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OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

1901.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

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PREFACE.

The Sixteenth Annual Report emanating from the Department of Labor is devoted primarily to the strikes and lockouts occurring in the United States from July 1, 1894, to December 31, 1900. The Tenth Annual Report related to the same subject from January 1, 1887, to June 30, 1894, while the Third Annual gave an account of strikes and lockouts occurring in this country from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1886. The Third and the Tenth Annual Reports are now out of print. All the salient facts, however, in these have been consolidated and reproduced in the Sixteenth Annual Report, thus giving a connected collection of statistics of strikes and lockouts for a period of twenty years—from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900. There have also been included in this present report the most valuable parts of the Third Annual Report relating to decisions of courts and legislation of the various States concerning strikes and lockouts, conspiracies, boycotts, and other features of labor controversies, thoroughly revised and brought down to date. It is thought much better to bring forward this matter than to reprint the bulky reports of the past. There has also been included in this report a statement of strikes and lockouts in foreign countries. There has been some departure in the methods of compilation. It has been thought wise to omit the detailed statistics of individual disturbances, giving in the report only the important summarized statements. This course enables the Department to condense the matter into much smaller space than heretofore.

In submitting this report I wish to bear testimony to the fidelity and ability of Mr. G. Wallace W. Hanger, the chief clerk of the Department, whose long experience has been found of the greatest value. He has had charge of the tabulation and compilation of the report.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1901.

CHAPTER I.

ANALYSIS OF TABLES.

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ANALYSIS OF TABLES.

The Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, entitled Strikes and Lockouts, furnished tables covering the details of all strikes and lockouts which occurred in the United States during the six years beginning January 1, 1881, and ending December 31, 1886, together with the necessary summaries relating to the same. Eight years later the investigation of this subject was again taken up, the results being published as the Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. This report consisted of tables and summaries practically similar in form and scope to those shown in the Third Annual Report, and covered the seven and one-half years beginning January 1, 1887, and ending June 30, 1894. The greater portion of the two reports referred to consisted of the tables showing the facts for each separate strike and lockout. For many reasons it was thought necessary and desirable at the time that the details as to each separate disturbance be given. This course having been followed in the two previous reports at the expense of much time and space, it is deemed best to omit this detail in the present report and confine the tables to those which summarize the results, at the same time incorporating in these tables the facts given in the two preceding reports. The present investigation covers strikes and lockouts in the United States from July 1, 1894, to December 31, 1900. The results, for this period, together with those brought down from the Third and Tenth Annual Reports, thus cover the period of twenty years beginning January 1, 1881, and ending December 31, 1900.

The definitions of a strike and of a lockout as given in the Third and Tenth Annual Reports are as follows: A strike occurs when the employees of an establishment refuse to work unless the management complies with some demand; a lockout occurs when the management refuses to allow the employees to work unless they will work under some condition indicated by the management. It appears, therefore, that these two classes of industrial disturbances are practically alike, the main distinction being that in a strike the employees take the

initiative, while in a lockout the employer first makes some demand and enforces it by refusing to allow his employees to work unless it is complied with. This distinction has been kept in mind and has been the guide in separating these various disturbances into the two classes in the tabulations appearing in this report. Some difficulty has been experienced in classifying certain of these disturbances, especially those which occurred in the earlier years included in this report, owing to the inadequate information obtainable as to their causes and because of the very slight difference between a strike and a lockout as mentioned above. Great pains, however, have been taken in the classification, and it is believed to be entirely trustworthy.

The general tables and summaries which are included in this present report, and which cover the twenty-year period ending December 31, 1900, are numbered from I to XXII, inclusive. These tables constitute Chapter II of this report, and their titles are as follows:

TABLE I.—Strikes for States, by years.
TABLE II.—Strikes for years, by States.
TABLE III.—Strikes for States, by industries.
TABLE IV.—Strikes for industries, by States.
TABLE V.—Summary of strikes for the United States, by years.
TABLE VI.—Summary of strikes for the United States, by States.
TABLE VII.—Summary of strikes for the United States, by industries.
TABLE VIII.—Causes, etc., of strikes, by States.
TABLE IX.—Causes, etc., of strikes, by years.
TABLE X.—Causes, etc., of strikes, by industries.
TABLE XI.—Summary of causes, etc., of strikes for the United States.
TABLE XII.—Lockouts for States, by years.
TABLE XIII.—Lockouts for years, by States.
TABLE XIV.—Lockouts for States, by industries.
TABLE XV.—Lockouts for industries, by States.
TABLE XVI.—Summary of lockouts for the United States, by years.
TABLE XVII.—Summary of lockouts for the United States, by States.
TABLE XVIII.—Summary of lockouts for the United States, by industries.
TABLE XIX.—Causes, etc., of lockouts, by States.
TABLE XX.—Causes, etc., of lockouts, by years.
TABLE XXI.—Causes, etc., of lockouts, by industries.
TABLE XXII.—Summary of causes, etc., of lockouts for the United States.

In this connection it should be stated that disturbances of less than one day's duration—a comparatively small number—have been excluded from consideration in these tables. They consist mainly of cases of misunderstanding, in which there was but a few hours' cessation of work and no financial loss or assistance involved. For this reason full information concerning them could rarely be secured, and they have not been considered sufficiently important to be included in the tables.

The methods under which the present investigation was conducted were similar to those made use of and set forth in the previous reports

on strikes and lockouts. A thorough examination was made of the files of the leading papers in various parts of the country, of trade and commercial periodicals, and of State labor reports for the years involved in the investigation, with reference to all notices of strikes occurring during that period; all data were clipped, copied, and classified, and all duplications eliminated. Furnished with these data, which in most cases located the strikes and lockouts, and in many cases supplied even the names of the firms involved, the agents of the Department were assigned districts for canvassing. In addition to the information furnished them by these preliminary data, they were instructed to make every possible effort, by personal inquiry and consultation with labor organizations, manufacturers, associations, etc., to secure further information as to strikes and lockouts which had occurred in the districts assigned them during the period under investigation, to the end that none might escape their notice. All facts that form the basis of these tables were collected at the place where the strikes and lockouts occurred, both sides to the controversy being consulted, and all discrepancies reconciled with the greatest possible fairness. It is believed that the effort to get at the truth in each case has been successful, and that the facts as shown are substantially correct.

In the Third Annual Report the establishment was made the unit in the tabular presentation, and not the strike or lockout. In the Tenth Annual Report it was deemed best to make the strike or the lockout the unit in all cases, and this plan has been followed in compiling the data covered by the present investigation, which, as before stated, embraces the period from July 1, 1894, to December 31, 1900. In order to secure perfect harmony and uniformity as regards this unit in combining the results of the three investigations in the present report, the various summaries, etc., of the Third Annual Report have been reduced to the same basic unit—the strike or the lockout. The difficulty to be overcome in a presentation by strikes or lockouts instead of by establishments was to give the date of beginning and of ending of general strikes when the employees in the various establishments neither struck nor returned to work on the same day. In such cases the earliest date on which the disturbance began in any of the establishments involved was considered the date of beginning, and the latest date on which the disturbance ceased in any establishment the date of ending of the strike or lockout. The duration used in such cases was, of course, the average duration. In the case of general strikes and lockouts involving several States, it has been impossible sometimes to make such division of the facts as would allow of their tabulation in proper proportion under each of the States involved. In such cases the entire data relating to the strike has been tabulated

under the State most affected, and footnotes and cross references made showing the other States involved.

Of the tables for strikes, it will be seen that those numbered I to VII are entirely similar as regards the facts shown, and each of these tables extends over four pages of the report. Table I, for example, shows the strikes for each State, by years, for the period from 1881 to 1900, inclusive. Taking up that table, it is seen that for each State and for each year of the period in which strikes were found there is given information as to the total number of strikes; the number of these ordered by labor organizations and the number not so ordered; the number of establishments involved; the number of these establishments which were closed as a result of strikes; the aggregate and average days during which these establishments were closed; the aggregate and average days until the strikers were reemployed or until their places were filled; the number of establishments in which strikes succeeded, succeeded partly, and failed; the amount of wage loss entailed on the employees as a result of the strikes; the amount of assistance given them by their organizations or by others; the amount of loss of the employers; the male, female, and total persons employed in the various establishments before the strikes occurred; the number of employees who struck; the number of persons in the establishments involved who were thrown out of employment by reason of strikes, subdivided as to sex; the number of new employees in these establishments after strikes, also subdivided as to sex; and, finally, the number of these new employees that were brought from other localities.

Tables VIII to XI, relating to the causes of strikes, are entirely similar in form, showing simply the number of establishments involved in strikes for each separate cause or object and the number of these establishments in which strikes succeeded, succeeded partly, and failed.

Taking up the tables for lockouts, it is found that those numbered XII to XVIII are similar in form and scope, and that the information is tabulated under practically the same heads as those just described as pertaining to Tables I to VII, relating to strikes. Tables XIX to XXII, which relate to the causes of lockouts, are in turn entirely similar to those numbered VIII to XI, relating to strikes.

Following this description of the contents of the various tables, it appears desirable to furnish a short statement as to each table, with especial reference to the arrangement of the data included therein. Inasmuch as the tables for lockouts are entirely similar in title and arrangement to those for strikes, the strike tables only will be described and a simple reference made to the lockout table, which furnishes similar results for that class of disturbances.

Table I.—Strikes for States, by years.—In this table is taken up separately each of the States in which strikes have occurred during

the twenty-year period and under each of these States separate data are given for each year in which strikes occurred. This is followed by a total for the State. Table XII of the report relates to lockouts and is entirely similar to this table in both its title and the arrangement of the facts included therein.

Table II.—Strikes for years, by States.—Each year of the twenty-year period is taken up separately in this table and under each of these years separate data are given for each State in which strikes occurred. This is followed by a total for the year. Table XIII of the report relates to lockouts and is entirely similar to this table in both its title and the arrangement of the facts included therein.

Table III.—Strikes for States, by industries.—In this table is taken up separately each of the States in which strikes have occurred during the twenty-year period and under each of these States separate data are given for each industry in which strikes occurred. This is followed by a total for the State. The industry classification adopted in the Third Annual Report and continued in the Tenth Annual Report has been followed here in order to facilitate the combining of the results for the three periods. Table XIV of the report relates to lockouts and is entirely similar to this table in both its title and the arrangement of the facts included therein.

Table IV.—Strikes for industries, by States.—Each industry in which strikes occurred during the twenty-year period is taken up separately in this table and under each of these industries separate data are given for each State in which strikes occurred. This is followed by a total for the industry. Table XV of the report relates to lockouts and is entirely similar to this table in both its title and the arrangement of the facts included therein.

Table V.—Summary of strikes for the United States, by years.—This table summarizes the facts given in Table II, showing in brief form the data for each year of the period from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900, the strikes for all States and all industries being combined to secure the totals for the years, as shown here. Table XVI of the report relates to lockouts and is entirely similar to this table in both its title and the arrangement of the facts included therein.

A number of short tables drawn from Tables V and XVI are presented here in order to bring out more clearly the more important facts shown in these tables.

In order that the increase or diminution of strikes during the twenty-year period from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900, may be determined the following table showing the number of strikes in each year of this period is presented.

STRIKES, BY YEARS, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Year.	Strikes.		Establishments.		Average establishments to a strike.	Employees thrown out of employment.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
1881	471	2.07	2,928	2.49	6.2	129,521	2.12
1882	454	1.99	2,105	1.79	4.6	154,671	2.53
1883	478	2.10	2,759	2.35	5.8	149,763	2.45
1884	443	1.94	2,367	2.01	5.3	147,054	2.41
1885	645	2.83	2,284	1.94	3.5	242,705	3.97
1886	1,432	6.28	10,053	8.56	7.0	508,044	8.32
1887	1,436	6.30	6,589	5.61	4.6	379,676	6.22
1888	906	3.98	3,506	2.98	3.9	147,704	2.42
1889	1,075	4.72	3,786	3.22	3.5	249,559	4.09
1890	1,833	8.04	9,424	8.02	5.1	351,944	5.76
1891	1,717	7.53	8,116	6.91	4.7	298,939	4.90
1892	1,298	5.69	5,540	4.71	4.3	206,671	3.38
1893	1,305	5.73	4,555	3.88	3.5	265,914	4.36
1894	1,349	5.92	8,196	6.98	6.1	660,425	10.82
1895	1,215	5.33	6,973	5.93	5.7	392,403	6.43
1896	1,026	4.50	5,462	4.65	5.3	241,170	3.95
1897	1,078	4.73	8,492	7.23	7.9	408,391	6.69
1898	1,056	4.63	3,809	3.24	3.6	a249,002	a4.08
1899	1,797	7.88	11,317	9.63	6.3	417,072	6.83
1900	1,779	7.81	9,248	7.87	5.2	505,066	8.27
Total	22,793	100.00	117,509	100.00	5.2	a6,105,694	a100.00

a Not including the number in 33 establishments for which these data were not obtainable.

The number of strikes for 1880 was reported by Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, special agent for the Tenth Census, as 610. From the above table it is seen that the total number of strikes in the United States during the twenty years beginning January 1, 1881, and ending December 31, 1900, was 22,793. Beginning in 1881 with 471, the number of strikes during 1882, 1883, and 1884 remained under 500. In 1885, however, the number increased to 645, while in 1886 it more than doubled, being 1,432 for that year. The number was practically the same in the succeeding year, but in 1888 a considerable decrease is shown, the number for that year being 906. In 1889 the number of strikes increased to 1,075, while in 1890 the number almost doubled, showing 1,833 strikes for that year—a number greater than that shown for any other year of the entire period. The year 1891 shows a slight decrease in the number of strikes, 1,717, while 1892 shows a considerable decrease, the number for that year being but 1,298. No considerable change occurred during the next three years, the number for 1893 being 1,305, that for 1894 being 1,349, and that for 1895 being 1,215. In 1896, however, a considerable drop is seen, the number for that year being 1,026. The number of strikes remained practically stationary during 1896, 1897, and 1898, showing the smallest number since 1888 and 1889. In 1899, however, the number of strikes increased enormously, the number for that year being 1,797, while in 1900 practically no change in number occurred, the exact figure being 1,779. It is seen from this table that within the last 11 years the greatest number of strikes occurred in 1890 and 1891 and in 1899 and 1900, the two periods of greatest prosperity and industrial

activity. The column of percentages immediately following the column in the table showing the number of strikes simply brings out in another form these variations from year to year in the number of strikes.

Taking up the columns showing the number of establishments involved in strikes, it is seen that the number in 1881 was 2,928. In 1882 the number dropped to 2,105, while in 1883 it rose to 2,759, or nearly that of 1881. In 1884 and 1885 the number fell rapidly, there being but 2,367 establishments involved in 1884 and 2,284 in 1885. In 1886 the number was more than four times as great as that of the preceding year, being 10,053, the greatest number in any of the years considered except 1899. In 1887 it dropped to 6,589; in 1888 it dropped still further, to 3,506, and remained nearly stationary in 1889 at 3,786, while in 1890 the number again rapidly rose to 9,424, a number almost as great as that for 1886. In the next year, 1891, the number dropped to 8,116, still further decreasing in 1892 and 1893, to 5,540 and 4,555, respectively. In 1894 the number of establishments involved in strikes was almost double that of the preceding year, being 8,196, but in 1895 the number dropped to 6,973 and in 1896 to 5,462. In 1897, however, it rose to 8,492, while in 1898 it dropped as low as 3,809. The greatest number shown for any year in the period is that for 1899, it being 11,317, while in 1900 the number decreased to 9,248. The total number of establishments involved during the twenty-year period was 117,509. A percentage column is given showing the per cent of this total number of establishments which were involved in each year of the period. The average number of establishments to each strike for the twenty years is shown to be 5.2, the highest number being 7.9 establishments to each strike in 1897, and the lowest average being 3.5 establishments to each strike in 1885, 1889, and 1893.

The total number of employees involved or thrown out of employment in the whole number of strikes from 1881 to 1900, inclusive, as shown by this table, was 6,105,694, not including 33 establishments for which data were not obtainable. Of this number 660,425 were thrown out of employment in 1894 alone; over 500,000 in each of the years 1886 and 1900; over 400,000 in each of the years 1897 and 1899; 392,403 in 1895; 379,676 in 1887; 351,944 in 1890; between 200,000 and 300,000 in the years 1885, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1896, and 1898, and a smaller number in the remaining years of the period, that for 1881 being the smallest number, 129,521. Table V shows that the number of strikers or persons originating the strikes during the twenty years was 4,694,849, and that the number of new employees engaged after the strikes was 506,557, of whom 214,455 were brought from other places than those in which the strikes occurred. The per cent of new employees after strikes of the total number of employees before strikes (9,779,574) was therefore 5.18. Of the new employees after strikes

42.34 per cent were brought from places other than those in which the strikes occurred.

It should be remembered, in considering the tables relating to the number of establishments, the number of employees, etc., that the figures do not represent the actual number of different individual employees who were involved in strikes or lockouts in a given year or given industry, because in many cases there have been two or more strikes or lockouts in the same establishment in the same year, and in such cases the establishment and the number of employees are duplicated or triplicated, as the case may be, in the totals derived by addition. In the column "Employees for whom strike was undertaken" there is even more duplication of the kind mentioned. For instance, a sympathetic strike may occur, in which the employees strike to enforce the demands of certain employees in another establishment. The number of employees for whom the strike was undertaken would in that case be the number for whom it was undertaken in that other establishment. The same employees would therefore be used in that column—first, in connection with the establishment in which they were employed, and second, in the establishment in which the sympathetic strike occurred, thus unavoidably being duplicated in the tables derived by addition.

The following table relating to lockouts is drawn from Table XVI, and is entirely similar to that for strikes just presented:

LOCKOUTS, BY YEARS, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Year.	Lockouts.		Establishments.		Average establishments to a lockout.	Employees thrown out of employment.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
1881	6	0.60	9	0.09	1.5	655	0.13
1882	22	2.19	42	.42	1.9	4,131	.82
1883	28	2.79	117	1.18	4.2	20,512	4.07
1884	42	4.18	354	3.57	8.4	18,121	3.59
1885	50	4.97	183	1.84	3.7	15,424	3.06
1886	140	13.93	1,509	15.19	10.8	101,980	20.22
1887	67	6.67	1,281	12.90	19.1	59,630	11.82
1888	40	3.98	180	1.81	4.5	15,176	3.01
1889	36	3.58	132	1.33	3.7	10,731	2.13
1890	64	6.37	324	3.26	5.1	21,555	4.28
1891	69	6.87	546	5.50	7.9	31,014	6.15
1892	61	6.07	716	7.21	11.7	32,014	6.35
1893	70	6.96	305	3.07	4.4	21,842	4.33
1894	55	5.47	875	8.81	15.9	29,619	5.87
1895	40	3.98	370	3.73	9.3	14,785	2.93
1896	40	3.98	51	.51	1.3	7,668	1.52
1897	32	3.18	171	1.72	5.3	7,763	1.54
1898	42	4.18	164	1.65	3.9	14,217	2.82
1899	41	4.08	323	3.25	7.9	14,817	2.94
1900	60	5.97	2,281	22.96	38.0	62,653	12.42
Total	1,005	100.00	9,933	100.00	9.9	504,307	100.00

It is seen from this table that lockouts constitute but a comparatively small proportion of industrial disturbances. The total number of lock-

outs in the United States during the twenty-year period was but 1,005, involving 9,933 establishments, and 504,307 employees. The data given in the table may be analyzed in the same manner as those for strikes. Reference to Table XVI shows that 626,952 persons were employed in the 9,933 establishments in which lockouts occurred. Of this number, 504,307, or 80.44 per cent, were thrown out of employment by reason of the lockouts. In these establishments there were 51,235 new employees engaged after the lockouts, of whom 25,220 were brought from places other than those in which the lockouts occurred. The per cent of new employees after the lockouts of the total number of employees before the lockouts was, therefore, 8.17, and of employees brought from other places of the number of new employees after lockouts, 49.22.

The following table, also drawn from Tables V and XVI, classifies by sex the employees thrown out of employment in consequence of strikes and lockouts:

SEX OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, BY YEARS, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Year.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	Employees thrown out of employment.	Males (per cent).	Females (per cent).	Employees thrown out of employment.	Males (per cent).	Females (per cent).
1881	129,521	94.08	5.92	655	83.21	16.79
1882	154,671	92.15	7.85	4,131	93.80	6.20
1883	149,763	87.66	12.34	20,512	73.58	26.42
1884	147,054	88.78	11.22	18,121	78.93	21.07
1885	242,705	87.77	12.23	15,424	83.77	16.23
1886	508,044	86.17	13.83	101,980	63.02	36.98
1887	379,676	91.77	8.23	59,630	94.76	5.24
1888	147,704	91.50	8.50	15,176	79.53	20.47
1889	249,559	90.48	9.52	10,731	73.91	26.09
1890	351,944	90.53	9.47	21,555	72.49	27.51
1891	298,939	94.90	5.10	31,014	59.13	40.87
1892	206,671	93.57	6.43	32,014	96.02	3.98
1893	265,914	93.06	6.94	21,842	84.95	15.05
1894	660,425	90.14	9.86	29,619	84.94	15.06
1895	392,403	84.56	15.44	14,785	67.07	32.93
1896	241,170	87.08	12.92	7,668	89.95	10.05
1897	408,391	88.89	11.11	7,763	91.34	8.66
1898	a 249,002	a 85.78	a 14.22	14,217	88.85	11.15
1899	417,072	89.42	10.58	14,817	93.20	6.80
1900	505,066	94.80	5.20	62,653	93.17	6.83
Total	a 6,105,694	a 90.00	a 10.00	504,307	80.24	19.76

a Not including the number in 33 establishments for which these data were not obtainable.

This table shows that in the strikes which occurred during the twenty-year period from 1881 to 1900, out of a total of 6,105,694 employees involved or thrown out of employment, 90 per cent were males and 10 per cent females. The per cent of males varied within narrow bounds in the different years, the highest being found in 1891 with 94.90 and in 1900 with 94.80 per cent, and the lowest in 1895 with 84.56 and in 1898 with 85.78 per cent.

That portion of the table relating to lockouts shows a considerably lower per cent of males involved or thrown out of employment. Out of a total of 504,307 employees thrown out of employment by lockouts during the twenty-year period, 80.24 per cent were males and 19.76 per cent females. The largest proportion of males thrown out of employment is found in 1892 with 96.02 per cent and in 1887 with 94.76 per cent, while the smallest proportion is found in 1891 with 59.13 per cent and in 1886 with 63.02. A table similar to the preceding, showing the data classified by industries, will be found in the analysis of Table VII.

The following table shows the per cent of strikes and of lockouts which were ordered by organizations during the period from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ORDERED BY ORGANIZATIONS, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Year.	Strikes (per cent).	Lockouts (per cent).	Year.	Strikes (per cent).	Lockouts (per cent).
1881	47.13	33.33	1892	70.72	22.95
1882	48.02	18.18	1893	69.43	21.43
1883	56.69	21.43	1894	*a* 62.83	9.09
1884	53.95	26.19	1895	*b* 54.25	7.50
1885	55.97	20.00	1896	*a* 64.59	2.50
1886	53.07	30.00	1897	55.29	3.13
1887	*a* 66.34	25.37	1898	60.42	7.14
1888	*b* 68.14	20.00	1899	62.05	9.76
1889	67.35	11.11	1900	65.43	5.00
1890	*b* 71.33	14.06			
1891	*a* 74.83	13.04	Total	*c* 63.46	17.01

a Not including 1 strike, for which these data were not obtainable.
b Not including 2 strikes, for which these data were not obtainable.
c Not including 10 strikes, for which these data were not obtainable.

It is seen from an examination of this table that of the 22,793 strikes which occurred during the twenty-year period, 63.46 per cent were ordered by labor organizations, while of the 1,005 lockouts which occurred during the same period 17.01 per cent were ordered by combinations of employers. The years 1890, 1891, and 1892 show the largest proportions as regards strikes, 74.83 per cent being ordered by labor organizations in 1891, 71.33 in 1890, and 70.72 in 1892, while the first two years of the period with 47.13 and 48.02 per cent, respectively, show the lowest proportions. As will be seen, the variations from year to year are confined within somewhat narrow bounds. As regards lockouts, the largest percentages are found in 1881 with 33.33 and in 1886 with 30.00 per cent. The smallest percentages are found during the last seven years of the period, 1896 showing but 2.50 and 1897 but 3.13 per cent. The variations are quite marked with a decidedly decreasing proportion toward the latter portion of the period. In this connection attention is called to the two tables on pages 36 and 37 of this report, showing, respectively, by years and by industries the number of strikes ordered by organizations which succeeded, which suc-

ceeded partly, and which failed, and also the number not ordered by organizations which may be properly classified under each of these three heads.

The following table shows for each year of the twenty-year period the percentage of the establishments involved in both strikes and lockouts, which were closed in consequence of such disturbances:

ESTABLISHMENTS CLOSED, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Year.	Strikes (per cent).	Lockouts (per cent).	Year.	Strikes (per cent).	Lockouts (per cent).
1881	55.81	33.33	1892	65.60	66.90
1882	54.01	59.52	1893	65.64	40.98
1883	63.57	58.12	1894	69.90	61.14
1884	64.72	37.85	1895	85.82	90.00
1885	71.58	79.23	1896	83.67	41.18
1886	58.24	67.93	1897	83.50	79.53
1887	57.55	83.84	1898	77.21	64.02
1888	53.45	55.00	1899	67.77	30.65
1889	61.89	59.09	1900	56.02	91.89
1890	56.25	63.89			
1891	56.65	65.93	Total	65.73	71.95

It is seen from the table that out of a total of 117,509 establishments in which strikes occurred during the twenty-year period 65.73 per cent, or 77,244, were closed, while of the 9,933 establishments subjected to lockouts 71.95 per cent, or 7,147, were closed. Of the number of establishments closed on account of strikes 97 were closed permanently or had strikes still pending at the end of one of the three periods the facts for which are combined in this report. The average duration of stoppage, or days closed, in the 77,147 establishments which were temporarily closed on account of strikes and for which data were obtained as regards this point, was 20.1 days. Of the number of establishments which were closed by lockouts 27 were closed permanently or had lockouts still pending at the end of one of the three periods the facts for which are combined in this report. The duration of stoppage, or days closed, in the 7,120 establishments which were temporarily closed on account of lockouts and for which data were obtained as regards this point, was 52.4 days. Referring again to the table it is seen that the per cent of establishments closed on account of strikes was greatest in the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, the figures being 85.82, 83.67, 83.50, and 77.21, while it was smallest in 1881, 1882, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, and 1900, being very close to 55 per cent for each of these years. A much greater variation is found in the per cent of establishments closed on account of lockouts, the figures ranging from 30.65 per cent in 1899 to 91.89 per cent in 1900.

The duration of strikes and lockouts—that is, the average length of time which elapsed before the establishments resumed operations

and were running normally, either by reason of the strikers or employees locked out having returned to work or by their places having been filled by others—applies to all establishments, whether closed or not, and differs, of course, from the figures given for duration of entire stoppage of work, which applies only to establishments entirely closed. The following table shows the average duration or days to date when strikers or employees locked out were reemployed or their places filled by others for each of the years from 1881 to 1900, inclusive. A small number of establishments which were closed permanently in consequence of strikes or lockouts or in which strikes or lockouts were still pending have, of necessity, been omitted in computing the averages.

DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Year.	Strikes.		Lockouts.	
	Establishments.	Average duration (days).	Establishments.	Average duration (days).
1881	2,928	12.8	9	32.2
1882	2,105	21.9	42	105.0
1883	2,759	20.6	117	57.5
1884	2,367	30.5	354	41.4
1885	2,284	30.1	183	27.1
1886	10,053	23.4	1,509	39.1
1887	6,589	20.9	1,281	49.8
1888	3,506	20.3	180	74.9
1889	3,786	26.2	132	57.5
1890	9,424	24.2	324	73.9
1891	8,116	34.9	546	37.8
1892	5,540	23.4	716	72.0
1893	4,555	20.6	305	34.7
1894	8,196	32.4	875	39.7
1895	6,973	20.5	370	32.3
1896	5,462	22.0	51	65.1
1897	8,492	27.4	171	38.6
1898	3,809	22.5	164	48.8
1899	11,317	15.2	323	37.5
1900	9,248	23.1	2,281	265.1
Total	117,509	23.8	9,933	97.1

The average duration of strikes during the twenty-year period, as shown by this table, was 23.8 days, while that of lockouts was 97.1 days. With the exception of 1881 and 1899, in which the average duration of strikes was very short, and 1884, 1885, 1891, and 1894, in which it was comparatively long, the duration as shown for the several years of the period does not vary greatly from the average of 23.8 days. The conditions, however, as regards lockouts are quite different, the variations from year to year being very considerable. Considering strikes only, which constitute the great mass of these industrial disturbances, while the average duration does not appear great, in the aggregate the number of days involved amounts to the enormous number of 2,789,160, which reduced amounts to 7,641.5 years. It should be remembered, however, that the days so lost to the wage-worker and the producer do not represent in many instances an absolute loss, as in a great number of cases this cessation of the work

of production does away with the necessity of stoppage at some other time for the purpose of restricting the output to the demands of trade, making repairs, etc.

