9	
Shipping.....	14.6	11.1				20.0	4.6	6.6	2.8	5.8	5.5	12.6	5.8	9.6	
Telegraphs.....	.6							2.2		1.7	1.4	.5	1.7	1.0	
Telephones.....	.6					20.0	2.3	.7		.6	.9	.9	.6	.8	
Total.....	50.6	55.6	20.0	28.6	38.9	60.0	40.9	62.0	80.6	65.9	60.8	48.6	65.9	56.2	
Light and power.....	2.8							2.2	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	
Munitions.....	2.8											2.3		1.3	
Municipal work.....	15.7				5.6		2.3	5.8	2.8	5.2	4.6	13.1	5.2	9.6	
Other than mines and public utilities.....								8.8		6.9	5.5		6.9	3.0	
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

Mines and public utilities:

Mines—														
Coal.....	45.5	34.5	90.9	91.8	26.8	46.8	51.6	18.8	6.0	15.7	24.2	43.2	15.7	29.2
Metal.....	14.3				13.7		6.3	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.3	10.8	1.8	5.5
Total.....	59.8	34.5	90.9	91.8	40.5	46.8	57.9	20.4	8.4	17.5	27.1	58.9	17.5	34.7
Transportation and communication—														
Railways.....	16.0	25.1	9.1	8.2	55.5	35.4	34.4	59.1	87.4	66.0	58.5	23.9	66.0	48.5
Street railways.....	3.0	5.6			3.4		2.2	6.8	3.3	5.9	5.1	2.0	5.9	4.6
Shipping.....	11.1	34.7				12.7	4.8	5.2	.1	4.0	4.2	8.3	4.0	5.8
Telegraphs.....	.1						1.1			.8	.6	.1	.8	.5
Telephones.....	.3				5.1	.5	.2			.2	.2	.3	.2	.2
Total.....	30.4	65.5	9.1	8.2	58.9	53.2	41.8	72.4	90.8	76.9	63.5	35.4	77.1	59.6
Light and power.....	1.0							.3	.7	.4	.3	.6	.4	.5
Munitions.....	2.9											1.6		.7
Municipal work.....	5.9				.6		.3	1.8	.1	1.4	1.1	3.4	1.4	2.2
Other than mines and public utilities.....							5.2			3.9	3.0		3.9	2.3
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

Mines and public utilities:

Mines—														
Coal.....	78.6	56.5	97.7	51.7	62.6	27.3	77.2				77.2	77.6		77.6
Metal.....	3.9				9.6		4.8				4.8	4.6		4.6
Total.....	82.5	56.5	97.7	51.7	72.2	27.3	82.0				82.0	82.1		82.1
Transportation and communication—														
Railways.....	7.8	13.4	2.3	48.3	27.3	60.0	17.3				17.3	15.0		15.0
Street railways.....	.6	.7			.4		.2				.2	.3		.3
Shipping.....	5.5	29.4				9.6	.4				.4	1.6		1.6
Telegraphs.....	.1											(³)		(³)
Telephones.....	.1				3.0	(³)					(³)	(³)		(³)
Total.....	14.0	43.5	2.3	48.3	27.7	72.7	17.9				17.9	17.0		17.0
Light and power.....	.5											.1		.1
Munitions.....	1.5											.4		.4
Municipal work.....	1.4				.1		.1				.1	.4		.4
Other than mines and public utilities.....														
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

² Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

From Table 22 it will be seen that of all strikes and lockouts in industries within the scope of the act, 80.2 per cent, affecting 56.2 per cent of the employees and occasioning 24.2 per cent of the time loss, occurred without application being made for reference. Mining strikes and lockouts and railway strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference were each 22.5 per cent of all strikes and lockouts within the scope of the act. Mining employees affected in strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference were 33.6 per cent of total employees affected as against 9 per cent in railways; and the time lost in such mining strikes 20 per cent of total time lost in all strikes and lockouts within the scope of the act as against 1.9 per cent in railways.

Of all strikes and lockouts, 8.1 per cent, affecting 20.2 per cent of all employees and occasioning 37.7 per cent of the total time loss, were legal.

TABLE 22.—PER CENT OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE AND WAS NOT MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY INDUSTRIES AND CLASSES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.

[Total strikes and lockouts in industries within the scope of the act equal 100 per cent.]

Industries affected.	Strikes and lockouts within the scope of the act.								
	Total.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹					Board not constituted.	Total.
			Com-mencing prior to application for, but terminating before constitution of, board.	Com-mencing prior to application for board and continuing after it was constituted.	Com-mencing after application for board but before its report.	Com-mencing after investigation and report of board.			
	PERCENTAGE OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS. ¹								
Mines and public utilities:									
Mines—									
Coal.....	24.3	16.2	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.4	0.9	8.1	
Metal.....	9.5	6.3				3.2		3.2	
Total.....	33.8	22.5	1.8	1.8	2.3	4.5	.9	11.3	
Transportation and communication—									
Railways.....	27.9	22.5	1.4	.5	.9	2.3	.5	5.4	
Street railways.....	6.8	5.4	.5			.9		1.4	
Shipping.....	12.6	11.7	.5				.5	.9	
Telegraphs.....	.5	.5							
Telephones.....	.9	.5					.5	.5	
Total.....	48.6	40.5	2.3	.5	.9	3.2	1.4	8.1	
Light and power.....	2.3	2.3							
Municipal work.....	2.3	2.3							
Other than mines and public utilities.....	13.1	12.6				.5		.5	
Grand total.....	100.0	80.2	4.1	2.3	3.2	8.1	2.3	19.8	

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

TABLE 22.—PER CENT OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE AND WAS NOT MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY INDUSTRIES AND CLASSES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Concluded.

Industries affected.	Strikes and lockouts within the scope of the act.								
	Total.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹					Board not constituted.	Total.
			Com-mencing prior to applica-tion for, but termi-nating before consti-tution of, board.	Com-mencing prior to applica-tion for board and con-tinuing after it was consti-tuted.	Com-mencing after applica-tion for board but before its report.	Com-mencing after investi-gation and re-port of board.			
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.									
Mines and public utilities:									
Mines—									
Coal.....	48.2	25.5	1.6	10.0	3.8	5.4	1.8	22.6	
Metal.....	10.8	8.0				2.8		2.8	
Total.....	58.9	33.6	1.6	10.0	3.8	8.2	1.8	25.4	
Transportation and communication—									
Railways.....	23.9	9.0	1.1	1.0	.3	11.2	1.4	15.1	
Street railways.....	2.6	1.7	.3			.7		1.0	
Shipping.....	8.3	6.2	1.6				.5	2.1	
Telegraphs.....	.1	.1							
Telephones.....	.3	.1					.2	.2	
Total.....	35.4	17.1	3.0	1.0	.3	11.9	2.1	18.3	
Light and power.....	.6	.6							
Munitions.....	1.6	1.6							
Municipal work.....	3.4	3.3				.1		.1	
Other than mines and public utilities.....									
Grand total.....	100.0	56.2	4.6	11.0	4.1	20.2	3.9	43.8	
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING-DAYS LOST.									
Mines and public utilities:									
Mines—									
Coal.....	77.6	19.0	0.4	32.8	1.4	23.6	0.3	58.5	
Metal.....	4.6	1.0				3.6		3.6	
Total.....	82.1	20.0	.4	32.8	1.4	27.2	.3	62.1	
Transportation and communication—									
Railways.....	15.0	1.9	.1	.8	1.3	10.3	.6	13.1	
Street railways.....	.3	.2	(?)			.2		.2	
Shipping.....	1.6	1.3	.2				.1	.3	
Telegraphs.....	(?)	(?)							
Telephones.....	(?)	(?)					(?)	(?)	
Total.....	17.0	3.4	.3	.8	1.3	10.4	.7	13.6	
Light and power.....	.1	.1							
Munitions.....	.4	.4							
Municipal work.....	.4	.4				(?)		(?)	
Other than mines and public utilities.....									
Grand total.....	100.0	24.2	.8	33.6	2.8	37.7	1.0	75.8	

¹ See footnote 1, p. 68.² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Table 23, total strikes and lockouts in each industry is made the base for comparison within the industry. Thus, in 66.7 per cent of all mining strikes and lockouts application was not made for reference. Employees affected in these strikes were 57 per cent of employees in all mining strikes and lockouts, and the days lost were 24.4 per cent of all time lost in mining.

In 80.6 per cent of all railway strikes and lockouts, affecting 37.3 per cent of railway employees in strikes and lockouts, and occasioning 12.7 per cent of the time lost in railways, application was not made for reference.

A comparison of legal strikes and lockouts shows that 13.3 per cent of all mining strikes and lockouts, 13.9 per cent of the employees affected therein, and 33.1 per cent of the time lost in mining was in legal strikes.

In railways, 8.1 per cent of the strikes and lockouts, 46.6 per cent of the employees affected therein, and 68.6 per cent of the time loss was in legal strikes.

TABLE 23.—PER CENT, WITHIN EACH INDUSTRY, OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE AND WAS NOT MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY CLASSES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.

[Total strikes and lockouts in each industry within the scope of the act equal 100 per cent.]

Industries affected.	Strikes and lockouts within the scope of the act.								
	Total.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹					Board not constituted.	Total.
			Com-mencing prior to appli-cation for, but termi-nating before consti-tution of, board.	Com-mencing prior to appli-cation for board and con-tinuing after it was con-stituted.	Com-mencing after appli-cation for board but be-fore its report.	Com-mencing after investi-gation and re-port of board.			
	PERCENTAGE OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.								
Mines and public utilities:									
Mines—									
Coal.....	100.0	66.7	7.4	7.4	9.3	5.6	3.7	33.3	33.3
Metal.....	100.0	66.7				33.3			33.3
Total.....	100.0	66.7	5.3	5.3	6.7	13.3	2.7	33.3	33.3
Transportation and com-munication—									
Railways.....	100.0	80.6	4.9	1.6	3.2	8.1	1.6	19.4	19.4
Street railways.....	100.0	80.9	6.7			13.3		20.0	20.0
Shipping.....	100.0	92.9	3.0				3.6	7.1	7.1
Telegraphs.....	100.0	100.0							
Telephones.....	100.0	50.0					50.0	50.0	50.0
Total.....	100.0	83.3	4.6	.9	1.9	6.5	2.8	16.7	16.7
Light and power.....	100.0	100.0							
Munitions.....	100.0	100.0							
Municipal work.....	100.0	96.6				3.4		3.4	3.4
Other than mines and public utilities.....									
Grand total.....	100.0	80.2	4.1	2.3	3.2	8.1	2.3	19.8	19.8

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

TABLE 23.—PER CENT, WITHIN EACH INDUSTRY, OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE AND WAS NOT MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT BY CLASSES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Concluded.

Industries affected.	Strikes and lockouts within the scope of the act.							Total.
	Total.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹					
			Com-mencing prior to applica-tion for, but termi-nating before constitu-tion of, board.	Com-mencing prior to applica-tion for, but termi-nating after it was constitu-ted.	Com-mencing after applica-tion for board but before its report.	Com-mencing after investi-gation and re-port of board.	Board not constitu-ted.	
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.								
Mines and public utilities:								
Mines—								
Coal.....	100.0	53.0	3.3	20.7	7.9	11.2	3.8	47.0
Metal.....	100.0	74.4	.....	.....	.....	25.6	.....	25.6
Total.....	100.0	57.0	2.7	16.9	6.4	13.9	3.1	43.0
Transportation and communication—								
Railways.....	100.0	37.3	4.8	4.1	1.4	46.6	5.8	62.7
Street railways.....	100.0	63.6	9.9	.....	.....	26.6	.....	36.4
Shipping.....	100.0	71.9	19.1	.....	.....	.....	6.0	25.1
Telegraphs.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephones.....	100.0	42.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.1	57.1
Total.....	100.0	48.2	8.5	2.8	1.0	33.6	5.9	51.8
Light and power.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munitions.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal work.....	100.0	96.4	.....	.....	.....	3.6	.....	3.6
Other than mines and public utilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	100.0	56.2	4.6	11.0	4.1	20.2	3.9	43.8
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING-DAYS LOST.								
Mines and public utilities:								
Mines—								
Coal.....	100.0	24.6	0.6	42.2	1.9	30.4	0.3	75.4
Metal.....	100.0	21.0	.....	.....	.....	79.0	.....	79.0
Total.....	100.0	24.4	.5	39.9	1.8	33.1	.3	75.6
Transportation and communication—								
Railways.....	100.0	12.7	.7	5.2	9.0	68.6	3.9	87.4
Street railways.....	100.0	48.9	1.7	.....	.....	49.4	.....	51.1
Shipping.....	100.0	80.3	14.0	.....	.....	.....	5.6	19.7
Telegraphs.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephones.....	100.0	30.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.0	70.0
Total.....	100.0	19.9	2.0	4.6	7.9	61.4	4.1	80.1
Light and power.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munitions.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal work.....	100.0	87.5	.....	.....	.....	12.4	.....	12.4
Other than mines and public utilities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	100.0	24.2	.8	33.6	2.8	37.7	1.0	75.8

¹ See footnote 1, p. 70.

Table 24 is an analysis of proceedings under the act on the basis of disputes referred or in which application was made for reference.

Of all such applications, 27.2 per cent, affecting 27.1 per cent of the employees, were mining disputes; 40.6 per cent, affecting 58.5 per cent of the employees, were railway disputes.

In 20.3 per cent of the applications, affecting 23.8 per cent of the employees, a strike or lockout occurred.

In 18.9 per cent of the applications (including strikes and lockouts and disputes not resulting in strike or lockout), affecting 20.5 per cent of the employees in all applications, an adjustment was reported before boards were constituted.

In 8.3 per cent of the applications, affecting 11 per cent of the employees in all applications, a strike or lockout occurred after the investigation and report of a board.

TABLE 24.—PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF DISPUTES IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY CLASSES OF DISPUTES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

[Total applications for reference equal 100 per cent.]

Industries affected.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹									
	Strikes and lockouts.					Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts.				
	Com- men- cing prior to ap- pli- ca- tion for, but ter- minat- ing before con- stitu- tion of, board.	Com- men- cing prior to ap- pli- ca- tion for board and con- tin- uing after it was consti- tuted.	Com- men- cing after ap- pli- ca- tion for board but before its re- port.	Com- men- cing after in- ves- tiga- tion and report of board.	Board not consti- tuted.	Total.	Board consti- tuted.	Board not consti- tuted.	Total.	Total.
	PERCENTAGE OF DISPUTES.									
Mines and public utilities:										
Mines—										
Coal.....	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.4	0.9	8.3	10.1	1.8	12.0	20.3
Metal.....				3.2		3.2	3.2	.5	3.7	6.9
Total.....	1.8	1.8	2.3	4.6	.9	11.5	13.4	2.3	15.7	27.2
Transportation and com- munication—										
Railways.....	1.4	.5	.9	2.3	.5	5.5	24.4	10.6	35.0	40.6
Street railways.....	.5			.9		1.4	8.8	2.3	11.1	12.4
Shipping.....	.5				.5	.9	4.1	.5	4.6	5.5
Telegraphs.....							1.4		1.4	1.4
Telephones.....					.5	.5	.5		.5	.9
Total.....	2.3	.5	.9	3.2	1.4	8.3	39.2	13.4	52.5	60.8
Light and power.....							1.4	.5	1.8	1.8
Municipal work.....				.5		.5	3.7	.5	4.1	4.6
Other than mines and public utilities.....							5.5		5.5	5.5
Grand total.....	4.1	2.3	3.2	8.3	2.3	20.3	63.1	16.6	79.7	100.0

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

TABLE 24.—PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF DISPUTES IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY CLASSES OF DISPUTES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Concluded.

Industries affected.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹									
	Strikes and lockouts.					Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts.				
	Commencing prior to application for, but terminating before constitution of, board.	Commencing prior to application for board and continuing after it was constituted.	Commencing after application for board but before its report.	Commencing after investigation and report of board.	Board not constituted.	Total.	Board constituted.	Board not constituted.	Total.	Total.
	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.									
Mines and public utilities:										
Mines—										
Coal.....	0.9	5.4	2.2	2.9	1.0	12.3	10.9	1.1	12.0	24.2
Metal.....				1.5		1.5	.9	.4	1.3	2.8
Total.....	.9	5.4	2.2	4.4	1.0	13.8	11.8	1.5	13.3	27.1
Transportation and communication—										
Railways.....	.6	.5	.2	6.1	.8	8.2	34.2	16.1	50.3	58.5
Street railways.....	.1			.4		.5	3.9	.6	4.5	5.1
Shipping.....	.9				.3	1.1	3.0	(?)	3.0	4.2
Telegraphs.....							.6		.6	.6
Telephones.....					.1	.1	.1		.1	.2
Total.....	1.6	.5	.2	6.5	1.1	9.9	41.9	16.7	58.6	68.6
Light and power.....							.1	.1	.3	.3
Munitions.....										
Municipal work.....				(?)			1.1	(?)	1.1	1.1
Other than mines and public utilities.....							3.0		3.0	3.0
Grand total.....	2.5	6.0	2.2	11.0	2.1	23.8	57.8	18.4	76.2	100.0

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Table 25 total applications for reference under the act in each industry is made the base for an analysis of that industry.

It will be observed that of all mining disputes in which application was made for reference 42.4 per cent, affecting 50.8 per cent of the employees, resulted in strikes and lockouts; in railways 13.6 per cent of the disputes, affecting 14 per cent of the employees, resulted in strikes and lockouts.

Boards were not constituted in 11.9 per cent of mining applications as against 27.2 per cent of railway applications, and 18.9 per cent

of applications in all industries. Employees affected in disputes for which boards were not constituted were as follows: In all industries, 20.5 per cent; in mining, 9.4 per cent; in railways, 28.8 per cent.

Of all mining applications, 16.9 per cent, affecting 16.4 per cent of the employees in such applications, and of all railway applications, 5.7 per cent, affecting 10.4 per cent of the employees in such applications, resulted in strike or lockout after the investigation and report of a board and were therefore legal.

TABLE 25.—PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS, WITHIN EACH INDUSTRY, OF DISPUTES IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.¹

[Total applications for reference in each industry equal 100 per cent.]

Industries affected.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹									
	Strikes and lockouts.					Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts.				
	Com- menc- ing prior to ap- plica- tion for, but termi- nat- ing before consti- tution of, board.	Com- menc- ing prior to ap- plica- tion for board and con- tinu- ing after it was consti- tuted.	Com- menc- ing after applica- tion for board but before its re- port.	Com- menc- ing after investi- gation and report of board.	Board not consti- tuted.	Total.	Board consti- tuted.	Board not consti- tuted.	Total.	Total.
	PERCENTAGE OF DISPUTES.									
Mines and public utilities:										
Mines—										
Coal.....	9.1	9.1	11.4	6.8	4.5	40.9	50.0	9.1	59.1	100.0
Metal.....				46.7		46.7	46.7	6.7	53.3	100.0
Total.....	6.8	6.8	8.5	16.9	3.4	42.4	49.2	8.5	57.6	100.0
Transportation and communication—										
Railways.....	3.4	1.1	2.3	5.7	1.1	13.6	60.2	26.1	86.4	100.0
Street railways.....	3.7			7.4		11.1	70.4	18.5	88.9	100.0
Shipping.....	8.3				8.3	16.7	75.0	8.3	83.3	100.0
Telegraphs.....							100.0		100.0	100.0
Telephones.....					50.0	50.0	50.0		50.0	100.0
Total.....	3.8	.8	1.5	5.3	2.3	13.6	64.4	22.0	86.4	100.0
Light and power.....							75.0	25.0	100.0	100.0
Municipal work.....				10.0		10.0	80.0	10.0	90.0	100.0
Other than mines and public utilities.....							100.0		100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	4.1	2.3	3.2	8.3	2.3	20.3	63.2	16.6	79.7	100.0

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

TABLE 25.—PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS, WITHIN EACH INDUSTRY, OF DISPUTES IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Concluded.

Industries affected.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹									
	Strikes and lockouts.					Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts.				
	Com-menc-ing prior to ap-plica-tion for, but ter-minat-ing before con-stitu-tion of, board.	Com-menc-ing prior to ap-plica-tion for board and con-tinu-ing after it was con-stitu-ted.	Com-menc-ing after ap-plica-tion for board but before its re-port.	Com-menc-ing after in-vesti-gation and report of board.	Board not con-stituted.	Total.	Board con-stituted.	Board not con-stituted.	Total.	Total.
	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.									
Mines and public utilities:										
Mines—										
Coal.....	3.4	22.3	8.5	12.1	4.1	50.6	44.8	4.6	49.4	100.0
Metal.....				52.8		52.8	32.0	15.2	47.2	100.0
Total.....	3.2	20.0	7.6	16.4	3.7	50.8	43.4	5.7	49.1	100.0
Transportation and communication—										
Railways.....	1.1	.9	.3	10.4	1.3	14.0	58.5	27.5	86.0	100.0
Street railways.....	2.8			7.5		10.2	77.8	11.9	89.8	100.0
Shipping.....	20.7				6.5	27.1	72.2	.6	72.9	100.0
Telegraphs.....							100.0		100.0	100.0
Telephones.....					47.6	47.6	52.4		52.4	100.0
Total.....	2.4	.8	.3	9.4	1.7	14.5	61.1	24.4	85.5	100.0
Light and power.....							52.0	48.0	100.0	100.0
Municipal work.....				6.0		6.0	92.8	1.2	94.0	100.0
Other than mines and public utilities.....							100.0		100.0	100.0
Grand total.....	2.5	6.0	2.2	11.0	2.1	23.8	57.8	18.4	76.2	100.0

¹Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

In Table 26 two analyses are presented: Strikes and lockouts in each industry on the basis of total strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference; disputes not resulting in strike or lockout in each industry on the basis of total applications for reference in such disputes.

Of all strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference mining contributed 56.8 per cent and railways 27.3 per cent; 40.9 per cent were legal.

Of all employees affected in such applications mining contributed 57.9 per cent and railways 34.4 per cent; 46.1 per cent were in legal strikes and lockouts.

Of all time lost in such applications mining contributed 82 per cent and railways 17.3 per cent; 49.7 per cent was in legal strikes and lockouts.

Of disputes not resulting in strikes and lockouts, boards were constituted for 79.2 per cent, affecting 75.8 per cent of the employees. Mining contributed 19.7 per cent and railways 43.9 per cent of all disputes not resulting in strike and lockout in which application was made for reference under the act.

TABLE 26.—PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS AND OF DISPUTES NOT RESULTING IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY INDUSTRIES AND CLASSES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.

[Two separate bases are used in this table: (1) total applications for reference in strikes and lockouts equal 100 per cent, and (2) total applications in disputes not resulting in strike or lockout equal 100 per cent.]

Industries affected.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹								
	Strikes and lockouts.						Disputes not resulting in strike or lockout.		
	Com- menc- ing prior to ap- plica- tion for, but termi- nating before consti- tution of, board.	Com- menc- ing prior to ap- plica- tion for board and contin- uing after it was consti- tuted.	Com- menc- ing after applica- tion for board, but be- fore its report.	Com- menc- ing after investi- gation and report of a board.	Board not consti- tuted.	Total.	Board consti- tuted.	Board not consti- tuted.	Total.
PERCENTAGE OF DISPUTES.									
Mines and public utilities:									
Mines—									
Coal.....	9.1	9.1	11.4	6.8	4.5	40.9	12.7	2.3	15.0
Metal.....				15.9		15.9	4.0	.6	4.6
Total.....	9.1	9.1	11.4	22.7	4.5	56.8	16.8	2.9	19.7
Transportation and communication—									
Railways.....	6.8	2.3	4.5	11.4	2.3	27.3	30.6	13.3	43.9
Street railways.....	2.3			4.5		6.8	11.0	2.9	13.9
Shipping.....	2.3				2.3	4.5	5.2	.6	5.8
Telegraphs.....							1.7		1.7
Telephones.....					2.3	2.3	.6		.6
Total.....	11.4	2.3	4.5	15.9	6.8	40.9	49.1	16.8	65.9
Light and power.....							1.7	.6	2.3
Municipal work.....				2.3		2.3	4.6	.6	5.2
Other than mines and public utilities.....							6.9		6.9
Grand total.....	20.5	11.4	15.9	40.9	11.4	100.0	79.2	20.8	100.0

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

TABLE 26.—PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS AND OF DISPUTES NOT RESULTING IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY INDUSTRIES AND CLASSES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Concluded.

Industries affected.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹								
	Strikes and lockouts.						Disputes not resulting in strike or lockout.		
	Com-menc-ing prior to applica-tion for, but termi-nating before constitu-tion of, board.	Com-menc-ing prior to applica-tion for board and contin-uing after it was consti-tuted.	Com-menc-ing after applica-tion for board, but be-fore its report.	Com-menc-ing after investi-gation and report of a board.	Board not consti-tuted.	Total.	Board consti-tuted.	Board not consti-tuted.	Total
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.									
Mines and public utilities:									
Mines—									
Coal.....	3.6	22.8	8.7	12.4	4.2	51.6	14.2	1.5	15.7
Metal.....				6.3		6.3	1.2	.6	1.8
Total.....	3.6	22.8	8.7	18.7	4.2	57.9	15.4	2.0	17.5
Transportation and com-munication—									
Railways.....	2.6	2.3	.8	25.6	3.2	34.4	44.8	21.1	66.0
Street railways.....	.6			1.6		2.2	5.2	.8	6.0
Shipping.....	3.6				1.1	4.8	4.0	(?)	4.0
Telegraphs.....							.8		.8
Telephones.....					.5	.5	.2		.2
Total.....	6.8	2.3	.8	27.2	4.8	41.8	54.9	21.9	76.9
Light and power.....							.2	.2	.4
Municipal work.....				.3		.3	1.4	(?)	1.4
Other than mines and public utilities.....							3.9		3.9
Grand total.....	10.4	25.0	9.4	46.1	9.0	100.0	75.8	24.2	100.0
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING-DAYS LOST.									
Mines and public utilities:									
Mines—									
Coal.....	.6	43.2	1.9	31.1	.3	77.2			
Metal.....				4.8		4.8			
Total.....	.6	43.2	1.9	35.9	.3	82.0			
Transportation and com-munication—									
Railways.....	.1	1.0	1.8	13.6	.8	17.3			
Street railways.....	(?)			.2		.2			
Shipping.....	.3				.1	.4			
Telephones.....					(?)	(?)			
Total.....	.5	1.0	1.8	13.8	.9	17.9			
Municipal work.....				.1		.1			
Grand total.....	1.0	44.3	3.7	49.7	1.3	100.0			

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 27 shows an analysis of proceedings under the act in strikes and lockouts and in disputes not resulting in strike or lockout, using each industry as a base for that industry.