One of the most important features of the tabulation is the statement of the losses of the employees and of the employers by reason of strikes and lockouts. These figures were collected with the greatest possible care, and although in many cases only an estimate could be secured the results as given are believed to be a very close approximation to the exact losses. It is natural to suppose that after the lapse of several years exact figures could not be secured concerning facts of which no record is kept in most instances. The figures here given are for the immediate, and in many instances only temporary, losses of employees and employers. In most businesses, as previously intimated, there are seasons of entire or partial idleness among the employees, owing to sickness, voluntary lay offs, running slack time, etc., the working days per year being on an average from 200 to 250 days out of a possible 313. When a strike or lockout occurs in an establishment whose business is of such a character it is often followed by a period of unusual activity, in which the employee and employer both make up the time lost by reason of the temporary cessation of business on account of the strike. The employer may in some instances be subjected to an ultimate loss by reason of his inability to fill contracts already made, but it may be accepted as a fact that much of the loss in the cases of both employer and employee is only temporary. It was found impossible, however, for the agents of the Department to take these facts into consideration, inasmuch as in many instances a period of six months or even a year must have elapsed before the whole or even a part of such loss was made up. The computation of wage loss has therefore been based on the number of employees thrown out of employment, their average wages, and the number of working days which elapsed before they were reemployed or secured work elsewhere. The amounts representing employers' losses are the figures (in most cases estimates) furnished by the firms themselves, the Department's agents being instructed to consider, as well as they could, their probable correctness. In the tables in which the statement is made by years the figures can not represent absolute accuracy for a given year, because many strikes beginning in one year ended in another; the entire loss and assistance, as well as the other facts included in the tabulation, have been placed in the year in which the strike or lockout began. These differences may, however, counterbalance each other and the reported results thus be nearly accurate.

Bearing in mind, then, the difficulties in ascertaining the exact losses of employees and employers as a result of strikes and lockouts, reference may be had to the following table showing the amount of loss

to employees and to employers, and the amount of assistance granted employees by their labor organizations, for a period of twenty years, from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900:

WAGE LOSS OF EMPLOYEES, ASSISTANCE TO EMPLOYEES, AND LOSS OF EMPLOYERS, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

[In a small number of instances the facts covered in this table have not been reported and consequently have not been included in the figures here given.]

Year.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	To date when strikers were reemployed or employed elsewhere.		Loss of employers.	To date when employees locked out were reemployed or employed elsewhere.		Loss of employers.
	Wage loss of employees.	Assistance to employees by labor organizations.		Wage loss of employees.	Assistance to employees by labor organizations.	
1881	$3,372,578	$287,999	$1,919,483	$18,519	$3,150	$6,960
1882	9,864,228	734,339	4,269,094	466,345	47,668	112,382
1883	6,274,480	461,233	4,696,027	1,069,212	102,253	297,097
1884	7,666,717	407,871	3,393,073	1,421,410	314,027	640,847
1885	10,663,248	465,827	4,388,893	901,173	89,488	455,477
1886	14,992,453	1,122,130	12,357,808	4,281,058	549,452	1,949,498
1887	16,560,534	1,121,554	6,698,495	4,233,700	155,846	2,819,736
1888	6,377,749	1,752,668	6,509,017	1,100,057	85,931	1,217,199
1889	10,409,686	592,017	2,936,752	1,379,722	115,389	307,125
1890	13,875,338	910,285	5,135,404	957,966	77,210	486,258
1891	14,801,505	1,132,557	6,176,688	883,709	50,195	616,888
1892	10,772,622	833,874	5,145,691	2,856,013	537,684	1,695,080
1893	9,938,048	563,183	3,406,195	6,659,401	364,268	1,034,420
1894	37,145,532	931,052	18,982,129	2,022,769	160,244	982,584
1895	13,044,830	559,165	5,072,282	791,703	67,701	584,155
1896	11,098,207	462,165	5,304,235	690,945	61,355	357,535
1897	17,468,904	721,164	4,868,687	583,606	47,326	298,044
1898	10,037,284	585,228	4,596,462	880,461	47,098	239,403
1899	15,157,965	1,096,030	7,443,407	1,485,174	126,957	379,365
1900	18,341,570	1,434,452	9,431,299	16,136,802	448,219	5,447,930
Total	257,863,478	16,174,793	122,731,121	48,819,745	3,451,461	19,927,983

The loss to employees in the establishments in which strikes occurred for the period of twenty years was $257,863,478. The loss to employees through lockouts for the same period was $48,819,745, or a total loss to employees by reason of these two classes of industrial disturbances of $306,683,223. The number of establishments involved in strikes during this period was 117,509, making an average loss of $2,194 to employees in each establishment in which strikes occurred. The number of persons thrown out of employment by reason of strikes was 6,105,694, making an average loss of $42 to each person involved. The number of establishments involved in lockouts was 9,933, making an average loss of $4,915 to employees in each establishment in which lockouts occurred, while the number of employees thrown out was 504,307, making an average loss of $97 to each person involved. Combining the figures for strikes and lockouts it is seen that the wage loss to employees, as above stated, was $306,683,223, and the number of establishments involved 127,442, while 6,610,001 persons were thrown out of employment. These figures show an average wage loss of

$2,406 to the employees in each establishment and an average loss of $46 to each person involved.

The assistance given to strikers during the twenty years, so far as ascertainable, was $16,174,793; to those involved in lockouts $3,451,461, or a total of $19,626,254. This sum represents but 6.40 per cent of the total wage loss incurred in strikes and lockouts and is probably too low. In addition to this sum, which includes only assistance from labor organizations, much assistance was furnished by outside sympathizers, the amount of which the Department had no means of ascertaining.

The loss to employers through strikes during the twenty years amounted to $122,731,121; their losses through lockouts amounted to $19,927,983, making a total loss to the establishments or firms involved in strikes and lockouts during this period of $142,659,104, or an average loss of $1,119 to each firm or establishment involved.

Table VI.—Summary of strikes for the United States, by States.—This table summarizes the facts given in Tables I and III, showing in brief form the data for each State, the strikes for all industries and for all of the twenty years being combined to secure the totals for the States as shown here. Table XVII of the report relates to lockouts and is entirely similar to this table in both its title and the arrangement of the facts included therein.

The following table shows the number and per cent of strikes and of establishments involved in strikes in each State during the period from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900, together with information as to the average number of establishments to a strike and the number and per cent of employees thrown out of employment by reason of strikes:

STRIKES, BY STATES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

States and Territories.	Strikes.		Establishments.		Average establishments to a strike.	Employees thrown out of employment.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
Alabama	210	0.921	494	0.420	2.4	53,609	0.878
Arizona	3	.013	5	.004	1.7	147	.002
Arkansas	31	.136	86	.073	2.8	8,941	.146
California	341	1.496	948	.807	2.8	42,097	.689
Colorado	213	.934	840	.715	3.9	49,774	.815
Connecticut	586	2.571	1,021	.869	1.7	53,996	.884
Delaware	45	.197	188	.160	4.2	7,254	.119
District of Columbia	62	.272	451	.384	7.3	7,239	.119
Florida	231	1.013	855	.728	3.7	62,599	1.025
Georgia	190	.834	578	.492	3.0	30,448	.499
Idaho	13	.057	14	.012	1.1	3,331	.055
Illinois	2,640	11.583	20,784	17.687	7.9	850,599	13.931
Indiana	552	2.422	1,964	1.671	3.6	132,344	2.168
Indian Territory	7	.031	57	.048	8.1	7,544	.124
Iowa	351	1.540	1,408	1.198	4.0	72,598	1.189
Kansas	101	.443	303	.258	3.0	30,090	.493
Kentucky	223	.978	895	.762	4.0	50,849	.833
Louisiana	64	.281	1,488	1.266	23.3	62,934	1.031
Maine	172	.755	254	.216	1.5	33,961	.556
Maryland	242	1.062	1,049	.893	4.3	59,590	.976
Massachusetts	1,705	7.480	5,099	4.339	3.0	348,470	5.707
Michigan	344	1.509	1,174	.999	3.4	91,364	1.496

STRIKES, BY STATES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900—Concluded.

States and Territories.	Strikes.		Establishments.		Average establishments to a strike.	Employees thrown out of employment.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
Minnesota	383	1.680	1,633	1.390	4.3	69,110	1.132
Mississippi	10	.044	35	.030	3.5	2,027	.033
Missouri	406	1.781	3,516	2.992	8.7	107,526	1.761
Montana	43	189	66	.056	1.5	*a* 7,746	*a* .127
Nebraska	77	.338	331	.282	4.3	23,784	.389
Nevada	1	.004	1	.001	1.0	21	.001
New Hampshire	128	.562	190	.162	1.5	24,877	.407
New Jersey	805	3.532	3,209	2.731	4.0	150,123	2.459
New Mexico	17	.075	22	.019	1.3	4,118	.067
New York	6,460	28.342	37,845	32.206	5.9	*b* 1,193,361	*b* 19.545
North Carolina	9	.039	9	.008	1.0	1,003	.016
North Dakota	22	.097	26	.022	1.2	1,996	.033
Ohio	1,571	6.892	5,712	4.861	3.6	415,651	6.808
Oklahoma	2	.009	3	.002	1.5	261	.004
Oregon	28	.123	244	.208	8.7	8,387	.137
Pennsylvania	2,846	12.486	18,438	15.691	6.5	1,666,043	27.287
Rhode Island	199	.873	409	.348	2.1	45,615	.747
South Carolina	22	.097	51	.043	2.3	3,039	.050
South Dakota	18	.079	30	.025	1.7	1,260	.021
Tennessee	236	1.035	652	.555	2.8	51,251	.839
Texas	144	.632	574	.488	4.0	19,941	.327
Utah	33	.145	197	.168	6.0	3,774	.062
Vermont	32	.140	397	.338	12.4	8,344	.137
Virginia	115	.505	249	.212	2.2	24,258	.397
Washington	98	.430	355	.302	3.6	12,301	.201
West Virginia	180	.790	764	.650	4.2	93,583	1.533
Wisconsin	556	2.439	2,568	2.185	4.6	99,642	1.632
Wyoming	26	.114	28	.024	1.1	6,874	.113
Total	22,793	100.000	117,509	100.000	5.2	*c* 6,105,694	*c* 100.000

a Not including the number in 12 establishments for which these data were not obtainable.
b Not including the number in 21 establishments for which these data were not obtainable.
c Not including the number in 33 establishments for which these data were not obtainable.

During the twenty years included in the present report it is seen that New York shows the largest number of strikes as well as the largest number of establishments affected, the number of strikes being 6,460, representing 28.342 per cent of the total strikes during the period, and the number of establishments affected being 37,845, representing 32.206 per cent of the total number involved during the period. Pennsylvania follows with 2,846 strikes, or 12.486 per cent of total strikes, and Illinois with 2,640, or 11.583 per cent. As regards establishments affected by strikes, Illinois follows New York with 20,784, or 17.687 per cent, while Pennsylvania comes next with 18,438, or 15.691 per cent. Considering the last two columns of this table, it is seen that the greatest number of employees thrown out of employment by reason of strikes is found in Pennsylvania, which shows 1,666,043 for the twenty-year period, or 27.287 per cent. New York follows with 1,193,361, or 19.545 per cent; Illinois with 850,599, or 13.931 per cent; Ohio with 415,651, or 6.808 per cent; Massachusetts with 348,470, or 5.707 per cent, etc.

The following table for lockouts is similar to the one for strikes just preceding.

LOCKOUTS, BY STATES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

States and Territories.	Lockouts.		Establishments.		Average establishments to a lockout.	Employees thrown out of employment.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
Alabama	3	0.30	7	0.07	2.3	738	0.146
Arizona	1	.10	1	.01	1.0	15	.003
Arkansas	2	.20	2	.02	1.0	8	.002
California	22	2.19	79	.80	3.6	3,677	.729
Colorado	9	.90	27	.27	3.0	2,371	.470
Connecticut	59	5.87	158	1.59	2.7	22,560	4.473
Delaware	1	.10	1	.01	1.0	188	.037
District of Columbia	2	.20	9	.09	4.5	168	.033
Florida	8	.80	34	.34	4.3	3,621	.718
Georgia	11	1.09	100	1.01	9.1	5,376	1.066
Idaho	1	.10	6	.06	6.0	3,000	.595
Illinois	95	9.45	3,551	35.75	37.4	132,906	26.354
Indiana	16	1.59	152	1.53	9.5	2,432	.482
Iowa	14	1.39	17	.17	1.2	1,464	.290
Kansas	3	.30	7	.07	2.3	5,080	1.007
Kentucky	13	1.29	24	.24	1.8	1,149	.228
Maine	8	.80	70	.70	8.8	5,989	1.188
Maryland	13	1.29	56	.56	4.3	1,636	.324
Massachusetts	97	9.65	540	5.44	5.6	35,981	7.135
Michigan	22	2.19	67	.68	3.0	4,761	.944
Minnesota	25	2.49	94	.95	3.8	2,952	.585
Missouri	20	1.99	67	.68	3.4	3,427	.680
Montana	5	.50	21	.21	4.2	783	.155
Nebraska	4	.40	7	.07	1.8	893	.177
New Hampshire	5	.50	43	.43	8.6	1,997	.396
New Jersey	24	2.39	129	1.30	5.4	8,454	1.676
New Mexico	1	.10	1	.01	1.0	200	.040
New York	216	21.49	3,395	34.18	15.7	149,651	29.675
North Carolina	1	.10	17	.17	17.0	1,250	.248
North Dakota	3	.30	3	.03	1.0	15	.003
Ohio	80	7.96	255	2.57	3.2	20,866	4.138
Oregon	2	.20	48	.48	24.0	460	.091
Pennsylvania	117	11.64	683	6.88	5.8	57,743	11.450
Rhode Island	5	.50	42	.42	8.4	6,574	1.304
South Carolina	1	.10	1	.01	1.0	20	.004
South Dakota	2	.20	2	.02	1.0	73	.015
Tennessee	16	1.59	23	.23	1.4	1,525	.302
Texas	13	1.29	13	.13	1.0	241	.048
Utah	2	.20	2	.02	1.0	225	.045
Vermont	1	.10	24	.24	24.0	618	.123
Virginia	13	1.29	29	.29	2.2	2,345	.465
Washington	11	1.09	33	.33	3.0	821	.163
West Virginia	9	.90	16	.16	1.8	4,535	.899
Wisconsin	28	2.78	76	.77	2.7	5,346	1.060
Wyoming	1	.10	1	.01	1.0	173	.034
Total	1,005	100.00	9,933	100.00	9.9	504,307	100.000

It is seen that 21.49 per cent of the lockouts which occurred during the period were in New York, 11.64 per cent were in Pennsylvania, 9.65 per cent were in Massachusetts, 9.45 per cent in Illinois, 7.96 per cent in Ohio, etc. Considering the establishments affected, however, the order is as follows: Illinois with 35.75 per cent, New York with 34.18 per cent, Pennsylvania with 6.88 per cent, Massachusetts with 5.44 per cent, Ohio with 2.57 per cent, etc. As regards the number of persons thrown out of employment by reason of lockouts, New York leads with 149,651, or 29.675 per cent, and is followed by Illinois with 132,906, or 26.354 per cent; Pennsylvania with 57,743, or 11.450 per cent; Massachusetts with 35,981, or 7.135 per cent; Connecticut with 22,560, or 4.473 per cent; Ohio with 20,866, or 4.138 per cent, etc.

An examination of the preceding tables shows that during the twenty-year period ending December 31, 1900, the majority of all establish-

ments affected by strikes and lockouts were located in the five States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The following table shows the percentages for each year for the five States named:

ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN ILLINOIS, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, OHIO, AND PENNSYLVANIA, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Year.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	Total establishments in the United States.	Establishments in the five selected States.	Per cent of establishments in the five selected States.	Total establishments in the United States.	Establishments in the five selected States.	Per cent of establishments in the five selected States.
1881	2,928	2,154	73.57	9	4	44.44
1882	2,105	1,499	71.21	42	23	54.76
1883	2,759	2,046	74.16	117	105	89.74
1884	2,367	1,896	80.10	354	306	86.44
1885	2,284	1,586	69.44	183	140	76.50
1886	10,053	7,675	76.35	1,509	1,403	92.98
1887	6,589	4,761	72.26	1,281	1,188	92.74
1888	3,506	2,404	68.57	180	114	63.33
1889	3,786	2,275	60.09	132	65	49.24
1890	9,424	6,990	74.17	324	203	62.65
1891	8,116	5,775	71.16	546	339	62.09
1892	5,540	3,200	57.76	716	522	72.91
1893	4,555	3,186	69.95	305	190	62.30
1894	8,196	6,418	78.31	875	802	91.66
1895	6,973	5,637	80.84	370	295	79.73
1896	5,462	4,549	83.28	51	39	76.47
1897	8,492	7,396	87.09	171	156	91.23
1898	3,809	2,937	77.11	164	101	61.59
1899	11,317	9,660	85.36	323	281	87.00
1900	9,248	5,834	63.08	2,281	2,148	94.17
Total	117,509	87,878	74.78	9,933	8,424	84.81

These States contained 45.02 per cent of all the manufacturing establishments, and employed 55.15 per cent of the capital invested in the mechanical industries of the United States, according to figures furnished the Department by the Census Office. It is seen from the table that these five States contained 74.78 per cent of all of the establishments involved in strikes, and 84.81 per cent of all involved in lockouts, during the twenty-year period included in this report. For strikes the proportion varied in the different years from 57.76 per cent in 1892 to 87.09 in 1897, while for lockouts the lowest proportion is found in 1881, with 44.44 per cent, and the highest in 1900, with 94.17 per cent.

As regards the employees involved in strikes, almost the same per cent is shown. The information may be drawn from a preceding table that of all employees involved in strikes during the period of twenty years, 46.83 per cent were employed in establishments located in the two States of Pennsylvania and New York; 60.76 per cent were employed in establishments located in the three States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois; 67.57 per cent in establishments located in the four States of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, and Ohio, and 73.28 per cent in establishments located in the five States of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Of all the employees involved in lockouts during the period 56.03 per cent were

employed in establishments in the two States of New York and Illinois; 67.48 per cent in establishments located in the three States of New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania; 74.61 per cent in establishments located in the four States of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and 78.75 per cent in establishments in the five States of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio.

The distribution of strikes and lockouts, by principal cities, during the twenty years from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1900, is shown in the following tables:

STRIKES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Cities.	Total strikes.	Establishments.	Employees thrown out of employment.	Wage loss of employees.	Assistance to employees by labor organizations.	Loss of employers.
New York, N. Y	5,090	33,161	962,470	$22,172,603	$2,540,455	$11,813,291
Chicago, Ill	1,737	17,176	593,000	18,787,422	2,409,894	22,123,344
Philadelphia, Pa	615	5,045	197,538	5,374,653	402,161	3,186,998
Allegheny and Pittsburg, Pa	500	5,432	175,795	9,026,746	813,589	3,099,815
Boston, Mass	363	2,272	63,154	1,945,333	342,865	1,504,152
St. Louis, Mo	256	2,511	71,889	3,183,524	342,178	5,369,326
Cincinnati, Ohio	250	1,236	57,098	1,796,317	203,836	1,273,476
San Francisco, Cal	215	650	18,687	1,101,921	238,984	823,702
Cleveland, Ohio	207	879	45,569	1,962,432	131,909	1,106,194
Milwaukee, Wis	187	1,722	38,977	2,014,380	279,325	1,133,810
Baltimore, Md	182	850	36,572	1,156,949	106,097	651,062
Newark, N. J	166	1,472	28,460	937,028	109,391	243,997
Buffalo, N. Y	164	1,210	40,627	1,303,798	144,329	1,291,215
Lynn, Mass	155	203	9,741	430,437	50,969	194,148
Fall River, Mass	146	375	66,424	2,123,252	90,074	451,449
Paterson, N. J	134	313	37,883	1,680,187	93,344	757,511
New Haven, Conn	126	278	8,435	359,157	51,078	136,050
Detroit, Mich	116	483	22,193	972,805	155,165	567,367
Minneapolis, Minn	114	696	16,996	308,627	31,707	331,795
Total	10,723	75,964	2,491,508	76,637,571	8,537,350	56,058,702

LOCKOUTS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Cities.	Total lockouts.	Establishments.	Employees thrown out of employment.	Wage loss of employees.	Assistance to employees by labor organizations.	Loss of employers.
New York, N. Y	145	2,808	84,802	$4,325,526	$855,595	$1,228,444
Chicago, Ill	57	3,469	128,691	20,188,089	229,478	8,574,850
Philadelphia, Pa	40	159	17,212	681,522	77,627	592,885
Boston, Mass	22	135	3,727	248,034	45,650	412,261
Allegheny and Pittsburg, Pa	19	394	12,929	5,539,078	290,025	786,234
Cincinnati, Ohio	19	123	8,121	750,449	248,002	411,440
San Francisco, Cal	17	74	3,582	115,760	14,030	49,325
St. Louis, Mo	15	55	2,622	541,367	110,469	100,740
Albany, N. Y	13	222	4,044	151,186	26,083	107,040
Cleveland, Ohio	13	24	1,938	80,873	13,690	95,039
Baltimore, Md	12	55	1,611	66,762	[a]29,926	34,720
St. Paul, Minn	11	56	1,061	30,855	8,315	46,250
Minneapolis, Minn	11	31	1,767	29,956	2,921	26,100
Milwaukee, Wis	11	29	2,147	260,998	12,375	515,725
Detroit, Mich	11	19	2,777	164,904	29,760	62,500
Newark, N. J	10	71	3,411	170,804	17,727	57,980
Haverhill, Mass	10	57	7,436	101,606	5,900	60,400
Buffalo, N. Y	10	50	1,686	120,763	6,453	58,695
Norwich, Conn	10	10	2,365	29,293	2,577	24,775
Total	456	7,841	291,929	33,597,825	[a]2,026,603	13,245,403

[a] Not including the amount in 1 establishment for which these data were not obtainable.

In the case of both strikes and lockouts the cities shown are the 20 in which the greatest number of these disturbances occurred during the period included in the report. It will be noticed that the cities are practically the same in both classes of disturbances.

Considering the table for strikes, it is seen that out of a total of 22,793 strikes for the entire country during the twenty-year period 10,723, or 47.05 per cent, occurred in the 20 cities included in the table. The number of establishments involved in strikes in the United States during the period was shown as 117,509, of which number 75,964, or 64.65 per cent, occurred in the 20 cities. The number of employees thrown out of employment in the United States during the period by reason of strikes was 6,105,694, of which 2,491,508, or 40.81 per cent, were employed in establishments located in the 20 cities included in the table. The wage loss to employees through strikes in the 20 cities was $76,637,571, as against $257,863,478 for the entire country; the loss to employers $56,058,702, as against $122,731,121; and the assistance to employees by labor organizations $8,537,350, as against $16,174,793. The proportion of the total wage loss occurring in strikes in these cities was, consequently, 29.72 per cent, while that of the employers' losses was 45.68 per cent. The assistance rendered strikers in these cities was 52.78 per cent of the total amount of assistance rendered to strikers in the entire country. These 20 cities contained 25.30 per cent of all the manufacturing establishments and employed 35.38 per cent of the capital invested in the mechanical industries of the United States, according to figures furnished the Department by the Census Office. Six of the 20 cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Pittsburg, and Boston, reported 8,305 strikes, or 36.44 per cent of all the strikes which occurred in the United States during the period involved, and 63,086 establishments, or 53.69 per cent of the whole number of establishments involved. The table for lockouts may be analyzed in a similar manner.

Table VII.—Summary of strikes for the United States, by industries.—This table summarizes the facts given in Table IV, showing in brief form the data for each industry, the strikes for all States and for all of the twenty years being combined to secure the totals for the industries as shown here. Table XVIII of the report relates to lockouts and is entirely similar to this table in both its title and the arrangement of the facts included therein.

The industries affected by strikes during the twenty-year period ending December 31, 1900, are shown in the following table, with especial reference to the number of strikes in each, the number of establishments affected, and the number of employees thrown out of employment.

STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Industries.	Strikes.		Establishments.		Average establishments to a strike.	Employees thrown out of employment.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
Agricultural implements	51	0.22	52	0.04	1.0	13,881	0.23
Boots and shoes	862	3.78	1,264	1.08	1.5	137,267	2.25
Brewing	81	.35	364	.31	4.4	8,948	.15
Brick	184	.81	1,193	1.02	6.4	65,153	1.07
Building trades	4,440	19.48	41,910	35.67	9.4	a665,946	a10.91
Carpeting	137	.60	353	.30	2.6	53,740	.88
Carriages and wagons	57	.25	389	.33	6.8	11,958	.20
Clothing	1,638	7.19	19,695	16.76	12.0	563,772	9.23
Coal and coke	2,515	11.03	14,575	12.40	5.8	1,892,435	31.05
Cooperage	236	1.03	891	.76	3.8	20,444	.33
Cotton and woolen goods	195	.85	280	.24	1.4	44,104	.72
Cotton goods	512	2.25	637	.54	1.2	212,209	3.48
Domestic service	175	.77	468	.40	2.7	13,014	.21
Food preparations	408	1.79	5,126	4.36	12.6	110,245	1.81
Furniture	405	1.78	1,108	.94	2.7	49,901	.82
Glass	374	1.64	599	.51	1.6	89,151	1.46
Leather and leather goods	208	.91	382	.32	1.8	21,462	.35
Lumber	179	.78	699	.59	3.9	64,415	1.06
Machines and machinery	453	1.99	1,174	1.00	2.6	89,495	1.47
Metals and metallic goods	2,080	9.13	4,652	3.96	2.2	511,336	8.37
Musical instruments	54	.24	86	.07	1.6	6,995	.11
Paper and paper goods	43	.19	43	.04	1.0	1,552	.03
Pottery, earthenware, etc	75	.33	179	.15	2.4	25,350	.42
Printing and publishing	765	3.36	1,723	1.47	2.3	40,288	.66
Public ways construction	390	1.71	648	.55	1.7	72,755	1.19
Public works construction	218	.96	243	.21	1.1	30,144	.49
Railroad car building	94	.41	96	.08	1.0	25,573	.42
Rope and bagging	19	.08	23	.02	1.2	3,695	.06
Rubber goods	56	.25	56	.05	1.0	14,827	.24
Shipbuilding, etc	151	.66	373	.32	2.5	35,088	.57
Silk goods	287	1.26	398	.34	1.4	53,819	.88
Stone quarrying and cutting	856	3.76	3,583	3.05	4.2	110,523	1.81
Telegraph and telephone	95	.42	135	.11	1.4	11,712	.19
Tobacco	1,509	6.62	6,153	5.24	4.1	251,096	4.11
Transportation	1,265	5.55	3,436	2.92	2.7	484,454	7.93
Trunks and valises	21	.09	22	.02	1.0	879	.01
Watches	20	.09	20	.02	1.0	2,756	.05
Wooden goods	294	1.29	1,056	.90	3.6	53,359	.87
Woolen and worsted goods	289	1.27	307	.26	1.1	58,985	.97
Miscellaneous	1,102	4.83	3,118	2.65	2.8	182,968	2.94
Total	22,793	100.00	117,509	100.00	5.2	a6,105,694	a100.00

a Not including the number in 33 establishments for which these data were not obtainable.

The industries most affected by strikes during the period included in the present report were the building trades, with 4,440 strikes, involving 41,910 establishments and 665,946 employees; coal and coke, with 2,515 strikes, involving 14,575 establishments and 1,892,435 employees; metals and metallic goods, with 2,080 strikes, involving 4,652 establishments and 511,336 employees; clothing, with 1,638 strikes, involving 19,695 establishments and 563,772 employees; tobacco, with 1,509 strikes, involving 6,153 establishments and 251,096 employees, and transportation, with 1,265 strikes, involving 3,436 establishments and 484,454 employees. It is thus seen that of the 22,793 strikes which occurred during the period, 59 per cent were in the six industries just mentioned, while of the 117,509 establishments involved, 76.95 per cent were so engaged. As regards the employees thrown out of employment by strikes, 71.56 per cent of the total number were connected with establishments engaged in these six industries.

A table for lockouts similar in all respects to the preceding one for strikes follows:

LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Industries.	Lockouts.		Establishments.		Average establishments to a lockout.	Employees thrown out of employment.	
	Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
Agricultural implements	4	0.40	5	0.05	1.3	930	0.184
Boots and shoes	59	5.87	292	2.94	4.9	37,013	7.339
Brewing	16	1.59	166	1.67	10.4	7,173	1.422
Brick	4	.40	49	.49	12.3	2,114	.419
Building trades	95	9.45	5,001	50.35	52.6	120,057	23.806
Carpeting	4	.40	4	.04	1.0	3,717	.737
Carriages and wagons	2	.20	2	.02	1.0	235	.047
Clothing	100	9.95	2,034	20.48	20.3	83,606	16.578
Coal and coke	45	4.48	56	.57	1.2	12,879	2.554
Cooperage	12	1.19	21	.21	1.8	1,132	.225
Cotton and woolen goods	2	.20	2	.02	1.0	853	.169
Cotton goods	20	1.99	51	.51	2.6	12,941	2.566
Domestic service	8	.79	20	.20	2.5	311	.062
Food preparations	24	2.39	49	.49	2.0	22,967	4.554
Furniture	34	3.38	141	1.42	4.1	4,037	.801
Glass	40	3.98	138	1.39	3.5	26,845	5.323
Leather and leather goods	16	1.59	138	1.39	8.6	7,781	1.543
Lumber	5	.50	19	.19	3.8	3,249	.644
Machines and machinery	25	2.49	25	.25	1.0	4,213	.835
Metals and metallic goods	130	12.93	272	2.74	2.1	36,055	7.149
Musical instruments	4	.40	14	.14	3.5	4,355	.864
Pottery, earthenware, etc	5	.50	30	.30	6.0	4,410	.875
Printing and publishing	88	8.76	117	1.18	1.3	3,070	.609
Rope and bagging	1	.10	1	.01	1.0	300	.060
Shipbuilding, etc	3	.30	7	.07	2.3	357	.071
Silk goods	5	.50	6	.06	1.2	2,098	.416
Stone quarrying and cutting	43	4.28	516	5.20	12.0	15,864	3.146
Telegraph and telephone	1	.10	1	.01	1.0	15	.003
Tobacco	124	12.34	339	3.41	2.7	41,762	8.281
Transportation	23	2.29	127	1.28	5.5	10,875	2.156
Watches	1	.10	1	.01	1.0	65	.013
Wooden goods	11	1.09	51	.51	4.6	1,716	.340
Woolen and worsted goods	12	1.19	25	.25	2.1	7,820	1.551
Miscellaneous	39	3.88	213	2.15	5.5	23,492	4.658
Total	1,005	100.00	9,933	100.00	9.9	504,307	100.000

In the lockouts which occurred during the twenty years also, the six industries—building trades, coal and coke, metals and metallic goods, clothing, tobacco, and transportation—bear a very large proportion of the burden, having 51.44 per cent of the total lockouts, with 78.82 per cent of the establishments involved and 60.53 per cent of the employees thrown out of employment.

The following short table, which includes data for the entire period of twenty years, shows the number of persons thrown out of employment by strikes and lockouts in each of the industries, subdivided as to sex.

SEX OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Industries.	Strikes.			Lockouts.		
	Employees thrown out of employment.	Males (per cent).	Females (per cent).	Employees thrown out of employment.	Males (per cent).	Females (per cent).
Agricultural implements	13,881	99.06	0.94	930	100.00	.....
Boots and shoes	137,267	73.24	26.76	37,013	67.34	32.66
Brewing	8,948	99.85	.15	7,173	99.99	.01
Brick	65,153	99.79	.21	2,114	100.00	.....
Building trades	a 665,946	a 99.76	a .24	120,057	99.99	.01
Carpeting	53,740	51.91	48.09	3,717	37.45	62.55
Carriages and wagons	11,958	98.70	1.30	235	93.62	6.38
Clothing	563,772	62.69	37.31	83,606	50.93	49.07
Coal and coke	1,892,435	100.00	.....	12,879	100.00	.....
Cooperage	20,444	99.99	.01	1,132	100.00	.....
Cotton and woolen goods	44,104	47.16	52.84	853	32.24	67.76
Cotton goods	212,209	47.54	52.46	12,941	47.10	52.90
Domestic service	13,014	96.69	3.31	311	100.00	.....
Food preparations	110,245	97.20	2.80	22,967	95.95	4.05
Furniture	49,901	97.97	2.03	4,037	100.00	.....
Glass	89,151	95.25	4.75	26,845	93.50	6.50
Leather and leather goods	21,462	97.93	2.07	7,781	100.00	.....
Lumber	64,415	99.95	.05	3,249	100.00	.....
Machines and machinery	89,495	99.45	.55	4,213	99.88	.12
Metals and metallic goods	511,336	99.23	.77	36,055	99.66	.34
Musical instruments	6,995	99.07	.93	4,355	99.93	.07
Paper and paper goods	1,552	68.11	31.89	.....	.....	.....
Pottery, earthenware, etc	25,350	82.41	17.59	4,410	77.73	22.27
Printing and publishing	40,288	92.17	7.83	3,070	82.08	17.92
Public ways construction	72,755	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public works construction	30,144	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad car building	25,573	99.57	.43	.....	.....	.....
Rope and bagging	3,695	57.05	42.95	300	58.33	41.67
Rubber goods	14,827	57.08	42.92	.....	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, etc	35,088	100.00	.....	357	100.00	.....
Silk goods	53,819	48.60	51.40	2,098	52.81	47.19
Stone quarrying and cutting	110,523	100.00	.....	15,864	100.00	.....
Telegraph and telephone	11,712	94.35	5.65	15	100.00	.....
Tobacco	251,096	62.62	37.38	41,762	60.87	39.13
Transportation	484,454	99.99	.01	10,875	100.00	.....
Trunks and valises	879	98.75	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Watches	2,756	78.56	21.44	65	100.00	.....
Wooden goods	53,359	98.13	1.87	1,716	100.00	.....
Woolen and worsted goods	58,985	53.81	46.19	7,820	53.77	46.23
Miscellaneous	182,968	89.00	11.00	23,492	51.62	48.38
Total	a 6,105,694	a 90.00	a 10.00	504,307	80.24	19.76

a Not including the number in 33 establishments for which these data were not obtainable.

A preceding table gave similar data by years instead of by industries, showing that, as a whole, but 10 per cent of the employees thrown out of employment by reason of strikes were females, while 90 per cent were males. In the present table may be seen the industries in which female employees were most deeply involved in strikes.

Of the employees thrown out of employment by reason of strikes it is seen that in the cotton and woolen goods industry 52.84 per cent were females; in cotton goods, 52.46 per cent; in silk goods, 51.40 per cent; in carpeting, 48.09 per cent; in woolen and worsted goods, 46.19 per cent; in rope and bagging, 42.95 per cent; in rubber goods, 42.92 per cent; in tobacco, 37.38 per cent; in clothing, 37.31 per cent; in paper and paper goods, 31.89 per cent; in boots and shoes, 26.76 per cent; in watches, 21.44 per cent; in pottery, earthenware, etc., 17.59 per cent, etc. In lockouts the largest proportion of females thrown out of employment are found in the following industries: Cotton and

woolen goods, 67.76 per cent; carpeting, 62.55 per cent; cotton goods, 52.90 per cent; clothing, 49.07 per cent; silk goods, 47.19 per cent; woolen and worsted goods, 46.23 per cent; rope and bagging, 41.67 per cent; tobacco, 39.13 per cent; boots and shoes, 32.66 per cent, etc.

The following table shows the number of persons actually striking during the period from January 1, 1887, to December 31, 1900, by industries and by sex. It will be noticed that the first six years of the period are not included in this table. The fact that the employees striking were not subdivided as to sex in the first report on strikes rendered necessary the omission of the period covered by that report. A comparison of the percentages shown for females in this table, which includes only those employees actually striking, with those shown in the preceding one, which includes not only those striking, but also those thrown out of employment by strikes, will afford information as to whether female employees are as active as male employees in urging their demands which lead to strikes.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STRIKERS, BY SEX AND INDUSTRY, JANUARY 1, 1887, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Industries.	Number.			Per cent.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agricultural implements	2,530	.....	2,530	100.00	.....
Boots and shoes	43,203	12,379	55,582	77.73	22.27
Brewing	4,212	.....	4,212	100.00	.....
Brick	40,914	.....	40,914	100.00	.....
Building trades	463,052	1,183	464,235	99.75	.25
Carpeting	12,132	7,571	19,703	61.57	38.43
Carriages and wagons	4,957	30	4,987	99.40	.60
Clothing	362,981	103,762	406,743	74.49	25.51
Coal and coke	1,350,040	.....	1,350,040	100.00	.....
Cooperage	8,212	.....	8,212	100.00	.....
Cotton and woolen goods	8,216	7,532	15,748	52.17	47.83
Cotton goods	48,315	48,823	97,138	49.74	50.26
Domestic service	11,855	338	12,193	97.23	2.77
Food preparations	41,870	1,556	43,426	96.42	3.58
Furniture	19,552	673	20,225	96.67	3.33
Glass	30,363	587	30,950	98.10	1.90
Leather and leather goods	11,444	281	11,725	97.60	2.40
Lumber	23,335	.....	23,335	100.00	.....
Machines and machinery	45,310	59	45,369	99.87	.13
Metals and metallic goods	193,870	1,487	195,357	99.24	.76
Musical instruments	4,242	5	4,247	99.88	.12
Paper and paper goods	607	490	1,097	55.33	44.67
Pottery, earthenware, etc	13,386	3,131	16,517	81.04	18.96
Printing and publishing	25,102	1,491	26,593	94.39	5.61
Public ways construction	47,748	.....	47,748	100.00	.....
Public works construction	20,480	.....	20,480	100.00	.....
Railroad car building	12,093	100	12,198	99.18	.82
Rope and bagging	1,006	1,055	2,061	48.81	51.19
Rubber goods	1,985	1,971	3,956	50.18	49.82
Shipbuilding, etc	21,181	.....	21,181	100.00	.....
Silk goods	18,690	9,026	27,716	67.43	32.57
Stone quarrying and cutting	80,508	.....	80,508	100.00	.....
Telegraph and telephone	4,421	260	4,681	94.45	5.55
Tobacco	93,485	38,160	131,645	71.01	28.99
Transportation	248,491	44	248,535	99.98	.02
Trunks and valises	861	1	862	99.88	.12
Watches	754	130	884	85.29	14.71
Wooden goods	30,978	43	31,021	99.86	.14
Woolen and worsted goods	11,927	10,865	22,792	52.33	47.67
Miscellaneous	105,653	11,694	117,347	90.03	9.97
Total	3,409,966	264,727	3,674,693	92.80	7.20

Table VIII.—Causes, etc., of strikes, by States.—In this table is taken up separately each of the States in which strikes have occurred during the twenty-year period, and under each of these States separate data

are given for each cause or object, showing for the strikes which occurred on account of each cause or which were undertaken for each object the number of establishments involved and the number of these in which strikes succeeded, succeeded partly, and failed. Table XIX of the report relates to lockouts and is entirely similar to this table in both its title and the arrangement of the facts included therein.

Table IX.—Causes, etc., of strikes, by years.—This table is similar to the preceding one, showing separate data for each year of the period, classified as to the causes or objects for which the strikes were undertaken. Table XX, for lockouts, corresponds to this table in both title and arrangement.

The per cent of establishments in which strikes and lockouts succeeded, succeeded partly, and failed during each of the twenty years ending December 31, 1900, together with a total for the entire period, are shown in the following summary:

RESULTS, FOR ESTABLISHMENTS, OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

[This table does not include the results for 180 establishments for which the data were not obtainable by reason of the fact that strikes or lockouts were still pending, etc.]

Year.	Per cent of establishments in which strikes—			Per cent of establishments in which lockouts—		
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1881	61.37	7.00	31.63	88.89	11.11	.....
1882	53.59	8.17	38.24	64.29	.....	35.71
1883	58.17	16.09	25.74	56.41	.....	43.59
1884	51.50	3.89	44.61	27.97	.28	71.75
1885	52.80	9.50	37.70	38.25	3.28	58.47
1886	34.50	18.85	46.65	21.18	13.11	65.71
1887	45.64	7.19	47.17	34.19	1.25	64.56
1888	52.22	5.48	42.30	74.44	3.89	21.67
1889	46.49	18.91	34.60	40.91	25.76	33.33
1890	52.65	10.01	37.34	65.74	5.56	28.70
1891	37.88	8.29	53.83	63.92	14.29	21.79
1892	39.31	8.70	51.99	69.13	25.28	5.59
1893	50.86	10.32	38.82	41.90	18.31	39.79
1894	38.09	13.50	48.41	11.31	2.40	86.29
1895	55.24	9.94	34.82	13.24	.27	86.49
1896	59.19	7.47	33.34	80.39	1.96	17.65
1897	57.31	28.12	14.57	60.82	3.51	35.67
1898	64.19	6.38	29.43	63.41	.61	35.98
1899	73.24	14.25	12.51	18.01	.62	81.37
1900	46.43	20.62	32.95	94.30	.31	5.39
Total	50.77	13.04	36.19	50.79	6.28	42.93

So far as strikes are concerned, it is seen that out of a total of 117,472 establishments affected by strikes during the twenty-year period, and for which the results were ascertained, the employees were successful in gaining their demands in 59,637, or 50.77 per cent; they partly succeeded in attaining the objects for which the strike was instituted in 15,325, or 13.04 per cent, while failure followed in 42,510, or 36.19 per cent. In a small number of establishments, constituting three hundredths of 1 per cent of the whole number involved in strikes, data were not obtainable by reason of the fact that strikes were still pending at the end of one of the three periods included in the report, and these, therefore, have not been included

in the table. Of the lockouts during the twenty years for which results were ascertained, the firms gained their point in 4,972, or 50.79 per cent, of the establishments; they partly succeeded in 615, or 6.28 per cent, while they failed in 4,203, or 42.93 per cent. In 1.44 per cent of the whole number of establishments involved the lockouts were either still pending at the end of one of the three periods comprised in the report or the results were not obtainable, and for this reason they have not been included in the table. The number of establishments, both in strikes and lockouts, for which no result could be secured for the reason stated is too small to affect in any appreciable degree the proportions given. The considerable variations in these proportions from year to year may be seen by reference to the table itself.

In order to show the results of the strikes ordered by organizations as compared with those of the strikes not so ordered, the following series of tables is presented. The first two tables show, respectively, by years and by industries, the number of strikes ordered by organizations and the number of establishments in which strikes succeeded, succeeded partly, and failed, and the number not so ordered which could be properly classified under each of these three heads. The last two tables of the series are drawn from the first two and are entirely similar in form, showing the facts in the form of percentages. The tables follow:

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH STRIKES SUCCEEDED, SUCCEEDED PARTLY, AND FAILED IN STRIKES ORDERED AND NOT ORDERED BY ORGANIZATIONS, BY YEARS, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

[Attention is drawn to the fact that the first column of each section of this table relates to the number of *strikes*, while the succeeding columns relate to the number of *establishments* in which these strikes occurred. The latter number is much greater owing to the fact that a single strike frequently extended to two or more establishments. This table does not include the results for 37 establishments for which the data were not obtainable by reason of the fact that strikes were still pending, etc., and for 10 strikes involving 104 establishments for which information was not obtainable as to whether they were ordered or were not ordered by organizations.]

Year.	Strikes ordered by organizations.					Strikes not ordered by organizations.				
	Number of strikes.	Number of establishments in which strikes—				Number of strikes.	Number of establishments in which strikes—			
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Total.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Total.
1881	222	1,452	143	618	2,213	249	345	62	308	715
1882	218	902	153	545	1,600	236	226	19	260	505
1883	271	1,489	426	402	2,317	207	116	18	308	442
1884	239	1,094	64	803	1,961	204	125	28	253	406
1885	361	1,032	170	418	1,620	284	174	47	443	664
1886	760	2,949	1,801	4,054	8,804	672	514	91	629	1,234
1887	952	2,780	413	2,553	5,746	483	227	61	554	842
1888	616	1,721	153	1,190	3,064	288	110	39	291	440
1889	724	1,377	645	997	3,019	351	383	71	313	767
1890	1,306	4,607	868	3,058	8,533	525	354	75	459	888
1891	1,284	2,838	598	3,943	7,379	432	236	75	331	642
1892	918	1,986	442	2,622	5,050	380	192	40	258	490
1893	906	2,159	436	1,408	4,003	399	156	34	359	549
1894	847	2,716	994	3,561	7,271	501	406	112	406	924
1895	658	3,614	613	1,873	6,100	555	237	80	554	871
1896	662	3,069	322	1,522	4,913	363	164	86	298	548
1897	596	4,653	2,301	844	7,798	482	214	87	393	694
1898	638	2,245	198	777	3,220	418	200	45	344	589
1899	1,115	7,968	1,481	990	10,439	682	321	131	426	878
1900	1,164	4,039	1,845	2,521	8,405	615	247	58	520	825
Total	14,457	54,690	14,066	34,699	103,455	8,326	4,947	1,259	7,707	13,913

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH STRIKES SUCCEEDED, SUCCEEDED PARTLY, AND FAILED IN STRIKES ORDERED AND NOT ORDERED BY ORGANIZATIONS, BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

[Attention is drawn to the fact that the first column of each section of this table relates to the number of *strikes*, while the succeeding columns relate to the number of *establishments* in which these strikes occurred. The latter number is much greater owing to the fact that a single strike frequently extended to two or more establishments. This table does not include the results for 37 establishments for which the data were not obtainable by reason of the fact that strikes were still pending, etc., and for 10 strikes involving 104 establishments for which information was not obtainable as to whether they were ordered or were not ordered by organizations.]

Industries.	Strikes ordered by organizations.					Strikes not ordered by organizations.				
	Number of strikes.	Number of establishments in which strikes—				Number of strikes.	Number of establishments in which strikes—			
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Total.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Total.
Agricultural implements	30	7	4	20	31	21	6	2	13	21
Boots and shoes	639	412	97	506	1,015	223	86	12	151	249
Brewing	73	132	71	151	354	8	6	.....	4	10
Brick	96	307	211	337	855	88	93	4	241	338
Building trades	3,989	22,596	5,393	12,917	40,906	451	516	91	381	988
Carpeting	45	65	5	63	133	92	53	32	135	220
Carriages and wagons	20	313	11	27	351	37	12	6	20	38
Clothing	1,365	14,073	1,488	3,451	19,012	273	377	33	273	683
Coal and coke	1,303	2,147	3,891	5,544	11,582	1,209	967	296	1,629	2,892
Cooperage	152	437	65	175	677	84	137	5	72	214
Cotton and woolen goods	23	6	25	68	99	172	42	29	110	181
Cotton goods	106	25	46	135	206	406	95	33	301	429
Domestic service	101	122	123	138	383	74	8	2	75	85
Food preparations	308	3,274	87	1,549	4,910	100	85	8	123	216
Furniture	333	359	110	554	1,023	72	12	6	67	85
Glass	188	159	30	155	344	186	50	14	189	253
Leather and leather goods	110	91	30	150	271	98	33	7	71	111
Lumber	83	71	52	243	366	95	78	25	229	332
Machines and machinery	300	583	107	316	1,006	152	42	18	107	167
Metals and metallic goods	1,055	1,778	351	1,305	3,434	1,024	341	121	752	1,214
Musical instruments	46	18	13	47	78	8	2	1	5	8
Paper and paper goods	8	3	1	4	8	35	4	2	29	35
Pottery, earthenware, etc	40	13	62	41	116	35	11	9	43	63
Printing and publishing	657	669	159	750	1,578	108	41	3	94	138
Public ways construction	70	115	23	46	184	320	158	54	252	464
Public works construction	35	24	9	14	47	183	75	24	97	196
Railroad car building	25	5	1	20	26	69	15	14	41	70
Rope and bagging	4	6	.....	2	8	15	5	2	8	15
Rubber goods	13	1	2	10	13	43	11	5	27	43
Shipbuilding, etc	83	110	39	94	243	68	39	15	76	130
Silk goods	133	85	26	127	238	154	48	21	91	160
Stone quarrying and cutting	612	1,663	611	904	3,178	244	210	25	170	405
Telegraph and telephone	28	23	17	20	60	67	15	5	54	74
Tobacco	1,102	2,223	324	2,755	5,302	407	515	94	242	851
Transportation	554	1,215	244	788	2,247	708	387	115	683	1,185
Trunks and valises	11	3	1	8	12	10	3	3	4	10
Watches	9	3	2	4	9	11	3	.....	8	11
Wooden goods	227	350	27	572	949	67	16	.....	91	107
Woolen and worsted goods	37	11	13	25	49	252	71	33	154	258
Miscellaneous	444	1,193	295	664	2,152	657	279	90	595	964
Total	14,457	54,690	14,066	34,699	103,455	8,326	4,947	1,259	7,707	13,913

PER CENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH STRIKES SUCCEEDED, SUCCEEDED PARTLY, AND FAILED IN STRIKES ORDERED AND NOT ORDERED BY ORGANIZATIONS, BY YEARS, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

[Attention is drawn to the fact that the first column of each section of this table relates to the number of *strikes*, while the succeeding columns relate to the number of *establishments* in which these strikes occurred. The latter number is much greater owing to the fact that a single strike frequently extended to two or more establishments. This table does not include the results for 37 establishments for which the data were not obtainable by reason of the fact that strikes were still pending, etc., and for 10 strikes involving 104 establishments for which information was not obtainable as to whether they were ordered or were not ordered by organizations.]

Year.	Strikes ordered by organizations.				Strikes not ordered by organizations.			
	Number of strikes.	Per cent of establishments in which strikes—			Number of strikes.	Per cent of establishments in which strikes—		
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1881	222	65.61	6.46	27.93	249	48.25	8.67	43.08
1882	218	56.38	9.56	34.06	236	44.75	3.76	51.49
1883	271	64.26	18.39	17.35	207	26.25	4.07	69.68
1884	239	55.79	3.26	40.95	204	30.79	6.90	62.31
1885	361	63.70	10.50	25.80	284	26.20	7.08	66.72
1886	760	33.49	20.46	46.05	672	41.65	7.38	50.97
1887	952	48.38	7.19	44.43	483	26.96	7.24	65.80
1888	616	56.17	4.99	38.84	288	25.00	8.86	66.14
1889	724	45.61	21.37	33.02	351	49.93	9.26	40.81
1890	1,306	53.99	10.17	35.84	525	39.86	8.45	51.69
1891	1,284	38.46	8.10	53.44	432	36.76	11.68	51.56
1892	918	39.33	8.75	51.92	380	39.19	8.16	52.65
1893	906	53.94	10.89	35.17	399	28.42	6.19	65.39
1894	847	37.35	13.67	48.98	501	43.94	12.12	43.94
1895	658	59.25	10.05	30.70	555	27.21	9.18	63.61
1896	662	62.47	6.55	30.98	363	29.93	15.69	54.38
1897	596	59.67	29.51	10.82	482	30.83	12.54	56.63
1898	638	69.72	6.15	24.13	418	33.96	7.64	58.40
1899	1,115	76.33	14.19	9.48	682	36.56	14.92	48.52
1900	1,164	48.06	21.95	29.99	615	29.94	7.03	63.03
Total	14,457	52.86	13.60	33.54	8,326	35.56	9.05	55.39

PER CENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH STRIKES SUCCEEDED, SUCCEEDED PARTLY, AND FAILED IN STRIKES ORDERED AND NOT ORDERED BY ORGANIZATIONS, BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

[Attention is drawn to the fact that the first column of each section of this table relates to the number of *strikes*, while the succeeding columns relate to the number of *establishments* in which these strikes occurred. The latter number is much greater owing to the fact that a single strike frequently extended to two or more establishments. This table does not include the results for 37 establishments for which the data were not obtainable by reason of the fact that strikes were still pending, etc., and for 10 strikes involving 104 establishments for which information was not obtainable as to whether they were ordered or were not ordered by organizations.]

Industries.	Strikes ordered by organizations.				Strikes not ordered by organizations.			
	Number of strikes.	Per cent of establishments in which strikes—			Number of strikes.	Per cent of establishments in which strikes—		
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Agricultural implements	30	22.58	12.90	64.52	21	28.57	9.52	61.91
Boots and shoes	639	40.59	9.56	49.85	223	34.54	4.82	60.64
Brewing	73	37.29	20.06	42.65	8	60.00	.....	40.00
Brick	96	35.91	24.68	39.41	88	27.52	1.18	71.30
Building trades	3,989	55.24	13.18	31.58	451	52.23	9.21	38.56
Carpeting	45	48.87	3.76	47.37	92	24.09	14.55	61.36
Carriages and wagons	20	89.17	3.14	7.69	37	31.58	15.79	52.63
Clothing	1,365	74.02	7.83	18.15	273	55.20	4.83	39.97
Coal and coke	1,303	18.54	33.59	47.87	1,209	33.44	10.23	56.33
Cooperage	152	64.55	9.60	25.85	84	64.02	2.34	33.64
Cotton and woolen goods	23	6.06	25.25	68.69	172	23.21	16.02	60.77
Cotton goods	106	12.14	22.33	65.53	406	22.15	7.69	70.16
Domestic service	101	31.85	32.12	36.03	74	9.41	2.35	88.24
Food preparations	308	66.68	1.77	31.55	100	39.35	3.70	56 95

PER CENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH STRIKES SUCCEEDED, SUCCEEDED PARTLY, AND FAILED IN STRIKES ORDERED AND NOT ORDERED BY ORGANIZATIONS, BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900—Concluded.