Of all mining strikes and lockouts in proceedings under the act 40 per cent began after the investigation and report of a board and were therefore legal; of all railway strikes or lockouts 41.7 per cent were legal. Employees affected in legal mining strikes were 32.2 per cent of all mining employees affected in proceedings under the act; employees affected in legal railway strikes and lockouts were 74.3 per cent of all railway employees affected in proceedings under the act. Time lost in legal strikes and lockouts was 43.8 per cent in mining and 78.5 per cent in railways.

Legal mining strikes compare favorably with other mining strikes in employees affected and in duration, but legal railway strikes involve a greater number of employees on the average than other railway strikes. It may be stated in this connection that the most severe railway strike since the inception of the act, involving 8,000 employees and occasioning a time loss of 424,000 days, was legal.

Exclusive of applications in which boards were not constituted, 32 per cent of mining strikes and 33.3 per cent of railway strikes and lockouts in proceedings under the act began prior to application for reference. Employees affected in such strikes and lockouts, however, were 45.5 per cent for mining and 14.2 per cent for railways. Time lost in such strikes and lockouts shows a wider difference, 53.5 per cent for mining and 6.8 per cent for railways.

Boards were constituted for 85.3 per cent of mining disputes not resulting in strike or lockout, as against 69.7 per cent of railway disputes, and for 88.4 per cent of mining employees affected in such disputes, as against 68 per cent of railway employees.

TABLE 27.—PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS WITHIN EACH INDUSTRY OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS, AND OF DISPUTES NOT RESULTING IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY CLASSES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916.

[Two separate bases are used in this table: (1) Total applications for reference in strikes and lockouts in each industry equals 100 per cent, and (2) total applications in disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts in each industry equal 100 per cent.]

Industries affected.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹								
	Strikes and lockouts.						Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts.		
	Com- menc- ing prior to ap- plica- tion for, but termi- nating before consti- tution of, board.	Com- menc- ing prior to ap- plica- tion for board and contin- uing after it was consti- tuted.	Com- menc- ing after ap- plica- tion for board, but be- fore its report.	Com- menc- ing after investi- gation and report of board.	Board not consti- tuted.	Total.	Board consti- tuted.	Board not consti- tuted.	Total.
PERCENTAGE OF DISPUTES.									
Mines and public utilities:									
Mines—									
Coal.....	22.2	22.2	27.8	16.7	11.1	100.0	84.6	15.4	100.0
Metal.....				100.0		100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0
Total.....	16.0	16.0	20.0	40.0	8.0	100.0	85.3	14.7	100.0
Transportation and communication—									
Railways.....	25.0	8.3	16.7	41.7	8.3	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0
Street railways.....	33.3			66.7		100.0	79.2	20.8	100.0
Shipping.....	50.0				50.0	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0
Telegraphs.....						100.0	100.0		100.0
Telephones.....					100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Total.....	27.8	5.6	11.1	38.9	16.7	100.0	79.2	20.8	100.0
Light and power.....							75.0	25.0	100.0
Munitions.....									
Municipal work.....				100.0		100.0	88.9	11.1	100.0
Other than mines and public utilities.....							100.0		100.0
Grand total.....	20.5	11.4	15.9	40.9	11.4	100.0	79.2	20.8	100.0
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.									
Mines and public utilities:									
Mines—									
Coal.....	7.0	44.1	16.8	24.0	8.1	100.0	90.7	9.3	100.0
Metal.....				100.0		100.0	67.8	32.2	100.0
Total.....	6.2	39.3	15.0	32.2	7.2	100.0	88.4	11.6	100.0
Transportation and communication—									
Railways.....	7.6	6.6	2.2	74.3	9.2	100.0	68.0	32.0	100.0
Street railways.....	27.1			72.9		100.0	86.7	13.3	100.0
Shipping.....	76.2				23.8	100.0	99.1	.9	100.0
Telegraphs.....						100.0	100.0		100.0
Telephones.....					100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Total.....	16.4	5.4	1.9	65.0	11.4	100.0	71.4	28.6	100.0
Light and power.....							52.0	48.0	100.0
Munitions.....									
Municipal work.....				100.0		100.0	98.7	1.3	100.0
Other than mines and public utilities.....							100.0		100.0
Grand total.....	10.4	25.0	9.4	46.1	9.0	100.0	75.8	24.2	100.0

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

TABLE 27.—PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS WITHIN EACH INDUSTRY OF STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS, AND OF DISPUTES NOT RESULTING IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, BY CLASSES, MAR. 22, 1907, TO DEC. 31, 1916—Concluded.

Industries affected.	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ¹								
	Strikes and lockouts.						Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts.		
	Com- menc- ing prior to ap- pli- ca- tion for, but termi- nating before consti- tution of, board.	Com- menc- ing prior to ap- pli- ca- tion for board and contin- uing after it was consti- tuted.	Com- menc- ing after appli- ca- tion for board, but be- fore its report.	Com- menc- ing after investi- gation and report of board.	Board not consti- tuted.	Total.	Board consti- tuted.	Board not consti- tuted.	Total.
	PERCENTAGE OF WORKING-DAYS LOST.								
Mines and public utilities:									
Mines—									
Coal.....	0.8	56.0	2.5	40.3	0.5	100.0			
Metal.....				100.0		100.0			
Total.....	.7	52.8	2.3	43.8	.4	100.0			
Transportation and com- munication—									
Railways.....	.8	6.0	10.3	78.5	4.4	100.0			
Street railways.....	3.4			96.6		100.0			
Shipping.....	71.3				28.7	100.0			
Telegraphs.....					100.0	100.0			
Telephones.....						100.0			
Total.....	2.5	5.8	9.9	76.6	5.2	100.0			
Light and power.....									
Munitions.....									
Municipal work.....				100.0		100.0			
Other than mines and public utilities.....									
Grand total.....	1.0	44.3	3.7	49.7	1.3	100.0			

¹ Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor, contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

PERIODS 1907-1911, 1912-1916, AND 1907-1916.

A marked characteristic of statistics representing industrial unrest over a period of years is the irregularity shown in yearly summaries. Whether measured by strikes or lockouts or by statutory declarations of intent to strike or lock out, by employees affected or by days lost, a yearly comparison can not be depended upon to establish a trend.

It is beyond the scope of this report to discuss the causes of industrial unrest in Canadian industries or to explain why that unrest is disproportionately high in certain years. To the extent, then, that yearly summaries are presented, it is for the purpose of comparison with an average over a period of years or as a basis for such average.

The period March 22, 1907, to December 31, 1916, may be conveniently divided into two periods of approximately five years each. Whether there were fewer or more disputes resulting in strike or lock-out or in which the intent to take such action was declared, in one period than in the other, is not in itself conclusive. It might be expected, however, that greater familiarity with the purpose, scope, and operation of the act would lead to its application in a greater percentage of disputes arising in industries within its scope. It might also be expected that, with the greater undesirability of interruption to industry arising out of participation in the European conflict, the relative importance of a governmental agency for the adjudication of labor disputes would be augmented. It should be fruitful, therefore, to compare the periods 1907-1911 and 1912-1916 as to the ratio of disputes referred and disputes within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Tables 28 to 32 and diagrams 1 to 4 show such a comparison.

By reference to Table 28 it will be observed that during the period March 22, 1907, to December 31, 1911, there were 118 strikes and lockouts, affecting 62,344 employees, whose time loss was 3,620,346 working-days, in industries within the scope of the act. For the same period there were 92 statutory declarations of intent to strike or lock out, involving 70,175 employees, but in which such strike or lockout did not occur. During the period January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1916, there were 104 strikes and lockouts, affecting 38,264 employees and occasioning a time loss of 1,218,301 working-days, and 81 statutory declarations of intent to strike or lock out, not resulting in such action, affecting 71,120 employees, in industries within the scope of the act.

TABLE 28.—COMPARISON OF DISPUTES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF, AND DISPUTES IN PROCEEDINGS UNDER, THE ACT, FOR THE PERIODS 1907-1916, 1907-1911, AND 1912-1916.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

Period. ¹	Disputes within scope of act.		Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ²			
			Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³
<i>Number of disputes.</i>						
1907-1916.....	222	173	39	137	5	36
1907-1911.....	118	92	27	76	4	16
1912-1916.....	104	81	12	61	1	20
<i>Number of employees affected.</i>						
1907-1916.....	100,608	141,295	40,136	107,150	3,950	34,145
1907-1911.....	62,344	70,175	35,209	60,658	3,750	9,517
1912-1916.....	38,264	71,120	4,927	46,492	200	21,628
<i>Number of working-days lost.</i>						
1907-1916.....	4,838,647		3,619,319		46,650	
1907-1911.....	3,620,346		3,393,871		45,250	
1912-1916.....	1,218,301		225,448		1,400	

MINING.

Period. ¹	Disputes within scope of act.		Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ²			
			Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³
<i>Number of disputes.</i>						
1907-1916.....	75	34	23	29	2	5
1907-1911.....	46	27	18	23	2	4
1912-1916.....	29	7	5	6		1
<i>Number of employees affected.</i>						
1907-1916.....	59,304	24,670	23,679	21,810	1,850	2,860
1907-1911.....	36,028	20,440	20,704	18,380	1,850	2,060
1912-1916.....	23,276	4,230	2,975	3,430		800
<i>Number of working-days lost.</i>						
1907-1916.....	3,973,381		2,992,851		12,750	
1907-1911.....	2,906,859		2,813,936		12,750	
1912-1916.....	1,066,522		173,915			

¹ The year 1907 includes only Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.² Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation or investigation.³ Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made.⁴ Includes 44,000 days lost in 1912 on account of a strike which began prior to 1912.

TABLE 28.—COMPARISON OF DISPUTES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF, AND DISPUTES IN PROCEEDINGS UNDER, THE ACT, FOR THE PERIODS 1907-1916, 1907-1911, AND 1912-1916—Concluded.

RAILWAYS.

Period. ¹	Disputes within scope of act.		Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ²			
			Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³
	<i>Number of disputes.</i>					
1907-1916.....	62	76	11	53	1	23
1907-1911.....	30	44	7	34	1	10
1912-1916.....	32	32	4	19	.....	13
	<i>Number of employees affected.</i>					
1907-1916.....	21,187	93,200	13,771	63,357	1,400	29,843
1907-1911.....	17,339	40,852	12,355	33,561	1,400	7,291
1912-1916.....	6,848	52,348	1,416	29,796	.....	22,552
	<i>Number of working-days lost.</i>					
1907-1916.....	724,134	.....	605,164	.....	28,000	.....
1907-1911.....	4 640,035	.....	4 561,585	.....	28,000	.....
1912-1916.....	84,099	.....	43,579	.....	.....	.....

¹ The year 1907 includes only Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.

² Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation or investigation.

³ Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made.

⁴ Including 44,000 days lost in 1912 on account of a strike which began prior to 1912. Dispute referred in 1911.

As shown in Table 29, boards were constituted for 49.1 per cent of the disputes during the first period as against 39.5 per cent during the second period. On the basis of employees affected, boards were constituted for 72.4 per cent during the first period as against 47 per cent during the second period.

TABLE 29.—DISPUTES IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF DISPUTES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT, FOR THE PERIODS 1907-1916, 1907-1911, AND 1912-1916.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

Period. ¹	Disputes within scope of act.		Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ²			
			Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³
<i>Percentage of disputes.</i>						
1907-1916.....	56.2	43.8	9.8	34.7	1.3	9.1
1907-1911.....	56.2	43.8	12.9	36.2	1.9	7.6
1912-1916.....	56.2	43.8	6.5	33.0	.5	10.8
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>						
1907-1916.....	41.6	58.4	16.6	44.3	1.6	14.1
1907-1911.....	47.0	53.0	26.6	45.8	2.8	7.2
1912-1916.....	35.0	65.0	4.5	42.5	.2	22.5

MINING.

Period. ¹	Disputes within scope of act.		Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ²			
			Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³
<i>Percentage of disputes.</i>						
1907-1916.....	68.8	31.2	21.1	26.6	1.8	4.6
1907-1911.....	63.0	37.0	24.7	31.5	2.7	5.5
1912-1916.....	80.6	19.4	13.9	16.6	.....	2.8
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>						
1907-1916.....	70.6	29.4	28.2	26.0	2.2	3.4
1907-1911.....	63.8	36.2	36.6	32.6	3.3	3.6
1912-1916.....	84.6	15.4	10.8	12.5	.....	2.9

RAILWAYS.

Period. ¹	Disputes within scope of act.		Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ²			
			Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ³
<i>Percentage of disputes.</i>						
1907-1916.....	44.9	55.1	8.0	38.4	0.7	16.7
1907-1911.....	40.5	59.5	9.4	45.9	1.4	14.5
1912-1916.....	50.0	50.0	6.3	29.7	.....	20.3
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>						
1907-1916.....	20.6	79.4	11.7	54.0	1.2	25.4
1907-1911.....	29.8	70.2	21.2	57.7	2.4	12.5
1912-1916.....	11.6	88.4	2.4	50.3	.....	38.1

¹ The year 1907 includes only Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.

² Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

³ Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made.

Of strikes and lockouts within the scope of the act, Table 30 shows that boards were constituted for 22.9 per cent of such strikes and lockouts, for 56.5 per cent of the employees affected, and for 93.7 per cent of the working-days lost during the first period as against 11.5 per cent of the strikes and lockouts, 12.9 per cent of the employees affected, and 18.5 per cent of the working days lost during the second period.

Relatively, then, a much smaller percentage of disputes within the scope of the act have been referred to boards during the period 1912-1916 than during the period 1907-1911.

A similar analysis of disputes in the mining industry shows that of all mining disputes boards were constituted for 56.2 per cent during the first period as against 30.5 per cent during the second period, and for 69.2 per cent of the employees affected as against 23.3 per cent. If only strikes and lockouts are considered, the per cent is 39.1 as against 17.2 for such strikes and lockouts; 57.5 as against 8.3 for employees affected; and 96.8 as against 16.8 for working-days lost.

The act is conceded to have been most successful in its application to railway disputes, yet boards were constituted for 55.3 per cent of the railway disputes during the first period as against 36 per cent during the second period, and for 78.9 per cent of the employees affected as against 52.7 per cent. Of all railway strikes and lockouts, boards were constituted for 23.4 per cent during the period 1907-1911 as against 12.5 per cent during the period 1912-1916; for 71.2 per cent of the employees affected as against 20.7 per cent; and for 87.7 per cent of the working-days lost as against 51.8 per cent.

TABLE 30.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE FOR REFERENCE EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT FOR THE PERIODS 1907-1916, 1907-1911, AND 1912-1916

ALL INDUSTRIES.			
Period.¹	Strikes and lockouts within scope of act.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference under the act. ²	
		Board constituted.	Board not constituted.
<i>Percentage of disputes.</i>			
1907-1916	100.0	17.5	2.3
1907-1911	100.0	22.9	3.4
1912-1916	100.0	11.5	1.0
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>			
1907-1916	100.0	39.9	3.9
1907-1911	100.0	56.5	6.0
1912-1916	100.0	12.9	.5
<i>Percentage of working-days lost.</i>			
1907-1916	100.0	74.8	1.0
1907-1911	100.0	93.7	1.3
1912-1916	100.0	18.5	.1
MINING.			
<i>Percentage of disputes.</i>			
1907-1916	100.0	30.6	2.7
1907-1911	100.0	39.1	4.3
1912-1916	100.0	17.2	.....
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>			
1907-1916	100.0	39.9	3.1
1907-1911	100.0	57.5	5.1
1912-1916	100.0	8.3	.....
<i>Percentage of working-days lost.</i>			
1907-1916	100.0	75.3	0.3
1907-1911	100.0	96.8	.4
1912-1916	100.0	16.8	.....
RAILWAYS.			
<i>Percentage of disputes.</i>			
1907-1916	100.0	17.8	1.6
1907-1911	100.0	23.4	3.3
1912-1916	100.0	12.5	.....
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>			
1907-1916	100.0	56.9	5.8
1907-1911	100.0	71.2	8.1
1912-1916	100.0	20.7	.....
<i>Percentage of working-days lost.</i>			
1907-1916	100.0	83.4	3.9
1907-1911	100.0	87.7	4.4
1912-1916	100.0	51.8	.....

¹ The year 1907 includes only Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.

² Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

In tables 31 and 32 a comparison is shown between mining and railway disputes, and all disputes within the scope of the act for the periods 1907-1911 and 1912-1916.

A more striking comparison between the two periods is shown in diagrams 1 to 5, pages 90 to 94.

TABLE 31.—DISPUTES IN MINING AND IN RAILWAYS SHOWN AS PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL DISPUTES IN ALL INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT FOR THE PERIODS 1907-1916, 1907-1911, AND 1912-1916.

Period. ¹	Total disputes in all industries within scope of act.		Strikes and lockouts.		Disputes not resulting in strike or lockout. ³		Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ²							
							Board constituted.				Board not constituted.			
							Strikes and lockouts.		Disputes not resulting in strike or lockout. ³		Strikes and lockouts.		Disputes not resulting in strike or lockout. ³	
							Min- ing.	Rail- ways.	Min- ing.	Rail- ways.	Min- ing.	Rail- ways.	Min- ing.	Rail- ways.
<i>Percentage of disputes.</i>														
1907-1916.....	100.0	19.0	15.7	8.6	19.3	5.8	2.7	7.3	13.5	0.5	0.3	1.3	5.8	
1907-1911.....	100.0	21.9	14.3	12.9	21.0	8.5	3.3	11.0	16.2	1.0	.5	1.9	4.8	
1912-1916.....	100.0	15.7	17.3	3.8	17.3	2.7	2.2	3.3	10.3	.....	.....	.5	7.0
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>														
1907-1916.....	100.0	24.5	10.0	10.2	38.6	9.8	5.7	9.0	26.3	0.8	0.6	1.2	12.3	
1907-1911.....	100.0	27.2	13.1	15.4	30.8	15.6	9.3	13.8	25.3	1.4	1.1	1.6	5.5	
1912-1916.....	100.0	21.3	6.3	3.9	47.9	2.7	1.3	3.1	27.3	.....	.....	.7	20.6

¹ The year 1907 includes only Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.
² Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.
³ Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lockout was made.

TABLE 32.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN MINING AND IN RAILWAYS SHOWN AS PERCENTAGES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ALL INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT, FOR THE PERIODS 1907-1916, 1907-1911, AND 1912-1916.

Period. ¹	All strikes and lockouts within scope of act.	All mining strikes.	All railway strikes.	Strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference under the act. ²			
				Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
				Min- ing.	Railways.	Min- ing.	Railways.
				Min- ing.	Railways.	Min- ing.	Railways.
<i>Percentage of disputes.</i>							
1907-1916.....	100.0	33.8	27.9	10.4	4.9	0.9	0.5
1907-1911.....	100.0	39.0	25.4	15.3	5.9	1.7	.9
1912-1916.....	100.0	27.9	30.8	4.8	3.8	.....	.....
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>							
1907-1916.....	100.0	58.9	24.0	23.6	13.7	1.8	1.4
1907-1911.....	100.0	57.8	27.8	33.2	19.9	3.0	2.2
1912-1916.....	100.0	60.8	17.9	7.8	3.7	.....	.....
<i>Percentage of working-days lost.</i>							
1907-1916.....	100.0	82.1	15.0	61.8	12.5	0.3	0.6
1907-1911.....	100.0	80.3	17.7	77.7	15.5	.4	.8
1912-1916.....	100.0	87.5	6.9	14.7	3.6	.....	.....

¹ The year 1907 includes only Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.
² Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

Table 33 shows the importance of disputes in which application was made for reference under the act in comparison with disputes in which the act was not invoked. The measure of importance is the number of employees affected per dispute and the number of days lost per strike or lockout and per employee affected.

It will be observed that, whether measured by employees affected or by days lost, strikes and lockouts in which application was not made for reference under the act were not as important as those referred under the act. It is apparent, however, that the act has failed to avert strikes in disputes of considerable importance. Thus, for the period 1907-1916, the number of employees affected per dispute in all industries in which a strike or lockout did not occur was 817; the number of employees per strike or lockout was 453. But the number of employees per strike or lockout occurring after the investigation and award of a board was 1,129 and in those strikes and lockouts continuing after boards were constituted was 2,207.

Similarly, measured by the days lost per strike or lockout or per employee affected, the most serious were those strikes and lockouts declared in opposition to the awards of legally constituted boards or, occurring prior to reference to such boards, continued after the boards were constituted. The least serious, measured by days lost, were those strikes and lockouts in which the disputants were induced to resume operations prior to submitting their differences to a board.

Comparing the periods 1907-1911 and 1912-1916, it will be observed that for the first period the number of employees affected per strike or lockout in all industries within the scope of the act was 528; for the second period 368. The number of employees affected per strike or lockout not referred under the act was 269 for the first period and 364 for the second period. In days lost per employee affected, the first period shows 58.7; the second, 31.9 for all strikes and lockouts in industries within the scope of the act. But for strikes and lockouts occurring without reference to the act, the first period shows 7.8 days per employee and the second 29.9. Of employees affected per strike and lockout referred under the act, the first period shows 1,257; the second 394. Of days lost per employee in strikes and lockouts referred under the act, the first period shows 88.3; the second 44.2. Thus while there has been a noticeable decrease in the importance of strikes and lockouts occurring in industries within the scope of the act, the strikes and lockouts not referred under the act have increased in importance.

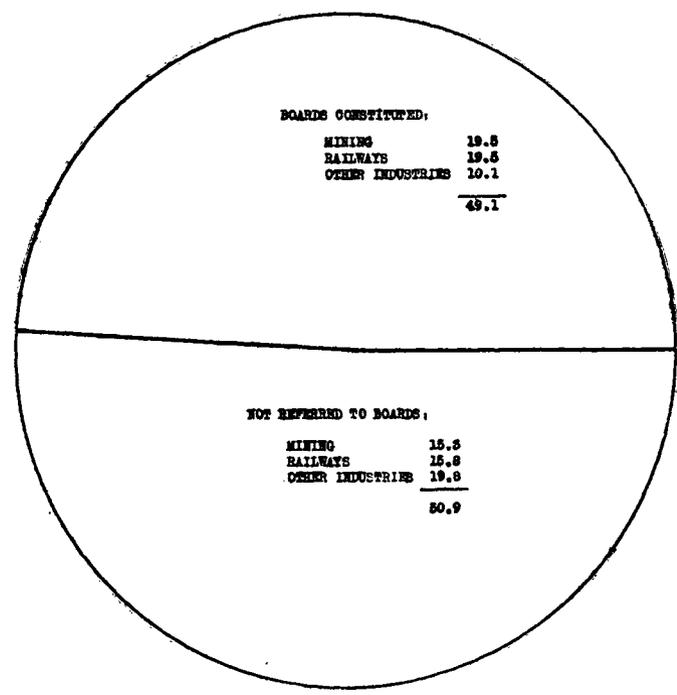
TABLE 33.—RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DISPUTES IN WHICH APPLICATION WAS MADE AND WAS NOT MADE FOR REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT AS MEASURED BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED PER DISPUTE AND DAYS LOST PER STRIKE OR LOCKOUT AND PER EMPLOYEE AFFECTED DURING THE PERIODS 1907-1916, 1907-1911, AND 1912-1916.

Period. ¹	Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ²											Disputes within the scope of the act.			
	Strikes and lockouts.						Disputes not resulting in strikes or lockouts. ²					Total.	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lockout. ²	Total.
	Commencing prior to application for, but terminating before constitution of, board.	Commencing prior to application for board and continuing after it was constituted.	Commencing after application for board, but before its report.	Commencing after investigation and report of board.	Board not constituted.	Total.	Board constituted.	Board not constituted.	Total.	Total.					
<i>Employees affected per dispute.</i>															
1907-1916...	318	512	2,207	595	1,129	790	1,002	782	948	817	854	453	817	612	
1907-1911...	269	519	2,509	688	1,630	938	1,257	930	595	763	887	528	763	631	
1912-1916...	364	497	1,000	41	342	200	394	762	1,232	878	811	368	878	591	
<i>Days lost per strike or lockout.</i>															
1907-1916...	6,588.1	4,230.0	324,691.2	19,284.3	101,266.8	9,330.0	83,317.7	.....	.....	.....	83,317.7	21,795.6	.....	21,795.6
1907-1911...	2,083.0	2,914.2	396,364.0	22,464.2	150,558.6	11,312.5	110,939.4	.....	.....	.....	110,939.4	30,680.9	.....	30,680.9
1912-1916...	10,895.1	6,861.7	38,000.0	205.0	23,807.7	1,400.0	17,449.9	.....	.....	.....	17,449.9	11,714.4	.....	11,714.4
<i>Days lost per employee affected.</i>															
1907-1916...	20.9	8.3	147.1	32.4	89.7	11.8	83.1	.....	.....	.....	83.1	48.9	.....	48.9
1907-1911...	7.8	5.6	158.0	32.7	92.4	12.1	88.3	.....	.....	.....	88.3	58.7	.....	58.7
1912-1916...	29.9	4.4	38.0	5.0	69.6	7.0	44.2	.....	.....	.....	44.2	31.9	.....	31.9

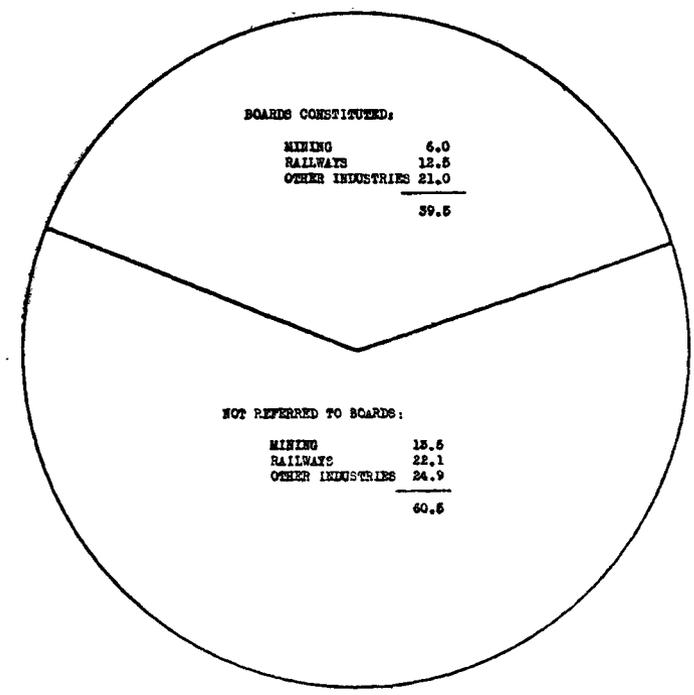
¹ The year 1907 includes only March 22 to December 31.

² Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

DIAGRAM 1.—PER CENT OF DISPUTES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, IN WHICH BOARDS WERE CONSTITUTED, AND PER CENT NOT REFERRED TO BOARDS, 1907 TO 1911 AND 1912 TO 1916.

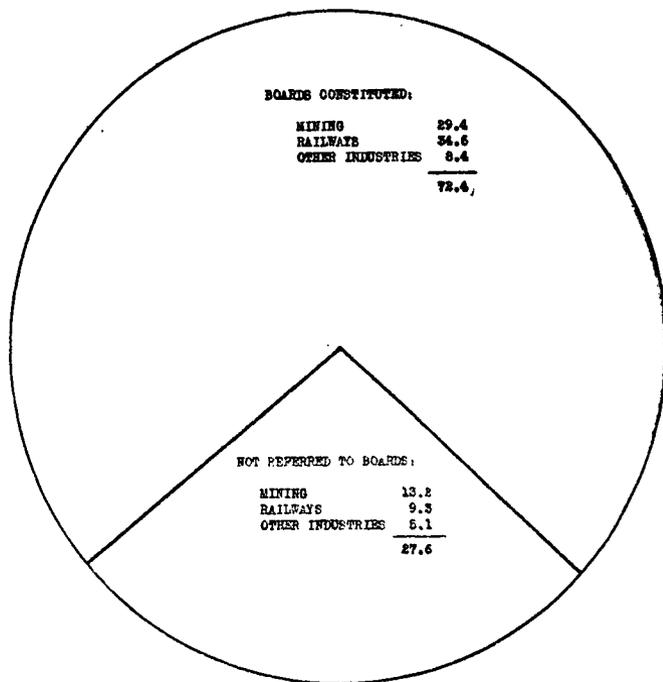


MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1911.

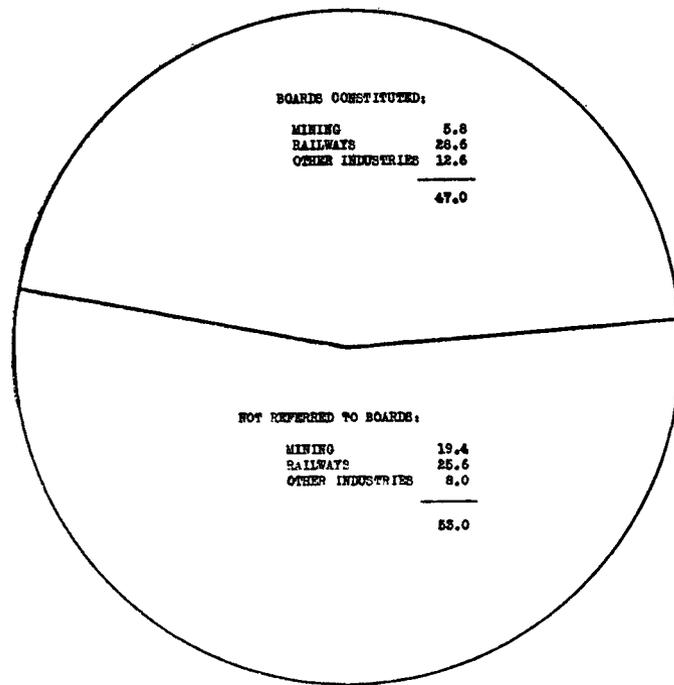


JANUARY 1, 1912, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

DIAGRAM 2.—PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED IN DISPUTES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT IN WHICH BOARDS WERE CONSTITUTED, AND PER CENT IN DISPUTES NOT REFERRED TO BOARDS, 1907 TO 1911 AND 1912 TO 1916.

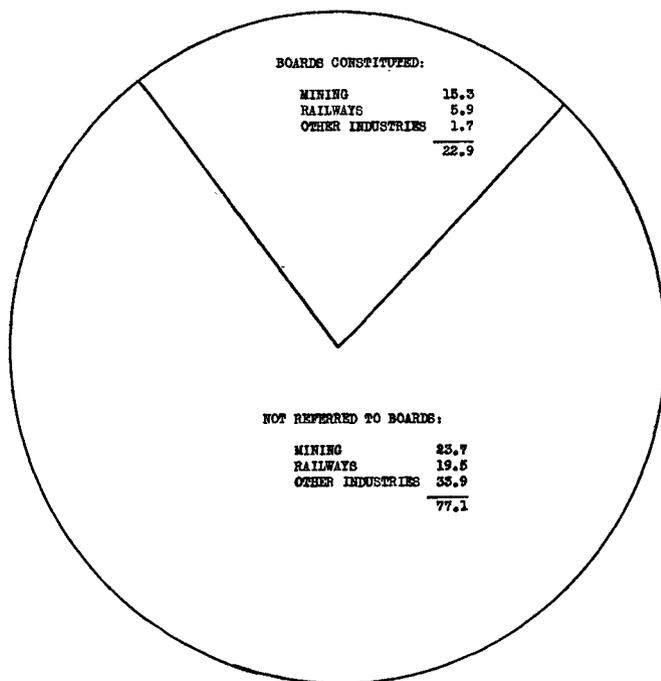


MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1911.

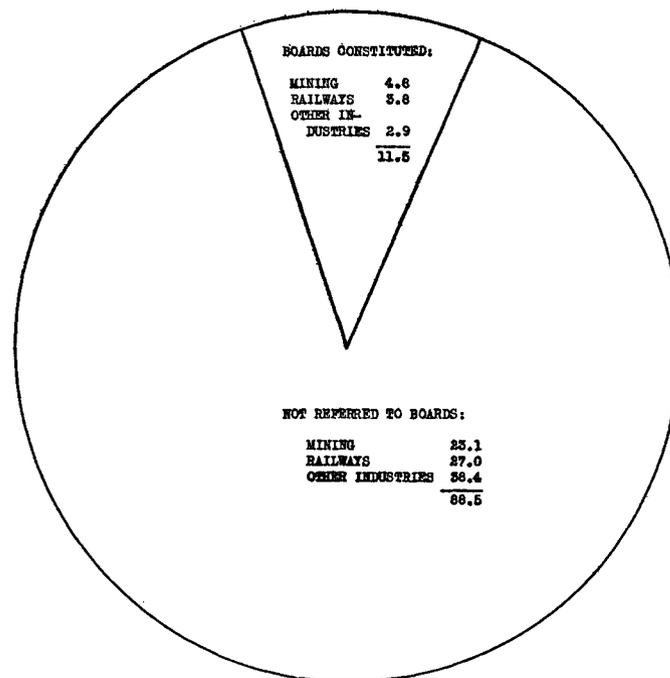


JANUARY 1, 1912, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

DIAGRAM 3.—PER CENT OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT IN WHICH BOARDS WERE CONSTITUTED, AND PER CENT NOT REFERRED TO BOARDS, 1907 TO 1911 AND 1912 TO 1916.

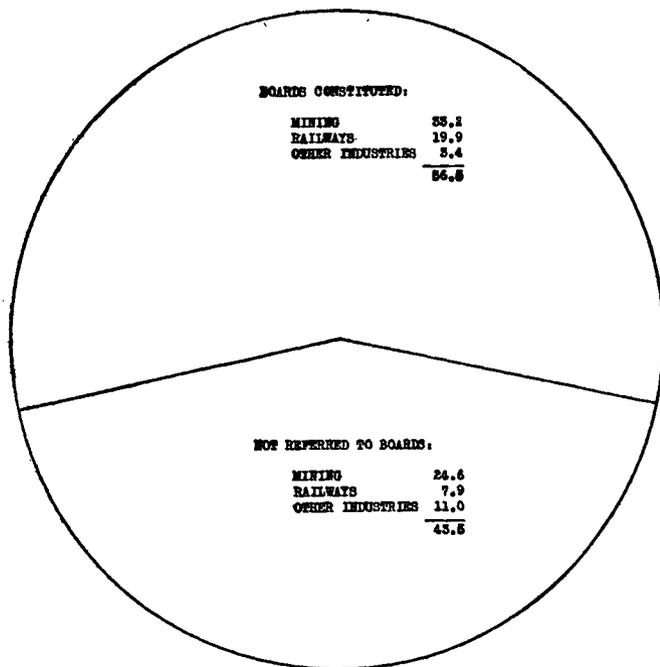


MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1911.

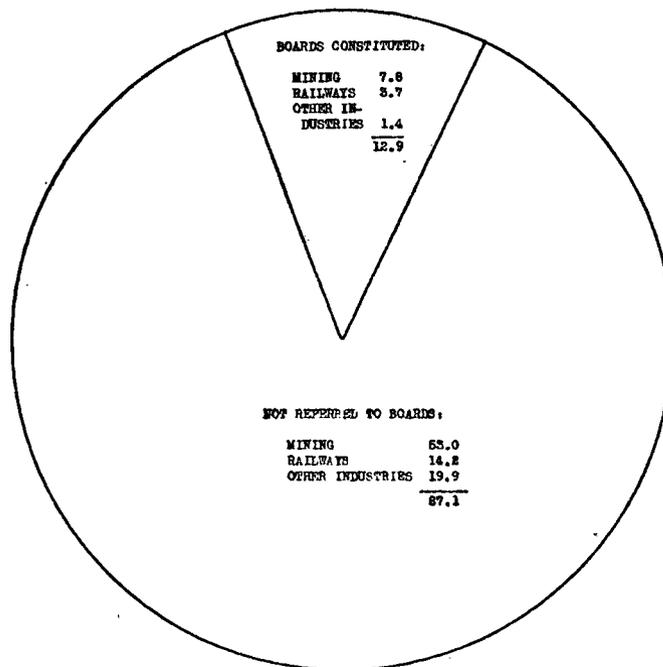


JANUARY 1, 1912, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

DIAGRAM 4.—PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT IN WHICH BOARDS WERE CONSTITUTED, AND PER CENT OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS NOT REFERRED TO BOARDS, 1907 TO 1911 AND 1912 TO 1916.

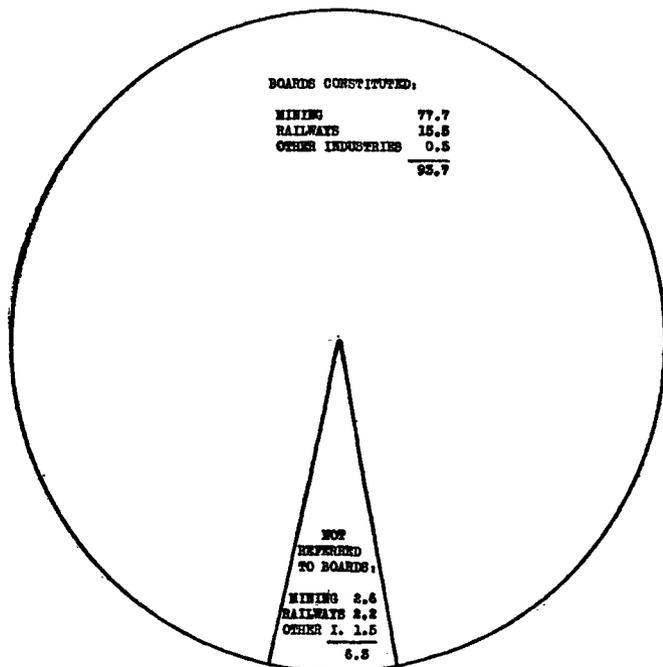


MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1911.

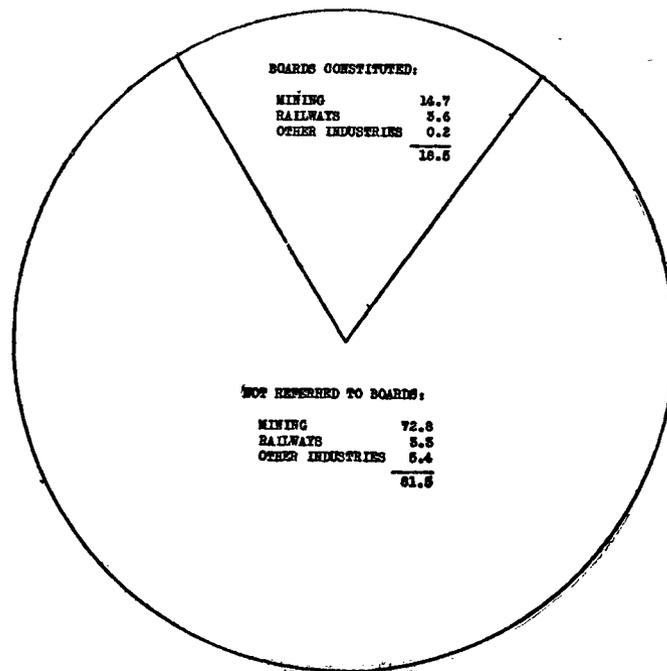


JANUARY 1, 1912, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

DIAGRAM 5.—PER CENT OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT IN WHICH BOARDS WERE CONSTITUTED, AND PER CENT IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS NOT REFERRED TO BOARDS, 1907 TO 1911 AND 1912 TO 1916.



MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1911.



JANUARY 1, 1912, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, 1901 TO 1916.**SUMMARY ANALYSIS.**

In the preceding sections of this report an analysis has been made of strikes and lockouts occurring in industries within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In this section consideration is given to strikes and lockouts in all industries, and specifically in those industries with which, by and large, the act is concerned, during the period 1901-1916.

Such a consideration leads naturally to a comparison as between periods of time prior to and subsequent to the inception of the act. It can not be overemphasized, however, that strike and lockout figures uncorrelated with other factors are inconclusive and may be misleading in estimating the effect of legislative measures designed to avoid strikes and lockouts. The wave of industrial unrest is by no means regular in its ebb and flow, and in order to establish a trend observation over a much greater period of time than that under consideration would be necessary. It is apparent that accelerating influences in some industries have served to discredit the value of the Canadian act, whereas in other industries retarding influences have tended measurably to decrease the number of strikes and lockouts and give undue credit to its restrictive provisions. Thus the growth of unionism in the coal mining industry has led to concerted strike action for the establishment of union principles, approximately 50 per cent of the time lost in mining strikes during the period 1907-1916 occurring in strikes for union recognition, for the principle of the closed shop, or for the reinstatement of discharged union employees. In industries connected with the operation and maintenance of steam railways, on the other hand, unionism is more generally recognized and the principle of the working agreement more generally accepted. Measured solely by the number of strikes and lockouts, the number of employees affected, or the time lost, it is probable that any legislation would have evidenced merit in the prevention of railway strikes and failure in the prevention of mining strikes. As previously stated, no degree of refinement of strike and lockout figures would show concretely the number of strikes and lockouts that might have occurred had the act not been passed, or the number of voluntary negotiations that have been entered into as a result of its passage.

COMPARISON OF STRIKERS WITH WORKERS, AND TIME LOST WITH POTENTIAL WORKING TIME.

In the following analysis the ratio of strikers to workers and of working time lost to potential working time is shown for the years 1901 and 1911 and for periods of years prior and subsequent to the

inception of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The number of workers is based on the Canadian censuses of 1901 and 1911.

In 1901 there were reported to be 1,782,834 workers in all industries, of which number 28,650, or 1.6 per cent, were classed under mining, and 80,756, or 4.5 per cent, under transportation. Of the 28,650 mining workers, 1,468 were engaged in quarrying and in connection with oil and salt well operations. Deducting the number thus employed from total mining workers, there remain 27,182, or 1.5 per cent of total workers, who may be classed as coal and metal mine workers. In 1911 there were 2,723,634 workers in all industries, of which number 62,767, or 2.3 per cent, were classed as mine workers and 217,544, or 8 per cent, as transport workers. Deducting 8,631 employees connected with quarrying and with the operations of oil and salt wells from those classed under mining, there remain 54,136 coal and metal mine workers, which number was 2 per cent of all workers.

During the year 1901, 28,086 employees were affected in strikes and lockouts in all industries. Of these, 3,625, or 12.9 per cent, were miners and 5,466, or 19.5 per cent, were engaged in transport work. In 1911 30,094 employees in all industries were affected in strikes and lockouts. Of these 9,769, or 32.5 per cent, were miners and 4,987, or 16.5 per cent, were transport workers. From the above it will be observed that in 1901, 1.62 per cent of workers in all industries were on strike. Mining employees on strike constituted 0.21 per cent of all workers, 13.3 per cent of mining workers, and 12.9 per cent of total strikers. Transport employees on strike constituted 0.32 per cent of total workers, 6.8 per cent of transport workers, and 19.5 per cent of all strikers. In 1911, 1.10 per cent of all workers were on strike. Mining employees on strike constituted 0.36 per cent of all workers, 18 per cent of mine workers, and 32.5 per cent of all strikers. Transport employees on strike constituted 0.18 per cent of all workers, 2.3 per cent of transport workers, and 16.5 per cent of all employees affected in strikes and lockouts.

Of greater significance is the time loss resulting from strikes and lockouts. The time loss in 1901 due to strikes and lockouts in all industries was 632,311 days. Of this number, 55,950, or 8.8 per cent, were in mining and 315,804, or 49.9 per cent, were in transport. Considering the number of working days per year for each worker to be 300, it may be estimated that for the year 1901 there were potentially 534,850,200 working days for all workers, of which number 8,154,600, or 1.5 per cent, may be credited to mining and 24,226,800, or 4.5 per cent, to transport. Of the potential working days in 1901, 0.12 per cent were lost in strike and lockout. The time lost in mining constituted 0.01 per cent of the potential working time in all industries and 0.7 per cent of the potential working time in the mining industry.

The time lost in transport constituted 0.59 per cent of the potential working time in all industries and 1.3 per cent of the potential working time in transport. Thus, 1.62 per cent of all workers were responsible for the total time loss, which aggregated, however, but 0.12 per cent of the potential working time in all industries. Mining employees, constituting 13.2 per cent of mining workers and 0.21 per cent of all workers, were responsible for a time loss aggregating 8.8 per cent of the total time loss in all industries. The time loss in mining, however, constituted but 0.01 per cent of the potential working time in all industries, and but 0.7 per cent of the potential time of mine workers. Transport employees, constituting 6.8 per cent of transport workers and 0.32 per cent of all workers, were responsible for a time loss aggregating 49.9 per cent of the total time loss in all industries. However, the time loss due to strikes and lockouts in industries connected with transport amounted to but 0.59 per cent of the potential working time of all workers and but 1.3 per cent of the potential time of transport workers.

In 1911, following the same analysis, there were 817,090,200 potential working days in all industries, of which number 16,240,800, or 2 per cent, should be credited to mining and 65,263,200, or 8 per cent, to transport. The total time loss due to strikes and lockouts was 2,018,740 days, of which number 1,592,800, or 78.9 per cent, were in mining and 85,493, or 4.2 per cent, were in transport. Of the potential working days, 0.25 per cent were lost in strikes and lockouts. The time lost in mining constituted 0.19 per cent of the potential working time in all industries and 9.8 per cent of the potential working time in the mining industry. The time lost in transport constituted 0.01 per cent of the potential working time in all industries and 0.1 per cent of the potential working time in transport industries. Thus, in 1911, 1.10 per cent of all workers were responsible for the total time loss which, however, aggregated but 0.25 per cent of the potential working time in all industries. Mining employees aggregating 18 per cent of mining workers and 0.36 per cent of all workers were responsible for a time loss amounting to 78.9 per cent of the total time loss in all industries, to 9.8 per cent of the potential working time of mine workers, and to 0.19 per cent of the potential working time in all industries. Transport employees constituting 2.3 per cent of all transport workers and 0.18 per cent of workers in all industries were responsible for a time loss aggregating 4.2 per cent of the total time loss in all industries, to 0.1 per cent of the potential working time of transport workers, and to 0.01 per cent of the potential working time in all industries.

The years 1901 and 1911 were selected for the preceding analysis because census returns showing the number of workers are based on

actual enumerations for those years. It will be observed, however, that the time loss in industries connected with transport was unusually large in 1901, whereas the time lost in mining was unusually large in 1911. A more equitable comparison may therefore be expected if based on averages over a period of years.

The periods 1901-1906 and 1907-1912 were selected as representing approximately six years before and six years after the inception of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In order to arrive at a number representing approximately the number of workers for each period, it has been assumed that the annual increment for years subsequent to 1901 was one-tenth of the increase of 1911 over 1901. The aggregate of yearly workers thus estimated for the period under consideration has been used to represent the number of workers for that period.

Measured thus, there were 12,108,204 workers during the period 1901-1906. Of this number, 203,520 were miners and 689,715 were transport workers. For the same period, employees affected by strikes and lockouts aggregated 149,146, of which 33,503 were miners and 21,148 were transport workers.

The potential working time for the period 1901-1906 may be estimated at 3,632,410,200 working-days. Of this number, 61,056,000 may be credited to mining and 206,914,500 to transport. The time loss during the six-year period due to strikes and lockouts in all industries was 2,821,796 working-days. Of this number, 818,262 were in mining and 428,475 were in industries connected with general transport.

A similar analysis for the period 1907-1912 shows an aggregate of 15,495,084 workers, of which number 300,546 were miners and 1,182,154 were transport workers. During this period there were 171,134 employees on strike, of which number 42,052 were miners and 28,250 were transport workers.

The potential working time for the period 1907-1912 may be estimated at 4,648,525,200 working-days for all industries. Of this number, 90,163,800 were in mining and 354,646,200 were in transport. The time loss during the period due to strikes and lockouts in all industries was 6,038,675 working-days. Of this number, 2,989,582 were in mining and 725,192 were in transport.

In the following table the figures shown above for the periods 1901-1906 and 1907-1912 are reduced to percentages and presented in comparison with the years 1901 and 1911 and with the periods March 22, 1901, to March 21, 1907, and March 22, 1907, to March 21, 1913.¹

¹ The number of workers for the periods Mar. 22, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907, and Mar. 22, 1907, to Mar. 21, 1913, are taken to be the same as for the periods 1901-1906 and 1907-1912. The time loss in 1901, 1907, and 1913 for the period Jan. 1 to Mar. 21 has been computed on the basis of working days and employees affected.

TABLE 34.—PER CENT EMPLOYEES AFFECTED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ARE OF TOTAL WORKERS, AND WORKING TIME LOST IS OF POTENTIAL WORKING TIME.

Item.	1901	1911	1901 to 1906.	1907 to 1912.	Mar. 22, 1901 to Mar. 21, 1907.	Mar. 22, 1907 to Mar. 21, 1913.
All workers in all industries.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9
Transport.....	4.5	8.0	5.7	7.6	5.7	7.6
Workers affected in strikes and lockouts:						
All industries.....	1.62	1.10	1.23	1.10	1.24	1.16
Mining.....	.21	.36	.28	.27	.29	.29
Transport.....	.32	.18	.17	.18	.18	.18
Per cent of mine workers affected in strikes and lockouts.....	13.3	18.0	16.5	14.0	16.7	15.2
Per cent of transport workers affected in strikes and lockouts.....	6.8	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.1	2.4
Employees affected in strikes and lockouts in all industries.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	12.9	32.5	22.5	24.6	22.5	25.4
Transport.....	19.5	16.5	14.2	16.5	14.3	15.9
Days lost in strikes and lockouts in all industries.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining.....	8.8	78.9	29.0	49.5	29.2	51.4
Transport.....	49.9	4.2	15.2	12.0	15.2	11.6
Potential working time in all industries.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time lost in strikes and lockouts:						
All industries.....	.12	.25	.08	.13	.08	.14
Mining.....	.01	.19	.02	.06	.02	.07
Transport.....	.06	.01	.01	.02	.01	.02
Per cent of potential working time in mining lost in mining strikes and lockouts.....	.7	9.8	1.3	3.3	1.4	3.6
Per cent of potential working time in transport lost in transport strikes and lockouts.....	1.3	.1	.21	.20	.21	.21

It will be observed that mining workers were 1.9 per cent of all workers during the period 1907-1912 as against 1.7 per cent during the period 1901-1906, and that transport workers were 7.6 per cent of all workers during the second period as against 5.7 per cent during the first period. In both mining and transport, however, the percentage of employees affected by strikes and lockouts was less during the period 1907-1912 than during the period 1901-1906. Thus, while mining and transport have grown in importance in comparison with other industries, a small proportion of mining and transport workers have been affected in strikes and lockouts. In point of time lost, however, both mining and transport show an increase during the second period in the ratio of such time to the potential working time in all industries. But of the potential working time in transport, only 0.20 per cent was lost in 1907-1912 as against 0.21 per cent in 1901-1906.

The relative importance of mining and transport strikes is apparent from the fact that in the second period the time lost in mining strikes was 49.5 per cent of the time lost in all industries, whereas the time lost in transport was but 12 per cent of the time lost in all industries.

The relative increase or decrease, by periods, in employees in strikes and lockouts and days lost in comparison with the increase

in workers for all industries and for mining and transport appears as follows:

TABLE 35.—RELATIVE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EMPLOYEES IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS AND OF DAYS LOST COMPARED WITH INCREASE OF WORKERS IN ALL INDUSTRIES AND IN MINING AND TRANSPORT.