Industries.	Strikes ordered by organizations.				Strikes not ordered by organizations.			
	Number of strikes.	Per cent of establishments in which strikes—			Number of strikes.	Per cent of establishments in which strikes—		
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Furniture	333	35.09	10.75	54.16	72	14.12	7.06	78.82
Glass	188	46.22	8.72	45.06	186	19.76	5.54	74.70
Leather and leather goods	110	33.58	11.07	55.35	98	29.73	6.31	63.96
Lumber	83	19.40	14.21	66.39	95	23.49	7.53	68.98
Machines and machinery	300	57.95	10.64	31.41	152	25.15	10.78	64.07
Metals and metallic goods	1,055	51.78	10.22	38.00	1,024	28.09	9.97	61.94
Musical instruments	46	23.08	16.67	60.25	8	25.00	12.50	62.50
Paper and paper goods	8	37.50	12.50	50.00	35	11.43	5.71	82.86
Pottery, earthenware, etc	40	11.21	53.45	35.34	35	17.46	14.29	68.25
Printing and publishing	657	42.39	10.08	47.53	108	29.71	2.17	68.12
Public ways construction	70	62.50	12.50	25.00	320	34.05	11.64	54.31
Public works construction	35	51.06	19.15	29.79	183	38.27	12.24	49.49
Railroad car building	25	19.23	3.85	76.92	69	21.43	20.00	58.57
Rope and bagging	4	75.00	.....	25.00	15	33.33	13.33	53.34
Rubber goods	13	7.69	15.39	76.92	43	25.58	11.63	62.79
Shipbuilding, etc	83	45.27	16.05	38.68	68	30.00	11.54	58.46
Silk goods	133	35.71	10.93	53.36	154	30.00	13.12	56.88
Stone quarrying and cutting	612	52.33	19.23	28.44	244	51.85	6.17	41.98
Telegraph and telephone	28	38.34	28.33	33.33	67	20.27	6.76	72.97
Tobacco	1,102	41.93	6.11	51.96	407	60.52	11.04	28.44
Transportation	554	54.07	10.86	35.07	708	32.66	9.70	57.64
Trunks and valises	11	25.00	8.33	66.67	10	30.00	30.00	40.00
Watches	9	33.33	22.22	44.45	11	27.27	.....	72.73
Wooden goods	227	36.88	2.85	60.27	67	14.95	.....	85.05
Woolen and worsted goods	37	22.45	26.53	51.02	252	27.52	12.79	59.69
Miscellaneous	444	55.44	13.71	30.85	657	28.94	9.34	61.72
Total	14,457	52.86	13.60	33.54	8,326	35.56	9.05	55.39

Taking up first the tables which show the number and per cent of establishments in which strikes succeeded, succeeded partly, and failed in strikes ordered and not ordered by organizations, for each year of the period, it is seen that of the 103,455 establishments in which strikes were reported as ordered by organizations during the twenty-year period, the strikers gained their demands in 54,690, or 52.86 per cent of the establishments; they succeeded in partly gaining them in 14,066, or 13.60 per cent of the establishments; while they entirely failed in only 34,699, or 33.54 per cent of the establishments. On the other hand it is seen that in the 13,913 establishments in which strikes were reported as not having been ordered by organizations, the strikers succeeded in gaining their demands in but 4,947, or 35.56 per cent of the establishments; they partly succeeded in 1,259, or 9.05 per cent of the establishments; while in 7,707, or 55.39 per cent of the establishments, they entirely failed in gaining any part of their demands. An examination of the figures for each of the twenty years of the

period shows without exception similar conditions as to the success and failure of strikes ordered and not ordered by organizations; and, while the percentages vary in the different years, the tables show that strikes ordered by and carried on under the auspices of labor organizations were more generally successful than those not so ordered and assisted. The per cent of establishments in which strikes ordered by organizations succeeded varied from 33.49 per cent in 1886 to 76.33 per cent in 1899, while the per cent in which strikes not so ordered succeeded varied from 25 per cent in 1888 to 49.93 per cent in 1889. The conditions as regards the success and nonsuccess of strikes ordered and not ordered by organizations, especially as regards the different industries in which strikes occurred during the period, may be seen by reference to the table immediately preceding.

The following table shows the results of strikes, so far as the employees are concerned, for the twenty years ending December 31, 1900:

RESULTS, FOR EMPLOYEES, OF STRIKES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

[This table does not include the results for 37 establishments for which the data were not obtainable by reason of the fact that strikes were still pending, etc.]

Year.	Number thrown out of employment.			Per cent thrown out of employment.		
	In successful strikes.	In partly successful strikes.	In strikes which failed.	In successful strikes.	In partly successful strikes.	In strikes which failed.
1881	55,600	17,482	56,439	42.93	13.50	43.57
1882	45,746	7,112	101,813	29.58	4.60	65.82
1883	55,140	17,024	77,599	36.82	11.37	51.81
1884	52,736	5,044	89,274	35.86	3.43	60.71
1885	115,375	23,855	103,475	47.54	9.83	42.63
1886	195,400	74,167	238,229	38.48	14.61	46.91
1887	127,579	26,442	225,655	33.60	6.97	59.43
1888	41,106	11,130	95,468	27.83	7.54	64.63
1889	72,099	62,607	114,853	28.89	25.09	46.02
1890	158,787	48,444	144,681	45.12	13.77	41.11
1891	80,766	22,885	195,288	27.02	7.65	65.33
1892	61,125	16,429	129,117	29.58	7.95	62.47
1893	62,018	41,765	160,741	23.44	15.79	60.77
1894	117,500	137,534	405,391	17.79	20.83	61.38
1895	156,388	43,729	192,286	39.86	11.14	49.00
1896	99,823	34,508	106,839	41.39	14.31	44.30
1897	158,858	152,312	97,221	38.90	37.29	23.81
1898	108,669	23,012	117,321	43.64	9.24	47.12
1899	227,203	59,655	130,214	54.48	14.30	31.22
1900	145,218	195,307	163,477	28.81	38.75	32.44
Total	2,137,136	1,020,443	2,945,381	35.02	16.72	48.26

The totals, as given in this table, show that the number of persons thrown out of employment in the 59,637 establishments in which strikes succeeded was 2,137,136. In the establishments in which partial success was gained 1,020,443 employees were involved, while in the 42,510 establishments in which strikes failed 2,945,381 persons were thrown out of employment. The last three columns of the table show for each year, and for the twenty years, the per cent of employees thrown out of employment in establishments in which strikes succeeded, partly succeeded, and failed. In compiling these percentages the employees involved in the comparatively small number of estab-

lishments in which strikes were still pending or in which the results were not reported for other reasons (about four and one-half hundredths of 1 per cent) were not considered. Taking the total for the period of twenty years, it is seen that 35.02 per cent of the whole number of persons thrown out of employment, in strikes whose results were obtainable, succeeded in gaining the object for which they struck; 16.72 per cent succeeded partly; while 48.26 per cent failed entirely in gaining their demands.

Table X.—Causes, etc., of strikes, by industries.—This table includes the facts for all strikes which occurred during the twenty-year period, and furnishes data similar to those given in Tables VIII and IX, classified by the industries in which establishments under strike were engaged, instead of by States as in Table VIII, or years as in Table IX. The corresponding table for lockouts is numbered XXI.

Table XI.—Summary of causes, etc., of strikes for the United States.—This table summarizes the causes, etc., of strikes for all States, all industries, and for the entire period of twenty years, a line being given for each separate cause or object of strikes, without regard to the State, year, or industry in which the strikes occurred. The corresponding lockout table is numbered XXII.

The following shows the 20 leading causes or objects of the strikes which occurred during the twenty-year period beginning January 1, 1881, and ending December 31, 1900, together with the number and per cent of establishments falling under each:

LEADING CAUSES OF STRIKES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Per cent.
For increase of wages	33,731	28.70
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	13,201	11.23
For reduction of hours	13,116	11.16
Against reduction of wages	8,423	7.17
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	4,078	3.47
Against employment of nonunion men	2,751	2.34
For adoption of new scale	2,742	2.33
For recognition of union	1,649	1.40
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1,111	.95
For enforcement of union rules	1,068	.91
For adoption of union scale	928	.79
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	927	.79
Against task system	917	.78
For reduction of hours and against task system	901	.77
For adoption of union rules and union scale	880	.75
For reinstatement of discharged employees	868	.74
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and privilege of working for employers not members of masters' association	800	.68
Against reduction of wages and working overtime	750	.64
For increase of wages and against use of material from nonunion establishment	750	.64
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	729	.62
Total of 20 leading causes	90,320	76.86
All other causes (1,382)	27,189	23.14
Total for the United States	117,509	100.00

An examination of the causes or objects for which strikes were undertaken during the period included in this report, as given in Table

XI, shows that 20 principal causes included 76.86 per cent of all the establishments, leaving the remaining 1,382 causes active in only 23.14 per cent of the establishments subjected to strikes during the period. It is seen further that practically three causes, involving increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reduction of wages, cover the first four lines of the table, and that these included not less than 58.26 per cent of all the establishments involved in strikes during the last twenty years.

The following table shows for each of these twenty leading causes of strikes the per cent of establishments in which strikes succeeded, succeeded partly, and failed. A few establishments in which strikes were still pending or in which the results were not reported have not, of course, been included.

RESULTS OF STRIKES UNDERTAKEN FOR THE TWENTY LEADING CAUSES, JANUARY 1, 1881, TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Cause or object.	Per cent of establishments in which strikes—		
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages	52.77	17.38	29.85
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	62.49	21.08	16.43
For reduction of hours	49.43	8.66	41.91
Against reduction of wages	32.54	13.14	54.32
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	25.03	2.33	72.64
Against employment of nonunion men	67.21	1.38	31.41
For adoption of new scale	35.34	30.09	34.57
For recognition of union	12.37	.....	87.63
For increase of wages and recognition of union	13.41	17.46	69.13
For enforcement of union rules	89.79	.....	10.21
For adoption of union scale	46.23	.43	53.34
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	32.47	.....	67.53
Against task system	50.93	.....	49.07
For reduction of hours and against task system	100.00	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	64.20	5.23	30.57
For reinstatement of discharged employees	40.67	1.96	57.37
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and privilege of working for employers not members of masters' association	100.00	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and working overtime	100.00	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against use of material from nonunion establishment	.....	.....	100.00
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	77.64	15.09	7.27
Total	50.44	13.53	36.03

In the strikes undertaken to secure an increase of wages, which, as has been seen from the previous table, included 28.70 per cent of all establishments involved during the 20 years, success resulted in 52.77 per cent of the establishments, partial success resulted in 17.38 per cent, while in 29.85 per cent such strikes entirely failed. In the strikes undertaken for both an increase of wages and a reduction of hours, 62.49 per cent of the establishments involved succeeded, 21.08 per cent succeeded partly, while 16.43 per cent failed. The results for strikes undertaken for a reduction of hours, against a reduction of wages, and for each of the other leading causes may be seen by reference to the table.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL TABLES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS.

ALABAMA.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1882	4	1	3	4	3	136	45.3
2	1883 (a)	1	1	.....	1	1	213	213.0
3	1884	3	.....	3	4	4	262	65.5
4	1885	2	.....	2	2	2	92	46.0
5	1886	3	1	2	3	1	3	3.0
6	1887	9	8	1	24	22	400	18.2
7	1888	3	3	.....	4	2	29	14.5
8	1889	8	7	1	40	40	905	22.6
9	1890	11	10	1	59	59	1,970	33.4
10	1891	2	2	.....	12	12	728	60.7
11	1892	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1.0
12	1893	3	3	.....	3	3	53	17.7
13	1894	13	5	8	84	80	9,744	121.8
14	1895	15	5	10	22	11	414	37.6
15	1896	15	3	12	27	18	115	8.8
16	1897	17	3	14	21	17	283	16.6
17	1898	25	13	12	33	25	385	15.4
18	1899	52	36	16	96	57	936	16.4
19	1900	23	15	8	54	20	391	19.6
	Total (a)	210	117	93	494	373	17,060	45.7

ARIZONA.

20	1883 (b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	1884	1	1	.....	2	2	14	7.0
22	1891	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
23	1900 (c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total (d)	3	3	.....	5	2	14	7.0

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24	1881	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
25	1883 (a)	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
26	1884	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
27	1885	1	.....	1	1	1	21	21.0
28	1886	2	1	1	2	2	22	11.0
29	1888	1	1	.....	1	1	10	10.0
30	1889	3	2	1	12	12	112	9.3
31	1890	2	2	.....	5	5	43	8.6
32	1891	3	2	1	3	3	22	7.3
33	1892	4	2	2	5	2	144	72.0
34	1893	2	1	1	9	9	147	16.3
35	1894	3	2	1	10	9	242	26.9
36	1897	1	.....	1	3	3	21	7.0
37	1898	2	1	1	6	6	120	20.0
38	1899	2	1	1	24	23	2,829	123.0
39	1900	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total (a)	31	17	14	86	77	3,747	48.7

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Strike included in general strike of July, 19, 1883, New York.
c Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS.

ALABAMA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
139	34.8	1	.....	3	$141,300	$4,615	$31,750	1
213	213.0	.....	.....	1	273,000	16,000	42,000	2
262	65.5	3	.....	1	35,750	100	12,000	3
92	46.0	1	.....	1	22,550	.....	9,000	4
14	4.7	1	.....	2	172	.....	400	5
496	20.7	2	.....	22	84,010	565	17,800	6
51	12.8	1	.....	3	30,400	25	5,100	7
905	22.6	32	.....	8	197,512	1,337	49,850	8
1,970	33.4	3	.....	56	446,420	.....	139,000	9
728	60.7	4	.....	8	20,700	1,150	4,500	10
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	140	.....	1,000	11
53	17.7	.....	1	2	27,132	.....	3,800	12
10,135	120.7	5	2	77	1,361,247	1,584	195,900	13
689	31.3	1	7	14	70,098	2,590	18,050	14
501	18.6	5	6	16	98,528	13,600	38,450	15
475	22.6	7	1	13	134,948	1,275	23,065	16
511	15.5	19	4	10	70,815	2,376	25,400	17
2,494	26.0	22	28	46	257,118	7,798	132,125	18
1,785	33.1	3	7	44	122,760	7,232	72,108	19
21,514	43.6	110	56	328	3,394,600	60,247	821,298	

ARIZONA.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
14	7.0	2	.....	.....	2,400	.....	100	21
7	2.3	1	.....	2	2,350	450	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
21	4.2	3	.....	2	4,750	450	100	

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3	3.0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	408	.....	.....	25
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	550	.....	1,000	26
21	21.0	1	.....	.....	1,100	.....	4,500	27
22	11.0	1	.....	1	2,128	.....	2,250	28
10	10.0	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	150	29
112	9.3	.....	.....	12	2,310	211	350	30
43	8.6	5	.....	.....	450	65	.....	31
22	7.3	.....	.....	3	4,509	.....	415	32
157	31.4	1	2	2	3,860	570	500	33
147	16.3	.....	.....	9	19,000	.....	2,000	34
246	24.6	.....	.....	10	26,750	.....	5,200	35
21	7.0	.....	.....	3	6,000	.....	3,000	36
120	20.0	6	.....	.....	6,960	300	4,500	37
6,350	264.6	.....	.....	24	2,250,125	65,000	900,000	38
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	1,523	1,500	3,500	39
7,306	85.0	16	2	68	2,326,673	67,646	927,365	

d Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1909, Texas.

TABLE 1.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

ALABAMA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1882	1,119	.....	1,119
2	1883 (*a*)	500	.....	500
3	1884	358	.....	358
4	1885	300	.....	300
5	1886	31	.....	31
6	1887	2,599	10	2,609
7	1888	1,019	.....	1,019
8	1889	4,996	.....	4,996
9	1890	10,278	.....	10,278
10	1891	217	.....	217
11	1892	51	.....	51
12	1893	1,143	.....	1,143
13	1894	11,113	71	11,184
14	1895	2,939	32	2,971
15	1896	3,756	10	3,766
16	1897	5,151	10	5,161
17	1898	4,480	185	4,665
18	1899	12,628	18	12,646
19	1900	5,753	42	5,795
	Total (*a*)	68,431	378	68,809

ARIZONA—Concluded.

20	1883 (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
21	1884	100	.....	100
22	1891	876	3	879
23	1900 (*c*)	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*d*)	976	3	979

ARKANSAS—Concluded.

24	1881	80	.....	80
25	1883 (*a*)	80	.....	80
26	1884	23	.....	23
27	1885	35	.....	35
28	1886	91	10	101
29	1888	94	.....	94
30	1889	109	.....	109
31	1890	31	.....	31
32	1891	588	.....	588
33	1892	1,586	.....	1,586
34	1893	1,330	.....	1,330
35	1894	1,311	.....	1,311
36	1897	480	.....	480
37	1898	537	.....	537
38	1899	4,390	.....	4,390
39	1900	2,616	.....	2,616
	Total (*a*)	13,381	10	13,391

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

ALABAMA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
795	1,119	.....	1,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
250	500	.....	500	500	.....	500	500	2
300	358	.....	358	115	.....	115	115	3
275	300	.....	300	105	.....	105	92	4
31	31	.....	31	22	.....	22	10	5
1,753	2,479	8	2,487	42	.....	42	42	6
664	1,012	.....	1,012	8	.....	8	8	7
3,731	4,991	.....	4,991	116	.....	116	115	8
7,741	10,155	.....	10,155	128	.....	128	77	9
165	217	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
20	40	.....	40	20	.....	20	20	11
760	1,143	.....	1,143	15	.....	15	15	12
7,505	10,227	56	10,283	140	.....	140	.....	13
1,714	2,033	5	2,038	237	5	242	160	14
2,183	2,333	.....	2,333	475	.....	475	150	15
1,702	2,047	.....	2,047	105	.....	105	.....	16
2,817	3,251	.....	3,251	66	.....	66	16	17
5,613	7,714	.....	7,714	985	.....	985	600	18
3,114	3,590	.....	3,590	460	.....	460	396	19
41,133	53,540	69	53,609	3,539	5	3,544	2,316	

ARIZONA—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
37	47	.....	47	12	.....	12	8	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
137	147	.....	147	12	.....	12	8	

ARKANSAS—Concluded.

80	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
20	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
23	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
35	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
100	90	10	100	26	12	38	.....	28
94	94	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
95	95	.....	95	30	5	35	35	30
31	31	.....	31	1	.....	1	.....	31
552	582	.....	582	12	.....	12	12	32
88	88	.....	88	25	.....	25	24	33
878	1,330	.....	1,330	28	.....	28	28	34
1,077	1,077	.....	1,077	2	.....	2	.....	35
480	480	.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
537	537	.....	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
4,228	4,228	.....	4,228	3,928	.....	3,928	3,928	38
81	81	.....	81	29	.....	29	29	39
8,399	8,931	10	8,941	4,081	17	4,098	4,056	

d Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

CALIFORNIA.

Marginal number.	Year	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1882	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
2	1883 (a)	14	8	6	30	5	33	6.6
3	1884	9	7	2	43	5	115	23.0
4	1885	1	1	.....	6	6	60	10.0
5	1886	13	10	3	25	15	48	3.2
6	1887	23	18	5	77	48	509	10.6
7	1888	20	16	4	150	25	92	3.7
8	1889	16	13	3	17	6	92	15.3
9	1890	28	23	5	125	47	168	3.6
10	1891	28	25	3	47	19	210	11.1
11	1892	17	16	1	49	19	510	26.8
12	1893	24	13	11	37	2	299	149.5
13	1894	13	5	8	15	8	58	7.3
14	1895	13	3	10	16	2	21	10.5
15	1896	21	8	13	106	63	761	12.1
16	1897	20	11	9	35	20	93	4.7
17	1898	12	7	5	40	2	13	6.5
18	1899	33	20	13	47	17	165	9.7
19	1900 (e)	33	20	13	80	14	137	9.8
	Total (g)	341	224	117	948	323	3,384	10.5

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20	1881	2	2	.....	2	1	1	1.0
21	1882	5	1	4	39	35	444	12.7
22	1883 (a)	4	2	2	7	6	38	6.3
23	1884	9	5	4	27	26	1,120	43.1
24	1885	7	7	.....	17	17	236	13.9
25	1886	9	4	5	17	17	259	15.2
26	1887	4	4	.....	17	14	238	17.0
27	1888	5	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
28	1889	3	1	2	15	1	7	7.0
29	1890	4	4	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
30	1891	10	8	2	34	29	1,452	50.1
31	1892	7	6	1	30	.....	.....	.....
32	1893	6	1	5	8	4	9	2.3
33	1894	16	7	9	42	39	3,502	89.8
34	1895	6	3	3	30	30	52	1.7
35	1896	14	2	12	65	61	k 3,686	k 78.4
36	1897	7	4	3	23	20	310	15.5
37	1898	8	4	4	36	33	1,717	52.0
38	1899	30	20	10	110	98	n 1,044	n 10.7
39	1900 (e)	57	36	21	130	92	2,623	28.5
	Total (g)	213	125	88	840	523	o 16,738	o 33.0

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 3 establishments not reported.
c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Not including 2 establishments not reported.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
f Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.
g Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
h Not including 1 establishment not reported and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

CALIFORNIA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
18	6.0	2	.....	1	$867	$85	$750	1
444	14.8	21	.....	9	70,608	3,172	36,680	2
380	8.8	40	.....	3	68,758	17,340	82,063	3
60	10.0	6	.....	.....	27,891	1,550	6,950	4
606	24.2	8	1	16	156,505	48,400	184,650	5
937	12.2	10	.....	67	45,007	*b* 2,503	12,850	6
819	5.5	16	.....	134	49,039	4,792	55,000	7
246	14.5	4	2	11	*c* 28,060	4,519	4,560	8
3,600	28.8	53	6	66	298,985	56,171	325,200	9
945	20.1	21	2	24	59,151	*d* 1,717	75,000	10
1,608	32.8	6	12	31	93,792	31,043	12,450	11
633	17.1	3	15	19	28,468	4,011	8,620	12
111	7.4	4	1	10	1,005,045	425	547,650	13
174	10.9	7	1	8	11,099	1,954	9,400	14
1,930	18.2	45	2	59	23,698	1,800	18,148	15
230	6.6	22	4	9	12,137	1,204	11,422	16
786	19.7	3	2	35	89,033	15,430	48,950	17
720	15.3	22	1	24	73,601	2,158	68,664	18
f 5,761	*f* 72.9	*f* 54	*f* 8	*f* 17	*f* 280,368	*f* 66,282	*f* 98,525	19
f 20,008	*f* 21.1	*f* 347	*f* 57	*f* 543	*h* 2,422,112	*i* 264,556	*f* 1,607,532	

COLORADO.

153	76.5	1	.....	1	11,050	.....	1,025	20
600	15.4	2	.....	37	72,979	.....	8,100	21
87	12.4	5	.....	2	9,375	500	500	22
1,121	41.5	19	.....	8	539,626	5,029	125,260	23
390	22.9	8	.....	9	85,283	2,810	17,725	24
259	15.2	15	.....	2	31,994	2,194	11,615	25
306	18.0	15	1	1	22,083	600	8,250	26
78	15.6	.....	2	3	12,155	2,000	3,500	27
257	17.1	.....	.....	15	34,767	.....	19,400	28
2,430	13.1	.....	.....	186	105,576	6,050	45,300	29
1,500	44.1	6	.....	28	154,084	64	69,750	30
4,790	159.7	11	1	18	33,716	8,645	22,250	31
71	8.9	.....	1	7	18,847	.....	10,000	32
3,720	88.6	9	.....	33	1,371,147	*j* 12,950	1,241,951	33
52	1.7	30	.....	.....	6,119	.....	200	34
k 3,814	*k* 74.8	22	1	42	*l* 1,820,849	100,800	*m* 2,039,800	35
379	16.5	18	1	4	40,644	1,931	20,000	36
1,814	50.4	18	3	15	134,781	3,689	124,500	37
n 1,590	*n* 14.7	18	70	22	317,802	1,140	326,833	38
3,231	24.9	*j* 30	*j* 21	*j* 72	138,036	1,624	*c* 102,311	39
o 26,642	*o* 32.3	*j* 227	*j* 101	*j* 505	*l* 4,960,913	*j* 150,026	*p* 4,198,270	

i Not including 5 establishments not reported and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.
j Not including 7 establishments not reported.
k Not including 14 establishments closed permanently.
l Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
m Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.
n Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
o Not including 16 establishments closed permanently.
p Not including 4 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1882	396	198	594
2	1883 (a)	4,388	6	4,394
3	1884	1,532	5	1,537
4	1885	1,182	.....	1,182
5	1886	3,198	72	3,270
6	1887	15,630	314	15,944
7	1888	21,470	51	21,521
8	1889	2,001	154	2,155
9	1890	7,446	123	7,569
10	1891	3,205	170	3,375
11	1892	2,922	78	3,000
12	1893	4,549	64	4,613
13	1894	17,786	848	18,634
14	1895	1,995	834	2,829
15	1896	6,148	155	6,303
16	1897	4,612	307	4,919
17	1898	2,678	314	2,992
18	1899	b 8,455	b 172	b 8,627
19	1900 (c)	14,514	512	15,026
	Total (e)	b 124,107	b 4,377	b 128,484

COLORADO—Concluded.

20	1881	125	.....	125
21	1882	1,160	.....	1,160
22	1883 (a)	715	.....	715
23	1884	6,227	.....	6,227
24	1885	2,317	.....	2,317
25	1886	1,173	.....	1,173
26	1887	769	.....	769
27	1888	1,087	2	1,089
28	1889	1,027	.....	1,027
29	1890	3,510	.....	3,510
30	1891	2,056	3	2,059
31	1892	2,099	21	2,120
32	1893	1,956	145	2,101
33	1894	15,312	5	15,317
34	1895	602	.....	602
35	1896	4,651	80	4,731
36	1897	2,622	8	2,630
37	1898	3,797	1	3,798
38	1899	6,579	8	6,587
39	1900 (c)	7,845	155	8,000
	Total (e)	65,629	428	66,057

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
38	44	.....	44	20	.....	20	2	1
3,488	3,836	.....	3,836	384	14	398	14	2
679	994	3	997	206	.....	206	84	3
1,182	1,182	.....	1,182	63	.....	63	.....	4
1,376	2,122	22	2,144	684	.....	684	.....	5
1,358	1,170	228	1,398	373	15	388	101	6
2,314	2,467	5	2,472	751	4	755	6	7
434	535	102	637	117	25	142	.....	8
2,612	3,238	89	3,327	637	3	640	161	9
1,446	1,631	108	1,739	198	1	199	.....	10
1,014	1,026	44	1,070	309	21	330	30	11
645	731	8	739	117	28	145	3	12
6,408	12,482	528	13,010	2,563	.....	2,563	298	13
471	455	61	516	51	53	104	2	14
1,577	1,972	4	1,976	208	.....	208	40	15
697	1,113	67	1,180	100	.....	100	19	16
957	825	162	987	576	30	606	316	17
2,338	2,711	.....	2,711	474	.....	474	69	18
1,972	2,051	81	2,132	*d* 390	*d* 1	*d* 391	*d* 166	19
31,006	40,585	1,512	42,097	*d* 8,221	*d* 195	*d* 8,416	*d* 1,311	

COLORADO—Concluded.

75	125	.....	125	15	.....	15	.....	20
1,056	1,156	.....	1,156	114	.....	114	.....	21
715	715	.....	715	165	.....	165	5	22
5,940	5,947	.....	5,947	20	.....	20	.....	23
1,815	2,317	.....	2,317	1,275	.....	1,275	400	24
1,119	1,171	.....	1,171	83	.....	83	80	25
537	687	.....	687	31	.....	31	30	26
710	710	.....	710	31	.....	31	31	27
717	740	.....	740	240	.....	240	175	28
1,850	2,270	.....	2,270	404	.....	404	389	29
1,746	1,907	3	1,910	215	.....	215	165	30
877	877	.....	877	88	.....	88	16	31
1,924	1,779	145	1,924	211	.....	211	114	32
10,998	12,152	.....	12,152	547	.....	547	299	33
545	587	.....	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
3,079	4,414	80	4,494	1,239	.....	1,239	1,235	35
1,060	1,225	1	1,226	24	3	27	14	36
2,084	2,295	.....	2,295	27	.....	27	13	37
4,255	4,930	4	4,934	460	.....	460	201	38
2,980	3,514	23	3,537	214	4	218	85	39
44,082	49,518	256	49,774	5,403	7	5,410	3,252	

d Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.
e Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

CONNECTICUT.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	17	6	11	25	4	54	13.5
2	1882	19	7	12	28	9	178	19.8
3	1883 (*a*)	13	5	8	18	1	109	109.0
4	1884	16	4	12	16	8	72	9.0
5	1885	37	7	30	37	12	244	20.3
6	1886	120	30	90	146	33	426	12.9
7	1887	48	22	26	153	25	134	5.4
8	1888	34	17	17	65	27	95	3.5
9	1889	30	13	17	32	7	104	14.9
10	1890	43	19	24	100	34	1,112	32.7
11	1891	34	9	25	46	11	*d* 115	*d* 11.5
12	1892	37	14	23	64	16	195	12.2
13	1893	33	11	22	47	2	17	8.5
14	1894	24	5	19	35	9	112	12.4
15	1895	11	4	7	11	2	35	17.5
16	1896	3	3	.....	8	6	42	7.0
17	1897	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
18	1898	6	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
19	1899	18	12	6	50	41	339	8.3
20	1900 (*e*)	41	17	24	132	75	917	12.2
	Total (*f*)	586	209	377	1,021	322	*d* 4,300	*d* 13.4

DELAWARE.