	1901	1911	1901 to 1906.	1907 to 1912.	Mar. 22, 1901 to Mar. 21, 1907.	Mar. 22, 1907 to Mar. 21, 1913.
All workers:						
All industries.....	100.0	152.8	100.0	128.0	100.0	128.0
Mining.....	100.0	199.2	100.0	147.6	100.0	147.6
Transport.....	100.0	274.6	100.0	171.4	100.0	171.4
Employees affected in strikes and lockouts:						
All industries.....	100.0	107.1	100.0	114.7	100.0	119.2
Mining.....	100.0	269.4	100.0	125.5	100.0	132.6
Transport.....	100.0	91.2	100.0	133.6	100.0	113.7
Days lost in strikes and lockouts:						
All industries.....	100.0	319.3	100.0	214.0	100.0	221.8
Mining.....	100.0	2,846.8	100.0	365.4	100.0	286.8
Transport.....	100.0	27.1	100.0	169.2	100.0	150.4

Using the period 1901–1906 as a base, it will be observed that the number of workers in all industries was 28.0 per cent greater for the period 1907–1912 than for the period 1901–1906. In mining, the increase was 47.6 per cent; in transport 71.4 per cent. The employees affected in strikes and lockouts in all industries was 14.7 per cent greater during 1907–1912 than during 1901–1906. In mining the increase in employees affected was 25.5 per cent; in transport, 33.6 per cent. In working-days lost in strikes and lockouts in all industries, the period 1907–1912 shows an increase of 114 per cent over the period 1901–1906. The increase in mining was 265.4 per cent; the increase in transport was 69.2 per cent. In a similar manner a comparison is shown between the years 1901 and 1911 and between the periods March 22, 1901 to March 21, 1907, and March 22, 1907, to March 21, 1913.

The futility of attempting a comparison as between years is apparent from the percentages for the years 1901 and 1911. It will be observed that the working-days lost in mining were 2,746.8 per cent greater in 1911 than in 1901, whereas the time lost in transport was 72.9 per cent less in 1911 than in 1901. As stated previously, strikes and lockouts in industries connected with transport were unusually severe in 1901, while mining strikes were unusually severe in 1911.

Comparing the periods 1901–1906 and 1907–1912, or, for greater exactness with respect to the inception of the act, the periods March 22, 1901, to March 21, 1907, and March 22, 1907, to March 21, 1913, it will be observed that the increase in employees affected in strikes and lockouts has not kept pace with the increase in the number of workers. The increase in working-days lost, however, exceeds the

CHART C.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES FOR THE PERIOD 1901 TO 1916.
EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

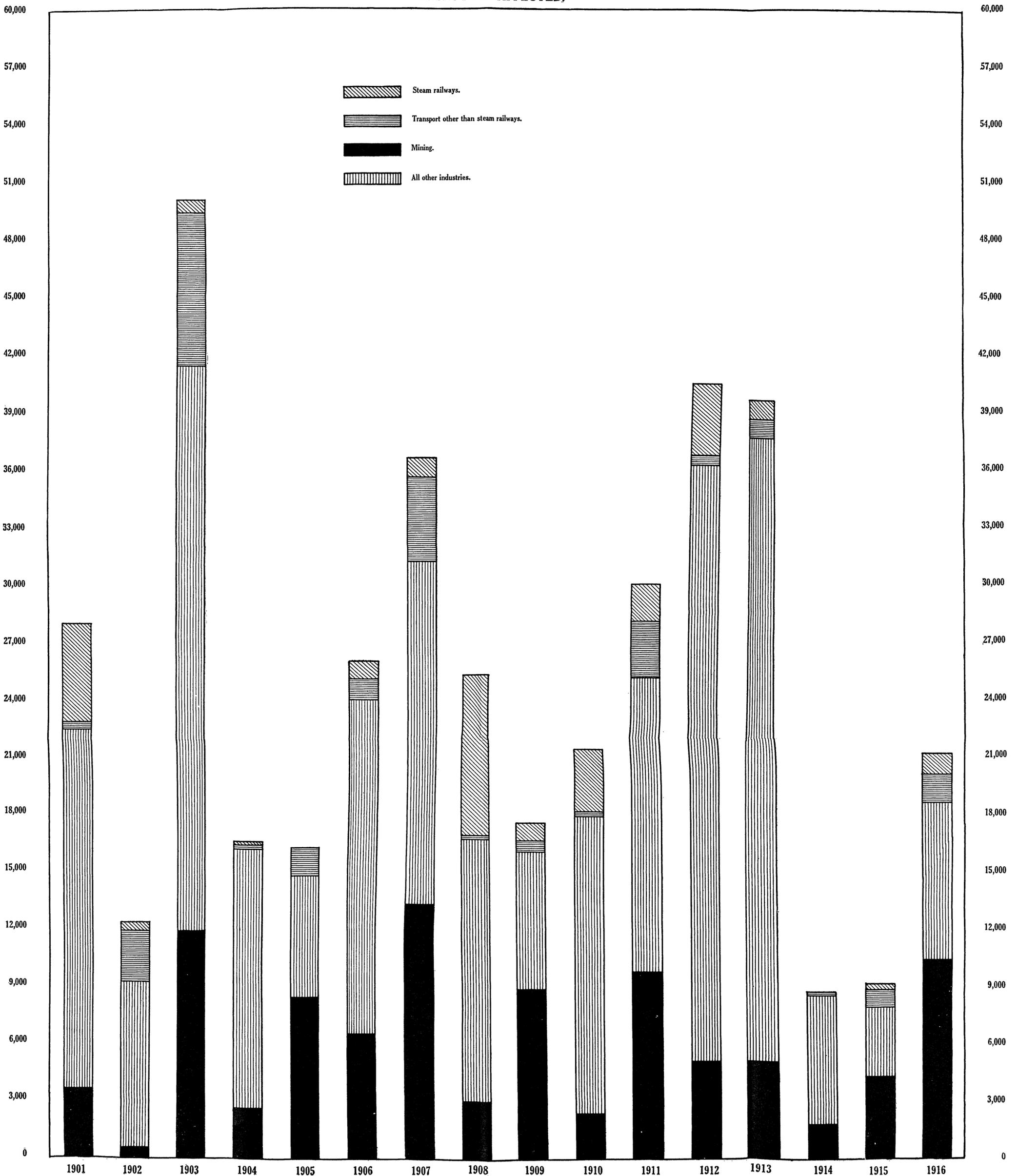
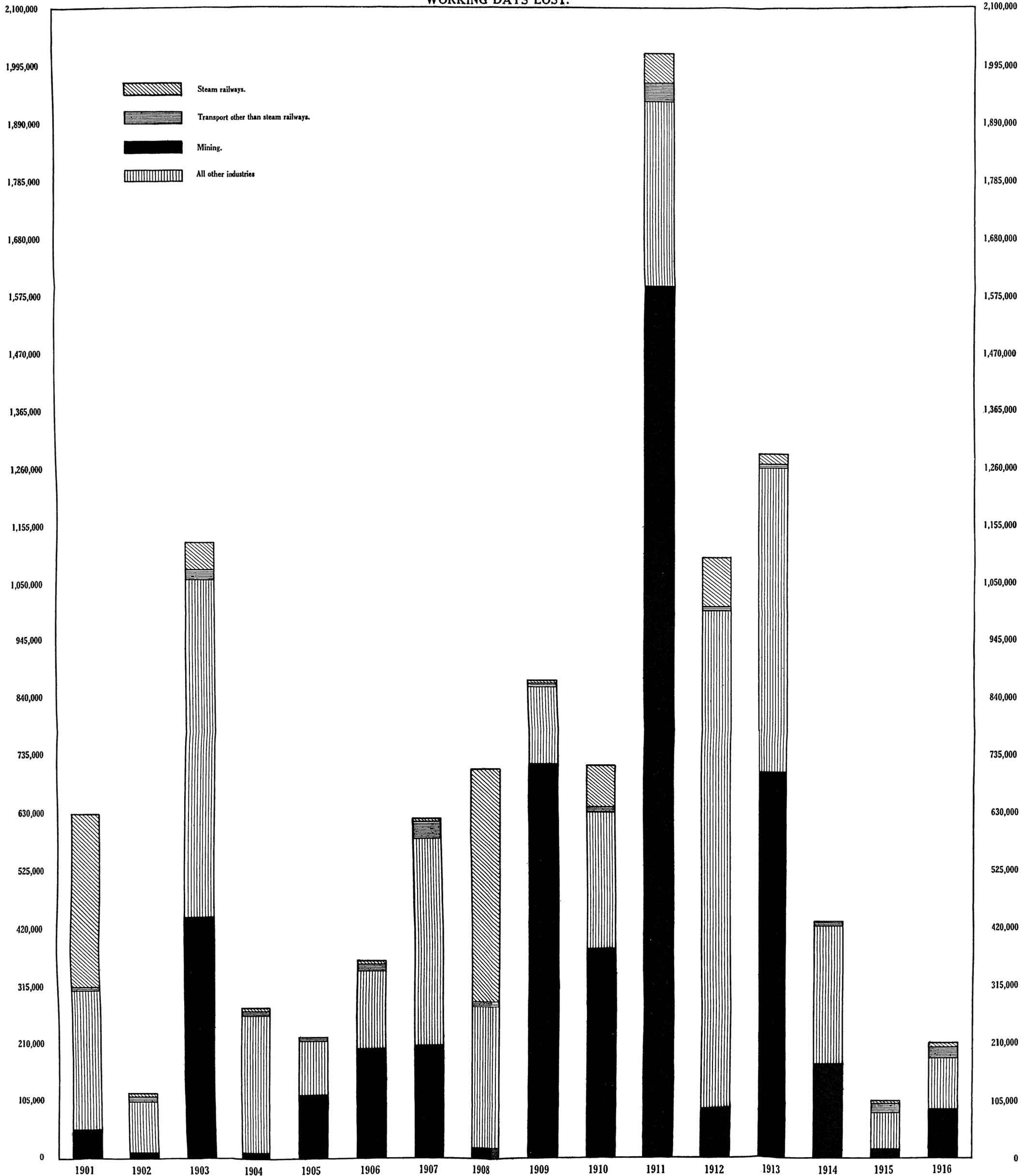


CHART D.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES FOR THE PERIOD 1901 TO 1916.

WORKING DAYS LOST.



increase in the number of workers except in industries connected with transport.

DETAILED TABLES.

A further analysis of disputes in Canadian industries during the period 1901-1916 is presented in the following tables and charts. As in previous sections, disputes in mining and in industries connected with general transport are selected for a more detailed analysis because such industries contribute a large percentage of the employees affected and time lost in all strikes and lockouts and particularly in disputes within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, EMPLOYEES AFFECTED, AND DAYS LOST.

Table 36 presents yearly summaries of strikes and lockouts, employees affected, and days lost in all industries, in mining, and in industries connected with general transport.

Table 37 summarizes the strikes and lockouts enumerated in Table 36 for periods of years prior and subsequent to the inception of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Charts C and D show graphically the number of employees affected and days lost in strikes and lockouts in mining; steam railways, other transport, and all other industries for the years 1901-1916. Chart C shows employees affected; Chart D shows days lost.

TABLE 36.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED, AND OF DAYS LOST, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1901 TO 1916.

[Source: Labor Gazette, February, 1917, p. 111. Disputes in existence during any year are included in that year. Disputes not terminated in the year of commencement are thus counted more than once.]

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.
<i>All industries.</i>				
1901.....	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	825	36,624	621,962
1908.....	68	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	..	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	98	475	30,094	² 2,018,740
1912.....	150	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	76	271	21,157	208,277

¹ Report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada," p. 6, gives 36,624 employees affected. Annual report of department of labor, 1907-8, gives 146 disputes, 35,034 employees affected, and 613,986 days lost.

² Report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada," p. 6, gives 2,046,650 days lost; *ibid.*, p. 11, gives 2,021,440 days lost. Annual report of department of labor, 1911, gives 97 disputes; 521 establishments affected in disputes beginning in 1911; 27,555 employees affected in disputes beginning in 1911 and 28,898 employees affected in disputes occurring in 1911, including those beginning prior to 1911 and not terminated in 1910.

TABLE 36.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED, AND OF DAYS LOST, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1901 TO 1916—Continued.

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.
<i>Mining.¹</i>				
1901.....	4	6	3,625	55,950
1902.....	3	3	510	9,720
1903.....	8	9	11,827	440,455
1904.....	6	6	2,671	10,166
1905.....	10	11	8,375	114,191
1906.....	14	14	6,495	187,780
1907.....	11	46	13,181	203,260
1908.....	8	8	2,919	16,071
1909.....	10	20	8,795	711,207
1910.....	3	5	2,314	377,076
1911.....	7	22	9,769	1,592,800
1912.....	6	30	5,074	89,168
1913.....	7	35	5,081	702,726
1914.....	3	5	1,975	169,200
1915.....	6	11	4,332	16,794
1916.....	10	14	11,814	88,634
<i>Railways.²</i>				
1901.....	2	2	5,000	315,000
1902.....	3	3	360	240
1903.....	4	4	663	47,271
1904.....	1	1	8	40
1906.....	3	4	829	4,750
1907.....	5	5	1,095	6,375
1908.....	4	4	8,390	425,480
1909.....	2	2	950	4,700
1910.....	6	6	3,205	73,700
1911.....	5	7	1,997	51,453
1912.....	13	15	3,773	81,026
1913.....	2	2	900	17,500
1915.....	1	1	200	600
1916.....	10	14	918	7,578
<i>Transport other than steam railways.⁴</i>				
1901.....	7	7	466	804
1902.....	7	14	2,775	9,880
1903.....	11	42	8,188	22,070
1904.....	1	1	95	9,500
1905.....	5	9	1,415	6,973
1906.....	13	13	1,349	11,947
1907.....	10	49	4,542	33,837
1908.....	3	12	92	92
1909.....	5	15	555	5,300
1910.....	1	2	75	7,215
1911.....	7	98	2,990	34,040
1912.....	1	5	586	1,972
1913.....	6	9	1,017	6,488
1914.....	1	1	150	300
1915.....	3	7	940	18,760
1916.....	9	19	1,422	19,710

¹ Quarrying not included.² Exclusive of construction laborers and teamsters engaged in the handling of freight at terminals.³ Time loss not reported for two strikes.⁴ Exclusive of construction laborers.

TABLE 36.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED, AND OF DAYS LOST, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1901 TO 1916—Concluded.

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.
<i>General transport.</i>				
1901.....	9	9	5,466	315,804
1902.....	10	17	3,135	10,120
1903.....	15	46	8,851	69,341
1904.....	2	2	103	9,540
1905.....	5	9	1,415	6,973
1906.....	16	17	2,178	16,697
1907.....	15	54	5,637	40,212
1908.....	7	16	8,482	425,874
1909.....	7	17	1,505	10,000
1910.....	7	8	3,280	80,915
1911.....	12	105	4,987	85,493
1912.....	14	20	4,359	32,998
1913.....	8	11	1,917	23,988
1914.....	1	1	150	300
1915.....	4	8	1,140	19,380
1916.....	19	33	2,340	27,288

TABLE 37.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES FOR PERIODS OF YEARS PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE INCEPTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

[Disputes in existence during any year are included in that year. Disputes not terminated in the year of commencement are thus counted more than once.]

Period.	All industries.	Mining. ¹	Steam railways. ²	Other transport.	All other industries.
<i>Number of strikes and lockouts.</i>					
1901-1916.....	1,593	116	61	90	1,326
1901-1906.....	700	45	13	44	598
1907-1912.....	618	45	35	27	511
1913-1916.....	275	26	13	19	217
Mar. 22, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907.....	701	46	14	44	597
Mar. 22, 1907, to Mar. 21, 1913.....	632	48	35	29	520
Mar. 22, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1916.....	913	71	47	46	749
Jan. 1, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907.....	722	47	14	44	617
<i>Number of employees affected.</i>					
1901-1916.....	398,791	98,757	28,288	26,657	245,089
1901-1906.....	149,146	33,503	6,860	14,288	94,495
1907-1912.....	171,134	42,052	19,410	8,840	100,832
1913-1916.....	78,511	23,202	2,018	3,529	49,762
Mar. 22, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907.....	150,566	33,903	7,260	14,288	95,115
Mar. 22, 1907, to Mar. 21, 1913.....	179,465	45,596	19,510	9,052	105,301
Mar. 22, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1916.....	250,420	66,354	21,028	12,369	150,669
Jan. 1, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907.....	152,751	35,403	7,260	14,288	95,800
<i>Number of working-days lost.</i>					
1901-1916.....	10,892,629	4,785,198	1,035,713	188,890	4,882,828
1901-1906.....	2,821,796	818,262	367,301	61,174	1,575,059
1907-1912.....	6,038,675	2,989,582	642,734	82,458	2,323,901
1913-1916.....	2,032,158	977,354	25,678	45,258	983,868
Mar. 22, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907.....	2,828,572	825,462	368,101	61,174	1,573,835
Mar. 22, 1907, to Mar. 21, 1913.....	6,386,089	3,279,872	655,434	83,694	2,367,089
Mar. 22, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1916.....	8,092,979	3,961,236	667,612	127,716	3,336,415
Jan. 1, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907.....	2,857,494	826,962	368,101	61,174	1,572,335

¹ Quarrying not included.

² Construction laborers not included.

EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND DAYS LOST PER 1,000 WORKERS.

By reference to the following table it will be observed that the number of employees affected in strikes or lockouts per 1,000 workers in all industries is nearly the same for the period 1901-1906 as for the period 1907-1912. Thus, for the first period, 12 of every 1,000 workers in all industries were affected in strikes and lockouts. Of these, 3 were miners and 2 were engaged in general transport. For the second period, 11 of every 1,000 workers were affected in strikes and lockouts. Of these, 3 were miners and 2 were engaged in general transport.

The days lost per 1,000 workers during the period 1907-1912 show a marked increase over the period 1901-1906. Thus for the period 1901-1906, 233.0 days were lost per 1,000 workers. Of these, 67.6 days were in mining and 35.4 were in general transport. For the period 1907-1912, 389.7 days were lost per 1,000 workers, 192.9 being lost in mining and 46.8 in general transport.

TABLE 38.—EMPLOYEES AFFECTED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS AND DAYS LOST PER 1,000 WORKERS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, IN MINING, AND IN GENERAL TRANSPORT, 1901 TO 1916.

Year.	Employees affected per 1,000 workers. ¹			Days lost per 1,000 workers. ¹		
	All industries.	Mining. ²	General transport. ³	All industries.	Mining. ²	General transport. ³
1901.....	16	2	3	354.7	31.4	177.1
1902.....	7	(⁴)	2	64.4	5.2	5.4
1903.....	25	6	4	622.3	223.4	35.2
1904.....	8	1	(⁴)	128.3	4.9	4.6
1905.....	8	4	1	100.6	52.9	3.2
1906.....	12	3	1	159.7	83.3	7.4
1907.....	16	6	2	265.0	86.6	17.1
1908.....	10	1	3	290.1	6.6	174.3
1909.....	7	3	1	343.9	280.5	3.9
1910.....	8	1	1	273.3	143.4	30.8
1911.....	11	4	2	741.2	584.8	31.4
1912.....	14	2	2	390.1	31.6	29.5
1913.....	14	2	1	442.2	241.3	8.2
1914.....	3	1	(⁴)	143.1	56.3	.1
1915.....	3	1	(⁴)	34.2	5.4	6.2
1916.....	7	4	1	65.2	27.7	8.5
1901-1906.....	12	3	2	233.0	67.6	35.4
1907-1912.....	11	3	2	389.7	192.9	46.8

¹ Based on censuses of 1901 and 1911. Increase of 1911 over 1901 averaged equally over intervening years. Ten per cent of workers in 1911 added to each subsequent year.

² Quarrying not included.

³ Construction laborers not included.

⁴ Less than 1.

A better measure, however, of industrial unrest within each industry is found in the number of workers affected in strikes and lockouts or the amount of time lost per 1,000 workers in that industry. In Table 39 it will be observed that of every 1,000 mine workers 165 were affected in strikes and lockouts during the period 1901-1906, and 140 during the period 1907-1912. In general transport, 31 of every 1,000 were affected in strikes and lockouts during the first

period as against 24 during the second period. The time lost per 1,000 mine workers was 4,020.5 days during the first period and 9,947.1 days during the second period. In general transport the time lost during the first period was 621.2 days; during the second period it was 613.4 days. It will be observed, however, that the time lost per 1,000 transport workers in 1908 exceeded the time lost in any previous year except 1901 and that the time lost in 1910, 1911, or 1912 exceeded the time lost in any year previous to 1907, except 1901 and 1903.

TABLE 39.—EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND DAYS LOST IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, PER 1,000 WORKERS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

[Based on censuses of 1901 and 1911. Increase of 1911 over 1901 averaged equally over intervening years. Ten per cent of workers in 1911 added to each subsequent year.]

Year.	Employees affected.		Days lost.	
	Per 1,000 mine workers. ¹	Per 1,000 general transport workers. ²	Per 1,000 mine workers. ¹	Per 1,000 general transport workers. ²
1901.....	133	68	2,058.3	3,910.6
1902.....	18	33	325.3	107.2
1903.....	363	82	13,522.5	641.4
1904.....	76	(³)	288.2	78.3
1905.....	221	10	3,007.9	51.5
1906.....	160	15	4,618.5	111.9
1907.....	304	35	4,688.3	247.0
1908.....	63	48	348.9	2,411.1
1909.....	180	8	14,590.3	52.6
1910.....	45	16	7,331.7	396.9
1911.....	180	23	29,422.2	393.0
1912.....	89	19	1,569.0	359.0
1913.....	85	8	11,805.2	97.9
1914.....	32	(³)	2,719.3	1.2
1915.....	67	4	258.7	71.1
1916.....	175	8	1,310.9	95.4
1901-1906.....	165	31	4,020.5	621.2
1907-1912.....	140	24	9,947.1	613.4

¹ Quarrying not included.

² Construction laborers not included.

³ Less than 1.

RATIO OF MINING AND TRANSPORT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS TO STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ALL INDUSTRIES.

The following tables and diagrams show strikes and lockouts, employees affected, and days lost in mining, in railways, and in other transport as percentages of total strikes and lockouts, employees affected, and days lost in all industries.

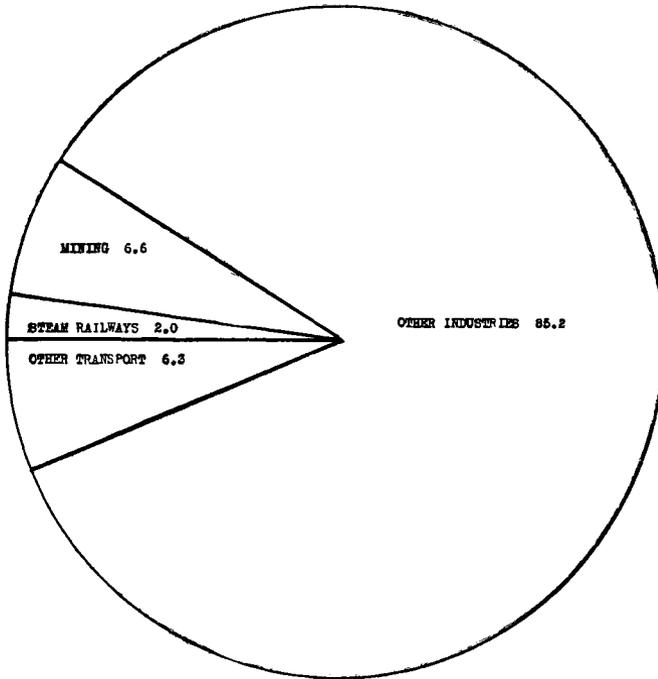
Table 40 shows yearly percentages. Table 41 and diagrams 6 to 8 show percentages for periods of years prior and subsequent to the inception of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

By reference to Table 41 it will be seen that for the period 1901-1906 mining strikes and lockouts were 6.4 per cent of all strikes and lockouts, railways 1.8, per cent, and other transport 6.3 per cent. For the period 1907-1912, mining was 7.3 per cent, railways 5.7 per

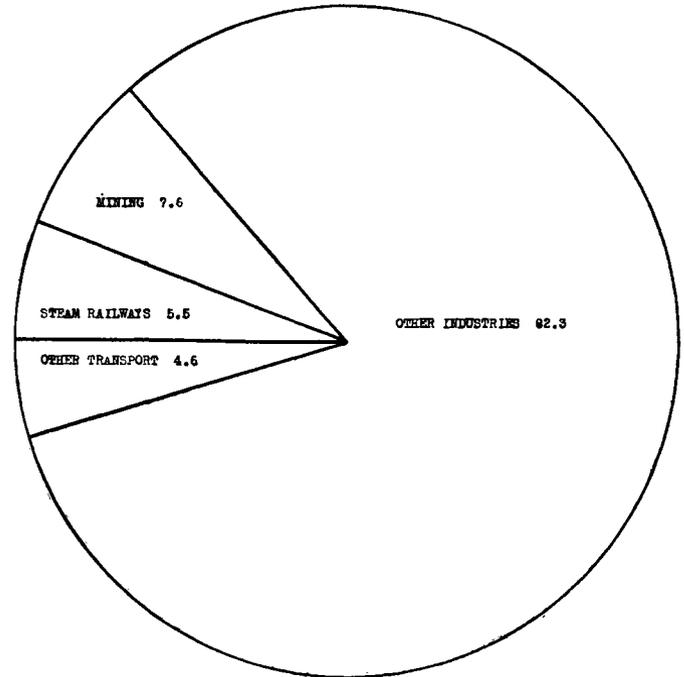
cent, and other transport 4.4 per cent of all strikes and lockouts. The percentage of employees affected show about the same ratio as between periods as do the percentages of strikes and lockouts. Thus mining employees affected in strike or lockout during the period 1901-1906 were 22.5 per cent of all employees affected in strike and lockout as against 24.6 per cent during the period 1907-1912. Steam railway employees were 4.6 per cent as against 11.3 per cent; other transport employees 9.6 per cent as against 5.2 per cent.

In point of time lost, however, mining shows a marked increase and steam railways a marked decrease. Thus the time lost in mining during the period 1901-1906 was 29 per cent of all time lost. During the period 1907-1912 it was 49.5 per cent. In steam railways the time lost was 13 per cent during the first period and but 10.6 per cent during the second period.

DIAGRAM 6.—PER CENT OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN SPECIFIED CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, MARCH 22, 1901, TO MARCH 21, 1907, AND MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 21, 1913.

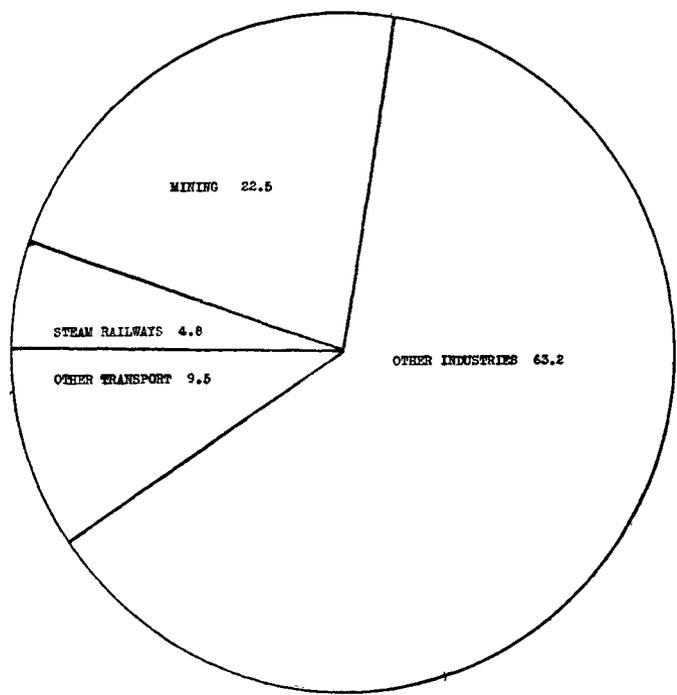


MARCH 22, 1901, TO MARCH 21, 1907.

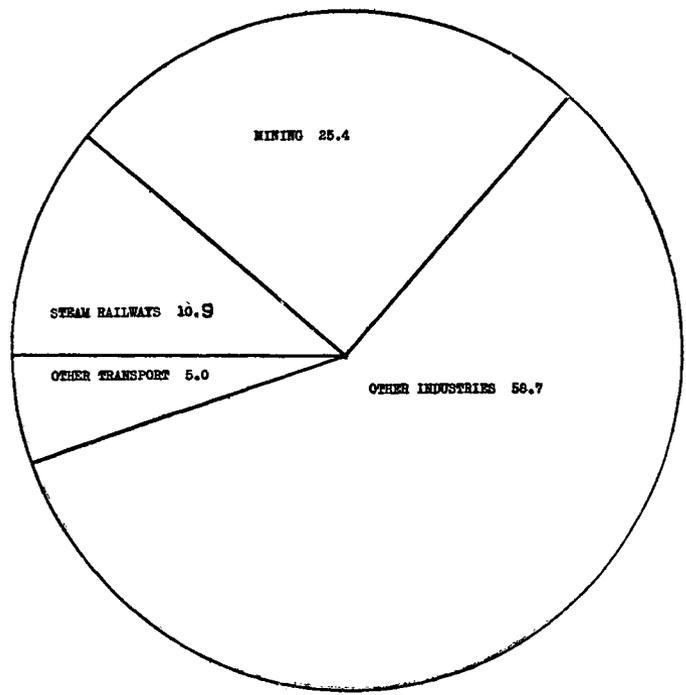


MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 21, 1913.

DIAGRAM 7.—PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN SPECIFIED CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, MARCH 22, 1901, TO MARCH 21, 1907, AND MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 21, 1913.

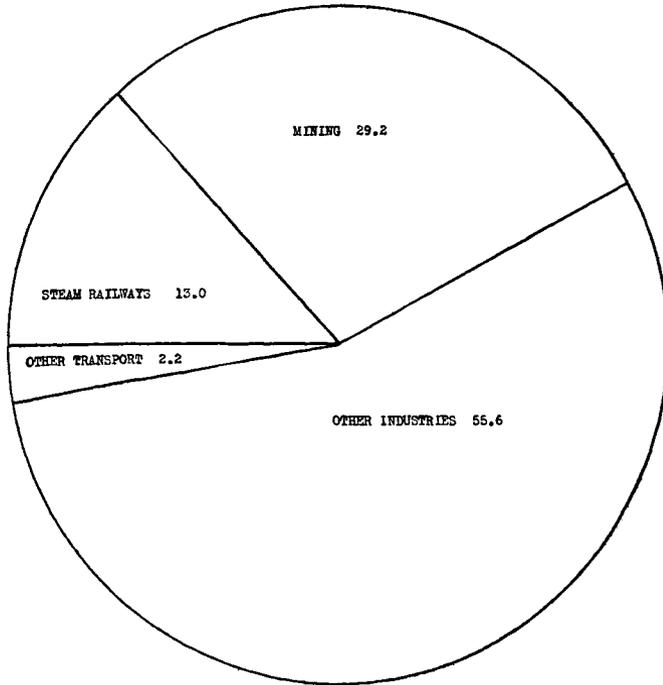


MARCH 22, 1901, TO MARCH 21, 1907.

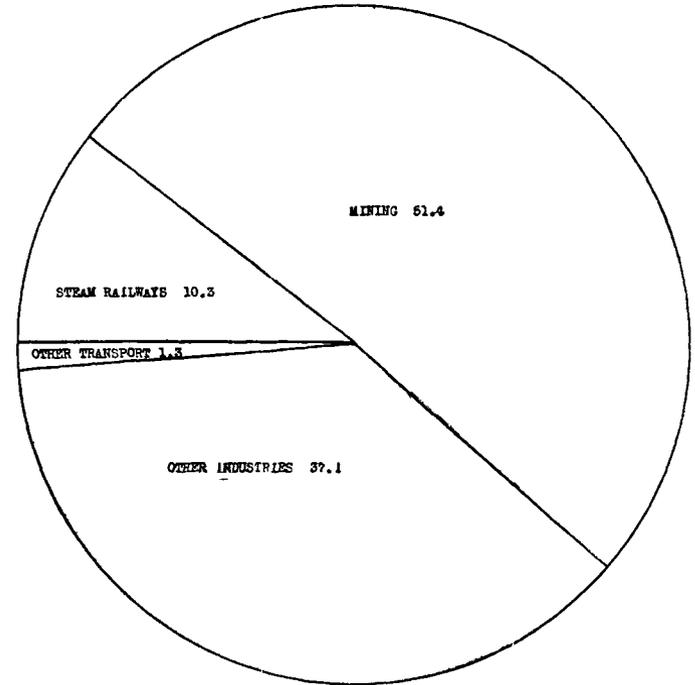


MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 21, 1913.

DIAGRAM 8.—PER CENT OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN SPECIFIED CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, MARCH 22, 1901, TO MARCH 21, 1907, AND MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 21, 1913.



MARCH 22, 1901, TO MARCH 21, 1907.



MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 21, 1913.

TABLE 40.—PER CENT OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED, AND OF DAYS LOST IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1901 TO 1916.

Year.	All industries.	Mines. ¹	Steam railways. ²	Other transport. ²	Other industries.
<i>Percentage of strikes and lockouts.</i>					
1901	100.0	3.8	1.9	6.7	87.6
1902	100.0	2.5	2.5	5.8	89.2
1903	100.0	5.5	2.7	8.5	83.3
1904	100.0	6.1	1.0	1.0	91.9
1905	100.0	11.2	-----	5.6	83.2
1906	100.0	9.9	2.1	9.2	78.8
1907	100.0	7.4	3.4	6.7	82.5
1908	100.0	11.8	5.9	4.4	77.9
1909	100.0	14.5	2.9	7.2	75.4
1910	100.0	3.6	7.1	1.1	88.2
1911	100.0	7.1	5.1	7.1	80.7
1912	100.0	4.0	8.7	.7	86.6
1913	100.0	6.2	1.8	5.3	86.7
1914	100.0	6.8	-----	2.3	90.9
1915	100.0	14.0	2.3	7.0	76.7
1916	100.0	13.3	13.3	12.0	61.4
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>					
1901	100.0	12.9	17.8	1.7	67.6
1902	100.0	4.2	2.9	22.6	70.3
1903	100.0	23.6	1.3	16.4	58.7
1904	100.0	16.2	(³)	.6	83.2
1905	100.0	51.6	-----	8.7	39.7
1906	100.0	24.9	3.2	5.2	66.7
1907	100.0	36.0	3.0	12.4	48.6
1908	100.0	11.5	33.2	.4	54.9
1909	100.0	50.7	5.5	3.2	40.6
1910	100.0	10.9	15.1	.4	73.6
1911	100.0	32.5	6.6	9.9	51.0
1912	100.0	12.5	9.3	1.4	76.8
1913	100.0	12.9	2.3	2.6	82.2
1914	100.0	22.8	-----	1.7	75.5
1915	100.0	47.4	2.2	10.3	40.1
1916	100.0	55.8	4.3	6.7	33.2
<i>Percentage of time lost.</i>					
1901	100.0	8.8	49.8	0.1	41.3
1902	100.0	8.0	(³)	8.2	83.8
1903	100.0	35.9	3.9	1.8	58.4
1904	100.0	3.8	(³)	3.6	92.6
1905	100.0	52.6	-----	3.2	44.2
1906	100.0	52.2	1.3	3.3	43.2
1907	100.0	32.7	1.0	5.4	60.9
1908	100.0	2.3	60.1	(³)	37.6
1909	100.0	81.6	.5	.6	17.3
1910	100.0	52.5	10.3	1.0	36.2
1911	100.0	78.9	2.5	1.7	17.9
1912	100.0	8.1	7.4	.2	84.3
1913	100.0	54.6	1.4	.5	43.5
1914	100.0	39.3	-----	(³)	60.7
1915	100.0	15.8	.6	17.7	65.9
1916	100.0	42.6	3.6	9.5	44.3

¹Quarrying not included. ²Construction not included. ³Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 41.—PERCENTAGE OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT FOR PERIODS OF YEARS PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT TO ITS INCEPTION.

Period.	All in- dustries.	Mining. ¹	Steam railways. ²	Other transport.	All other indus- tries.
<i>Percentage of strikes and lockouts.</i>					
1901-1916.....	100.0	7.3	3.8	5.6	83.3
1901-1906.....	100.0	6.4	1.8	6.3	85.5
1907-1912.....	100.0	7.3	5.7	4.4	82.6
1913-1916.....	100.0	9.5	4.7	6.9	78.9
Mar. 22, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907.....	100.0	6.6	2.0	6.3	85.2
Mar. 22, 1907, to Mar. 21, 1913.....	100.0	7.6	5.5	4.6	82.3
Mar. 22, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1916.....	100.0	7.8	5.1	5.0	82.0
Jan. 1, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907.....	100.0	6.5	1.9	6.1	85.5
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>					
1901-1916.....	100.0	24.8	7.1	6.7	61.4
1901-1906.....	100.0	22.5	4.6	9.6	63.3
1907-1912.....	100.0	24.6	11.3	5.2	58.9
1913-1916.....	100.0	30.0	2.6	4.5	62.9
Mar. 22, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907.....	100.0	22.5	4.8	9.5	63.2
Mar. 22, 1907, to Mar. 21, 1913.....	100.0	25.4	10.9	5.0	58.7
Mar. 22, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1916.....	100.0	26.5	8.4	4.9	60.2
Jan. 1, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907.....	100.0	23.2	4.8	9.4	62.7
<i>Percentage of working-days lost.</i>					
1901-1916.....	100.0	43.9	9.5	1.7	44.9
1901-1906.....	100.0	29.0	13.0	2.2	55.8
1907-1912.....	100.0	49.5	10.6	1.4	38.5
1913-1916.....	100.0	48.1	1.3	2.2	48.4
Mar. 22, 1901, to Mar. 22, 1907.....	100.0	29.2	13.0	2.2	55.6
Mar. 22, 1907, to Mar. 21, 1913.....	100.0	51.4	10.3	1.3	37.1
Mar. 22, 1907, to Dec. 31, 1916.....	100.0	48.9	8.2	1.6	41.2
Jan. 1, 1901, to Mar. 21, 1907.....	100.0	28.9	12.9	2.1	56.1

¹ Quarrying not included.

² Construction laborers not included.

In tables 42 to 45 a comparison is shown between disputes in industries within the scope of the act and disputes in all industries for the periods 1907-1911 and 1912-1916. Tables 41 and 42 show total disputes, including strikes and lockouts and statutory declarations of intent to strike or lock out. Table 43 shows only strikes and lockouts.

It will be seen from Table 42 that disputes within the scope of the act were 39.5 per cent of disputes in all industries for the period 1907-1911 and 38 per cent for the period 1912-1916. Employees affected in disputes within the scope of the act were 67.8 per cent of employees affected in disputes in all industries for the period 1907-1911 and 60.9 per cent for the period 1912-1916.

Disputes in which boards were constituted under the act were 19.3 per cent of disputes in all industries for the period 1907-1911 and 15 per cent for the period 1912-1916. Employees affected in disputes for which boards were constituted were 49.1 per cent of the employees affected in disputes in all industries for the period 1907-1911 and 28.7 per cent for the period 1912-1916.

A similar analysis for mining and railway disputes is presented in Table 43.

From Table 44 it will be seen that for the period 1907-1911, 26.9 per cent, and for the period 1912-1916, 25.6 per cent, of all strikes and lockouts were in industries within the scope of the act. Of employees affected in all strikes and lockouts, 49.9 per cent in the first period and 35.2 per cent in the second period were in industries within the scope of the act. Of days lost in all strikes and lockouts, 73.6 per cent in the first period and 39.5 per cent in the second period were within the scope of the act.

In a similar way mining and railway strikes are shown as percentages of strikes and lockouts in all industries.

Boards were constituted for 6.2 per cent of all strikes and lockouts during the period 1907-1911 and for 3 per cent during the period 1912-1916. Employees affected in strikes and lockouts for which boards were constituted were 28.2 per cent of employees affected in all strikes and lockouts in 1907-1911 and 4.5 per cent in 1912-1916. Days lost in strikes and lockouts for which boards were constituted were 69 per cent of the days lost in strikes and lockouts in all industries in 1907-1911 and 7.4 per cent in 1912-1916. Mining and railway strikes for which boards were constituted are shown similarly.

TABLE 42.—PERCENTAGE OF DISPUTES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT IN ALL INDUSTRIES AS COMPARED WITH TOTAL DISPUTES IN ALL INDUSTRIES, BY CLASS OF DISPUTES AND BY PERIODS, 1907-1916, 1907-1911, AND 1912-1916.

[Total disputes in all industries in each period equal 100 per cent.]

Period, ¹	Total disputes in all industries.		All disputes within scope of act.		Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ²			
	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³	Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
					Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³	Strikes and lockouts.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³
<i>Percentage of disputes.</i>								
1907-1916.....	83.0	17.0	21.8	17.0	3.8	13.5	0.5	3.5
1907-1911.....	82.7	17.3	22.2	17.3	5.0	14.3	.8	3.0
1912-1916.....	83.4	16.6	21.4	16.6	2.5	12.5	.2	4.1
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>								
1907-1916.....	62.3	37.7	26.8	37.7	10.7	28.6	1.1	9.1
1907-1911.....	64.1	35.9	31.9	35.9	18.1	31.0	1.9	4.9
1912-1916.....	60.4	39.6	21.3	39.6	2.8	25.9	.1	13.7

¹ The year 1907 includes only Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.

² Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

³ Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made.

TABLE 43.—PERCENTAGE OF MINING AND OF RAILWAY DISPUTES AS COMPARED WITH TOTAL DISPUTES IN ALL INDUSTRIES, BY CLASS OF DISPUTES AND BY PERIODS, 1907-1916, 1907-1911, AND 1912-1916.

[Total disputes in all industries in each period equal 100 per cent.]

Period. ¹	Total disputes in all industries.		Mining.						Railways.					
			All mining disputes.		Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ²				All railway disputes.		Disputes in which application was made for reference under the act. ²			
					Board constituted.		Board not constituted.				Board constituted.		Board not constituted.	
	Strikes and lock-outs.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³	Strikes and lock-outs.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³	Strikes and lock-outs.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³	Strikes and lock-outs.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³	Strikes and lock-outs.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³	St'k's and lock-outs.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³	St'k's and lock-outs.	Disputes not resulting in strike or lock-out. ³
	<i>Percentage of disputes.</i>													
1907-1916	83.0	17.0	7.4	3.3	2.3	2.8	0.2	0.5	6.1	7.5	1.1	5.2	0.1	2.3
1907-1911	82.7	17.3	8.7	5.1	3.4	4.4	.4	.7	5.7	8.3	1.3	6.4	.2	1.9
1912-1916	83.4	16.6	6.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	.....	.2	6.6	6.6	.8	3.9	.....	2.7
	<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>													
1907-1916	62.3	37.7	15.8	6.6	6.3	5.8	0.5	0.8	6.5	24.9	3.6	16.9	0.4	8.0
1907-1911	64.1	35.9	18.5	10.5	10.7	9.4	.9	1.1	8.9	20.9	6.3	17.2	.7	3.7
1912-1916	60.4	39.6	13.0	2.4	1.7	2.0	.....	.4	3.8	29.1	.8	16.5	.....	12.6

¹ The year 1907 includes only Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.

² Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation.

³ Including only those disputes in which statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out was made.

TABLE 44.—PERCENTAGE OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT IN ALL INDUSTRIES AND IN MINING AND IN RAILWAYS AS COMPARED WITH TOTAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ALL INDUSTRIES, BY PERIODS, 1907-1916, 1907-1911, AND 1912-1916.

[Total strikes and lockouts in all industries in each period equal 100 per cent.]

Period. ¹	Total strikes and lockouts in all industries.	Strikes and lockouts within scope of act.			Strikes and lockouts in which application was made for reference under the act. ²					
		All industries.	Mining.	Railways.	Board constituted.			Board not constituted.		
					All industries.	Mining.	Railways.	All industries.	Mining.	Railways.
<i>Percentage of disputes.</i>										
1907-1916.....	100.0	28.3	8.9	7.3	4.6	2.8	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1
1907-1911.....	100.0	26.9	10.5	6.8	6.2	4.1	1.6	.9	.5	.2
1912-1916.....	100.0	25.6	7.1	7.9	3.0	1.2	1.0	.2	.....	.....
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>										
1907-1916.....	100.0	43.1	25.4	10.4	17.2	10.1	5.9	1.7	0.8	0.6
1907-1911.....	100.0	49.9	28.8	13.9	28.2	16.5	9.9	3.0	1.5	1.1
1912-1916.....	100.0	35.2	21.4	6.3	4.5	2.7	1.3	.2	.....	.....
<i>Percentage of working-days lost.</i>										
1907-1916.....	100.0	60.4	49.6	9.0	45.2	37.3	7.6	0.6	0.2	0.3
1907-1911.....	100.0	73.6	59.1	13.0	69.0	57.1	11.4	.9	.3	.6
1912-1916.....	100.0	39.5	34.6	2.7	7.4	5.8	1.4	(³)	.....	.....

¹ The year 1907 includes only Mar. 22 to Dec. 31.

² Including only those applications in which action was taken by the department of labor contemplating the establishment of a board of conciliation or investigation.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

EMPLOYEES AFFECTED PER STRIKE OR LOCKOUT AND DAYS LOST PER STRIKE OR LOCKOUT AND PER EMPLOYEE AFFECTED.

In the tables of this section, relating to strikes and lockouts in Canadian industries during the period 1901 to 1916, disputes in existence during any year enter into the summary for that year. Disputes not terminated in the year of commencement are thus counted more than once. Although this method properly reflects the industrial unrest in each calendar year, it is open to objection if it is desired to reflect the importance of each dispute as shown by the time loss or the number of employees affected. Moreover, the development of concerted action is best shown by charging to each dispute the employees affected and the time lost in that dispute.

Table 45 shows for each year those disputes commencing during the year. Employees are counted for the year in which the dispute commenced and time loss appears as an aggregate for the dispute in which such time loss occurred.

By reference to Table 46 it will be seen that for the period 1901 to 1906 the average of employees affected per strike or lockout in all industries was 213. In mining the average was 745; in steam railways, 528; in transport other than steam railways, 325. For the period 1907 to 1912, the average for all industries was 279; for mining, 915; steam railways, 562; transport other than steam railways, 327.

Table 46 also shows the days lost per strike or lockout, and the days lost per employee affected. For the period 1901 to 1906 the time lost in all industries per employee affected in strike or lockout was 19.1 working days. In mining the time lost was 24.5 days; in steam railways, 53.5 days; in transport other than steam railways, 4.3 days. For the period 1907 to 1912, the time lost in all industries per employee affected in strike or lockout was 40.9 days; in mining, 95.4 days; in steam railways, 34.3 days; in transport other than steam railways, 9.3 days.

Measured by employees affected per strike or lockout in all industries, in mining, in steam railways, or in transport other than steam railways, the importance of each strike or lockout was greater for the period 1907 to 1912 than for the period 1901 to 1906. Measured by time lost per strike or lockout or per employee affected, strikes and lockouts in steam railways were of less importance during the period 1907 to 1912 than during the period 1901 to 1906. In mining the time lost per employee affected in strikes and lockouts was nearly four times as great during the second period as during the first period. It will be observed, however, that the time loss per employee affected in steam-railway strikes and lockouts was greater for the years 1908, 1910, 1911, 1912, or 1913 than for any year previous to 1908 except 1901 and 1903.

TABLE 45.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED, AND OF DAYS LOST, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1901 TO 1916.

[Strikes and lockouts, establishments, and employees are counted only in the year in which the dispute commenced.]

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.
<i>All industries.</i>				
1901.....	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	575	16,482	¹ 265,654
1905.....	88	436	16,204	216,594
1906.....	141	1,015	26,050	² 387,427
1907.....	144	816	36,236	³ 599,632
1908.....	65	168	25,208	⁴ 703,135
1909.....	68	396	17,302	⁵ 1,431,979
1910.....	80	1,326	19,454	⁶ 348,427
1911.....	95	472	29,056	⁷ 1,874,164
1912.....	148	987	40,159	⁸ 1,882,658
1913.....	106	959	34,056	⁹ 763,443
1914.....	40	185	4,293	¹⁰ 148,334
1915.....	38	91	9,011	¹¹ 83,854
1916.....	74	270	21,057	¹² 207,577
<i>Mining.¹³</i>				
1901.....	4	6	3,625	55,950
1902.....	3	3	510	9,720
1903.....	8	9	11,827	440,455
1904.....	6	6	2,671	10,166
1905.....	10	11	8,375	114,191
1906.....	14	14	6,495	187,780
1907.....	11	46	13,181	203,260
1908.....	8	8	2,919	16,071
1909.....	10	20	8,795	¹⁴ 1,261,207
1910.....	2	4	614	17,076
1911.....	6	21	8,769	1,402,800
1912.....	6	30	5,074	¹⁵ 855,718
1913.....	5	6	1,081	89,926
1914.....	2	2	975	15,450
1915.....	6	11	4,332	16,794
1916.....	10	14	11,814	88,634

¹ Includes 650 days lost in 1905 on account of a strike beginning in 1904.² Includes 27,630 days lost in 1907 on account of a strike beginning in 1906.³ Includes 5,300 days lost in 1908 on account of a strike beginning in 1907.⁴ Includes 150 days lost in 1909 on account of a strike beginning in 1908.⁵ Includes 370,284 days lost in 1910, and 190,000 days lost in 1911 on account of a strike beginning in 1909.⁶ Includes 76 days lost in 1911 on account of a strike beginning in 1910.⁷ Includes 45,500 days lost in 1912 on account of a strike beginning in 1911.⁸ Includes 675,200 days lost in 1913, and 153,750 days lost in 1914 on account of a strike beginning in 1912.⁹ Includes 150,965 days lost in 1914 on account of a strike beginning in 1913.¹⁰ Includes 22,995 days lost in 1915 on account of a strike beginning in 1914.¹¹ Includes 700 days lost in 1916 on account of a strike beginning in 1915.¹² Seven strikes, involving 1,689 employees, were unsettled Dec. 31, 1916.¹³ Quarrying not included.¹⁴ Includes 360,000 days lost in 1910 and 190,000 days lost in 1911 on account of a strike commencing in 1909.¹⁵ Includes 612,800 days lost in 1913 and 153,750 days lost in 1914 on account of a strike commencing in 1912.

TABLE 45.—NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED, AND OF DAYS LOST, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES 1901 TO 1916—Concluded.

Year.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Number of establishments affected.	Number of employees affected.	Number of days lost.
<i>General transport.</i>				
1901.....	9	9	5,466	315,804
1902.....	10	17	3,135	10,120
1903.....	15	46	8,851	69,341
1904.....	2	2	103	9,540
1905.....	5	9	1,415	6,973
1906.....	16	17	2,178	16,697
1907.....	15	54	5,637	40,212
1908.....	7	16	8,482	425,574
1909.....	7	17	1,505	10,000
1910.....	7	8	3,280	80,915
1911.....	12	105	4,987	¹ 129,493
1912.....	13	19	4,059	² 52,438
1913.....	7	10	1,417	10,488
1914.....	1	1	150	300
1915.....	4	8	1,140	19,366
1916.....	19	33	2,340	27,288
<i>Railways.³</i>				
1901.....	2	2	5,000	315,000
1902.....	3	3	360	4,240
1903.....	4	4	663	47,271
1904.....	1	1	8	40
1906.....	3	4	829	4,750
1907.....	5	5	1,095	6,375
1908.....	4	4	8,390	425,480
1909.....	2	2	950	4,700
1910.....	6	6	3,205	73,700
1911.....	5	7	1,997	¹ 95,453
1912.....	12	14	3,473	² 50,526
1913.....	1	1	400	4,000
1915.....	1	1	200	600
1916.....	10	14	918	⁶ 7,578
<i>Transport other than steam railways.⁶</i>				
1901.....	7	7	466	804
1902.....	7	14	2,775	9,880
1903.....	11	42	8,188	22,070
1904.....	1	1	95	9,500
1905.....	5	9	1,415	6,973
1906.....	13	13	1,349	11,947
1907.....	10	49	4,542	33,837
1908.....	3	12	92	92
1909.....	5	15	555	5,300
1910.....	1	2	75	7,215
1911.....	7	98	2,990	34,040
1912.....	1	5	586	1,972
1913.....	6	9	1,017	6,488
1914.....	1	1	150	300
1915.....	3	7	940	18,760
1916.....	9	19	1,422	19,710

¹ Includes 44,000 days lost in 1912 on account of a strike commencing in 1911.