21	1881	1	.....	1	5	5	160	32.0
22	1882	2	.....	2	17	17	263	15.5
23	1883 (*a*)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
24	1884	3	.....	3	3	2	37	18.5
25	1885	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
26	1886	2	*2	.....	13	2	193	96.5
27	1887	4	3	1	14	13	36	2.8
28	1888	3	2	1	75	74	1,802	24.4
29	1889	1	1	.....	1	1	4	4.0
30	1890	3	1	2	13	.....	.....	.....
31	1891	5	3	2	19	16	48	3.0
32	1893	3	1	2	10	2	14	7.0
33	1895	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
34	1897	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
35	1899	6	.....	6	6	2	9	4.5
36	1900	5	.....	5	5	1	33	33.0
	Total (*a*)	45	14	31	188	135	2,599	19.3

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

37	1881	5	3	2	54	1	3	3.0
38	1882	4	3	1	31	2	6	3.0
39	1883 (*a*)	10	5	5	81	10	25	2.5
40	1884	6	1	5	22	3	13	4.3
41	1885	5	4	1	7	.....	.....	.....
42	1886	5	5	.....	188	34	1,156	34.0
43	1887	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
44	1888	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
45	1889	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
46	1890	3	2	1	14	11	105	9.5
47	1891	3	3	.....	10	3	8	2.7
48	1892	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
49	1893	3	2	1	12	7	113	16.1
50	1894	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
51	1895	4	3	1	4	2	16	8.0
52	1899	3	2	1	8	1	6	6.0
53	1900	6	6	.....	12	1	9	9.0
	Total (*a*)	62	41	21	451	75	1,460	19.5

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 2 establishments not reported.
d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

CONNECTICUT.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
477	19.1	7	1	17	$40,117	$932	$23,066	1
336	12.0	18	.....	10	51,921	13,125	42,755	2
400	22.2	11	.....	7	37,545	24	20,950	3
158	9.9	9	.....	7	19,857	.....	12,635	4
907	24.5	17	.....	20	132,097	32,284	118,008	5
3,111	21.3	71	.....	75	205,683	14,454	141,476	6
3,699	24.2	22	6	125	124,616	11,005	51,605	7
1,116	17.2	16	2	47	24,579	4,751	*b* 20,861	8
378	11.8	9	6	17	47,605	8,043	*c* 61,812	9
4,471	44.7	27	2	71	326,367	39,536	93,680	10
d 833	*d* 18.5	14	9	23	52,935	10,810	30,540	11
1,393	21.8	39	1	24	109,965	10,243	311,721	12
442	9.4	14	2	31	14,670	1,685	*b* 8,185	13
572	16.3	7	3	25	27,000	1,880	*b* 15,000	14
226	20.5	3	4	4	28,919	.....	5,200	15
281	35.1	1	7	.....	2,348	104	100	16
46	23.0	1	1	.....	1,672	714	100	17
267	44.5	3	1	2	46,682	5,795	23,000	18
411	8.2	14	27	9	166,078	2,000	47,500	19
1,333	10.1	86	1	45	85,589	13,900	15,150	20
d 20,857	*d* 20.4	389	73	559	1,546,245	171,285	*g* 1,043,344	

DELAWARE.

160	32.0	5	.....	.....	6,392	.....	12,620	21
263	15.5	15	.....	2	5,428	.....	1,400	22
6	6.0	1	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	23
67	22.3	.....	.....	3	4,046	650	2,525	24
99	49.5	1	.....	1	1,763	.....	2,000	25
2,148	165.2	1	.....	12	161,882	48,239	66,150	26
38	2.7	12	.....	2	15,202	.....	15,800	27
2,763	36.8	21	.....	54	25,725	2,500	27,740	28
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	700	29
105	8.1	11	.....	2	2,776	.....	500	30
740	38.9	4	.....	15	1,784	250	500	31
710	71.0	1	.....	9	3,400	200	1,100	32
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	165	.....	.....	33
16	5.3	.....	.....	3	3,850	.....	300	34
33	5.5	3	1	2	2,761	.....	280	35
84	16.8	1	.....	4	55,296	.....	7,020	36
7,238	38.5	76	1	111	292,870	51,839	138,635	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

375	6.9	22	30	2	4,817	.....	3,346	37
497	16.0	2	28	1	5,485	33	4,561	38
1,767	21.8	37	1	43	25,212	1,650	27,763	39
372	16.9	2	.....	20	17,018	939	25	40
229	32.7	4	.....	3	4,948	3,291	576	41
11,640	61.9	101	72	15	287,941	16,466	179,986	42
20	5.0	.....	.....	4	837	.....	.....	43
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	82	.....	.....	44
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	45
151	10.8	4	.....	10	39,507	10,532	10,593	46
243	24.3	3	.....	7	8,262	2,729	2,150	47
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	48
180	15.0	1	.....	11	7,562	*h* 12	2,932	49
1	1.0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	450	50
40	10.0	3	.....	1	821	118	275	51
79	6.3	1	6	1	1,944	167	1,050	52
240	20.0	2	1	9	10,716	955	2,500	53
15,851	35.1	184	139	128	415,564	*h* 36,892	236,207	

f Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

g Not including 5 establishments not reported.

h Not including 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

CONNECTICUT—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	6,426	552	6,978
2	1882	3,767	1,514	5,281
3	1883 (*a*)	2,156	447	2,603
4	1884	3,606	3,020	6,626
5	1885	10,960	3,689	14,649
6	1886	27,582	11,516	39,098
7	1887	7,251	2,203	9,454
8	1888	4,814	3,158	7,972
9	1889	4,800	2,707	7,507
10	1890	7,965	3,262	11,227
11	1891	5,150	2,648	7,798
12	1892	6,930	2,104	9,034
13	1893	10,823	1,812	12,635
14	1894	3,439	2,185	5,624
15	1895	4,089	1,866	5,955
16	1896	81	.....	81
17	1897	206	66	272
18	1898	1,761	1,120	2,881
19	1899	5,614	2,940	8,554
20	1900 (*b*)	13,155	5,648	18,803
	Total (*c*)	130,575	52,457	183,032

DELAWARE—Concluded.

21	1881	300	62	362
22	1882	300	.....	300
23	1883 (*a*)	138	223	361
24	1884	212	153	365
25	1885	157	.....	157
26	1886	936	112	1,048
27	1887	4,051	62	4,113
28	1888	824	.....	824
29	1889	143	282	425
30	1890	1,410	.....	1,410
31	1891	832	19	851
32	1893	394	.....	394
33	1895	60	30	90
34	1897	3,090	100	3,190
35	1899	952	321	1,273
36	1900	3,681	450	4,131
	Total (*a*)	17,480	1,814	19,294

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Concluded.

37	1881	667	.....	667
38	1882	412	.....	412
39	1883 (*a*)	1,865	.....	1,865
40	1884	868	.....	868
41	1885	170	.....	170
42	1886	2,512	.....	2,512
43	1887	176	.....	176
44	1888	74	.....	74
45	1889	20	.....	20
46	1890	313	7	320
47	1891	460	29	489
48	1892	29	.....	29
49	1893	332	.....	332
50	1894	155	.....	155
51	1895	107	.....	107
52	1899	267	.....	267
53	1900	581	.....	581
	Total (*a*)	9,008	36	9,044

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

CONNECTICUT—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
544	1,091	163	1,254	162	33	195	125	1
1,078	1,634	957	2,591	47	6	53	40	2
487	428	249	677	36	10	46	18	3
1,029	1,102	1,012	2,114	9	.....	9	.....	4
1,702	2,790	1,727	4,517	775	117	892	625	5
4,631	5,965	2,087	8,052	716	114	830	334	6
3,263	3,591	1,198	4,789	689	228	917	360	7
1,272	1,320	190	1,510	235	8	243	56	8
1,170	1,515	437	1,952	156	12	168	37	9
2,654	4,432	1,433	5,865	332	25	357	93	10
1,286	1,422	568	1,990	89	6	95	7	11
2,594	2,408	332	2,740	414	26	440	24	12
891	1,086	121	1,207	171	8	179	23	13
908	905	473	1,378	122	68	190	.....	14
1,407	1,120	578	1,698	2	.....	2	.....	15
48	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
59	35	24	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
994	835	420	1,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
2,541	2,920	2,853	5,773	94	10	104	24	19
3,163	4,017	510	4,527	753	.....	753	563	20
31,721	38,664	15,332	53,996	4,802	671	5,473	2,329	

DELAWARE—Concluded.

349	287	62	349	3	.....	3	.....	21
218	300	.....	300	15	.....	15	.....	22
73	13	60	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
189	193	153	346	15	6	21	2	24
56	60	.....	60	26	.....	26	20	25
702	706	33	739	334	15	349	12	26
1,092	1,050	52	1,102	29	.....	29	.....	27
455	819	.....	819	33	.....	33	25	28
160	143	282	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
244	244	.....	244	45	.....	45	.....	30
109	105	7	112	30	7	37	.....	31
282	282	.....	282	7	.....	7	.....	32
50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
178	428	.....	428	18	.....	18	18	34
261	181	246	427	17	3	20	20	35
341	1,248	250	1,498	113	12	125	125	36
4,759	6,109	1,145	7,254	685	43	728	222	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Concluded.

641	641	.....	641	9	.....	9	.....	37
412	412	.....	412	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
1,370	1,396	.....	1,396	132	.....	132	.....	39
728	728	.....	728	259	.....	259	200	40
97	97	.....	97	34	.....	34	16	41
2,430	2,465	.....	2,465	45	.....	45	45	42
93	93	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
15	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	.....	44
20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
268	270	.....	270	197	.....	197	196	46
141	186	12	198	36	4	40	22	47
8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
167	248	.....	248	43	.....	43	.....	49
80	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
89	89	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
202	207	.....	207	15	.....	15	3	52
263	272	.....	272	40	.....	40	40	53
7,024	7,227	12	7,239	825	4	829	522	

c Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

FLORIDA.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1883 (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1885	3	3	.....	127	125	2,125	17.0
3	1886	3	2	1	7	3	13	4.3
4	1887	12	3	9	48	47	b 586	b 12.7
5	1888	3	1	2	17	16	356	22.3
6	1889	5	1	4	252	250	21,334	85.3
7	1890	11	2	9	18	13	175	13.5
8	1891	6	1	5	6	6	81	13.5
9	1892	11	1	10	22	21	287	13.7
10	1893	21	3	18	43	34	b 490	b 14.8
11	1894	27	8	19	39	18	175	9.7
12	1895	13	3	10	30	22	207	9.4
13	1896	13	4	9	15	12	c 131	c 14.6
14	1897	14	1	13	14	10	228	22.8
15	1898	17	1	16	17	15	139	9.3
16	1899	21	13	8	75	60	4,375	72.9
17	1900	51	43	8	125	70	956	13.7
	Total (d)	231	90	141	855	722	e 31,658	e 44.2

GEORGIA.

18	1881	3	2	1	4	1	78	78.0
19	1882	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
20	1883 (d)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
21	1884	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
22	1885	3	1	2	3	1	1	1.0
23	1886	5	5	.....	8	3	130	43.3
24	1887	7	4	3	8	3	8	2.7
25	1888	7	5	2	11	9	113	12.6
26	1889	11	8	3	46	25	266	10.6
27	1890	10	5	5	15	4	105	26.3
28	1891	23	15	8	63	36	294	8.2
29	1892	16	10	6	24	10	b 96	b 10.7
30	1893	11	8	3	23	20	111	5.6
31	1894	16	13	3	21	15	165	11.0
32	1895	8	7	1	21	2	b 46	b 46.0
33	1896	13	8	5	24	9	b 200	b 25.0
34	1897	18	10	8	61	24	b 482	b 21.0
35	1898	5	2	3	12	11	327	29.7
36	1899	6	3	3	10	1	5	5.0
37	1900	25	20	5	221	150	3,191	21.3
	Total (d)	190	126	64	578	324	g 5,618	g 17.6

IDAHO.

38	1883 (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	1890	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
40	1891	1	1	.....	2	2	8	4.0
41	1894	2	2	.....	2	2	209	104.5
42	1896	2	2	.....	2	2	b 31	b 31.0
43	1897	4	2	2	4	2	5	2.5
44	1898	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3.0
45	1899	2	2	.....	2	2	8	4.0
	Total (d)	13	11	2	14	11	b 264	b 26.4

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
c Not including 3 establishments not reported.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

FLORIDA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
								1
2,159	17.0	1	125	1	$149,873	$10,672	$93,750	2
77	11.0	4		3	8,239	730	4,025	3
b631	b13.4	34	8	6	82,725	13,672	22,300	4
363	21.4		16	1	67,850	11,550	11,500	5
21,342	84.7	247	1	4	943,750	241,115	257,800	6
228	12.7	4	4	10	90,912	15,480	27,850	7
81	13.5	2		4	33,421	6,000	10,590	8
294	13.4	16	2	4	129,640	25,276	23,150	9
b624	b14.9	8	4	31	120,000	16,373	41,042	10
388	9.9	21	9	9	100,226	12,532	32,965	11
483	16.1	11	7	12	84,337	13,260	28,700	12
178	11.9	4	5	6	101,043	18,944	65,655	13
442	31.6	5	3	6	73,571	16,043	18,510	14
162	9.5	7	7	3	57,167	6,167	16,412	15
6,249	82.3	29	27	19	246,925	16,965	255,667	16
2,128	17.0	30	8	87	222,119	24,989	97,560	17
f35,829	f42.0	423	226	206	2,511,798	449,768	1,007,476	

GEORGIA.

156	39.0		2	2	47,845		83,000	18
31	31.0			1	1,300		10,000	19
1	1.0			1	20			20
2	2.0			1	70			21
7	2.3	2		1	337		190	22
176	22.0	1	1	6	46,052	8,850	25,800	23
46	5.8	1		7	14,095	175	3,550	24
156	14.2	6	1	4	38,592		11,700	25
527	11.5	3		43	51,849	1,368	16,578	26
199	13.3	1	1	13	23,860	57	6,200	27
527	8.4	6	43	14	103,094	1,557	31,435	28
b242	b10.5	2	4	18	64,381	11,451	36,700	29
158	6.9	17	3	3	26,026	800	2,450	30
198	9.4	6	3	12	39,078	208	3,325	31
b262	b13.1	16		5	25,050	28	38,125	32
b582	b25.3		10	14	67,121	4,591	13,745	33
b1,795	b29.9	3	14	44	159,845	19,018	103,600	34
558	46.5			12	132,212	3,065	94,250	35
74	7.4			10	3,320	720	1,300	36
8,654	39.2	7	13	201	129,410	17,850	199,356	37
g14,351	g25.0	71	95	412	973,557	69,738	681,304	

IDAHO.

								38
7	7.0			1	1,900		500	39
8	4.0			2	4,500		1,000	40
209	104.5			2	41,950	6,000	300,200	41
b31	b31.0	1		1	29,030		130,000	42
28	7.0	3	1		12,116		2,400	43
3	3.0	1			3,444			44
159	79.5	1		1	102,376	20,000	302,000	45
b445	b34.2	6	1	7	195,316	26,000	736,100	

e Not including 2 establishments closed permanently and 3 establishments not reported.
f Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
g Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

FLORIDA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1883 (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
2	1885	3,197	2,500	5,697
3	1886	546	76	622
4	1887	4,001	435	4,436
5	1888	1,525	150	1,675
6	1889	5,995	880	6,875
7	1890	3,085	385	3,470
8	1891	772	216	988
9	1892	3,311	745	4,056
10	1893	4,594	1,026	5,620
11	1894	4,762	975	5,737
12	1895	2,200	275	2,475
13	1896	3,158	580	3,738
14	1897	1,912	508	2,420
15	1898	2,563	662	3,225
16	1899	7,263	1,096	8,359
17	1900	12,005	2,303	14,308
	Total (*c*)	60,889	12,812	73,701

GEORGIA—Concluded.

18	1881	1,835	.....	1,835
19	1882	20	.....	20
20	1883 (*c*)	50	50	100
21	1884	32	.....	32
22	1885	97	9	106
23	1886	715	802	1,517
24	1887	1,073	350	1,423
25	1888	1,238	.....	1,238
26	1889	2,232	.....	2,232
27	1890	1,057	11	1,068
28	1891	11,245	143	11,388
29	1892	6,565	95	6,660
30	1893	1,165	.....	1,165
31	1894	1,511	.....	1,511
32	1895	870	2	872
33	1896	2,076	840	2,916
34	1897	5,531	1,383	6,914
35	1898	2,763	2,232	4,995
36	1899	2,331	2,638	4,969
37	1900	6,471	384	6,855
	Total (*c*)	48,877	8,939	57,816

IDAHO—Concluded.

38	1883 (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
39	1890	140	.....	140
40	1891	350	.....	350
41	1894	600	.....	600
42	1896	296	.....	296
43	1897	1,097	.....	1,097
44	1898	350	.....	350
45	1899	673	.....	673
	Total (*c*)	3,506	.....	3,506

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

FLORIDA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5,642	3,142	2,500	5,642	600	.....	600	.....	2
536	535	1	536	85	1	86	71	3
4,232	3,999	435	4,434	401	65	466	300	4
1,199	1,499	150	1,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6,774	5,895	880	6,775	130	.....	130	130	6
2,920	2,737	385	3,122	31	.....	31	.....	7
838	770	216	986	14	.....	14	.....	8
3,639	3,261	745	4,006	120	.....	120	.....	9
4,056	4,076	949	5,025	224	40	264	.....	10
4,009	3,939	633	4,572	350	50	400	360	11
1,881	2,095	265	2,360	78	.....	78	68	12
2,905	3,048	486	3,534	168	25	193	18	13
1,639	1,843	486	2,329	87	.....	87	24	14
2,292	2,520	626	3,146	101	.....	101	.....	15
5,792	6,083	1,021	7,104	1,086	217	1,303	92	16
5,927	6,334	1,045	7,379	*b* 662	*b* 25	*b* 687	*b* 40	17
54,281	51,776	10,823	62,599	*b* 4,137	*b* 423	*b* 4,560	*b* 1,103	

GEORGIA—Concluded.

1,314	1,314	.....	1,314	222	.....	222	5	18
15	15	.....	15	18	.....	18	18	19
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	20
28	28	.....	28	20	.....	20	.....	21
86	86	9	95	77	.....	77	.....	22
383	476	575	1,051	72	30	102	44	23
439	469	.....	469	264	.....	264	120	24
818	1,218	.....	1,218	433	.....	433	405	25
1,490	1,890	.....	1,890	141	.....	141	107	26
299	721	.....	721	78	.....	78	26	27
4,615	4,862	100	4,962	1,162	.....	1,162	1,028	28
934	1,189	15	1,204	406	.....	406	176	29
588	951	.....	951	115	.....	115	.....	30
1,124	1,426	.....	1,426	343	1	344	11	31
328	431	2	433	102	.....	102	38	32
1,160	1,753	802	2,555	209	1	210	58	33
3,190	3,449	712	4,161	944	37	981	276	34
4,711	2,543	2,186	4,729	427	300	727	619	35
185	144	55	199	40	10	50	.....	36
2,383	2,918	99	3,017	900	41	941	431	37
24,100	25,893	4,555	30,448	5,983	420	6,403	3,362	

IDAHO—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
90	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
350	350	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
600	600	.....	600	500	.....	500	150	41
240	296	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
997	997	.....	997	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
350	350	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
348	648	.....	648	225	.....	225	.....	45
2,975	3,331	.....	3,331	725	.....	725	150	

c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

ILLINOIS.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	74	43	31	271	245	3,558	14.5
2	1882	63	31	32	206	126	2,697	21.4
3	1883 (*a*)	54	32	22	576	371	14,303	38.6
4	1884	42	23	19	429	120	4,109	34.2
5	1885	72	43	29	226	204	4,462	21.9
6	1886	151	91	60	1,069	892	12,987	14.6
7	1887	112	70	42	1,569	1,150	11,592	10.1
8	1888	60	39	21	689	274	8,328	30.4
9	1889	43	21	22	165	102	8,778	86.1
10	1890	138	85	53	2,496	1,102	*d* 22,563	*d* 20.5
11	1891	119	83	36	1,111	362	8,900	24.6
12	1892	124	95	29	707	489	9,207	18.8
13	1893	129	96	33	1,382	1,074	*e* 7,838	*e* 7.3
14	1894	132	112	20	2,055	751	*d* 25,926	*d* 34.6
15	1895	122	88	34	266	186	2,768	14.9
16	1896	287	247	40	1,491	1,407	*d* 37,990	*d* 27.0
17	1897 (*h*)	149	113	36	1,966	1,590	*i* 25,562	*i* 16.1
18	1898	161	133	28	1,148	1,018	*j* 20,482	*j* 20.1
19	1899	381	326	55	1,850	1,611	18,505	11.5
20	1900 (*k*)	227	179	48	1,112	609	*l* 11,482	*l* 19.0
	Total (*n*)	2,640	1,950	690	20,784	13,683	*o* 262,037	*o* 19.2

INDIANA.

21	1881	11	7	4	28	25	509	20.4
22	1882	10	7	3	16	11	205	18.6
23	1883 (*a*)	15	10	5	27	22	903	41.0
24	1884	11	5	6	25	23	1,653	71.9
25	1885	21	12	9	27	17	495	29.1
26	1886	31	8	23	58	44	461	10.5
27	1887 (*r*)	25	18	7	128	109	1,252	11.5
28	1888	16	11	5	64	47	649	13.8
29	1889	16	10	6	73	61	6,028	98.8
30	1890	26	15	11	158	137	1,647	12.0
31	1891	40	27	13	256	229	7,773	33.9
32	1892	26	19	7	78	51	786	15.4
33	1893	36	24	12	176	121	2,505	20.7
34	1894	30	15	15	165	142	7,287	51.3
35	1895	44	24	20	67	55	1,984	36.1
36	1896	14	7	7	60	57	9,337	163.8
37	1897 (*h*)	38	16	22	60	42	1,499	35.7
38	1898	41	17	24	73	55	836	15.2
39	1899	36	18	18	133	104	2,963	28.5
40	1900 (*t*)	65	43	22	292	180	1,787	9.9
	Total (*u*)	552	313	239	1,964	1,532	50,559	33.0

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported and 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887.
c Not including 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887.
d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
f Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently.
g Not including 30 establishments not reported.
h Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
i Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
j Not including 1 establishment not reported.
k Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
l Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.
m Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

ILLINOIS.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'-		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
3,854	14.2	154	35	82	$384,444	$7,915	$272,330	1
3,371	16.4	116	9	81	695,648	11,040	403,201	2
15,224	26.4	454	28	94	1,398,585	101,360	1,615,641	3
8,558	19.9	359	.....	70	442,366	8,918	206,762	4
5,723	25.3	106	10	110	1,190,921	15,648	387,340	5
18,742	17.5	310	212	547	2,542,594	93,571	2,372,555	6
17,399	11.1	544	39	986	1,002,676	*b* 50,876	*c* 396,248	7
9,863	14.3	499	2	188	1,667,479	1,411,964	4,701,284	8
9,361	56.7	35	71	59	1,289,740	29,619	399,683	9
d 83,554	*d* 33.5	855	509	1,132	1,911,260	163,520	1,056,984	10
25,350	22.8	851	32	228	1,630,013	93,376	661,774	11
19,331	27.3	427	94	186	1,014,265	100,526	952,905	12
f 16,830	*f* 12.2	1,047	154	181	1,096,594	35,767	827,620	13
d 41,839	*d* 20.4	502	81	1,472	6,018,057	106,247	*g* 7,549,867	14
6,410	24.1	135	44	87	1,110,057	17,568	394,847	15
d 40,949	*d* 27.5	507	110	874	2,274,339	53,700	744,563	16
i 30,082	*i* 15.3	1,536	8	422	1,005,043	35,376	289,820	17
j 30,791	*j* 26.8	986	64	98	1,868,660	234,392	612,107	18
24,747	13.4	1,623	76	151	2,034,908	136,371	750,257	19
l 28,976	*l* 26.2	*m* 597	*m* 155	*m* 359	1,812,416	345,519	2,057,155	20
p 440,954	*p* 21.2	*m* 11,643	*m* 1,733	*m* 7,407	32,390,065	*b* 3,053,273	*q* 26,652,943	

INDIANA.

523	18.7	.....	5	23	59,848	2,016	31,600	21
313	19.6	8	2	6	48,622	175	1,350	22
1,078	39.9	9	.....	18	274,730	751	60,400	23
1,763	70.5	1	5	19	385,006	624	258,600	24
1,188	44.0	10	3	14	220,992	5,275	207,900	25
666	11.5	33	2	23	94,537	.....	62,400	26
1,586	12.4	73	18	37	98,258	91,290	28,110	27
803	12.5	28	2	34	31,705	3,541	30,200	28
6,134	84.0	11	1	61	849,895	7,808	76,035	29
1,933	12.2	16	84	58	38,416	3,170	39,700	30
7,991	31.2	52	77	127	499,939	14,041	219,320	31
1,587	20.3	13	43	22	117,681	13,613	73,192	32
3,474	19.7	66	20	90	155,055	14,775	*s* 103,685	33
7,706	46.7	12	111	42	745,283	6,463	521,418	34
3,231	48.2	26	4	37	454,657	28,054	69,682	35
9,356	155.9	4	1	55	1,489,126	17,600	287,820	36
3,161	52.7	25	3	32	401,928	3,205	87,052	37
1,240	17.0	17	2	54	428,963	24,260	103,101	38
4,708	35.4	44	31	58	359,033	27,184	*j* 94,180	39
3,522	12.1	56	122	114	290,961	12,147	128,076	40
61,963	31.5	504	536	924	7,044,635	275,992	*v* 2,483,821	

n Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

o Not including 1 establishment not reported, 11 establishments closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

p Not including 1 establishment not reported, 11 establishments closed permanently, 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

q Not including 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, and 30 establishments not reported.

r Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.

s Not including 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893.

t Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.

u Not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, and July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

v Not including 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	20,342	360	20,702
2	1882	15,224	100	15,324
3	1883 (*a*)	21,356	45	21,401
4	1884	11,327	.....	11,327
5	1885	25,620	585	26,205
6	1886	116,467	2,772	119,239
7	1887	75,239	789	76,028
8	1888	108,661	779	109,440
9	1889	30,769	1,175	31,944
10	1890	135,734	3,391	139,125
11	1891	79,744	1,260	81,004
12	1892	68,031	965	68,996
13	1893	148,839	7,577	156,416
14	1894	321,390	4,946	326,336
15	1895	58,910	1,671	60,581
16	1896	68,912	8,763	77,675
17	1897 (*c*)	57,836	1,129	58,965
18	1898	62,032	3,404	65,436
19	1899	117,240	4,631	121,871
20	1900 (*d*)	101,364	6,708	108,072
	Total (*f*)	1,645,037	51,050	1,696,087

INDIANA—Concluded.

21	1881	1,756	.....	1,756
22	1882	925	8	933
23	1883 (*a*)	3,973	.....	3,973
24	1884	4,023	230	4,253
25	1885	4,465	345	4,810
26	1886	6,188	165	6,353
27	1887 (*h*)	9,870	6	9,876
28	1888	6,372	.....	6,372
29	1889	12,498	25	12,523
30	1890	10,652	94	10,746
31	1891	18,422	.....	18,422
32	1892	5,562	5	5,567
33	1893	16,548	.....	16,548
34	1894	25,859	96	25,955
35	1895	17,060	100	17,160
36	1896	6,948	.....	6,948
37	1897 (*c*)	10,997	200	11,197
38	1898	9,049	160	9,209
39	1899	17,201	479	17,680
40	1900 (*i*)	17,470	1,287	18,757
	Total (*j*)	205,838	3,200	209,038

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
d Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
e Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.
f Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
16,081	18,216	60	18,276	1,315	35	1,350	639	1
14,127	14,708	100	14,808	1,365	.....	1,365	555	2
20,091	20,136	45	20,181	1,952	15	1,967	1,334	3
7,589	8,054	.....	8,054	859	.....	859	325	4
18,274	21,645	425	22,070	2,593	78	2,671	1,532	5
99,830	106,013	2,683	108,696	8,345	33	8,378	3,081	6
34,866	44,736	212	44,948	3,688	7	3,695	1,282	7
14,398	25,064	370	25,434	4,512	.....	4,512	*b* 1,832	8
12,068	16,268	141	16,409	234	.....	234	90	9
55,172	66,934	605	67,539	5,089	20	5,109	1,838	10
23,804	31,719	352	32,071	1,623	33	1,656	484	11
19,729	24,907	332	25,239	1,160	.....	1,160	540	12
41,448	50,233	475	50,708	1,711	.....	1,711	609	13
79,402	134,864	1,359	136,223	18,134	105	18,239	15,648	14
15,930	25,744	372	26,116	2,740	10	2,750	192	15
39,069	43,130	6,567	49,697	2,214	555	2,769	233	16
24,071	33,081	270	33,351	1,686	20	1,706	181	17
26,964	36,387	751	37,138	2,549	.....	2,549	536	18
44,335	60,695	1,592	62,287	3,724	165	3,889	397	19
28,900	49,025	2,329	51,354	*c* 1,877	*c* 174	*c* 2,051	*c* 118	20
636,148	831,559	19,040	850,599	*c* 67,370	*c* 1,250	*c* 68,620	*g* 31,446	

INDIANA—Concluded.