² Includes 13,500 days lost in 1913 on account of a strike commencing in 1912.

³ Exclusive of construction laborers and teamsters engaged in the handling of freight at terminals.

⁴ Time loss not reported for two strikes.

⁵ One strike, involving 125 employees, unsettled Dec. 31, 1916.

⁶ Exclusive of construction laborers.

TABLE 46.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND OF DAYS LOST PER STRIKE OR LOCKOUT, AND DAYS LOST PER EMPLOYEE AFFECTED, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 1901 TO 1916.

Year.	Employees affected per strike or lockout. ¹				Days lost per strike or lockout. ²				Days lost per employee affected. ³			
	All industries.	Mining. ⁴	Steam railways. ⁵	Transport other than steam railways. ⁵	All industries.	Mining. ⁴	Steam railways. ⁵	Transport other than steam railways. ⁵	All industries.	Mining. ⁴	Steam railways. ⁵	Transport other than steam railways. ⁵
1901.....	270	906	2,500	67	6,079.8	13,987.5	157,500.0	114.9	22.5	15.4	63.0	1.7
1902.....	101	170	120	396	999.5	3,240.0	80.0	1,411.4	9.9	19.1	1.0	3.6
1903.....	343	1,478	166	744	8,400.7	55,056.9	11,817.8	2,006.3	24.5	37.3	71.3	2.7
1904.....	166	445	8	95	2,673.3	1,694.3	40.0	9,500.0	16.1	3.8	5.0	100.0
1905.....	184	838	.....	283	2,461.3	11,419.1	.....	1,394.6	13.4	13.6	.....	4.9
1906.....	185	464	276	104	2,747.7	13,412.9	1,583.3	919.0	14.9	28.9	5.7	8.8
1907.....	252	1,198	219	454	4,164.1	18,478.2	1,275.0	3,383.7	16.5	15.4	5.8	7.5
1908.....	388	365	2,098	31	10,817.5	2,008.9	106,370.0	31.3	27.9	5.5	50.7	1.0
1909.....	254	880	475	111	21,058.5	126,120.7	2,350.0	1,060.0	82.8	143.4	5.0	9.5
1910.....	243	307	534	75	4,355.3	8,538.0	12,283.3	7,215.0	17.9	27.8	23.0	96.2
1911.....	306	1,461	399	427	19,728.0	233,800.0	19,090.6	4,862.9	64.5	160.0	47.8	11.4
1912.....	274	846	289	586	12,720.7	142,619.7	4,210.5	1,972.0	46.9	168.6	14.6	3.3
1913.....	321	216	400	170	7,202.3	17,985.2	4,000.0	1,081.3	22.4	83.2	10.0	6.4
1914.....	107	488	.....	150	3,708.3	7,725.0	.....	300.0	34.5	15.8	.....	2.0
1915.....	237	722	200	313	2,206.6	2,797.3	600.0	6,253.3	9.3	3.9	3.0	20.0
1916.....	284	1,181	92	158	2,805.1	8,863.4	757.8	2,190.0	9.9	7.5	8.3	13.9
1901-1906.	213	745	528	325	4,076.4	18,183.6	28,253.9	4,390.3	19.1	24.5	53.5	4.3
1907-1912.	279	915	562	327	11,400.0	87,351.9	19,271.6	3,054.0	40.9	95.4	34.3	9.3
1913-1916.	265	791	127	186	4,663.6	9,165.4	1,014.8	4,382.0	17.6	11.6	8.0	12.8
1901-1916.	247	820	466	296	6,996.0	43,110.0	17,547.7	4,098.8	23.1	52.5	37.7	7.1

¹ Employees are counted only in year of commencement of strike or lockout.

² Total time lost in each strike or lockout is shown in the year of commencement.

³ See footnotes 1 and 2.

⁴ Quarrying not included.

⁵ Construction not included.

VIOLATIONS OF THE ACT.

The act provides that in designated industries "It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation¹ * * *"; that "Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists"²; that "Any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike"³; and that "Any person who incites, encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of this act shall be guilty of an offense and liable to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000."⁴

¹ Canadian Industrial Disputes Act, section 56.

² Ibid., section 59.

³ Ibid., section 58.

⁴ Ibid., section 60.

It is impossible to measure the influence of the penal provisions in restraining employers and employees from illegally interrupting industry, or others from inciting such action. A comparison, however, of violations with prosecutions will indicate the attempt made to enforce these provisions and the importance attached to them.

Tables 47 and 48, which follow, show the number and percentages of legal and illegal strikes and lockouts, employees affected, and working-days lost, by years, during the period March 22, 1907, to December 31, 1916, and comparatively for the periods March 22, 1907, to December 31, 1911, and January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1916.

During the period March 22, 1907, to December 31, 1916, as stated previously, there were 204 illegal strikes and lockouts, affecting 80,278 employees whose time loss was 3,015,844 working-days. Of these 204 strikes or lockouts, 65, affecting 51,075 employees and occasioning a time loss of 2,657,296 working-days, were in mining and 57, affecting 12,912 employees whose time loss was 227,260 days, were in railways.

Expressed as percentages, it will be observed that of all strikes and lockouts in industries within the scope of the act, 91.9 per cent of such strikes and lockouts, affecting 79.8 per cent of the employees and occasioning 62.3 per cent of the time loss, were illegal. Mining contributed 31.9 per cent of the illegal strikes and lockouts, 63.6 per cent of the employees affected, and 88.1 per cent of the working-days lost in illegal strikes and lockouts. Railways contributed 25.6 per cent of the illegal strikes and lockouts, 12.8 per cent of the employees affected and 4.7 per cent of the working time lost in illegal strikes and lockouts. Of all mining strikes, 86.7 per cent, affecting 86.1 per cent of striking miners and occasioning 66.9 per cent of the time lost in mining, were illegal. Of all railway strikes, 91.9 per cent, affecting 53.4 per cent of striking railway employees and occasioning 31.4 per cent of the time lost in railways, were illegal.

Of the total number of illegal strikes and lockouts, 2 disputes, affecting 95 employees whose time loss was 390 days, may be considered lockouts. Assuming the minimum penalty, it will be observed that the aggregate of penalties which might have been imposed exceeds \$30,000,000. If the maximum penalty is assumed, the amount exceeds \$150,000,000. This does not take account of the violations of section 60 in inciting to illegal strikes, although it is probable that in every illegal strike there are violations of this section.

A comparison of illegal strikes and lockouts for the periods March 22, 1907, to December 31, 1911, and January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1916, shows that for the first period 90.7 per cent of the strikes and lockouts occurring in industries within the scope of the

act were illegal, as against 93.3 per cent during the second period. The employees affected in illegal strikes and lockouts constituted 71.2 per cent of employees affected in all strikes and lockouts in industries within the scope of the act during the first period, as against 93.7 per cent during the second period. The working-days lost in illegal strikes and lockouts during the first period was 53.7 per cent of the time lost in strikes and lockouts in all industries within the scope of the act, as against 86.8 per cent in the second period. A similar analysis for mining shows that of all mining strikes and lockouts during the first period, 84.8 per cent of such strikes and lockouts, affecting 82 per cent of the employees and occasioning 60.2 per cent of the time loss, were illegal, as against 89.7 per cent of mining strikes and lockouts, affecting 92.5 per cent of the employees and occasioning 85.1 per cent of the time loss, during the second period. In railways, 90 per cent of the strikes and lockouts, affecting 37.2 per cent of the employees and occasioning 17.5 per cent of the time loss, were illegal during the first period, as against 93.7 per cent of the strikes and lockouts, affecting 94.5 per cent of the employees and occasioning 95.8 per cent of the time loss during the second period.

TABLE 47.—NUMBER OF LEGAL AND OF ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ALL INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT, IN MINING AND IN RAILWAYS, 1907 TO 1916.

[Strikes and lockouts and employees affected are counted only in year of commencement; working days lost are counted in year of occurrence of lost time.]

Year.	Strikes and lockouts in all industries within scope of act.			Strikes and lockouts in mining.			Strikes and lockouts in railways.		
	Total.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.	Legal.	Illegal.
<i>Number of strikes and lockouts.</i>									
1907.....	41	2	39	14	2	12	10		10
1908.....	19	1	18	10		10	4	1	3
1909.....	19	3	16	11	3	8	2		2
1910.....	14	4	10	3	1	2	6	2	4
1911.....	25	1	24	8	1	7	8		8
1912.....	32	2	30	6	1	5	12	1	11
1913.....	21	2	19	5	2	3	3		3
1914.....	6	1	5	2		2			
1915.....	11	1	10	6		6	1		1
1916.....	34	1	33	10		10	16	1	15
1907-1916.....	222	18	204	75	10	65	62	5	57
1907-1911.....	118	11	107	46	7	39	30	3	27
1912-1916.....	104	7	97	29	3	26	32	2	30
<i>Number of employees affected.</i>									
1907.....	19,468 ¹	1,650	17,818	13,101	1,650	11,451	1,997		1,997
1908.....	12,754	8,000	4,754	3,864		3,864	8,390	8,000	390
1909.....	10,717	4,425	6,292	9,020	4,425	4,595	950		950
1910.....	4,599	3,830	769	674	380	294	3,205	2,900	305
1911.....	14,806	30	14,776	9,369	30	9,339	2,797		2,797
1912.....	11,152	1,450	9,702	5,074	1,200	3,874	3,473	250	3,223
1913.....	4,183	544	3,639	1,081	544	537	1,100		1,100
1914.....	1,382	150	1,232	975		975			
1915.....	5,598	126	5,472	4,332		4,332	290		200
1916.....	15,949	125	15,824	11,814		11,814	2,075	125	1,950
1907-1916.....	100,608	20,330	80,278	59,304	8,229	51,075	24,187	11,275	12,912
1907-1911.....	62,344	17,935	44,409	36,028	6,485	29,543	17,339	10,900	6,439
1912-1916.....	38,264	2,395	35,869	23,276	1,744	21,532	6,848	375	6,598
<i>Number of working-days lost.</i>									
1907.....	261,415	99,950	161,465	200,250	99,950	100,300	13,202		13,202
1908.....	446,706	424,000	22,706	19,901		19,901	425,480	424,000	1,480
1909.....	725,448	498,425	227,023	716,832	498,425	218,407	4,700		4,700
1910.....	458,204	443,770	14,434	377,076	369,120	7,956	73,700	67,500	6,200
1911.....	1,684,573	190,000	1,494,573	1,592,800	190,000	1,402,800	78,953		78,953
1912.....	179,629	48,300	131,329	89,168	46,800	42,368	81,026	1,500	79,526
1913.....	736,019	111,790	624,229	702,726	111,790	590,936	21,000		21,000
1914.....	173,737	800	173,437	169,200		169,200			
1915.....	38,548	2,394	36,154	16,794		16,794	600		600
1916.....	134,368	3,874	130,494	88,634		88,634	25,473	3,874	21,599
1907-1916.....	4,838,647	1,822,803	3,015,844	3,973,381	1,316,085	2,657,296	724,134	496,874	227,260
1907-1911.....	3,576,346	1,656,145	1,920,201	2,906,859	1,157,495	1,749,364	596,035	491,500	104,535
1912-1916.....	1,262,301	166,658	1,095,643	1,066,522	158,590	907,932	128,099	5,374	122,725

TABLE 48.—PERCENTAGE OF LEGAL AND ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ALL INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT, IN MINING, AND IN RAILWAYS, 1907 TO 1916.

[Strikes and lockouts and employees affected are counted only in year of commencement; working-days lost are counted in year of occurrence of lost time.]

Year.	Strikes and lockouts in all industries within scope of act.			Strikes and lockouts in mining.			Strikes and lockouts in railways.		
	Total.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.	Legal.	Illegal.	Total.	Legal.	Illegal.
<i>Percentage of strikes and lockouts.</i>									
1907.....	100.0	4.9	95.1	100.0	14.3	85.7	100.0	.....	100.0
1908.....	100.0	5.3	94.7	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	25.0	75.0
1909.....	100.0	15.8	84.2	100.0	27.3	72.7	100.0	.....	100.0
1910.....	100.0	28.6	71.4	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	33.3	66.7
1911.....	100.0	4.0	96.0	100.0	12.5	87.5	100.0	.....	100.0
1912.....	100.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	16.7	83.3	100.0	8.5	91.5
1913.....	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	.....	100.0
1914.....	100.0	16.7	83.3	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
1915.....	100.0	9.1	90.9	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0
1916.....	100.0	2.9	97.1	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	6.3	93.7
1907-1916.....	100.0	8.1	91.9	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0	8.1	91.9
1907-1911.....	100.0	9.3	90.7	100.0	15.2	84.8	100.0	10.0	90.0
1912-1916.....	100.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	10.3	89.7	100.0	6.3	93.7
<i>Percentage of employees affected.</i>									
1907.....	100.0	8.5	91.5	100.0	12.6	87.4	100.0	.....	100.0
1908.....	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	95.4	4.6
1909.....	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0	49.1	50.9	100.0	.....	100.0
1910.....	100.0	83.3	16.7	100.0	56.4	43.6	100.0	90.5	9.5
1911.....	100.0	.2	99.8	100.0	.3	99.7	100.0	.....	100.0
1912.....	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	23.6	76.4	100.0	7.2	92.8
1913.....	100.0	13.0	87.0	100.0	50.3	49.7	100.0	.....	100.0
1914.....	100.0	10.9	89.1	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
1915.....	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0
1916.....	100.0	.8	99.2	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	6.0	94.0
1907-1916.....	100.0	20.2	79.8	100.0	13.9	86.1	100.0	46.6	53.4
1907-1911.....	100.0	28.8	71.2	100.0	18.0	82.0	100.0	62.8	37.2
1912-1916.....	100.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	7.5	92.5	100.0	5.5	94.5
<i>Percentage of working-days lost.</i>									
1907.....	100.0	38.2	61.8	100.0	49.9	50.1	100.0	.....	100.0
1908.....	100.0	95.3	4.7	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	99.7	.3
1909.....	100.0	68.7	31.3	100.0	69.5	30.5	100.0	.....	100.0
1910.....	100.0	96.8	3.2	100.0	97.9	2.1	100.0	91.6	8.4
1911.....	100.0	11.3	88.7	100.0	11.9	88.1	100.0	.....	100.0
1912.....	100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0	1.5	98.4
1913.....	100.0	15.2	84.8	100.0	15.9	84.1	100.0	.....	100.0
1914.....	100.0	.2	99.8	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
1915.....	100.0	6.2	93.8	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0
1916.....	100.0	2.9	97.1	100.0	.....	100.0	100.0	15.2	84.8
1907-1916.....	100.0	37.7	62.3	100.0	33.1	66.9	100.0	68.6	31.4
1907-1911.....	100.0	46.7	53.3	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	82.5	17.5
1912-1916.....	100.0	13.2	86.8	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0	4.2	95.8

Charts E, F, and G show illegal strikes and lockouts for each year as a percentage of total strikes and lockouts in industries within the scope of the act during the year.

Diagrams 9 to 11 show the percentage of legal and illegal strikes and lockouts during the entire period March 22, 1907, to December 31, 1916.

Diagrams 12 to 16 compare the periods 1907-1911 and 1912-1916 in percentages of legal and illegal strikes.

CHART E.—PER CENT OF ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, BY YEARS, MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

[Total strikes and lockouts within the scope of the act in each year equal 100 per cent.]

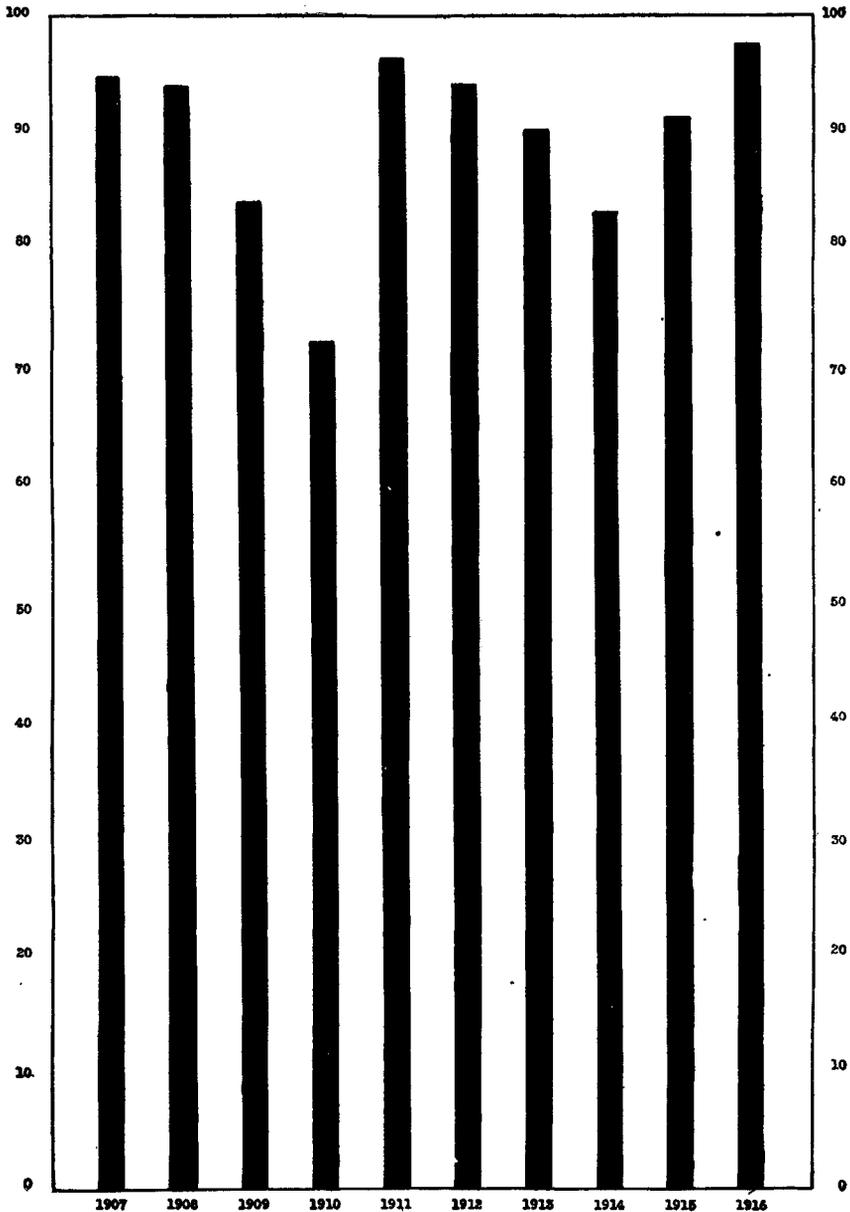


CHART F.—PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED IN ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, BY YEARS, MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

[Total employees affected in all strikes and lockouts within the scope of the act in each year equal 100 per cent.]

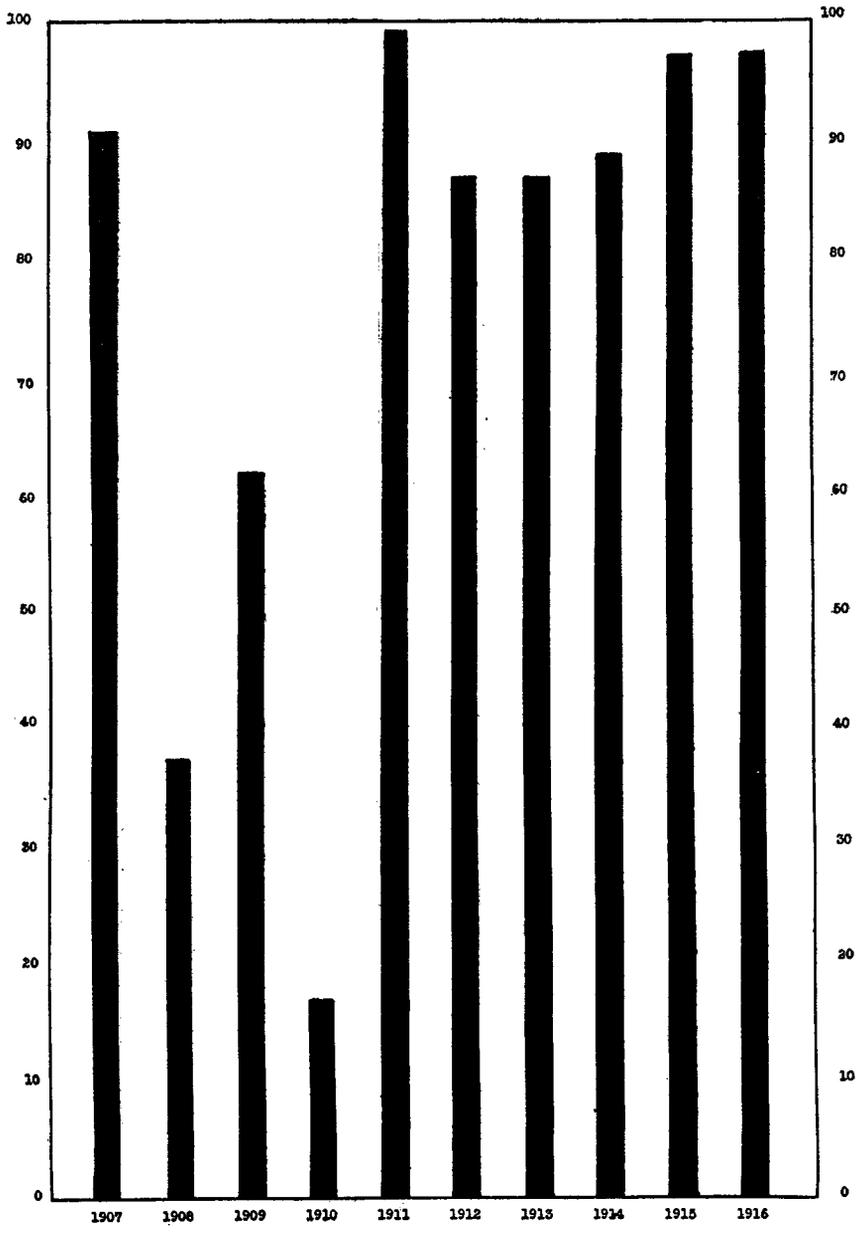


CHART G.—PER CENT OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, BY YEARS, MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

[Total working-days lost in all strikes and lockouts within the scope of the act in each year equal 100 per cent.]