1,056	1,383	.....	1,383	224	.....	224	158	21
713	724	.....	724	123	.....	123	55	22
3,208	3,951	.....	3,951	81	.....	81	75	23
4,211	4,016	230	4,246	618	.....	618	587	24
1,949	4,159	168	4,327	397	30	427	175	25
3,968	4,716	80	4,796	264	4	268	44	26
7,291	7,542	.....	7,542	584	.....	584	269	27
940	1,332	.....	1,332	151	.....	151	115	28
4,682	7,037	.....	7,037	68	.....	68	42	29
2,441	3,052	29	3,081	139	14	153	16	30
11,235	12,514	.....	12,514	169	.....	169	156	31
2,239	2,677	5	2,682	144	.....	144	117	32
6,202	8,715	.....	8,715	323	.....	323	273	33
11,226	14,293	70	14,363	332	.....	332	237	34
5,352	10,669	100	10,769	860	.....	860	535	35
4,160	6,598	.....	6,598	55	.....	55	17	36
3,249	8,187	200	8,387	141	.....	141	15	37
4,525	7,027	160	7,187	625	55	680	401	38
5,397	9,643	216	9,859	852	18	870	781	39
6,765	12,272	579	12,851	260	113	373	79	40
90,809	130,507	1,837	132,344	6,410	234	6,644	4,147	

g Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

h Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.

i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.

j Not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, and July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1883 (*a*)							
2	1892	1	1		1	1	7	7.0
3	1894	2	2		22	18	2,092	116.2
4	1895	1	1		5			
5	1897	1		1	1	1	4	4.0
6	1898	1		1	1	1	4	4.0
7	1899	1	1		27	10	1,120	112.0
8	1900 (*b*)							
	Total (*c*)	7	5	2	57	31	3,227	104.1

IOWA.

9	1881	11	3	8	21	9	258	28.7
10	1882	25	6	19	48	30	1,062	35.4
11	1883 (*d*)	18	8	10	63	43	554	12.9
12	1884	18	6	12	37	31	1,133	36.5
13	1885	21	6	15	59	28	1,105	39.5
14	1886	19	6	13	34	21	1,046	49.8
15	1887	4	4		18	18	160	8.9
16	1888	8	8		27	23	2,585	112.4
17	1889	3	3		10	10	179	17.9
18	1890	4	3	1	6	5	47	9.4
19	1891	8	6	2	117	110	6,178	56.2
20	1892	7	4	3	9	8	367	45.9
21	1893	2		2	2	2	38	19.0
22	1894	13	9	4	170	168	5,079	30.2
23	1895	29	14	15	265	252	8,857	35.1
24	1896	20	14	6	53	46	1,139	24.8
25	1897	25	21	4	118	112	2,387	21.3
26	1898	16	9	7	35	25	*e* 551	*e* 30.6
27	1899	49	24	25	144	95	*f* 1,437	*f* 15.3
28	1900 (*h*)	51	23	28	172	103	2,700	26.2
	Total (*c*)	351	177	174	1,408	1,139	*i* 36,862	*i* 32.6

KANSAS.

29	1883 (*d*)	2	1	1	8	8	213	26.6
30	1884	2	1	1	6	6	976	162.7
31	1885	5	3	2	8	7	194	27.7
32	1886	4		4	9	8	44	5.5
33	1887	8	7	1	29	29	411	14.2
34	1888	5	5		34	33	261	7.9
35	1889	8	8		24	24	388	16.2
36	1890	3	3		5	5	59	11.8
37	1891	2	2		2	1	15	15.0
38	1892	3	2	1	3	3	54	18.0
39	1893	7	7		91	91	10,418	114.5
40	1894	5	3	2	8	8	206	25.8
41	1895	14	8	6	21	12	226	18.8
42	1896	4	3	1	4	1	14	14.0
43	1897	5	4	1	5	5	16	3.2
44	1898	3	2	1	3	1	3	3.0
45	1899	14	11	3	34	20	285	14.3
46	1900 (*j*)	7	4	3	9	5	152	30.4
	Total (*k*)	101	74	27	303	267	13,935	52.2

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
e Not including 7 establishments closed permanently.
f Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
								1
7	7.0			1	$1,000		$100	2
2,664	121.1			22	425,000	$12,000	112,000	3
95	19.0			5	20,000		8,000	4
4	4.0		1		1,500		350	5
4	4.0	1			3,250		900	6
7,182	266.0			27	420,000	75,000	580,000	7
								8
9,956	174.7	1	1	55	870,750	87,000	701,350	

IOWA.

561	26.7	7	7	7	33,834	250	17,500	9
1,439	30.0	7	5	36	151,398	8,250	162,550	10
901	14.3	26		37	164,418	6,942	70,200	11
1,427	38.6	16	1	20	220,420	6,300	172,750	12
1,590	26.9	27		32	76,439	3,191	98,575	13
1,194	35.1	8		26	78,103	2,854	54,175	14
160	8.9	7	7	4	3,390	432	900	15
2,625	97.2	6	12	9	90,284	2,142	33,600	16
179	17.9	1		9	7,525	420	1,250	17
173	28.8	5		1	9,580	685	3,125	18
6,228	53.2	13	2	102	295,440	765	50,350	19
378	42.0	4		5	62,825	11,677	9,550	20
38	19.0	1		1	8,690			21
5,131	30.2	43	1	126	316,296	5,105	73,050	22
10,240	38.6	28	60	177	621,128	27,423	152,300	23
1,237	23.3	29		24	225,834	2,224	63,400	24
2,909	24.7	54	14	50	218,670	3,907	106,865	25
e 737	*e* 26.3	20	1	14	44,005	5,236	24,475	26
f 4,044	*f* 28.3	89	9	46	*g* 151,088	3,701	*g* 108,060	27
4,105	23.9	60	6	106	112,122	3,587	63,435	28
i 45,296	*i* 32.4	451	125	832	*g* 2,891,489	95,091	*g* 1,266,110	

KANSAS.

218	27.3	5		3	31,381	51	22,250	29
976	162.7	5		1	150,363	88	144,910	30
196	24.5	5		3	12,485		56,050	31
47	5.2			9	5,787		6,680	32
411	14.2	26		3	23,150	150	3,250	33
265	7.8	6		28	32,950		52,500	34
388	16.2	21		3	7,775	437	775	35
59	11.8	4		1	5,000	50	575	36
20	10.0	1		1	10,784		1,500	37
54	18.0	1		2	9,900	275	1,800	38
10,418	114.5	2	86	3	929,217	460	*g* 159,450	39
344	43.0	1		7	145,300	11,000	27,750	40
343	16.3	14		7	98,405	8,319	46,900	41
57	14.3	2	1	1	7,700	150	900	42
16	3.2	4		1	1,500		575	43
27	9.0		1	2	1,250		550	44
7,676	225.8	4	4	26	304,240	32,500	109,857	45
204	22.7	3	3	3	79,180	500	65,000	46
21,719	71.7	104	95	104	1,856,367	53,980	*g* 701,272	

g Not including 1 establishment not reported.
h Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
i Not including 8 establishments closed permanently.
j Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
k Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1883 (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
2	1892	168	.....	168
3	1894	3,661	.....	3,661
4	1895	850	.....	850
5	1897	205	.....	205
6	1898	475	.....	475
7	1899	3,600	.....	3,600
8	1900 (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*c*)	8,959	.....	8,959

IOWA—Concluded.

9	1881	1,813	10	1,823
10	1882	7,255	150	7,405
11	1883 (*d*)	3,501	87	3,588
12	1884	5,269	14	5,283
13	1885	2,761	292	3,053
14	1886	2,221	2	2,223
15	1887	152	.....	152
16	1888	1,687	15	1,702
17	1889	338	.....	338
18	1890	145	1	146
19	1891	5,835	75	5,910
20	1892	3,745	32	3,777
21	1893	212	.....	212
22	1894	11,298	226	11,524
23	1895	14,856	237	15,093
24	1896	4,554	36	4,590
25	1897	5,775	353	6,128
26	1898	2,007	529	2,536
27	1899	7,472	871	8,343
28	1900 (*e*)	6,320	594	6,914
	Total (*c*)	87,216	3,524	90,740

KANSAS—Concluded.

29	1883 (*d*)	696	.....	696
30	1884	615	.....	615
31	1885	601	11	612
32	1886	691	.....	691
33	1887	1,019	.....	1,019
34	1888	16,554	200	16,754
35	1889	250	.....	250
36	1890	212	6	218
37	1891	2,132	.....	2,132
38	1892	406	.....	406
39	1893	13,191	1	13,192
40	1894	1,549	.....	1,549
41	1895	*f*3,154	*f*18	3,198
42	1896	3,873	542	4,415
43	1897	467	.....	467
44	1898	1,525	11	1,536
45	1899	4,767	2	4,769
46	1900 (*g*)	1,964	.....	1,964
	Total (*h*)	*f*53,666	*f*791	54,483

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
								1
130	168	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2,716	3,511	.....	3,511	521	.....	521	250	3
700	700	.....	700	250	.....	250	.....	4
125	190	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
350	350	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2,550	2,625	.....	2,625	1,675	.....	1,675	950	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
6,571	7,544	.....	7,544	2,446	.....	2,446	1,200	

IOWA—Concluded.

1,129	1,456	6	1,462	91	9	100	37	9
3,198	3,647	40	3,687	506	20	526	142	10
3,133	3,176	16	3,192	613	3	616	412	11
4,946	5,234	.....	5,234	904	8	912	597	12
1,966	2,351	288	2,639	425	28	453	173	13
1,564	1,958	.....	1,958	129	.....	129	63	14
135	152	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
678	1,563	15	1,578	217	3	220	220	16
275	338	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
40	66	1	67	11	.....	11	11	18
5,765	5,784	75	5,859	7	4	11	11	19
365	637	32	669	82	.....	82	82	20
137	212	.....	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
10,264	10,865	200	11,065	24	.....	24	24	22
11,136	12,857	108	12,965	537	9	546	524	23
4,302	4,412	28	4,440	298	6	304	298	24
5,044	5,242	231	5,473	411	11	422	408	25
1,251	1,278	205	1,483	78	1	79	57	26
4,110	5,450	235	5,685	365	38	403	211	27
4,353	4,392	48	4,440	305	6	311	6	28
63,791	71,070	1,528	72,598	5,003	146	5,149	3,276	

KANSAS—Concluded.

680	696	.....	696	9	.....	9	9	29
614	615	.....	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
552	574	7	581	27	.....	27	10	31
445	678	.....	678	105	.....	105	8	32
614	1,019	.....	1,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
2,922	7,154	.....	7,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
194	245	.....	245	26	3	29	29	35
154	212	6	218	17	.....	17	17	36
523	605	.....	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
341	406	.....	406	4	3	7	7	38
8,114	8,118	1	8,119	611	.....	611	611	39
1,323	1,514	.....	1,514	225	.....	225	225	40
2,251	2,657	9	2,666	127	18	145	13	41
240	433	35	468	8	12	20	8	42
272	415	.....	415	14	.....	14	.....	43
175	190	.....	190	57	.....	57	.....	44
2,782	3,146	.....	3,146	802	.....	802	625	45
1,253	1,355	.....	1,355	14	.....	14	.....	46
23,449	30,032	58	30,090	2,046	36	2,082	1,562	

f Not including 1 establishment not reported.
g Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
h Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

KENTUCKY.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	8	3	5	14	8	718	89.8
2	1882	2	2	.....	2	1	122	122.0
3	1883 (a)	4	3	1	4	3	106	35.3
4	1884	2	1	1	2	1	213	213.0
5	1885	10	8	2	11	5	471	94.2
6	1886	15	5	10	32	32	527	16.5
7	1887	16	10	6	118	23	879	38.2
8	1888	9	6	3	12	3	92	30.7
9	1889	6	3	3	6	1	28	28.0
10	1890	15	8	7	168	27	656	24.3
11	1891	15	5	10	53	47	394	8.4
12	1892	9	7	2	64	19	1,357	71.4
13	1893	22	12	10	107	45	c 920	c 20.9
14	1894	19	16	3	140	123	9,626	78.3
15	1895	9	5	4	21	16	1,733	108.3
16	1896	3	2	1	3	2	17	8.5
17	1897 (d)	8	5	3	20	18	2,369	131.6
18	1898	16	14	2	16	14	675	48.2
19	1899 (e)	7	4	3	22	19	515	27.1
20	1900 (f)	28	19	9	80	61	1,343	22.0
	Total (g)	223	138	85	895	468	c 22,761	c 48.7

LOUISIANA.

21	1881	3	2	1	6	5	26	5.2
22	1883 (a)	2	2	.....	6	1	1	1.0
23	1884	9	7	2	172	31	99	3.2
24	1885	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
25	1886	4	2	2	5	3	22	7.3
26	1887	1	.....	1	42	42	210	5.0
27	1890	3	2	1	30	30	286	9.5
28	1891	1	1	.....	12	12	84	7.0
29	1892	4	3	1	1,113	1,112	4,614	4.1
30	1894	8	4	4	30	12	24	2.0
31	1895	10	7	3	21	3	7	2.3
32	1896	5	3	2	5	3	10	3.3
33	1897	2	1	1	6	6	18	3.0
34	1898	5	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
35	1900	6	1	5	34	21	41	2.0
	Total (a)	64	38	26	1,488	1,281	5,442	4.2

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 1, 1897, Tennessee.
e Including strike of August 9, 1899, Tennessee.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

KENTUCKY.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
943	67.4	6	.....	8	$354,653	$14,480	$86,485	1
167	83.5	.....	.....	2	61,500	670	10,500	2
321	80.3	2	1	1	13,310	875	93,180	3
243	121.5	1	.....	1	21,920	600	.....	4
928	84.4	4	.....	7	114,204	5,798	125,800	5
548	17.1	9	2	21	58,854	2,250	55,535	6
2,020	17.1	93	12	13	168,346	16,010	61,900	7
560	46.7	3	1	8	40,369	*b* 7,058	19,500	8
69	11.5	1	.....	5	7,297	908	1,600	9
3,229	19.2	110	2	56	89,312	6,665	*b* 29,600	10
447	8.4	39	.....	14	38,423	.....	8,225	11
1,917	30.0	63	.....	1	89,063	789	37,300	12
c 1,405	*c* 13.3	*c* 44	*c* 1	*c* 61	380,206	11,063	*b* 60,650	13
10,379	74.1	5	71	64	1,448,624	46,102	*b* 354,700	14
1,764	84.0	18	.....	3	119,601	8,020	41,370	15
45	15.0	1	1	1	9,650	1,396	1,300	16
2,529	126.5	3	11	6	413,420	25,661	81,540	17
730	45.6	11	1	4	189,747	13,392	*b* 33,140	18
895	40.7	13	7	2	92,182	1,351	38,650	19
2,056	25.7	21	35	24	281,689	7,938	113,840	20
c 31,195	*c* 34.9	*c* 447	*c* 145	*c* 302	3,992,370	*b* 171,026	*h* 1,254,815	

LOUISIANA.

52	8.7	.....	.....	6	52,752	750	25,000	21
41	6.8	.....	.....	6	12,650	.....	25,000	22
4,113	23.9	7	.....	165	98,421	.....	40,475	23
197	197.0	.....	.....	1	8,000	3,000	.....	24
36	7.2	1	1	3	6,215	.....	1,950	25
210	5.0	.....	.....	42	30,000	.....	5,000	26
286	9.5	22	.....	8	42,500	.....	5,800	27
84	7.0	12	.....	.....	8,500	.....	2,000	28
4,616	4.1	.....	18	1,095	273,304	4,000	*i* 20,020	29
132	4.4	13	1	16	39,676	3,675	27,500	30
65	3.1	2	.....	19	19,339	.....	2,550	31
13	2.6	2	.....	3	1,422	235	325	32
18	3.0	1	.....	5	2,700	.....	450	33
9	1.8	.....	.....	5	1,210	.....	50	34
246	7.2	1	20	13	25,575	.....	10,600	35
10,118	6.8	61	40	1,387	622,264	11,660	*i* 166,720	

f Including strike of September 13, 1900, Tennessee.
g Including strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Tennessee, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 1, 1897, Tennessee.
h Not including 4 establishments not reported.
i Not including 1,093 establishments not reported.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

KENTUCKY—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	2,607	3	2,610
2	1882	545	7	552
3	1883 (*a*)	879	3	882
4	1884	376	.....	376
5	1885	1,324	24	1,348
6	1886	2,041	12	2,053
7	1887	4,055	522	4,577
8	1888	1,220	27	1,247
9	1889	2,283	64	2,347
10	1890	6,398	160	6,558
11	1891	1,927	38	1,965
12	1892	1,862	1	1,863
13	1893	9,187	50	9,237
14	1894	32,047	66	32,113
15	1895	952	.....	952
16	1896	510	5	515
17	1897 (*c*)	2,471	50	2,521
18	1898	2,396	.....	2,396
19	1899 (*d*)	2,514	10	2,524
20	1900 (*e*)	10,274	932	11,206
	Total (*f*)	85,868	1,974	87,842

LOUISIANA—Concluded.

21	1881	10,210	.....	10,210
22	1883 (*a*)	1,350	.....	1,350
23	1884	5,220	.....	5,220
24	1885	54	1	55
25	1886	440	9	449
26	1887	6,000	.....	6,000
27	1890	2,700	28	2,728
28	1891	690	.....	690
29	1892	29,972	1,806	31,778
30	1894	3,865	910	4,775
31	1895	1,793	.....	1,793
32	1896	552	.....	552
33	1897	720	.....	720
34	1898	950	.....	950
35	1900	1,975	1,438	3,413
	Total (*a*)	66,491	4,192	70,683

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 1, 1897, Tennessee.
d Including strike of August 9, 1899, Tennessee.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

KENTUCKY—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1,182	1,215	3	1,218	314	.....	314	256	1
443	468	7	475	12	.....	12	.....	2
143	143	.....	143	78	.....	78	78	3
57	57	.....	57	23	.....	23	.....	4
414	1,035	.....	1,035	29	17	46	30	5
1,443	1,811	12	1,823	503	.....	503	448	6
2,714	2,675	472	3,147	204	.....	204	131	7
527	577	15	592	104	.....	104	36	8
161	231	.....	231	23	.....	23	13	9
3,200	3,788	54	3,842	104	.....	104	48	10
1,307	1,435	32	1,467	108	.....	108	37	11
1,451	1,526	.....	1,526	6	.....	6	.....	12
5,011	5,901	50	5,951	*b* 1,845	(*b*)	*b* 1,845	*b* 1,680	13
12,984	13,206	.....	13,206	1,625	.....	1,625	1,163	14
806	918	.....	918	11	.....	11	.....	15
457	472	.....	472	14	.....	14	.....	16
2,048	2,381	45	2,426	331	.....	331	220	17
1,731	2,071	.....	2,071	240	.....	240	205	18
2,060	2,071	.....	2,071	201	.....	201	180	19
7,758	7,495	683	8,178	727	45	772	684	20
45,897	49,476	1,373	50,849	*b* 6,502	*b* 62	*b* 6,564	*b* 5,209	

LOUISIANA—Concluded.

10,180	10,180	.....	10,180	42	.....	42	.....	21
1,350	1,350	.....	1,350	50	.....	50	.....	22
4,851	5,021	.....	5,021	591	.....	591	.....	23
25	25	1	26	15	.....	15	10	24
431	430	1	431	37	.....	37	12	25
6,000	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
2,278	2,584	.....	2,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
690	690	.....	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
27,028	28,428	1,500	29,928	5,174	200	5,374	5,374	29
3,262	3,042	220	3,262	800	175	975	.....	30
1,445	1,445	.....	1,445	1,310	.....	1,310	40	31
149	149	.....	149	36	.....	36	.....	32
720	720	.....	720	670	.....	670	.....	33
285	285	.....	285	30	.....	30	.....	34
863	825	38	863	410	18	428	410	35
59,557	61,174	1,760	62,934	9,165	393	9,558	5,846	

e Including strike of September 13, 1900, Tennessee.

f Including strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Tennessee, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 1, 1897, Tennessee.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MAINE.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	2	.....	2	3	2	13	6.5
2	1882	2	1	1	4	2	10	5.0
3	1883 (*a*)	2	.....	2	2	1	21	21.0
4	1884	3	1	2	3	1	20	20.0
5	1885	8	5	3	8	1	7	7.0
6	1886	21	13	8	21	11	197	17.9
7	1887	12	4	8	16	8	54	6.8
8	1888	7	5	2	12	9	150	16.7
9	1889	8	4	4	11	7	93	13.3
10	1890	28	20	8	39	4	69	17.3
11	1891	6	2	4	11	1	28	28.0
12	1892	6	5	1	6	1	122	122.0
13	1893	10	6	4	33	19	986	51.9
14	1894	2	1	1	5	4	60	15.0
15	1895	9	1	8	10	3	123	41.0
16	1896	9	4	5	12	3	29	9.7
17	1897	8	4	4	8	3	60	20.0
18	1898	8	3	5	12	9	494	54.9
19	1899	10	3	7	10	3	147	49.0
20	1900 (*b*)	11	5	6	28	18	1,217	67.6
	Total (*c*)	172	87	85	254	110	3,900	35.5

MARYLAND.

21	1881	2	1	1	11	8	232	29.0
22	1882	3	2	1	41	41	1,841	44.0
23	1883 (*a*)	8	6	2	34	34	1,629	47.9
24	1884	4	3	1	4	2	41	20.5
25	1885	9	6	3	61	56	2,530	45.2
26	1886	14	10	4	223	168	5,344	31.8
27	1887	22	15	7	103	40	374	9.4
28	1888	9	8	1	10	4	63	15.8
29	1889	11	9	2	12	5	331	66.2
30	1890	25	19	6	47	18	113	6.3
31	1891	11	8	3	32	27	318	11.8
32	1892	26	21	5	155	65	2,427	37.3
33	1893	4	1	3	4	1	7	7.0
34	1894	15	8	7	33	12	393	32.8
35	1895	15	*f*7	*f*7	95	80	862	10.8
36	1896	7	*f*2	*f*4	63	3	19	6.3
37	1897	4	1	3	13	.....	.....	.....
38	1898	4	2	2	4	2	16	8.0
39	1899	16	6	10	35	5	46	9.2
40	1900 (*h*)	33	11	22	69	35	2,795	79.9
	Total (*i*)	242	*j*146	*j*94	1,049	606	19,381	32.0

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
d Not including 2 establishments not reported.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported.
f Not including 1 strike not reported.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MAINE.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
23	7.7	.....	3	.....	$21,850	.....	$500	1
51	12.8	1	.....	3	1,524	$270	2,250	2
28	14.0	.....	.....	2	2,500	.....	2,800	3
307	102.3	.....	.....	3	53,390	.....	18,050	4
300	37.5	3	.....	5	19,248	750	6,148	5
242	11.5	7	3	11	38,706	2,027	49,555	6
164	10.3	5	.....	11	15,256	1,231	8,100	7
165	13.8	2	1	9	17,713	.....	4,100	8
131	11.9	.....	.....	11	23,500	800	480	9
688	17.6	13	12	14	37,851	7,178	15,117	10
106	9.6	3	.....	8	5,001	237	1,400	11
179	29.8	3	.....	3	8,997	2,162	16,350	12
1,155	35.0	11	1	21	359,144	6,500	121,693	13
62	12.4	4	.....	1	748	.....	426	14
171	17.1	2	1	7	50,162	12,000	5,540	15
69	5.8	4	.....	8	18,995	.....	1,850	16
157	19.6	4	.....	4	9,699	655	2,100	17
786	65.5	3	1	8	504,900	2,000	91,500	18
214	21.4	2	1	7	75,075	.....	8,325	19
1,324	47.3	4	15	9	162,647	41,400	13,500	20
6,322	24.9	71	38	145	1,426,906	77,210	369,784	

MARYLAND.

238	21.6	3	.....	8	6,150	1,250	3,000	21
1,928	47.0	30	.....	11	342,690	10,710	217,000	22
1,629	47.9	26	5	3	38,598	7,123	21,745	23
108	27.0	3	.....	1	5,040	2,211	4,010	24
2,910	47.7	49	6	6	120,433	21,650	81,200	25
10,905	48.9	83	103	37	391,239	49,957	271,750	26
1,277	12.4	52	3	48	45,482	*d* 3,189	*e* 20,275	27
112	11.2	3	1	6	10,423	*e* 506	7,034	28
536	44.7	4	.....	8	63,947	*d* 1,220	*e* 11,200	29
296	6.3	32	4	11	21,265	228	13,568	30
408	12.8	26	.....	6	46,047	2,586	26,600	31
10,848	70.0	67	6	82	292,256	11,354	*d* 146,350	32
39	9.8	.....	.....	4	3,554	.....	1,250	33
1,159	35.1	3	1	29	273,397	644	78,100	34
1,168	12.3	84	.....	11	*e* 78,270	*g* 2,132	36,975	35
1,509	24.0	19	.....	44	149,540	*e* 10,000	41,500	36
236	18.2	6	5	2	36,340	.....	.....	37
25	6.3	.....	.....	4	653	20	50	38
203	5.8	10	13	12	44,547	1,810	10,625	39
3,575	51.8	14	32	23	1,053,765	33,590	385,055	40
39,109	37.3	514	179	356	*e* 3,023,636	*k* 160,180	*l* 1,377,287	

g Not including 78 establishments not reported.
h Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia.
i Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
j Not including 2 strikes not reported.
k Not including 84 establishments not reported.
l Not including 4 establishments not reported.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MAINE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	1,575	2,375	3,950
2	1882	153	143	296
3	1883 (a)	484	826	1,310
4	1884	855	325	1,180
5	1885	1,133	820	1,953
6	1886	3,321	2,633	5,954
7	1887	3,988	1,957	5,945
8	1888	2,040	573	2,613
9	1889	1,489	175	1,664
10	1890	3,824	276	4,100
11	1891	1,720	500	2,220
12	1892	1,386	324	1,710
13	1893	7,093	2,545	9,638
14	1894	224	45	269
15	1895	2,190	1,990	4,180
16	1896	2,780	2,965	5,745
17	1897	800	410	1,210
18	1898	4,502	3,880	8,382
19	1899	2,740	500	3,240
20	1900 (b)	2,962	278	3,240
	Total (c)	45,259	23,540	68,799

MARYLAND—Concluded.

21	1881	850	.....	850
22	1882	3,990	.....	3,990
23	1883 (a)	1,489	.....	1,489
24	1884	99	21	120
25	1885	2,449	.....	2,449
26	1886	10,374	.....	10,374
27	1887	4,061	96	4,157
28	1888	931	50	981
29	1889	1,046	142	1,188
30	1890	5,856	92	5,948
31	1891	2,529	9	2,538
32	1892	9,336	1,100	10,436
33	1893	223	35	258
34	1894	6,777	280	7,057
35	1895	3,405	1,615	5,020
36	1896	12,725	9,250	21,975
37	1897	515	50	565
38	1898	516	4	520
39	1899	7,307	395	7,702
40	1900 (d)	29,768	1,821	31,589
	Total (e)	104,246	14,960	119,206

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MAINE—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
590	935	1,575	2,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
56	76	54	130	25	.....	25	17	2
174	134	126	260	3	.....	3	.....	3
70	250	150	400	64	.....	64	25	4
422	322	100	422	52	.....	52	.....	5
1,156	1,573	256	1,829	245	50	295	4	6
1,042	1,160	480	1,640	82	8	90	52	7
864	784	121	905	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1,036	1,179	51	1,230	14	10	24	12	9
1,214	1,282	70	1,352	195	5	200	136	10
242	231	14	245	50	14	64	9	11
318	318	2	320	16	.....	16	4	12
3,380	3,429	1,763	5,192	1,033	310	1,343	1,275	13
64	61	3	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
463	1,000	780	1,780	87	.....	87	.....	15
864	1,680	1,305	2,985	65	15	80	.....	16
340	452	80	532	82	.....	82	.....	17
1,243	4,077	3,880	7,957	240	65	305	.....	18
1,114	2,025	405	2,430	396	10	406	.....	19
1,683	1,735	43	1,778	198	20	218	208	20
16,335	22,703	11,258	33,961	2,847	507	3,354	1,742	

MARYLAND—Concluded.