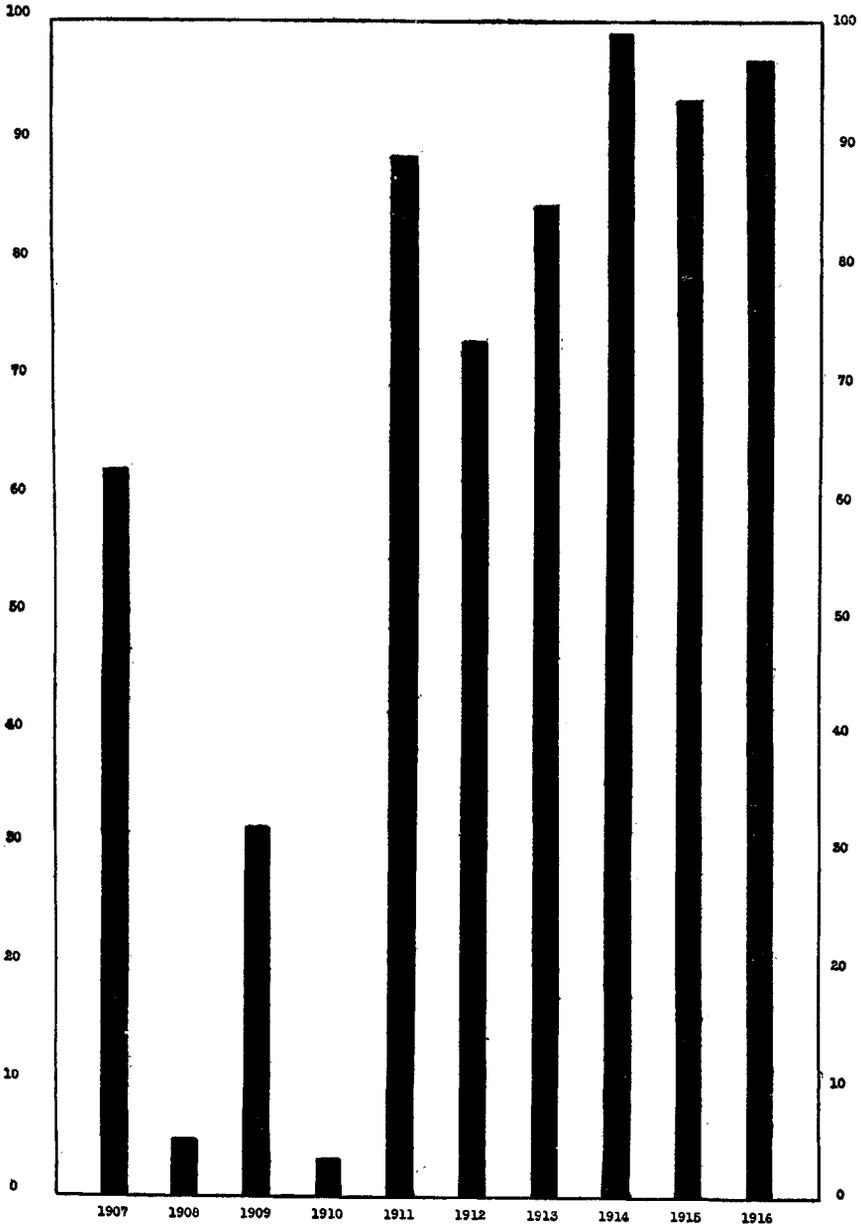


DIAGRAM 9.—PER CENT OF LEGAL AND ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

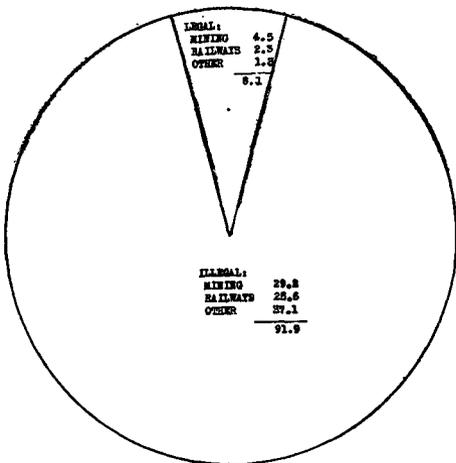


DIAGRAM 10.—PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED IN LEGAL AND ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

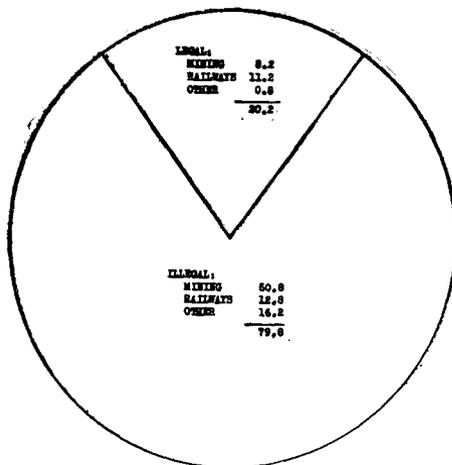


DIAGRAM 11.—PER CENT OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN LEGAL AND ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, MARCH 22, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

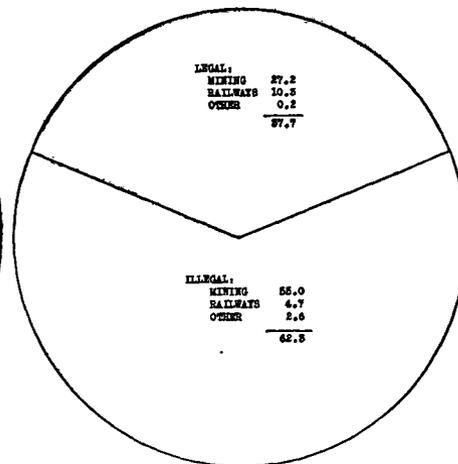
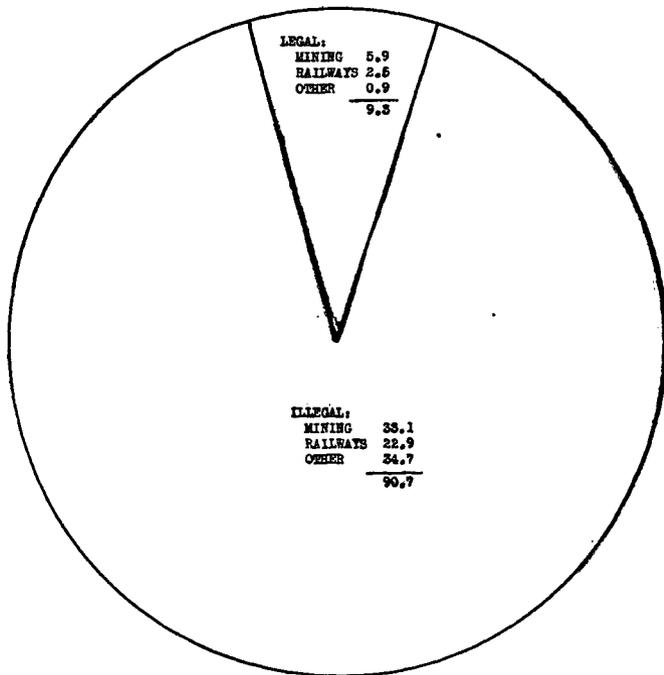
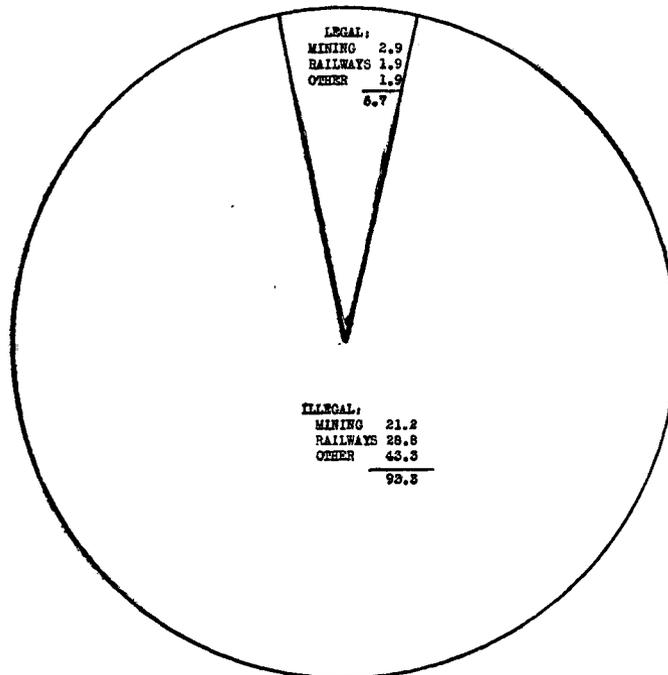


DIAGRAM 12.—PER CENT OF LEGAL AND ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907 TO 1911 AND 1912 TO 1916.

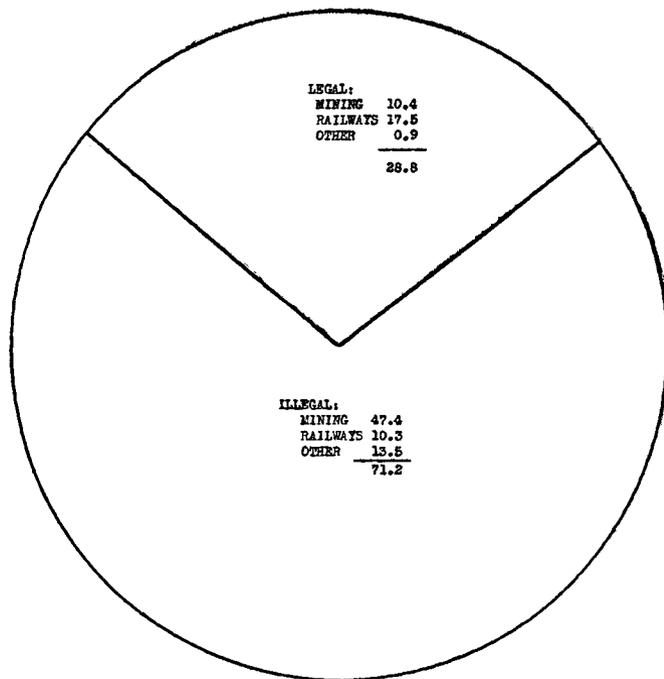


1907-1911.

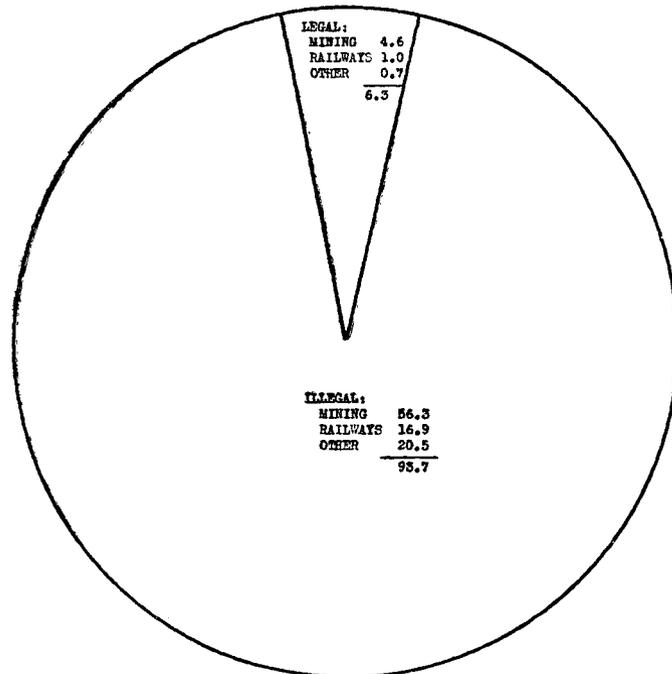


1912-1916.

DIAGRAM 13.—PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED IN LEGAL AND ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907 TO 1911 AND 1912 TO 1916.



1907-1911.



1912-1916.

DIAGRAM 14.—PER CENT OF WORKING DAYS LOST IN LEGAL AND ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN INDUSTRIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907 TO 1911 AND 1912 TO 1916.

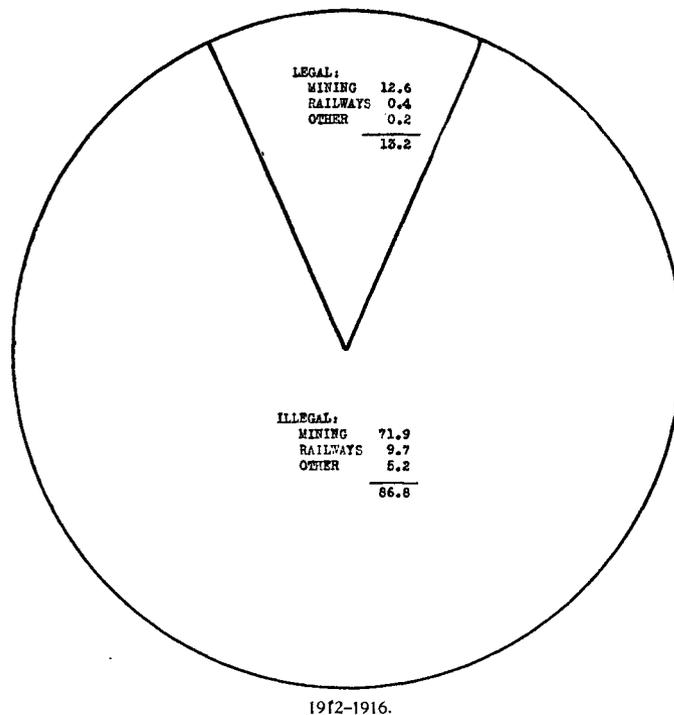
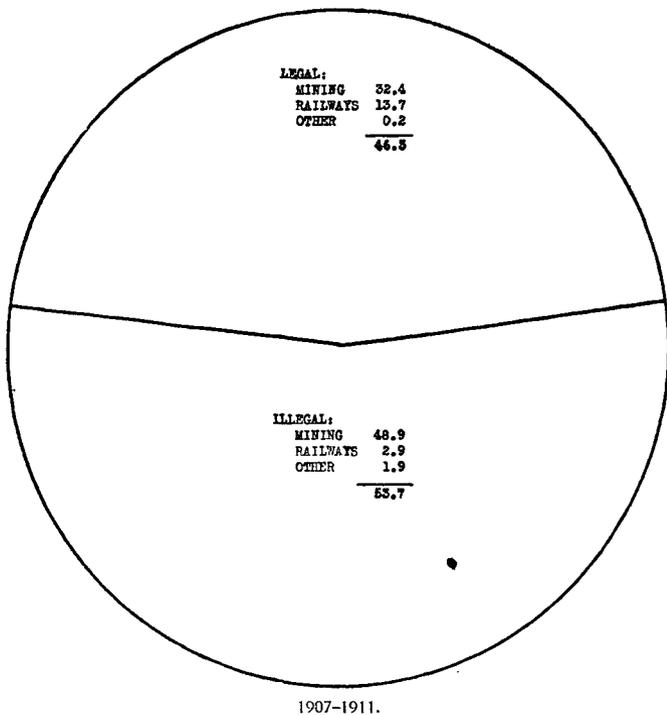
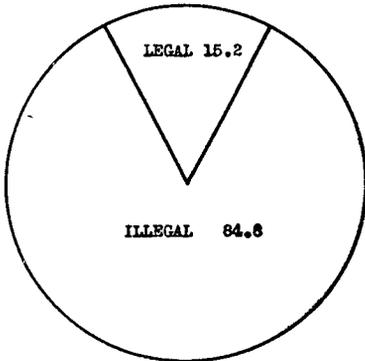
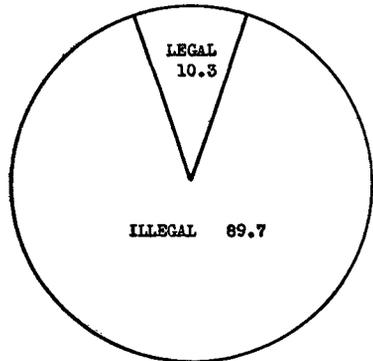


DIAGRAM 15.—PER CENT OF LEGAL AND ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADIAN MINES AND OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND WORKING DAYS LOST THEREIN, 1907 TO 1911 AND 1912 TO 1916.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

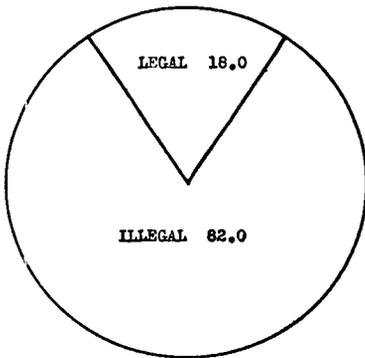


1907-1911.

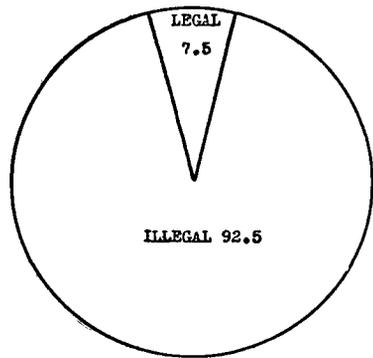


1912-1916.

EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

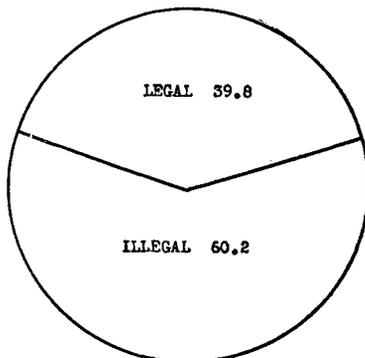


1907-1911.

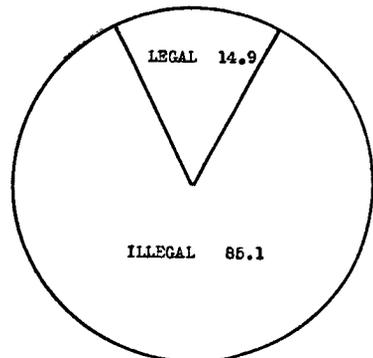


1912-1916.

WORKING-DAYS LOST.



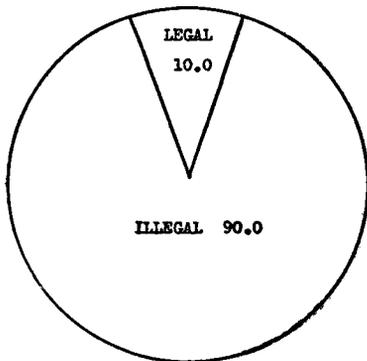
1907-1911.



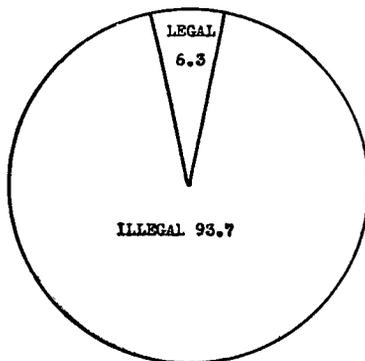
1912-1916.

DIAGRAM 16.—PER CENT OF LEGAL AND ILLEGAL RAILWAY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND WORKING DAYS LOST THEREIN, 1907 TO 1911 AND 1912 TO 1916.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

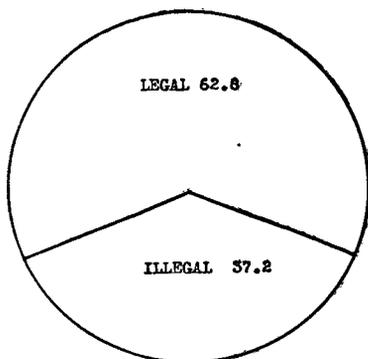


1907-1911.

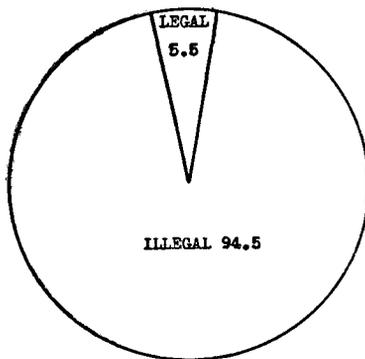


1912-1916.

EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

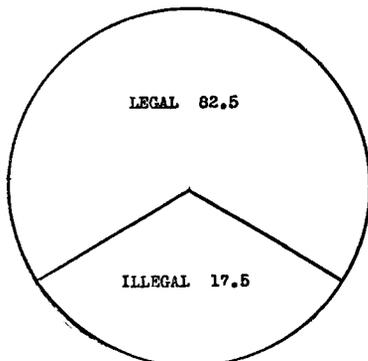


1907-1911.

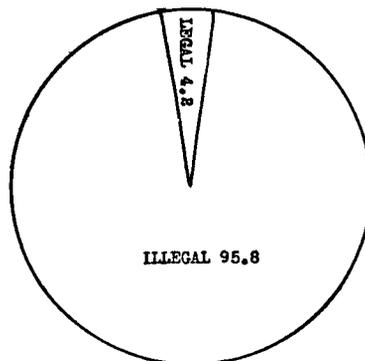


1912-1916.

WORKING-DAYS LOST.



1907-1911.



1912-1916.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE ACT.

The following cases have been before the Canadian courts during the period March 22, 1907, to December 31, 1916. It will be observed that in all there have been 11 prosecutions. Of these, 1 was to test the constitutionality of the act and to restrain a board of conciliation and investigation from proceeding; 1 was to enforce an agreement entered into as a consequence of the recommendations of a board; 7 were prosecutions for illegal strikes or for inciting such action; 2 were for illegal lockouts. In all, charges have been laid against 9 employees for violating the provisions of section 60 by the encouragement of strikes and against 11 employees for violating the provisions of section 56 by going on strike illegally. Charges have been laid against 3 employers for violating the provisions of section 56 by illegal lockouts. In the case of 11 employees the charge was either dismissed or withdrawn; in the case of 9 employees the charge was sustained. Charges against 2 employers were sustained; charges against 1 employer were dismissed. The aggregate of fines imposed, exclusive of costs, was \$1,660.

PROSECUTIONS FOR ILLEGAL STRIKES OR LOCKOUTS OR INCITING SUCH ACTION.

1. Soon after the enactment of the act, four employees of the Tacoma Steel Co. at Marble Bay, Texada Island, British Columbia, were charged with having infringed the act by declaring a strike contrary to its provisions. A test case was made of the charge against one employee. After two adjournments the case came on for hearing before Police Magistrate Hy O. Alexander on May 30, 1907. In the course of examination and cross-examination of witnesses for the plaintiff, it appeared that there had been considerable misunderstanding between the manager of the company and the miners. The miners contended that the act was intended to apply to public utilities only, within which class copper mining would not come. Both sides admitted that the coming into force of the act was unknown to either disputant at the time of the strike which occurred March 25, 1907. It was suggested by the magistrate that inasmuch as a misunderstanding had been demonstrated, he would adjourn the court and allow the parties to get together. As a consequence a settlement was effected and the charges against the four defendants were withdrawn.¹

2. On September 6 and 7, 1907, James McGuire, president of the Cobalt Miners' Union was brought before the police magistrate at Cobalt, Ontario, on a charge of inciting the employees of the Nipissing Mining Co. to go on strike contrary to section 60 of the act. There was also a charge against McGuire for inciting the employees of the Cobalt Lake Mining Co. to go on strike; 11 charges against Robert Roadhouse for inciting employees of the different mines to go on strike; and 2 charges against William Hewitt for going on strike. The first charge against McGuire was heard before Mr. R. H. C. Browne, police magistrate at Cobalt, who found him guilty and imposed a fine of \$500 or in default thereof, 6 months' imprisonment. Decision in the other cases was reserved pending the appeal of McGuire to the high court. On appeal, Mr. Justice McGee of the divisional court at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, rendered a judgment on February 13, 1908, declaring the conviction of McGuire defective both as to statement of offense and term of imprisonment which should be reduced to 3 months.²

¹ Annual report Canadian Department of Labor, 1908, pp. 399-401.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 401-408.

3. In October, 1907, a prosecution was brought against the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Co. of Hillcrest, Alberta, charging that while a board of conciliation and investigation was sitting at Hillcrest on a case involving the said company and its employees, notices were posted by the company causing the miners to stop work and that the mine was closed illegally for two days. The information was laid by the miners' union and the case was heard before Inspector P. Belcher, R. N. W. M. P., police magistrate at Pincher Creek, Alberta, who convicted the company and fined them \$100 for each day and costs of \$6.25, or altogether \$206.25. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Alberta and the conviction sustained by his honor Judge Carpenter.¹

4. As a result of industrial disturbances in the collieries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. of Michel, British Columbia, information was laid by the company against three employees thereof charging them with violation of section 60 of the act by inciting and encouraging to strike. The cases were tried before Mr. J. H. McMullen, stipendiary magistrate in and for the county of Kootenay, British Columbia, on May 21, 1908, and on May 23 a decision was rendered by Mr. McMullen to the effect that his court had no jurisdiction in the case.²

5. On September 14, 1908, information was laid against the manager of the Alberta Coal Mining Co. of Edmonton, Alberta, charging that he had caused a lockout in the company's mines at Morinville, Alberta, in violation of section 56 of the act. Judgment was given on October 1, 1908, by Inspector Worsley, R. N. W. M. P., declaring the defendant not guilty of the charge. The case was appealed to the supreme court of Alberta and the judgment of the lower court reversed by Mr. Justice Taylor who held, in a decision handed down March 1, 1909, that the mine was closed in violation of the act for three days, and imposed accordingly a fine of \$300 and costs both of the appeal and in the courts below.³

6. On July 9, 1909, certain employees of the Inverness Railway and Coal Co. of Inverness, Nova Scotia, went on strike. During the month of October, 1909, the company laid information against David Neilson, an agent of the United Mine Workers of America, charging him with having unlawfully aided an employee of the company to continue on strike by gratuitously providing him with means to procure groceries and other goods contrary to the provisions of the act. Neilson was convicted by Stipendiary Magistrate F. A. MacEchen who imposed a penalty of \$500 or three months' imprisonment. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia and the conviction was upheld with costs.⁴

7. November 10, 1911, five employees of the Alberta Coal Mining Co. were charged with violating the provisions of section 56 of the act by striking illegally. One of the defendants was acquitted on the ground that he gave a reasonable explanation for quitting work. The other four defendants were fined \$40 each and costs or 30 days in jail by Inspector Worsley of the Mounted Police.⁵

8. During the month of January, 1913, two employees of the Hollinger Gold Mines (Ltd.), of Porcupine, Ontario, were charged with violating the provisions of section 60 of the act and were fined \$500 each or three months' imprisonment by Mr. Thomas Torrance, magistrate in Porcupine. Another employee was charged before the same magistrate with violating the provisions of sections 56 and 57 and received the same sentence. On appeal to the divisional court of the district of Sudbury, the convictions against the first two defendants were quashed with costs of \$50 in each case; to be paid to the defendants by the prosecutor. The conviction of the other defendant

¹ Annual report Canadian Department of Labor, 1908, p. 408.

² *Ibid*, 1909, pp. 327-329.

³ *Ibid*, pp. 337-339.

⁴ Annual report Canadian Department of Labor, 1910, pp. 61 and 62. Report of registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation, proceedings of 1913, pp. 187 and 188.

⁵ Labor Gazette (Canadian Department of Labor), Dec. 1911, p. 595.

was confirmed and costs of \$50 was ordered paid to the prosecutor by the defendant. The decision on appeal was rendered March 31, 1913, by District Judge Kehoe who held that the strike was not on account of any dispute because the action was precipitated without warning and without demands having been made upon the company. In the case of the third defendant it was held that the inciting was done after the strike had started.¹

9. Information was laid July 29, 1915, by the local secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America alleging infringement by the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. (Ltd.) of the provisions of the act by declaring or causing a lockout while a dispute between the company and its electrical workers was before a board of conciliation and investigation. The case came before Police Magistrate H. C. Shaw of Vancouver, British Columbia, on August 10, 1915, and was dismissed August 24, with the opinion that a lockout had not been declared in the meaning of the act. The case was appealed and after several adjournments it came on for a hearing January 7, 1916, but was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.²

PROSECUTION FOR BREACH OF AGREEMENT AFFECTED UNDER THE ACT.

1. On November 13, 1907, a board of conciliation and investigation was established to adjust differences between the Strathcona Coal Co. (Ltd.), of Strathcona, Alberta, and certain of its employees. An agreement was effected and subsequently action was brought on behalf of the employees charging the company with a breach of the agreement. The case was argued June 24 and 25 before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart, in the Supreme Court of Alberta, who held that there was nothing in the act giving any higher efficacy or authority to the agreement than it would have had had it been entered into quite apart from a meeting of any conciliation board, or irrespective of the act altogether; that individual action would have to be brought for alleged violation of agreement and that, overlooking the objection of joined action as plaintiffs, it had not been proven that the terms of the agreement had been violated. The case was accordingly dismissed with costs.³

PROSECUTION TO RESTRAIN A BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION FROM PROCEEDING AND TO TEST THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT.

1. In August, 1911, the employees of the Montreal Street Railway Co. of Montreal applied for a board of conciliation and investigation. On August 15, as the board was about to commence its inquiry, the chairman was served with a petition for a writ of injunction asking on behalf of the company that proceedings before the board should be forbidden by the courts as being ultra vires. The board refrained from proceeding with the inquiry and the department of justice was requested by the minister of labor to guard the interests of the department in the matter. On October 27, the chairman of the board was served with a copy of a judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Charbonneau, of the superior court, Montreal, authorizing the granting of a writ of prohibition against further procedure by the board until final judgment had been rendered on the points raised in the petition by the company, which among other things questioned the constitutionality of the act.

On November 11, 1912, judgment was given by Mr. Justice La Fontaine, of the superior court, dismissing the request for the issuance and maintaining of the prohibition order and quashing and annulling the prohibition order with costs.