675	725	.....	725	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
3,384	3,990	.....	3,990	250	.....	250	250	22
824	1,459	.....	1,459	8	.....	8	.....	23
68	96	20	116	18	.....	18	.....	24
2,098	2,449	.....	2,449	356	.....	356	356	25
9,298	10,214	.....	10,214	567	7	574	472	26
1,809	2,013	60	2,073	341	5	346	62	27
426	758	45	803	68	10	78	.....	28
440	472	140	612	36	.....	36	.....	29
2,265	2,918	75	2,993	139	.....	139	4	30
2,154	2,196	.....	2,196	115	10	125	54	31
3,543	4,881	890	5,771	451	25	476	52	32
52	87	35	122	23	.....	23	2	33
4,120	4,559	65	4,624	416	.....	416	42	34
3,347	2,523	1,186	3,709	187	80	267	70	35
5,040	3,475	1,975	5,450	750	500	1,250	200	36
127	127	.....	127	52	.....	52	.....	37
102	174	4	178	41	.....	41	.....	38
1,861	2,256	75	2,331	197	10	207	85	39
8,632	9,388	260	9,648	1,120	5	1,125	577	40
50,265	54,760	4,830	59,590	5,135	652	5,787	2,226	

d Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia.
e Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	15	4	11	35	27	129	4.8
2	1882	26	7	19	78	67	1,122	16.7
3	1883 (*a*)	14	8	6	33	21	288	13.7
4	1884	31	16	15	46	27	1,700	63.0
5	1885	49	32	17	97	75	2,755	36.7
6	1886	117	65	52	715	575	13,542	23.6
7	1887 (*c*)	133	62	71	343	145	*d* 1,924	*d* 13.4
8	1888	95	60	35	167	64	1,855	29.0
9	1889	123	69	54	266	91	1,246	13.7
10	1890	146	96	50	510	190	*d* 7,553	*d* 40.0
11	1891	135	68	67	234	62	*d* 911	*d* 14.9
12	1892	154	82	72	438	267	4,733	17.7
13	1893	169	97	72	372	151	1,896	12.6
14	1894	124	78	46	276	169	3,788	22.4
15	1895	73	42	31	222	100	*d* 977	*d* 9.9
16	1896	45	31	14	97	9	92	10.2
17	1897	60	37	23	162	21	357	17.0
18	1898	42	26	16	89	31	1,518	49.0
19	1899	77	44	33	409	83	818	9.9
20	1900 (*h*)	77	52	25	510	333	10,116	30.4
	Total (*j*)	1,705	976	729	5,099	2,508	*k* 57,320	*k* 22.9

MICHIGAN.

21	1881	15	7	8	64	52	840	16.2
22	1882	6	3	3	40	35	1,680	48.0
23	1883 (*a*)	10	6	4	20	15	505	33.7
24	1884	9	6	3	22	16	154	9.6
25	1885	19	8	11	110	101	3,212	31.8
26	1886	37	14	23	102	47	348	7.4
27	1887	21	13	8	84	14	52	3.7
28	1888	11	9	2	39	5	16	3.2
29	1889	18	12	6	30	8	36	4.5
30	1890	21	10	11	102	21	181	8.6
31	1891	17	12	5	47	18	299	16.6
32	1892	28	19	9	60	10	78	7.8
33	1893	19	10	9	45	36	963	26.8
34	1894	17	11	6	37	27	1,118	41.4
35	1895	16	10	6	82	49	2,106	43.0
36	1896	20	16	4	40	27	1,275	47.2
37	1897	9	6	3	9	5	49	9.8
38	1898	18	16	2	29	19	497	26.2
39	1899 (*n*)	19	17	2	139	63	1,212	19.2
40	1900	14	8	6	73	9	88	9.8
	Total (*o*)	344	213	131	1,174	577	14,709	25.5

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 9 establishments included in general strike of January 26, 1887.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Including general strike of December 13, 1886.
f Not including 1 establishment not reported.
g Not including 3 establishments not reported.
h Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
i Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
363	10.4	15	12	8	$50,779	$12,265	$39,235	1
1,204	15.4	66	1	11	941,183	14,007	524,245	2
491	14.9	19	1	13	78,090	6,735	27,720	3
2,341	50.9	12	1	33	691,416	36,024	139,380	4
4,617	47.6	69	4	24	1,053,499	42,149	352,885	5
22,535	31.5	170	438	107	1,868,597	*b* 155,528	990,416	6
d 5,302	*d* 15.5	108	70	165	962,985	*e* 168,047	476,133	7
5,407	32.4	77	10	80	381,944	*f* 55,674	210,994	8
6,381	24.0	54	36	176	*f* 561,602	50,544	*f* 156,789	9
d 17,545	*d* 34.5	239	14	257	524,185	106,304	311,109	10
d 3,426	*d* 14.7	75	64	95	197,331	16,324	*f* 123,980	11
8,863	20.2	239	26	173	651,458	88,081	195,559	12
5,371	14.4	209	32	131	288,112	37,303	*g* 146,307	13
7,340	26.6	138	56	82	2,842,018	138,751	907,837	14
d 4,779	*d* 21.6	104	38	80	619,065	48,950	*f* 160,625	15
3,363	34.7	30	12	55	200,430	17,102	119,635	16
3,736	23.1	34	5	123	344,567	9,337	229,335	17
3,628	40.8	3	2	84	2,130,599	87,610	*f* 790,375	18
11,677	28.6	148	171	90	482,398	16,700	138,925	19
i 19,381	*i* 38.3	*i* 354	*i* 10	*i* 142	589,615	137,343	530,000	20
l 137,750	*l* 27.1	*i* 2,163	*i* 1,003	*i* 1,929	*f* 15,459,873	*f* 1,244,778	*m* 6,571,484	

MICHIGAN.

1,155	18.0	54	.....	10	226,639	7,600	107,375	21
1,745	43.6	.....	.....	40	265,251	5,534	120,400	22
628	31.4	11	.....	9	192,322	5,361	91,297	23
346	15.7	16	1	5	31,804	717	19,705	24
3,600	32.7	18	1	91	369,741	11,774	132,265	25
3,195	31.3	37	28	37	146,245	6,582	156,020	26
953	11.3	61	.....	23	46,010	2,400	23,255	27
927	23.8	10	19	10	65,740	5,287	21,500	28
243	8.1	13	2	15	11,224	543	3,415	29
4,142	40.6	9	4	89	388,528	17,556	179,575	30
971	20.7	29	9	9	59,166	8,141	51,400	31
792	13.2	28	1	31	106,810	5,510	37,350	32
1,295	28.8	21	1	23	142,741	14,977	40,290	33
1,441	38.9	6	.....	31	382,450	6,499	202,800	34
3,703	45.2	31	.....	51	655,659	69,532	188,800	35
1,834	45.9	8	21	11	347,892	57,606	108,808	36
165	18.3	2	3	4	33,268	3,770	21,500	37
750	25.9	16	5	8	92,168	24,879	30,100	38
2,364	17.0	69	44	26	82,853	5,091	43,105	39
583	8.0	56	2	15	82,029	.....	47,100	40
30,832	26.3	495	141	538	3,728,540	259,359	1,626,000	

j Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 5, 1887 Pennsylvania.

k Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

l Not including 4 establishments closed permanently, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

m Not including 7 establishments not reported.

n Including strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Wisconsin, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Wisconsin.

o Including strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Wisconsin, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Wisconsin.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	4,264	870	5,134
2	1882	8,783	5,550	14,333
3	1883 (*a*)	2,734	1,889	4,623
4	1884	7,989	6,935	14,924
5	1885	16,957	7,854	24,811
6	1886	37,150	15,514	52,664
7	1887 (*b*)	40,576	14,588	55,164
8	1888	22,594	13,994	36,588
9	1889	26,491	22,675	49,166
10	1890	26,621	7,909	34,530
11	1891	23,275	12,640	35,915
12	1892	35,794	22,987	58,781
13	1893	25,085	16,899	41,984
14	1894	48,758	33,539	82,297
15	1895	22,113	15,078	37,191
16	1896	12,669	4,915	17,584
17	1897	16,438	5,162	21,600
18	1898	27,369	18,255	45,624
19	1899	33,980	20,693	54,673
20	1900 (*c*)	30,369	12,294	42,663
	Total (*e*)	470,009	260,240	730,249

MICHIGAN—Concluded.

21	1881	7,724	351	8,075
22	1882	3,865	1	3,866
23	1883 (*a*)	3,832	111	3,943
24	1884	1,941	88	2,029
25	1885	8,981	296	9,277
26	1886	6,512	629	7,141
27	1887	5,409	70	5,479
28	1888	1,753	.....	1,753
29	1889	2,270	26	2,296
30	1890	16,594	27	16,621
31	1891	5,357	27	5,384
32	1892	5,714	171	5,885
33	1893	5,043	420	5,463
34	1894	6,153	101	6,254
35	1895	8,046	444	8,490
36	1896	7,649	50	7,699
37	1897	3,261	325	3,586
38	1898	2,364	78	2,442
39	1899 (*f*)	5,263	387	5,650
40	1900	9,579	.....	9,579
	Total (*g*)	117,310	3,602	120,912

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
c Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
d Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.
e Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1,538	1,861	483	2,344	147	6	153	78	1
4,781	7,701	4,538	12,239	1,263	.....	1,263	1,200	2
1,417	1,793	1,490	3,283	102	39	141	50	3
3,047	5,777	5,821	11,598	481	261	742	246	4
5,818	14,877	6,299	21,176	638	69	707	341	5
21,882	24,386	7,877	32,263	3,167	563	3,730	1,657	6
14,890	18,980	6,736	25,716	2,907	464	3,371	2,242	7
7,588	9,595	3,879	13,474	1,096	76	1,172	470	8
15,555	13,777	12,987	26,764	1,724	292	2,016	1,224	9
11,011	13,239	1,838	15,077	1,900	201	2,101	686	10
8,246	8,717	1,801	10,518	1,023	164	1,187	275	11
10,953	10,712	3,098	13,810	1,813	144	1,957	926	12
7,919	9,403	3,783	13,186	1,509	191	1,700	405	13
43,615	32,748	26,277	59,025	2,736	892	3,628	1,777	14
12,229	9,674	6,049	15,723	933	235	1,168	166	15
3,235	4,659	1,286	5,945	806	72	878	168	16
4,891	6,161	1,425	7,586	1,374	293	1,667	173	17
20,540	18,741	11,203	29,944	2,857	727	3,584	452	18
8,401	10,096	2,495	12,591	1,242	70	1,312	30	19
11,874	14,038	2,170	16,208	*d* 970	*d* 46	*d* 1,016	*d* 441	20
219,430	236,935	111,535	348,470	*d* 28,688	*d* 4,805	*d* 33,493	*d* 13,007	

MICHIGAN—Concluded.

5,248	6,515	297	6,812	738	20	758	30	21
2,737	3,718	.....	3,718	190	.....	190	108	22
3,382	3,761	110	3,871	410	170	580	245	23
896	1,788	.....	1,788	69	.....	69	.....	24
6,041	8,749	89	8,838	1,364	.....	1,364	92	25
5,616	5,810	347	6,157	633	9	642	87	26
3,101	3,928	30	3,958	211	.....	211	137	27
1,186	1,286	.....	1,286	215	.....	215	150	28
750	814	6	820	240	.....	240	129	29
7,296	9,898	2	9,900	405	.....	405	285	30
3,743	4,456	12	4,468	226	.....	226	130	31
1,825	3,409	144	3,553	537	.....	537	403	32
2,910	3,983	2	3,985	876	.....	876	836	33
5,548	5,534	100	5,634	1,021	.....	1,021	431	34
6,698	7,117	320	7,437	1,760	.....	1,760	1,750	35
3,910	6,022	2	6,024	95	.....	95	.....	36
1,206	1,436	200	1,636	80	.....	80	80	37
1,270	2,172	67	2,239	169	20	189	85	38
2,240	3,469	330	3,799	139	.....	139	.....	39
2,436	5,441	.....	5,441	157	.....	157	20	40
68,039	89,306	2,058	91,364	9,535	219	9,754	4,998	

f Including strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Wisconsin, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Wisconsin.

g Including strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Wisconsin, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Wisconsin.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MINNESOTA.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	14	4	10	32	23	115	5.0
2	1882	27	14	13	71	16	110	6.9
3	1883 (a)	18	9	9	72	23	156	6.8
4	1884	5	1	4	14	9	24	2.7
5	1885	9	2	7	18	5	20	4.0
6	1886	35	10	25	277	177	2,053	11.6
7	1887	19	b 14	b 4	173	163	3,181	19.5
8	1888	25	b 15	b 9	55	41	c 190	c 4.8
9	1889	17	13	4	59	53	528	10.0
10	1890	26	20	6	143	98	1,008	10.3
11	1891	35	22	13	125	61	1,214	19.9
12	1892	13	10	3	46	31	331	10.7
13	1893	24	21	3	33	19	86	4.5
14	1894	15	9	6	25	11	58	5.3
15	1895	16	9	7	31	21	c 106	c 5.0
16	1896	13	9	4	53	40	145	3.6
17	1897	13	9	4	20	16	98	6.1
18	1898	20	17	3	106	83	235	2.8
19	1899 (d)	14	13	1	63	9	79	8.8
20	1900	25	22	3	217	110	1,625	14.8
	Total (e)	383	f 243	f 138	1,633	1,009	g 11,362	g 11.3

MISSISSIPPI.

21	1883 (h)							
22	1885	1		1	1	1	7	7.0
23	1886	3		3	3			
24	1887	1	1		3	3	96	32.0
25	1890	1	1		3	3	186	62.0
26	1891	1	1		17	17	918	54.0
27	1892	1	1		1	1	42	42.0
28	1893	1		1	1	1	2	2.0
29	1900	1	1		6	6	216	36.0
	Total (a)	10	5	5	35	32	1,467	45.8

MISSOURI.

30	1881	18	13	5	225	219	1,719	7.8
31	1882	9	8	1	204	60	1,632	27.2
32	1883 (a)	18	13	5	253	237	2,329	9.8
33	1884	9	6	3	17	12	218	18.2
34	1885	28	15	13	97	64	2,231	34.9
35	1886	45	26	19	308	60	1,086	18.1
36	1887	8	8		39	20	312	15.6
37	1888	17	16	1	198	63	5,694	90.4
38	1889	8	7	1	470	420	9,628	22.9
39	1890	30	16	14	125	53	1,130	21.3
40	1891	22	17	5	184	9	c 172	c 21.5
41	1892	24	20	4	86	5	139	27.8
42	1893	29	25	4	161	128	3,357	26.2
43	1894	21	16	5	326	191	13,234	69.3
44	1895	12	7	5	296	291	4,033	13.9
45	1896	16	8	8	66	63	465	7.4
46	1897	15	4	11	64	60	1,324	22.1
47	1898	29	13	16	99	76	c 3,396	c 45.3
48	1899	27	21	6	84	23	358	15.6
49	1900 (k)	21	18	3	214	24	210	8.8
	Total (l)	406	277	129	3,516	2,078	g 52,667	g 25.4

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike not reported.
c Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
d Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.
e Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.
f Not including 2 strikes not reported.
g Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MINNESOTA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
264	8.3	18	.....	14	$17,359	$2,382	$31,150	1
813	11.5	17	.....	54	30,664	690	16,500	2
1,346	18.7	19	1	52	25,996	3,873	30,325	3
36	2.6	2	.....	12	1,680	.....	700	4
258	14.3	8	.....	10	14,028	195	12,100	5
4,979	18.0	56	138	83	93,023	3,154	119,800	6
3,897	22.5	137	.....	36	106,485	5,859	147,400	7
c 726	*c* 13.4	24	17	14	52,275	3,691	58,120	8
4,289	72.7	17	2	40	178,385	12,465	106,175	9
1,765	12.3	82	1	60	115,972	9,934	119,350	10
1,809	14.5	67	34	24	72,522	7,760	43,500	11
783	17.0	23	.....	23	45,080	3,332	45,875	12
594	18.5	19	2	12	32,916	8,337	57,555	13
227	9.1	3	5	17	624,240	.....	850,775	14
c 137	*c* 4.6	13	6	12	11,974	256	4,775	15
242	4.6	49	.....	4	9,671	4,684	4,200	16
139	7.0	17	.....	3	7,300	.....	1,770	17
346	3.3	102	.....	4	6,024	662	5,050	18
289	4.6	60	.....	3	16,807	152	11,000	19
11,565	53.3	142	12	63	69,879	4,501	27,750	20
g 34,504	*g* 21.2	875	218	540	1,532,280	71,927	1,693,870	

MISSISSIPPI.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	1,438	.....	.....	22
5	1.7	.....	1	2	166	.....	.....	23
96	32.0	.....	.....	3	30,000	.....	6,000	24
186	62.0	.....	.....	3	5,600	387	1,500	25
918	54.0	.....	.....	17	40,000	1,200	10,000	26
42	42.0	1	.....	.....	350	120	100	27
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	342	.....	.....	28
216	36.0	.....	.....	6	39,400	.....	15,000	29
1,472	42.1	2	1	32	117,296	1,707	32,600	

MISSOURI.

2,229	9.9	207	11	7	199,156	34,700	188,000	30
8,140	39.9	23	2	179	243,277	19,159	78,700	31
2,675	10.6	215	20	18	154,404	37,828	511,300	32
293	17.2	10	7	.....	6,996	938	2,500	33
2,844	29.3	36	18	43	296,526	15,338	301,760	34
13,594	44.1	69	135	104	791,027	61,054	2,987,713	35
928	23.8	12	7	20	132,530	29,678	*i* 43,450	36
6,927	35.0	17	1	180	170,378	7,058	89,710	37
13,631	29.0	3	281	186	249,750	9,193	104,400	38
2,205	17.6	52	6	67	93,530	12,075	37,300	39
c 5,162	*c* 28.2	68	28	88	118,393	20,319	34,425	40
2,323	27.0	24	12	50	179,963	17,656	230,323	41
4,015	24.9	17	7	137	291,113	3,920	56,825	42
14,778	45.3	159	.....	167	777,645	1,091	*j* 415,100	43
8,884	30.0	40	1	255	296,525	1,689	58,200	44
901	13.7	54	8	4	15,960	1,250	11,655	45
1,372	21.4	4	47	13	47,125	1,950	25,285	46
c 3,896	*c* 39.8	25	1	73	63,678	1,540	40,240	47
4,597	54.7	26	6	52	131,900	33,506	111,628	48
8,864	41.4	182	14	18	548,510	70,474	726,625	49
g 108,258	*g* 30.8	1,243	612	1,661	4,811,386	380,416	*m* 6,055,139	

h Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
i Not including 5 establishments not reported.
j Not including 1 establishment not reported.
k Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
l Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
m Not including 6 establishments not reported.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	1,692	.....	1,692
2	1882	2,852	105	2,957
3	1883 (*a*)	2,579	20	2,599
4	1884	816	.....	816
5	1885	1,130	4	1,134
6	1886	7,417	125	7,542
7	1887	4,147	.....	4,147
8	1888	5,420	338	5,758
9	1889	5,649	15	5,664
10	1890	7,174	34	7,208
11	1891	6,632	115	6,747
12	1892	2,762	138	2,900
13	1893	4,999	14	5,013
14	1894	30,233	94	30,327
15	1895	1,538	35	1,573
16	1896	1,329	31	1,360
17	1897	1,280	80	1,360
18	1898	2,414	232	2,646
19	1899 (*c*)	5,797	.....	5,797
20	1900	5,345	65	5,410
	Total (*d*)	101,205	1,445	102,650

MISSISSIPPI—Concluded.

21	1883 (*e*)	.....	.....	.....
22	1885	137	.....	137
23	1886	62	.....	62
24	1887	420	.....	420
25	1890	83	.....	83
26	1891	387	.....	387
27	1892	6	.....	6
28	1893	52	157	209
29	1900	750	.....	750
	Total (*a*)	1,897	157	2,054

MISSOURI—Concluded.

30	1881	3,900	90	3,990
31	1882	3,963	10	3,973
32	1883 (*a*)	4,690	24	4,714
33	1884	645	3	648
34	1885	22,777	313	23,090
35	1886	23,000	638	23,638
36	1887	2,708	346	3,054
37	1888	2,616	219	2,835
38	1889	4,385	43	4,428
39	1890	4,679	1,474	6,153
40	1891	9,419	136	9,555
41	1892	10,274	65	10,339
42	1893	8,137	95	8,232
43	1894	19,472	393	19,865
44	1895	6,203	553	6,756
45	1896	989	115	1,104
46	1897	1,388	500	1,888
47	1898	5,163	378	5,541
48	1899	5,875	524	6,399
49	1900 (*f*)	15,660	673	16,333
	Total (*g*)	155,943	6,592	162,535

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 3 establishments not reported.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.
d Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
706	872	.....	872	187	2	189	90	1
1,407	1,677	.....	1,677	168	1	169	92	2
1,331	2,241	4	2,245	363	46	409	237	3
354	446	.....	446	59	.....	59	29	4
839	894	.....	894	428	.....	428	250	5
5,155	5,375	5	5,380	1,775	6	1,781	903	6
2,346	2,554	.....	2,554	379	.....	379	306	7
3,556	4,547	250	4,797	127	10	137	102	8
5,463	5,569	.....	5,569	1,265	16	1,281	962	9
3,975	5,232	.....	5,232	770	28	798	294	10
3,771	3,945	30	3,975	606	10	616	362	11
2,090	2,115	37	2,152	137	15	152	90	12
2,909	3,016	.....	3,016	112	.....	112	83	13
17,961	21,719	.....	21,719	4,926	.....	4,926	*b* 120	14
1,104	1,276	24	1,300	135	21	156	35	15
797	1,047	14	1,061	345	10	355	237	16
716	740	5	745	30	.....	30	.....	17
1,102	1,535	10	1,545	22	5	27	1	18
709	1,422	.....	1,422	51	.....	51	.....	19
2,429	2,474	35	2,509	373	.....	373	130	20
58,720	68,696	414	69,110	12,258	170	12,428	*b* 4,323	

MISSISSIPPI—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
137	137	.....	137	116	.....	116	56	22
60	60	.....	60	10	.....	10	.....	23
420	420	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
28	83	.....	83	26	.....	26	26	25
387	387	.....	387	18	.....	18	18	26
6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
58	52	157	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
725	725	.....	725	225	.....	225	225	29
1,821	1,870	157	2,027	395	.....	395	325	

MISSOURI—Concluded.

3,597	3,885	90	3,975	1,223	.....	1,223	825	30
2,622	3,933	10	3,943	318	.....	318	265	31
4,436	4,613	19	4,632	251	16	267	42	32
623	645	3	648	21	.....	21	.....	33
9,863	10,613	98	10,711	1,768	50	1,818	1,194	34
13,675	18,370	254	18,624	2,757	1	2,758	1,818	35
1,297	1,670	37	1,707	184	10	194	79	36
1,927	2,105	152	2,257	611	1	612	466	37
3,867	4,172	.....	4,172	468	.....	468	179	38
2,483	2,191	405	2,596	345	180	525	58	39
2,061	2,392	8	2,400	649	2	651	257	40
6,580	6,546	40	6,586	1,942	20	1,962	134	41
7,272	7,381	3	7,384	220	28	248	98	42
11,239	13,013	20	13,033	1,856	.....	1,856	537	43
3,158	5,863	453	6,316	328	.....	328	7	44
923	955	89	1,044	63	17	80	14	45
1,673	1,319	491	1,810	214	41	255	15	46
2,878	2,945	150	3,095	324	.....	324	42	47
3,796	3,712	389	4,101	1,012	23	1,035	276	48
8,130	8,437	55	8,492	3,424	46	3,470	1,558	49
92,100	104,760	2,766	107,526	17,978	435	18,413	7,864	

e Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
f Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
g Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MONTANA.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1883 (*a*)							
2	1884	1		1	1	1	27	27.0
3	1885	2	2		4			
4	1886	1	1		1	1	21	21.0
5	1887	1		1	1	1	(*b*)	(*b*)
6	1888	2		2	2	2	5	2.5
7	1889	2	1	1	2	2	29	14.5
8	1890	6	2	4	6	5	68	13.6
9	1891	3	1	2	3	2	11	5.5
10	1892	3	2	1	3	1	43	43.0
11	1894	3	3		3	1	14	14.0
12	1895	3	3		3	3	100	33.3
13	1896	1	1		4	4	996	249.0
14	1897	3	3		3	2	15	7.5
15	1898	7	6	1	25	24	381	15.9
16	1899	2	2		2	2	62	31.0
17	1900	3	3		3			
	Total (*d*)	43	30	13	66	51	*e* 1,772	*e* 35.4

NEBRASKA.

18	1881	1		1	1	1	2	2.0
19	1882	3		3	3	2	84	42.0
20	1883 (*d*)	2	2		4	1	10	10.0
21	1884	2	2		2	1	4	4.0
22	1886	3	1	2	6	5	10	2.0
23	1887	7	4	3	45	45	781	17.4
24	1888	5	3	2	40	40	3,566	89.2
25	1889	3	3		29	29	2,860	98.6
26	1890	4	3	1	8	7	130	18.6
27	1891	1	1		12	12	696	58.0
28	1892	1	1		2	2	8	4.0
29	1893	2	2		6	6	398	66.3
30	1894 (*f*)	8	6	2	15	11	426	38.7
31	1895	3	3		8	1	7	7.0
32	1896	3	3		3			
33	1897	5	5		29	25	195	7.8
34	1898	9	6	3	12	4	13	3.3
35	1899	10	9	1	51	31	304	9.8
36	1900	5	5		55	48	689	14.4
	Total (*g*)	77	59	18	331	271	10,183	37.6

NEVADA.

37	1883 (*a*)							
38	1896	1	1		1	1	33	33.0
	Total (*d*)	1	1		1	1	33	33.0

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Establishment closed permanently.
c Not including 12 establishments not reported.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MONTANA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
								1
27	27.0	1			$3,510		$5,000	2
228	57.0	1		3	1,400		2,000	3
112	112.0			1	56,700	$32,400	5,000	4
(*b*)	(*b*)	1			1,400			5
5	2.5	1		1	263			6
29	14.5	2			2,227	560	1,500	7
73	12.2	1		5	19,036	186	4,000	8
15	5.0	1		2	7,950	275	3,700	9
166	55.3			3	18,140			10
70	23.3	2		1	3,245	119	1,250	11
100	33.3	3			72,194		21,100	12
996	249.0			4	40,000	2,000	81,000	13
17	5.7	2		1	21,360	300	300	14
427	17.1	20		5	*c* 262,674		33,500	15
62	31.0	1		1	60,500	1,000	20,900	16
134	44.7	1	1	1	7,992	1,548	25,200	17
c 2,461	*c* 37.9	37	1	28	*c* 578,591	38,388	204,450	

NEBRASKA.

2	2.0		1		150		1,000	18
85	28.3			3	26,214	1,000	30,000	19
31	7.8			4	1,046	145	200	20
17	8.5	1		1	1,137		100	21
13	2.2	4		2	305		200	22
781	17.4	27		18	29,301		4,100	23
3,566	89.2	23		17	219,060	8,000	39,000	24
2,860	98.6	6		23	24,225	3,500	7,000	25
132	16.5	7		1	9,875	325	650	26
696	58.0			12	11,000	3,000	5,000	27
8	4.0	2			40			28
398	66.3			6	99,549	7,460	1,000	29
635	42.3	3	2	10	195,150	3,600	62,700	30
384	48.0	7		1	2,200	471	850	31
83	27.7			3	2,585	1,193	700	32
532	18.3	27		2	11,750	1,235	13,300	33
169	14.1	10		2	63,745	100	24,150	34
522	10.2	47	1	3	9,256	1,160	12,750	35
880	16.0	38	10	7	37,501	1,200	176,200	36
11,794	35.6	202	14	115	744,089	32,389	378,900	

NEVADA.

								37
33	33.0	1			2,200		1,000	38
33	33.0	1			2,200		1,000	

e Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
f Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming.
g Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MONTANA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1883 (*a*)			
2	1884	60		60
3	1885	20		20
4	1886	900		900
5	1887	245		245
6	1888	102		102
7	1889	35		35
8	1890	1,073		1,073
9	1891	890		890
10	1892	288		288
11	1894	107	1	108
12	1895	780		780
13	1896	250		250
14	1897	2,103		2,103
15	1898	*b* 2,078	(*b*)	*b* 2,078
16	1899	967	40	1,007
17	1900	451	76	527
	Total (*c*)	*b* 10,349	*b* 117	*b* 10,466

NEBRASKA—Concluded.