The decision of Mr. Justice La Fontaine was appealed from and the case came before the superior court of the Montreal district in review. Judgment was delivered

¹ Report of registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation, proceedings of 1914, pp. 226-228.

² Labor Gazette (Canadian Department of Labor), March, 1916, p. 1056.

³ Annual report Canadian Department of Labor, 1909, pp. 329-335.

June 13, 1913, in which it was held that at the time of the application for a board, no dispute existed between the company and its employees within the meaning of the act. The board was accordingly ordered to abstain from any procedure. The judgment upheld the constitutionality of the act.¹

CONCLUSION.

It may be repeated that the chief interest in the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is not in its administration as a conciliatory measure but in those restrictive provisions which have served to characterize it as the "Compulsory Investigation Act." In view of the numerous violations of the restrictive provisions and the comparatively few prosecutions, the question naturally arises whether these provisions add materially to the value of the act. The answer to this must be sought in the spirit of the act, its administration and its violation.

Obviously the restrictive provisions of the act were intended to avoid interruption to industries intimately related to the public well being. True, the ultimate right to strike or lock out was not denied and in this respect the act may be said to recognize such right subject to limitations and thus to differ from legislation that prohibits absolutely the right to strike or lock out. In underlying principle, however, there is little difference. Both are predicated on the principle that private rights cease when they become public wrongs. Although the wrong is undoubtedly greater when it results from ill advised or precipitate interruption to industries whose continuous operation is vital to public welfare, it is not clear that the wrong would be wholly lacking even though a strike or lockout did not occur in these industries until such action was legally permissible.

The act was written after a prolonged coal strike had seriously interfered with public well being and had focussed attention upon the dangers of a prolonged industrial warfare in this and other industries in which the public is largely concerned. It was written by a Parliament in which the conservative element predominated. The previous experience in Canada with the Conciliation and Labor Act and with the Railway Labor Disputes Act and the experience in other countries, particularly Australia, undoubtedly exercised no little influence in determining the character of the act of 1907.

Experience in Australia had shown that absolute prohibition of strikes and lockouts was difficult to enforce. It is probable that the framers of the Canadian act recognized this and sought to avoid the difficulty by limiting the act to industries in which the public had an immediate interest and by imposing in these industries only temporary restriction, that the full force of public opinion might be brought to bear upon precipitate action.

¹ Report of the registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation, proceedings of 1914, pp. 222-226.

Certain other provisions indicate that the Australian experience was in mind. Thus the Canadian act provides that only those disputes may come before a board in which "failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the minister to a board, * * * a lockout or strike will be declared * * * and that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained." The purpose of these provisions was to prevent on the one hand a multiplicity of trivial cases clogging the administrative machinery and perhaps giving a serious aspect to disputes capable of self adjustment and, on the other hand—recalling that the act was written by a conservative Parliament in which the working classes had little representation—to limit the encouragement to organization arising inevitably from Government arbitration.

On the first of these points—restricting the application of the act to the more serious disputes—it may be remarked that the required statutory declaration of intent to strike or lock out may come to be merely perfunctory. If authority to declare a strike or lockout is necessary before a dispute may be referred under the act, it is apparent that the granting of such authority may be looked upon simply as a formality. It has been shown elsewhere in this report that a considerable number of such declarations did not result in strike or lockout even though boards were not created.

On the second point—limiting Government encouragement of organization—little can be said in its support without attacking the principle of Government intervention and denying the value of labor organization. Certainly a board of investigation or arbitration must deal with representatives of employees and this in itself implies collective action through organization. During the proceedings before such a board it is often necessary that employers meet and discuss differences with representatives of labor. But while compulsory investigation or arbitration makes organization of employees necessary and leads indirectly to the recognition of officials of these organizations by employers, it tends, in some cases at least, toward the establishment of more cordial relations between employers and union officials and the forming of the habit of negotiation which may conceivably increase the number of self adjustments. To limit the scope of Government intervention on the ground that it encourages the growth of unions is, after all, but to deny the right of men to organize and to deal collectively.

One other feature of the act should be mentioned because of its effect upon the administration of the act. No permanent board of conciliation and investigation is provided. For each dispute a new board is created. Upon filing its report with the minister of labor, the board ceases to exist. This lack of a permanent board undoubtedly has advantages and disadvantages. It avoids the lasting dis-

credit of an unsatisfactory decision. If, in the opinion of either side, one board fails, there is always the chance of a better deal next time with a different board. Moreover, there is a feeling of direct representation of interests when each side to a dispute has the opportunity of naming a member of the board. On the other hand, however, there is always more or less delay in creating and assembling a board and for the board to get acquainted with the routine of procedure. Many disputes are of such a nature that only quick action will avert a strike or lockout. This is possible only with a permanent body ready for action. Then, too, conciliation calls for a large degree of skill in dealing with industrial disputes. A temporary board can not be expected to handle disputants as tactfully as a permanent and more experienced board.

The absence of a permanent board gives rise to another disadvantage in attempting to carry out a decision. It is seldom that a wage award or a set of working conditions can be put into effect without numerous questions coming up respecting interpretation. Charges of deliberate violation of the terms of the agreement are often made and delays in securing official interpretation may aggravate the situation to a point where a strike or lockout occurs even though the parties have previously signified a willingness to accept the decision. In this it must be borne in mind that the decisions of Canadian boards of investigation are not binding upon the parties to the disputes, and it is therefore necessary to secure compliance through the pressure of public opinion or by leading the parties themselves to believe in the fairness of the decision.

Labor's attitude toward any limitation of the right to strike is well known. Strikes are opportunistic and are looked upon as born of necessity. If the right to strike or to strike at an opportune time is taken away, then labor must be assured that its just demands will be met in some other way. Labor is not ready, however, to leave wages and working conditions entirely in the hands of Government boards of arbitration. Although not opposed to compulsory investigation, labor objects to the provisions in the Canadian act that restrict the right to strike. There is some justification for this attitude. The absence of any well defined and acceptable standards to be used in wage determination has forced arbitrators to resort in many cases to the expediency of "splitting the difference" or of giving the parties what they are most likely to accept without a strike or a lockout. As a consequence the workers feel that they are confronted with the same proposition in arbitration as in direct negotiations with their employers and must not only "ask enough to make it worth while to arbitrate" but perhaps in the end rely upon their own strength. The dissatisfaction with arbitration is always aggravated by delays in securing decisions or compliance

therewith, during which time the employer can prepare for a strike and much of the effectiveness of precipitate action is lost. Thus while some of the illegal strikes in Canadian industries have undoubtedly been due to ignorance or carelessness, the greater number have occurred because the workers felt that an opportune strike was the most effective way of securing their demands.

A restriction upon the right to strike or lock out pending an investigation by a Government board as provided in the Canadian act is generally favored by employers because it enables them to continue operation and to prepare for the possible contingency of a strike and does not force them to accept the findings of such a board. If the form of such legislation is changed to a compulsory acceptance of findings, employers are as apt as employees to take exception to adverse decisions. Employers are seldom violators of the Canadian act in the sense of declaring an illegal lockout. For that matter a lockout at any time is exceedingly rare. But it should be borne in mind that the distinction between a strike and a lockout is not clear cut. By a refusal to meet demands or to accept the findings of a legally constituted Government board, the employer may impose conditions which though resulting in a strike nevertheless constitute a lockout as effectually as though the doors of his establishment were closed against his employees.

In any antistrike or lockout legislation it is necessary with both employers and employees to meet the objection to what is regarded as a curtailment of rights and privileges. Employers have the advantage in that they have been subject to a greater amount of governmental regulation than have workers. But if either employers or employees are to be brought to the point of voluntarily accepting arbitration as a substitute for direct action, there must be some assurance that the underlying principle of arbitration is not merely a restatement of the law of supply and demand which in the final analysis concedes the demands of the stronger party.

Much has been written of the emphasis placed upon public opinion in averting strikes and lockouts and in bringing about compliance with decisions. Because of the provision in the Canadian act that the proceedings and findings of boards of conciliation and investigation shall be made public, the act has been jestingly called the "parade law." There is much to be said, however, in favor of an enlightened public opinion in dealing with industrial disputes. The contending parties are much more apt to be temperate in their attitude if they know that the public is to be kept informed about the dispute. This in itself will tend to avoid precipitate action and unreasonable demands and, irrespective of their relative strength, will incline the parties toward the acceptance of a compromise that approaches a fair settlement. In the absence of practical means of Government enforcement, public opinion will go a long way toward

making restrictive legislation effective. That the public has viewed repeated violations of the restrictive provisions of the Canadian act with little concern, however, discredits the conclusion that those who observe the provisions do so because they fear the public will condemn infringements *per se*. Public interest is most keen when inconvenience is threatened or occasioned and it is unlikely that a public would view complacently a strike or lockout, whether legal or illegal, that proved to be an actual menace to any large number of people.

In the administration of the Canadian act emphasis has been placed upon conciliation and mediation rather than upon compulsion. The department of labor endeavors to keep in touch with industrial controversies, to warn disputants of the penalties provided for illegal strikes and lockouts and to encourage a continuance or a resumption of negotiations or an application for reference under the act. No one, it may be observed, is specifically charged with enforcing the restrictive provisions and it rests with the parties themselves or with the public to prefer charges.

With reference to violations of the restrictive provisions, the deputy minister of labor has previously been quoted as saying that "It has not been the policy of the successive ministers under whose authority the statute has been administered to undertake the enforcement of these provisions."¹ In his opinion "The usefulness of the act is better determined, in any event, less by the negative results in situations where the parties have, regardless of consequences, stayed deliberately aloof from its influences and operation than by the positive results obtained in situations where the parties concerned have, whether cordially or reluctantly, brought their differences within the scope of the act."²

It may be expected that either party to a dispute will be quick to avail itself of the act if it does not feel strong enough to make certain the success of direct action. It may be repeated, too, that the act is most apt to be invoked in disputes in those industries where collective bargaining has become an established fact. A mutual agreement either to arbitrate or to negotiate implies that each party to the dispute has a respect for the strength of the other. But if either side feels itself in a more strategic position than the other, or if the issues involved are not those with which the public is generally sympathetic, the restrictive provisions will be of little value unless some attempt is made to impose the penalties provided for violation. Moreover, repeated violations of these provisions must inevitably reflect upon their enforceability and foster such a disregard for the act as to lessen its usefulness even as a conciliatory measure.

¹ P. 7.² Labor Gazette, Canadian Department of Labor, April, 1916, p. 1118.

APPENDIX A.—CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities. (As amended by Act assented to May 4, 1910.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This act may be cited as the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation.

2. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Minister" means the minister of labor.

(b) "Department" means the department of labor.

(c) "Employer" means any person, company or corporation employing 10 or more persons and owning or operating any mining property, agency of transportation or communication, or public service utility, including, except as hereinafter provided, railways, whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamships, telegraphs and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works.

(d) "Employee" means any person employed by an employer to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward in any industry to which this act applies.

(e) "Dispute" or "industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more of his employees, as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done by him or them, or as to the privileges, rights and duties of employers or employees (not involving any such violation thereof as constitutes an indictable offense); and, without limiting the general nature of the above definition, includes all matters relating to—

(1) The wages allowance or other remuneration of employees, or the price paid or to be paid in respect of employment.

(2) The hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of employees, and the mode, terms, and conditions of employment.

(3) The employment of children or any person or persons or class of persons, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons.

(4) Claims on the part of an employer or any employee as to whether and, if so, under what circumstances, preference of employment should or should not be given to one class over another of persons being or not being members of labor or other organizations, British subjects or aliens.

(5) Materials supplied and alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable, or damage alleged to have been done to work.

(6) Any established custom or usage, either generally or in the particular district affected.

(7) The interpretation of an agreement or a clause thereof.

(f) "Lockout" (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means a closing of a place of employment, or a suspension of work, or a refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of his employees in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling his employees, or to aid another employer in compelling his employees, to accept terms of employment.

(g) "Strike" or "to go on strike" (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means the cessation of work by a body of employees acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of employees to continue to work for an employer, in consequence of a dispute, done as a means of compelling their employer, or to aid other employees in compelling their employer, to accept terms of employment.

(h) "Board" means a board of conciliation and investigation established under the provisions of this act.

(i) "Application" means an application for the appointment of a board under the provisions of this act.

(j) "Registrar" means the registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation under this act.

(k) "Prescribed" means prescribed by this act, or by any rules or regulations made thereunder.

(l) "Trade union" or "union" means any organization of employees formed for the purpose of regulating relations between employers and employees.

Administration.

3. The minister of labor shall have the general administration of this act.

4. The governor in council shall appoint a registrar of boards of conciliation and investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed.

2. The office of registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the registrar may, if the governor in council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the registrar.

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION.

Constitution of boards.

5. Whenever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the minister for the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation, to which board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this act: *Provided, however,* That, in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the conciliation and labor act.

6. Whenever, under this act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a board of conciliation and investigation, and such application does not relate to a dispute which is a subject of a reference under the provision concerning railway disputes in the conciliation and labor act, the minister, whose decision for such purpose shall be final, shall within 15 days from the date at which the application is received, establish such board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this act apply.

7. Every board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the minister.

2. Of the three members of the board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the employer and one on the recommendation of the employees (the parties to the dispute), and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen.

8. For the purposes of appointment of the members of the board, the following provisions shall apply:

1. Each party to the dispute may, at the time of making application or within five days after being requested so to do by the minister, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the board, and the minister shall appoint such person a member of the board.

2. If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the minister, on cause shown, grants, the minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.

3. The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the board, and the minister shall appoint such person a member of the board.

4. If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the minister, on cause shown, grants, the minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a third member of the board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the two other members of the board.

5. The third member shall be the chairman of the board.

9. As soon as possible after the full board has been appointed by the minister the registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the members of the board and the chairman thereof, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

10. Every member of a board shall hold office from the time of his appointment until the report of the board is signed and transmitted to the minister.

11. No person shall act as a member of a board who has any direct pecuniary interest in the issue of a dispute referred to such board.

12. Every vacancy in the membership of a board shall be supplied in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment of every person appointed.

13. Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of a board, including the chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace or other person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, and also that, except in the discharge of their duties, they will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the board.

14. The department may provide the board with a secretary, stenographer, or such other clerical assistance as to the minister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this act.

Procedure for reference of disputes to boards.

15. For the purpose of determining the manner in which, and the persons by whom, an application for the appointment of a board is to be made, the following provisions shall apply:

1. The application shall be made in writing in the prescribed form, and shall be in substance a request to the minister to appoint a board to which the existing dispute may be referred under the provisions of this act.

2. The application shall be accompanied by—

(a) A statement setting forth—

(1) The parties to the dispute;

(2) The nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other, to which exception is taken;

(3) An approximate estimate of the number of persons affected or likely to be affected by the dispute;

(4) The efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute; and—

(b) A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the minister to a board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lockout or strike will be declared, and (except where the application is made by an employer in consequence of an intended change in wages or hours proposed by the said employer) that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one Province and such employees are members of a trade-union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees and so recognized by the employer, a statutory declaration by the chairman or president and by the secretary of such committee setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the minister to a board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee and the employer, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further negotiations.

3. The application may mention the name of a person who is willing and ready and desires to act as a member of the board representing the party or parties making the application.

16. The application and the declaration accompanying it—

(1) If made by an employer, an incorporated company, or corporation, shall be signed by some one of its duly authorized managers or other principal executive officers.

(2) If made by an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by the employer himself in case he is an individual, or a majority of the partners or members in case of a partnership firm or association.

(3) If made by employees members of a trade-union, shall be signed by two of its officers duly authorized by a majority vote of the members of the union, or by a vote taken by ballot of the members of the union present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one Province and such employees are members of a trade-union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees and so recognized by the employer, may be signed by the chairman or president and by the secretary of the said committee.

(4) If made by employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade-union, shall be signed by two of their number duly authorized by a majority vote taken by ballot of the employees present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question.

17. Every application for the appointment of a board shall be transmitted by post by registered letter addressed to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labor, Ottawa, and the date of the receipt of such registered letter at the department shall be regarded as the date of the receipt of such application.

18. In every case where an application is made for the appointment of a board the party making application shall, at the time of transmitting it to the registrar, also transmit by registered letter to the other party to the dispute, or by personal delivery, a copy of the application and of the accompanying statement and declaration.

19. Upon receipt by either party to a dispute of a copy of the application for the appointment of a board such party shall, without delay, prepare a statement in reply to the application and transmit it by registered letter, or by personal delivery, to the registrar and to the party making the application.

20. Copies of applications or statements in reply thereto, to be transmitted to the other party under any of the preceding section where the other party is—

(1) An employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the manager or other principal executive officer of the company or corporation.

(2) An employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the employer himself or to the employer in the name of the business or firm as commonly known.

(3) Composed of employees, members of a trade-union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of such union.

(4) Composed of employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade-union—

(a) Where some of the employees are members of a trade-union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of the union as representing the employees belonging to the union; also

(b) Where some of the employees are not members of a trade-union and there are no persons authorized to represent such employees, shall be sent to ten of their number;

(c) Where, under paragraph (4) of section 16, two persons have been authorized to make an application, shall be sent to such two persons.

21. Any dispute may be referred to a board by application in that behalf made in due form by any party thereto: *Provided*, That no dispute shall be the subject of reference to a board under this act in any case in which the employees affected by the dispute are fewer than 10.

22. Upon the appointment of the board the registrar shall forward to the chairman, a copy of the application for the appointment of such board, and of its accompanying statement and declaration, and of the statement in reply, and the board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to in these documents.

Functions, powers, and procedure of boards.

23. In every case where a dispute is duly referred to a board it shall be the duty of the board to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and to this end the board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, expeditiously and carefully inquire into the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof. In the course of such inquiry the board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period the board thinks reasonable to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement.

24. If a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the board, a memorandum of the settlement shall be drawn up by the board and signed by the parties, and shall, if the parties so agree, be binding as if made a recommendation by the board under section 62 of this act, and a copy thereof with a report upon the proceedings shall be forwarded to the minister.

25. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the board, the board shall make a full report thereon to the minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the dispute and the board's recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case.

26. The board's recommendation shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state in plain terms, and avoiding as far as possible all technicalities, what in the board's opinion ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned. Wherever it appears to the board expedient so to do, its recommendation shall also state the period during which the proposed settlement should continue in force, and the date from which it should commence.

27. The board's report and recommendation shall be made to the minister in writing and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman by registered letter to the registrar as soon as practicable after the reference of the dispute to the board; and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the board.

28. Upon receipt of the board's report the minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties to the dispute, and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and the minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing a compliance with the board's recommendation. The registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

29. For the information of Parliament and the public, the report and recommendation of the board, and any minority report, shall, without delay, be published in the Labour Gazette, and be included in the annual report of the department of labor to the governor general.

30. For the purpose of its inquiry the board shall have all the powers of summoning before it, and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such books, papers, or other documents or things as the board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, as is vested in any court of record in civil cases.

2. Any member of the board may administer an oath, and the board may accept, admit, and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

31. The summons shall be in the prescribed form, and may require any person to produce before the board any books, papers, or other documents or things in his possession or under his control in any way relating to the proceedings.

32. All books, papers, and other documents or things produced before the board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the board, and also by such parties as the board allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers, or other documents as in the opinion of the board do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.

33. Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

34. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

35. Where a reference has been made to the board of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, any witness summoned by the board in connection with the dispute shall be entitled to free transportation over any railway en route when proceeding to the place of meeting of the board and thereafter returning to his home, and the board shall furnish to such witness a proper certificate evidencing his right to such free transportation.

36. If any person who has been duly served with such summons and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable traveling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper, or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall be guilty of an offense and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure.

37. If, in any proceedings before the board, any person willfully insults any member of the board or willfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any willful contempt in the face of the board, any officer of the board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the board, to be detained in custody until the rising of the board, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

38. The board, or any member thereof, and, on being authorized in writing by the board, any other person, may, without any other warrant than this act, at any time, enter any building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place, or premises of any kind, wherein, or in respect of which, any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking place or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to the board, and inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliance, or article therein, and interrogate any persons in or upon any such building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place, or premises as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned; and any person who hinders or obstructs the board or any such person authorized as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall be guilty of an offense and be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

39. Any party to a reference may be represented before the board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.

40. Every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative.

41. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the board, except with the consent of the parties to the dispute, and notwithstanding such consent the board may decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear.

42. Persons other than British subjects shall not be allowed to act as members of a board.

43. If without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the board fails to attend or to be represented, the board may proceed as if he had duly attended or had been represented.

44. The sittings of the board shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the time and place at which sittings are to be held: *Provided that*, So far as practicable the board shall sit in the locality within which the subject matter of the proceeding before it arose.

45. The proceedings of the board shall be conducted in public: *Provided*, That any such proceedings before it, the board, on its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, may direct that the proceedings shall be conducted in private and that all persons other than the parties, their representatives, the officers of the board, and the witnesses under examination shall withdraw.

46. The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the board shall be the decision of the board, and the findings and recommendations of the majority of its members shall be those of the board.

47. The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the board.

48. In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the third member has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

2. If any member of a board dies, or becomes incapacitated, or refuses or neglects to act, his successor shall be appointed in the manner provided with respect to the original member of the board.

49. The board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial.

50. The board may, with the consent of the minister, employ competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports of either party, and to advise it upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation; but shall not disclose such reports or the result of such inspection or examination under this section without the consent of both the parties to the dispute.

Remuneration and expenses of board.

51. The members of a board shall be remunerated for their services as follows:

(a) To members other than the chairman, an allowance of \$5 a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the board.

(b) To each member of the board, including the chairman, an allowance at the rate of \$20 for each day's sitting of the board and for each day necessarily engaged in traveling from or to his place of residence to attend or after attending a meeting of the board.

52. No member of the board shall accept in addition to his salary as a member of the board any perquisite or gratuity of any kind, from any corporation, association, partnership, or individual in any way interested in any matter or thing before or about to be brought before the board in accordance with the provisions of this act. The accepting of such perquisite or gratuity by any member of the board shall be an offense and shall render such member liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

53. Each member of the board will be entitled to his actual necessary traveling expenses for each day that he is engaged in traveling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the board.

54. All expenses of the board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof or by persons under its order in making investigations under this act, salaries of employees and agents, and fees and mileage to witnesses shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the chairman to the minister. The chairman shall also forward to the minister a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the board, and of the members present at such sittings.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

55. It shall be the duty of the registrar—

(a) To receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this act, to deal with all applications by employers or employees for a reference of any dispute to a board, and to at once bring to the minister's attention every such application.

(b) To conduct such correspondence with the parties and members of boards as may be necessary to constitute any board as speedily as possible in accordance with the provisions of this act.

(c) To receive and file all reports and recommendations of boards, and conduct such correspondence and do such things as may assist in rendering effective the recommendations of the boards, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

(d) To keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all applications, references, reports, and recommendations relating to the appointment of a board and its proceedings; and to safely keep all applications, statements, reports, recommendations, and other documents relating to proceedings before the board, and, when so required, transmit all or any of such to the minister.

(e) To supply to any parties, on request, information as to this act, or any regulations or proceedings thereunder, and also to furnish parties to a dispute and members of the board with necessary blank forms, forms of summons, or other papers or documents required in connection with the effective carrying out of the provisions of this act.

(f) Generally, to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties prescribed under this act or any regulations thereunder.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS PRIOR TO AND PENDING A REFERENCE TO A BOARD ILLEGAL.

56. It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation under the provisions of this act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labor Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or of the working of any person therein for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike: *Provided, also*, That, except where the parties have entered into an agreement under section 62 of this act, nothing in this act shall be held to restrain any employer from declaring a lockout, or any employee from going on strike in respect of any dispute which has been duly referred to a board and which has been dealt with under section 24 or 25 of this act, or in respect of any dispute which has been the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labor Act.

57. Employers and employees shall give at least 30 days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a board, neither of the parties affected shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or

anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the board, either party uses this or any other provision of this act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the board so reports to the minister, such party shall be guilty of an offense, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section.

58. Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000 for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists.

59. Any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike.

60. Any person who incites, encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of an offense and liable to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000.

61. The procedure for enforcing penalties imposed or authorized to be imposed by this act shall be that prescribed by Part XV of The Criminal Code relating to summary convictions.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

62. Either party to a dispute which may be referred under this act to a board may agree in writing, at any time before or after the board has made its report and recommendation, to be bound by the recommendation of the board in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record; every agreement so to be bound made by one party shall be forwarded to the registrar who shall communicate it to the other party, and if the other party agrees in like manner to be bound by the recommendation of the board, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of the said court on the application of either party and shall be enforceable in like manner.

63. In the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provisions of this act, and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, or has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree in writing to allow such dispute to be referred to a board of conciliation and investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this act.

2. Every agreement to allow such reference shall be forwarded to the registrar, who shall communicate it to the other party, and if such other party agrees in like manner to allow the dispute to be referred to a board, the dispute may be so referred as if the industry or trade and the parties were included within the provisions of this act.

3. From the time that the parties have been notified in writing by the registrar that in consequence of their mutual agreement to refer the dispute to a board under the provisions of this act, the minister has decided to refer such dispute, the lockout or strike, if in existence, shall forthwith cease, and the provisions of this act shall bind the parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. No court of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province or territory thereof, shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of a board, or any testimony or proceedings before a board, as against any person or for any purpose, except in the case of a prosecution of such person for perjury.

65. No proceeding under this act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

66. The minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons, other than the members of a board, employed by the Government or any board, including the registrar, secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers, or other persons performing any services under the provisions of this act.

67. In case of prosecution under this act, whether a conviction is or is not obtained, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court before which any such prosecution takes place to briefly report the particulars of such prosecution to the registrar within 30 days after it has been determined, and such clerk shall be entitled to a prescribed fee in payment of his services.

68. The governor in council may make regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable to the effectual working of the several provisions of this act. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the pub-

lication thereof in The Canada Gazette, and they shall be laid before Parliament within 15 days after such publication; or, if Parliament is not then in session, within 15 days after the opening of the next session thereof.

69. All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this act shall be defrayed out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament for that purpose.

70. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this act shall be made by the minister to the governor general, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first 15 days of each session thereof.

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