18	1881	60		60
19	1882	650		650
20	1883 (*c*)	68		68
21	1884	75		75
22	1886	96	4	100
23	1887	1,157		1,157
24	1888	812		812
25	1889	312	3	315
26	1890	551		551
27	1891	104	3	107
28	1892	5		5
29	1893	8,982		8,982
30	1894 (*d*)	6,096	656	6,752
31	1895	79		79
32	1896	31	6	37
33	1897	422	3	425
34	1898	5,400	136	5,536
35	1899	843	63	906
36	1900	763		763
	Total (*e*)	26,506	874	27,380

NEVADA—Concluded.

37	1883 (*a*)			
38	1896	22		22
	Total (*c*)	22		22

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 12 establishments not reported.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MONTANA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
								1
6	60		60					2
13	13		13	13		13		3
900	900		900					4
245	245		245					5
37	37		37					6
29	34		34	1		1		7
1,070	1,070		1,070	75		75		8
715	715		715					9
217	217		217					10
93	92	1	93	3	1	4		11
780	780		780	98		98		12
250	250		250					13
141	143		143	112		112		14
1,737	*b* 1,938	(*b*)	*b* 1,938	662		662	125	15
205	967	40	1,007	110		110		16
244	241	3	244	70	22	92	12	17
6,682	*b* 7,702	*b* 44	*b* 7,746	1,144	23	1,167	137	

NEBRASKA—Concluded.

60	60		60					18
506	581		581	256		256	50	19
59	61		61	40		40	21	20
69	69		69	22		22	10	21
59	59		59	36		36	6	22
994	1,157		1,157					23
493	812		812	118		118	118	24
274	312	3	315	94		94	94	25
275	468		468					26
107	104	3	107					27
5	5		5					28
1,037	8,982		8,982					29
4,295	4,555	40	4,595	1,027	37	1,064	48	30
39	39		39	4		4	4	31
21	19	2	21	19	2	21	12	32
333	390		390	41		41		33
4,257	4,754	4	4,758	8		8		34
634	624	10	634	5	10	15		35
510	671		671	63		63	56	36
14,027	23,722	62	23,784	1,733	49	1,782	419	

NEVADA—Concluded.

								37
21	21		21	1		1		38
21	21		21	1		1		

d Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming.
e Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	2	1	1	5	2	14	7.0
2	1883 (*a*)	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	1885	5	4	1	5	3	65	21.7
4	1886	13	5	8	15	8	69	8.6
5	1887	8	6	2	10	7	266	38.0
6	1888	6	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
7	1889	11	2	9	14	9	81	9.0
8	1890	11	3	8	20	14	166	11.9
9	1891	4	3	1	11	9	23	2.6
10	1892	8	6	2	16	8	*b* 28	*b* 4.0
11	1893	4	1	3	8	1	149	149.0
12	1894	14	4	10	22	14	259	18.5
13	1895	10	3	7	23	17	96	5.6
14	1896	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
15	1897	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
16	1898	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
17	1899	8	1	7	8	4	58	14.5
18	1900 (*c*)	6	5	1	9	3	20	3.7
	Total (*d*)	128	50	78	190	99	*b* 1,294	*b* 13.2

NEW JERSEY.

19	1881	10	7	3	179	86	1,118	13.0
20	1882	12	7	5	22	16	461	28.8
21	1883 (*a*)	10	5	5	10	4	47	11.8
22	1884	8	5	3	16	7	116	16.6
23	1885	14	8	6	24	17	452	26.6
24	1886	65	40	25	374	217	2,204	10.2
25	1887	52	37	15	212	149	1,697	11.4
26	1888	38	29	9	147	118	476	4.0
27	1889	42	33	9	154	116	269	2.3
28	1890	58	40	18	149	112	1,098	9.8
29	1891	52	35	17	224	135	1,729	12.8
30	1892	27	15	12	64	41	1,249	30.5
31	1893	32	23	9	54	10	189	18.9
32	1894 (*g*)	50	29	21	157	122	7,664	62.8
33	1895 (*h*)	28	7	21	48	17	282	16.6
34	1896	24	6	18	72	22	331	15.0
35	1897 (*i*)	81	26	55	354	134	*b* 3,409	*b* 25.6
36	1898	32	15	17	126	10	159	16.0
37	1899 (*j*)	82	27	55	191	68	342	5.3
38	1900 (*k*)	88	48	40	632	101	526	5.2
	Total (*l*)	805	442	363	3,209	1,502	*b* 23,818	*b* 15.9

NEW MEXICO.

39	1883 (*a*)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
40	1884	3	3	.....	3	2	108	54.0
41	1888	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
42	1889	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
43	1891	2	2	.....	6	5	460	92.0
44	1893	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
45	1894	2	1	1	3	3	179	59.7
46	1897	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
47	1899	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
48	1900 (*m*)	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
	Total (*n*)	17	10	7	22	12	753	62.8

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
d Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported and 1 establishment included in strike of January 1, 1887, New York.
f Not including 1 establishment not reported.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 28, 1894, New York.
h Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 11, 1895, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
56	11.2	1	.....	4	$3,688	$825	$10,000	1
91	91.0	.....	.....	1	5,460	300	500	2
128	25.6	1	3	1	18,223	240	800	3
267	17.8	3	3	9	97,306	2,310	32,800	4
386	38.6	3	2	5	90,350	4,620	12,510	5
76	12.7	.....	.....	6	2,785	240	563	6
104	7.4	4	6	4	15,992	.....	4,136	7
214	10.7	13	3	4	58,048	.....	10,193	8
37	3.4	4	5	2	2,001	222	633	9
b 168	*b* 11.2	4	.....	12	5,599	1,600	1,405	10
484	60.5	6	1	1	29,280	2,300	7,665	11
440	20.0	5	8	9	83,142	5,000	18,863	12
1,001	43.5	1	.....	22	46,613	5,000	6,950	13
27	3.4	1	.....	7	4,126	.....	750	14
14	2.8	.....	.....	5	952	.....	100	15
9	2.3	.....	.....	4	1,235	.....	325	16
149	18.6	.....	.....	8	50,994	850	16,200	17
76	8.4	2	1	6	4,441	.....	850	18
b 3,727	*b* 19.7	48	32	110	520,235	23,507	125,243	

NEW JERSEY.

1,802	10.1	124	.....	55	25,776	2,710	19,510	19
710	32.3	6	8	8	126,108	11,258	15,533	20
264	26.4	3	1	6	23,329	6,350	5,244	21
843	52.7	5	.....	11	79,825	1,956	2,240	22
638	26.6	5	1	18	97,933	2,902	8,884	23
5,312	14.2	281	5	88	424,738	39,135	159,788	24
3,028	14.3	77	8	127	416,076	*e* 25,753	*f* 369,760	25
1,088	7.4	16	23	108	178,137	13,894	70,950	26
605	3.9	121	11	22	67,880	2,610	19,000	27
1,712	11.5	87	10	52	436,283	36,956	110,790	28
4,146	18.5	71	24	129	547,157	25,305	148,925	29
1,414	22.1	33	3	28	80,663	18,085	32,150	30
452	8.4	10	8	36	108,561	1,984	33,060	31
9,670	61.6	41	25	91	1,696,183	44,709	687,945	32
1,064	22.2	10	4	34	165,917	22,940	175,900	33
803	11.2	18	36	18	79,876	1,617	14,610	34
b 5,250	*b* 14.9	142	187	25	671,344	79,803	201,163	35
1,642	13.0	43	.....	83	64,767	8,675	29,950	36
3,723	19.5	115	14	62	714,596	224,344	273,509	37
10,158	16.1	66	407	159	383,874	41,846	151,513	38
b 54,324	*b* 16.9	1,274	775	1,160	6,389,023	*e* 612,832	*f* 2,530,424	

NEW MEXICO.

61	61.0	.....	.....	1	180	.....	.....	39
115	38.3	2	.....	1	70,055	.....	13,200	40
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	4,562	.....	7,500	41
5	5.0	1	.....	.....	13,400	.....	25,000	42
463	77.2	5	.....	1	60,585	.....	25,000	43
16	8.0	.....	1	1	4,394	324	3,000	44
184	61.3	.....	.....	3	46,738	.....	20,000	45
13	6.5	.....	.....	2	3,000	.....	500	46
16	8.0	.....	.....	2	1,350	.....	.....	47
5	5.0	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	48
880	40.0	8	1	13	204,764	324	94,200	

i Including strike of July 26, 1897, New York.
j Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 3, 1899, and July 31, 1899, New York.
k Including strike of October 1, 1900, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of February 23, 1900, Illinois, and March 9, 1900, New York.
l Including strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New York, but not including 7 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3,1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
m Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
n Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	800	750	1,550
2	1883 (*a*)	250	100	350
3	1885	1,155	350	1,505
4	1886	4,096	3,900	7,996
5	1887	1,925	1,766	3,691
6	1888	1,020	480	1,500
7	1889	1,204	616	1,820
8	1890	1,844	1,594	3,438
9	1891	525	245	770
10	1892	936	255	1,191
11	1893	624	186	810
12	1894	3,164	2,465	5,629
13	1895	2,273	1,275	3,548
14	1896	1,870	1,260	3,130
15	1897	1,465	2,875	4,340
16	1898	3,730	4,900	8,630
17	1899	2,743	1,970	4,713
18	1900 (*b*)	756	65	821
	Total (*c*)	30,380	25,052	55,432

NEW JERSEY—Concluded.

19	1881	1,824	420	2,244
20	1882	2,234	490	2,724
21	1883 (*a*)	898	220	1,118
22	1884	960	393	1,353
23	1885	1,713	1,175	2,888
24	1886	14,458	3,277	17,735
25	1887	14,869	6,098	20,967
26	1888	10,539	4,053	14,592
27	1889	9,251	3,682	12,933
28	1890	9,695	7,416	17,111
29	1891	12,811	1,241	14,052
30	1892	6,319	2,572	8,891
31	1893	7,654	2,622	10,276
32	1894 (*d*)	13,448	11,463	24,911
33	1895 (*e*)	6,399	1,676	8,075
34	1896	4,100	3,752	7,852
35	1897 (*f*)	18,227	7,523	25,750
36	1898	4,511	1,874	6,385
37	1899 (*g*)	26,877	5,082	31,959
38	1900 (*h*)	21,592	4,766	26,358
	Total (*i*)	188,379	69,795	258,174

NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

39	1883 (*a*)	10	.....	10
40	1884	610	.....	610
41	1888	1,500	.....	1,500
42	1889	1,550	.....	1,550
43	1891	2,050	.....	2,050
44	1893	570	.....	570
45	1894	775	.....	775
46	1897	575	.....	575
47	1899	275	.....	275
48	1900 (*j*)	40	.....	40
	Total (*k*)	7,955	.....	7,955

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 28, 1894, New York.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 11, 1895, New York.
f Including strike of July 26, 1897, New York.
g Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 3, 1899, and July 31, 1899, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
130	150	100	250	26	.....	26	8	1
28	28	.....	28	32	.....	32	.....	2
238	723	150	873	33	.....	33	.....	3
1,114	3,717	3,773	7,490	210	179	389	29	4
862	1,477	1,442	2,919	75	.....	75	75	5
132	132	.....	132	44	.....	44	44	6
603	881	337	1,218	40	1	41	40	7
1,808	1,203	1,470	2,673	10	.....	10	10	8
136	271	90	361	97	65	162	162	9
155	157	.....	157	88	.....	88	88	10
295	362	88	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1,477	1,692	1,257	2,949	180	75	255	26	12
579	886	576	1,462	175	.....	175	.....	13
157	368	150	518	27	6	33	.....	14
137	127	80	207	40	.....	40	.....	15
252	353	146	499	75	.....	75	.....	16
794	1,293	1,031	2,324	90	50	140	.....	17
202	332	35	367	65	.....	65	10	18
9,099	14,152	10,725	24,877	1,307	376	1,683	492	

NEW JERSEY—Concluded.

1,171	1,174	16	1,190	122	.....	122	16	19
1,800	1,905	490	2,395	1,045	44	1,089	.....	20
559	711	20	731	38	.....	38	.....	21
967	810	282	1,092	293	.....	293	.....	22
1,190	1,460	828	2,288	45	5	50	.....	23
11,395	11,963	1,960	13,923	1,278	175	1,453	135	24
13,434	9,165	5,244	14,409	884	.....	884	106	25
5,479	4,937	1,833	6,770	920	.....	920	49	26
3,715	2,924	1,319	4,243	399	.....	399	11	27
6,888	5,848	4,981	10,829	569	10	579	115	28
6,630	9,389	942	10,331	1,515	75	1,590	50	29
1,625	1,507	597	2,104	337	.....	337	45	30
2,341	3,923	1,942	5,865	428	.....	428	15	31
14,141	11,502	10,756	22,258	1,027	165	1,192	158	32
4,042	4,201	590	4,791	505	30	535	535	33
2,213	2,410	680	3,090	207	34	241	241	34
9,046	9,187	4,253	13,440	487	102	589	539	35
2,175	2,328	787	3,115	165	68	233	233	36
10,397	12,736	1,253	13,989	1,469	111	1,580	1,579	37
10,021	11,806	1,464	13,270	641	94	735	707	38
109,229	109,886	40,237	150,123	12,374	913	13,287	4,534	

NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

10	10	.....	10	5	.....	5	.....	39
605	610	.....	610	8	.....	8	.....	40
625	625	.....	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
385	800	.....	800	1	.....	1	.....	42
555	555	.....	555	10	.....	10	10	43
279	320	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
758	758	.....	758	200	.....	200	200	45
325	325	.....	325	100	.....	100	100	46
75	75	.....	75	25	.....	25	20	47
40	40	.....	40	25	.....	25	25	48
3,657	4,118	.....	4,118	374	.....	374	355	

h Including strike of October 1, 1900, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of February 23, 1900, Illinois, and March 9, 1900, New York.

i Including strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New York, but not including 7 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3, 1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

j Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

k Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	73	51	22	1,367	478	3,357	7.0
2	1882	82	62	20	817	387	2,729	7.1
3	1883 (*a*)	87	68	19	952	530	7,629	14.4
4	1884	92	74	18	931	763	10,039	13.2
5	1885	112	87	25	647	312	3,750	12.0
6	1886	308	242	66	4,678	2,356	51,311	21.8
7	1887	507	399	108	1,215	565	*c* 9,288	*c* 16.5
8	1888	278	230	48	631	309	*c* 4,515	*c* 14.7
9	1889	430	342	88	868	404	*g* 3,041	*g* 7.6
10	1890	816	679	137	2,639	1,719	*i* 20,548	*i* 12.0
11	1891	761	669	92	1,605	995	*c* 10,011	*c* 10.1
12	1892	454	369	85	1,371	905	9,709	10.7
13	1893	371	315	56	637	403	*g* 2,866	*g* 7.1
14	1894 (*m*)	413	301	112	2,647	2,227	*n* 28,062	*n* 12.6
15	1895 (*o*)	349	243	106	3,792	3,538	*c* 45,271	*c* 12.8
16	1896	205	139	66	2,227	1,980	20,320	10.3
17	1897 (*p*)	241	167	74	2,788	2,600	20,751	8.0
18	1898	270	166	104	1,172	957	10,354	10.8
19	1899 (*q*)	292	231	61	4,695	3,899	*g* 13,441	*g* 3.4
20	1900 (*r*)	319	251	68	2,166	1,380	*s* 10,347	*s* 7.5
	Total (*t*)	6,460	5,085	1,375	37,845	26,707	*u* 287,339	*u* 10.8

NORTH CAROLINA.

21	1883 (*z*)							
22	1886	2	1	1	2	1	2	2.0
23	1892	1	1		1	1	3	3.0
24	1894	1		1	1	1	4	4.0
25	1896	1	1		1			
26	1897	1	1		1	1	2	2.0
27	1898	1	1		1			
28	1899	1		1	1	1	3	3.0
29	1900	1	1		1			
	Total (*aa*)	9	6	3	9	5	14	2.8

NORTH DAKOTA.

30	1881	2		2	2	2	37	18.5
31	1882	5	1	4	5	2	24	12.0
32	1883 (*aa*)	3		3	3	3	27	9.0
33	1884	3	1	2	3	2	17	8.5
34	1885	2		2	2	2	15	7.5
35	1886	2		2	2	2	5	2.5
36	1892	3	3		7	4	33	8.3
37	1895	1	1		1			
38	1897	1		1	1			
	Total (*aa*)	22	6	16	26	17	158	9.3

a Including the general strike of telegraphers, July 19, 1883, which extended through all the States and Territories.
b Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886.
c Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported, but including strike of January 4, 1887, New Jersey.
e Not including 9 establishments not reported.
f Not including 1 establishment not reported.
g Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
h Not including 3 establishments not reported.
i Not including 7 establishments closed permanently.
j Not including 14 establishments not reported.
k Not including 6 establishments not reported.
l Not including 2 establishments not reported.
m Including strike of November 28, 1894, New Jersey.
n Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
o Including strike of November 11, 1895, New Jersey.
p Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 26, 1897, New Jersey.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
9,331	6.8	863	56	448	$467,997	$47,604	$258,403	1
7,314	9.0	678	32	107	1,359,623	66,904	1,332,319	2
11,928	12.5	506	317	129	1,288,962	161,720	1,395,608	3
14,484	15.6	571	47	313	1,068,171	90,850	321,888	4
10,526	16.3	507	4	136	1,199,616	143,239	676,230	5
81,595	17.4	*b* 1,638	*b* 307	*b* 2,718	3,601,033	323,012	2,123,998	6
c 23,839	*c* 19.6	530	103	582	2,473,718	*d* 145,218	*e* 1,635,747	7
c 11,497	*c* 18.2	343	44	244	631,413	65,317	*f* 374,068	8
g 10,104	*g* 11.7	586	21	261	767,487	*f* 84,936	*h* 585,178	9
i 39,681	*i* 15.1	*f* 2,001	*f* 141	*f* 496	2,332,753	245,200	1,190,174	10
c 19,363	*c* 12.1	1,088	44	473	1,213,092	*j* 133,022	*k* 435,207	11
22,244	16.2	721	58	592	1,591,259	219,503	1,210,552	12
g 10,916	*g* 17.2	395	21	221	361,295	*f* 28,112	*l* 182,797	13
n 40,635	*n* 15.4	1,847	206	594	1,896,472	173,308	433,761	14
c 58,519	*c* 15.4	2,613	402	777	2,739,185	203,139	*f* 1,435,040	15
25,992	11.7	1,956	42	229	929,759	*f* 80,073	336,464	16
27,430	9.8	2,244	423	121	1,587,925	157,471	408,945	17
16,531	14.1	833	67	272	1,338,149	72,111	323,600	18
g 32,575	*g* 6.9	4,387	66	242	1,810,696	193,794	532,485	19
n 33,251	*n* 15.4	1,562	257	347	2,334,720	434,711	852,137	20
v 507,755	*v* 13.4	*w* 25,869	*w* 2,658	*w* 9,302	30,993,325	*x* 3,069,239	*y* 16,044,601	

NORTH CAROLINA.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
5	2.5	1	.....	1	610	.....	.....	22
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	360	.....	364	23
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	1,500	.....	1,000	24
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	500	25
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	25	.....	10	26
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	250	70	25	27
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	300	.....	100	28
23	23.0	.....	.....	1	3,000	200	500	29
50	5.6	4	.....	5	9,045	270	2,499	

NORTH DAKOTA.

37	18.5	1	.....	1	12,450	.....	25,000	30
42	8.4	3	.....	2	9,580	.....	9,100	31
27	9.0	1	.....	2	7,508	.....	7,000	32
77	25.7	2	.....	1	6,273	25	3,600	33
15	7.5	1	.....	1	4,163	.....	2,000	34
5	2.5	1	.....	1	1,425	.....	500	35
39	5.6	7	.....	.....	665	.....	225	36
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	2,250	.....	500	37
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	154	.....	50	38
249	9.6	16	.....	10	44,468	25	47,975	

q Including strikes of July 3, 1899, and July 31, 1899, New Jersey.
r Including strike of March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of February 23, 1900, Illinois, April 2, 1900, Connecticut, and October 1, 1900, New Jersey.
s Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.
t Including strike of July 19, 1883, in all States and Territories, and strikes of November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3, 1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New Jersey, February 23, 1900, Illinois, and April 2, 1900, Connecticut.
u Not including 23 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.
v Not including 23 establishments closed permanently.
w Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886, and 1 establishment not reported.
x Not including 18 establishments not reported, but including strike of January 4, 1887, New Jersey.
y Not including 22 establishments not reported.
z Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
aa Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	25,254	2,904	28,158
2	1882	30,319	5,045	35,364
3	1883 (*a*)	38,537	13,710	52,247
4	1884	29,369	6,639	36,008
5	1885	34,407	16,228	50,635
6	1886	138,427	41,797	180,224
7	1887	93,994	15,975	109,969
8	1888	25,682	5,314	30,996
9	1889	50,947	8,304	59,251
10	1890	109,182	26,279	135,461
11	1891	57,707	10,830	68,537
12	1892	169,568	10,012	179,580
13	1893	24,020	5,768	29,788
14	1894 (*d*)	*c* 70,937	*c* 28,559	*c* 99,496
15	1895 (*e*)	*f* 88,453	*f* 31,057	*f* 119,510
16	1896	54,472	21,252	75,724
17	1897 (*g*)	88,264	33,589	121,853
18	1898	*h* 54,959	*h* 16,902	*h* 71,861
19	1899 (*i*)	129,932	24,530	154,462
20	1900 (*j*)	77,863	16,606	94,469
	Total (*k*)	*l* 1,392,293	*l* 341,300	*l* 1,733,593

NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

21	1883 (*n*)	.....	.....	.....
22	1886	1,455	.....	1,455
23	1892	53	.....	53
24	1894	76	124	200
25	1896	800	.....	800
26	1897	7	.....	7
27	1898	5	.....	5
28	1899	150	.....	150
29	1900	500	400	900
	Total (*o*)	3,046	524	3,570

NORTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

30	1881	560	.....	560
31	1882	610	24	634
32	1883 (*o*)	600	.....	600
33	1884	576	4	580
34	1885	560	.....	560
35	1886	560	.....	560
36	1892	50	.....	50
37	1895	180	.....	180
38	1897	400	.....	400
	Total (*o*)	4,096	28	4,124

a Including the general strike of telegraphers, July 19, 1883, which extended through all the States and Territories.
b Not including 2 establishments not reported.
c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Including strike of November 28, 1894, New Jersey.
e Including strike of November 11, 1895, New Jersey.
f Not including 4 establishments not reported.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 26, 1897, New Jersey.
h Not including 21 establishments not reported.
i Including strikes of July 3, 1899, and July 31, 1899, New Jersey.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
22,269	21,962	2,628	24,590	2,741	595	3,336	379	1
27,300	25,126	4,791	29,917	2,009	430	2,439	1,093	2
42,859	34,521	12,768	47,289	2,899	1,177	4,076	599	3
29,279	26,706	5,867	32,573	1,745	622	2,367	378	4
32,637	29,849	12,646	42,495	2,680	968	3,648	783	5
133,389	122,274	35,940	158,214	8,236	1,454	9,690	1,583	6
55,039	57,356	8,868	66,224	12,400	603	13,003	*b* 2,590	7
17,196	17,139	2,901	20,040	2,601	566	3,167	*c* 398	8
30,295	29,903	5,362	35,265	*c* 3,274	*c* 320	*c* 3,594	*b* 481	9
66,810	58,545	18,110	76,655	6,319	751	7,070	*c* 811	10
35,497	37,173	5,118	42,291	3,966	329	4,295	*c* 325	11
27,649	36,605	4,151	40,756	4,256	366	4,622	1,486	12
14,259	13,948	2,861	16,809	2,152	163	2,315	*c* 85	13
68,319	57,728	18,830	76,558	10,566	2,700	13,266	1,277	14
82,753	77,014	25,067	102,081	4,151	646	4,797	1,191	15
43,603	41,363	15,713	57,076	1,905	75	1,980	478	16
87,213	72,011	24,920	96,931	1,473	274	1,747	458	17
44,871	*h* 43,200	*h* 12,192	*h* 55,392	4,266	527	4,793	2,487	18
93,705	88,259	20,733	108,992	3,675	521	4,196	836	19
54,003	51,634	11,579	63,213	5,597	1,057	6,654	1,630	20
1,008,945	*h* 942,316	*h* 251,045	*h* 1,193,361	*c* 86,911	*c* 14,144	*c* 101,055	*m* 19,348	

NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
110	116	.....	116	35	.....	35	.....	22
53	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
200	76	124	200	5	8	13	.....	24
250	300	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
3	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	27
75	150	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
93	125	50	175	90	.....	90	50	29
786	829	174	1,003	132	8	140	52	

NORTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

300	300	.....	300	55	.....	55	25	30
329	315	14	329	57	12	69	33	31
340	340	.....	340	55	.....	55	25	32
310	310	.....	310	61	.....	61	27	33
300	300	.....	300	55	.....	55	25	34
300	300	.....	300	55	.....	55	25	35
46	46	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
30	30	.....	30	30	.....	30	30	37
41	41	.....	41	35	.....	35	35	38
1,996	1,982	14	1,996	403	12	415	225	

j Including strike of March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of February 23, 1900, Illinois, April 2, 1900, Connecticut, and October 1, 1900, New Jersey.

k Including strike of July 19, 1883, in all States and Territories, and strikes of November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3, 1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New Jersey, February 23, 1900, Illinois, and April 2, 1900, Connecticut.

l Not including 26 establishments not reported.

m Not including 8 establishments not reported.

n Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

o Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

OHIO.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	40	19	21	190	158	2,179	13.8
2	1882	33	22	11	137	99	3,045	30.8
3	1883 (*a*)	48	29	19	199	160	3,837	24.0
4	1884	38	21	17	120	103	14,802	143.7
5	1885	63	40	23	293	253	8,924	35.3
6	1886	88	35	53	301	234	4,841	20.7
7	1887 (*b*)	77	30	47	244	124	2,941	23.7
8	1888	46	18	28	93	50	1,908	38.2
9	1889	45	20	25	90	20	274	13.7
10	1890	83	46	37	311	179	3,084	17.2
11	1891	104	66	38	349	225	*d* 4,455	*d* 20.0
12	1892	77	51	26	291	120	2,207	18.4
13	1893	95	61	34	386	262	5,413	20.7
14	1894	100	54	46	554	483	22,937	47.5
15	1895	104	60	44	631	496	*g* 14,425	*g* 29.1
16	1896	101	69	32	312	195	8,849	45.4
17	1897 (*h*)	67	39	28	210	110	3,083	28.0
18	1898	86	63	23	258	200	*d* 2,987	*d* 15.1
19	1899 (*i*)	148	93	55	357	166	2,170	13.1
20	1900 (*j*)	128	82	46	386	189	*k* 2,240	*k* 12.0
	Total (*m*)	1,571	918	653	5,712	3,826	*n* 114,601	*n* 30.0

OKLAHOMA.

21	1883 (*p*)							
22	1891	1	1		1	1	15	15.0
23	1898	1	1		2			
24	1900 (*q*)							
	Total (*r*)	2	2		3	1	15	15.0

OREGON.

25	1881	1		1	1	1	16	16.0
26	1882	1		1	1	1	5	5.0
27	1883 (*p*)							
28	1884	2	2		2	1	14	14.0
29	1885	1	1		4			
30	1888	1		1	1			
31	1889	3	2	1	3	1	21	21.0
32	1890	6	4	2	192	187	2,645	14.1
33	1892	2	1	1	2			
34	1893	2	1	1	2	1	2	2.0
35	1894	1	1		1			
36	1895	1	1		2	2	42	21.0
37	1896	1	1		14	14	994	71.0
38	1897	2	2		5			
39	1899	1	1		1			
40	1900	3	2	1	13	10	26	2.6
	Total (*a*)	28	19	9	244	218	3,765	17.3

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
c Not including 3 establishments not reported.
d Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported.
f Not including 2 establishments not reported.
g Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
h Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 3, 1899, Pennsylvania.
j Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
k Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

OHIO.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
3,337	17.6	117	22	51	$366,935	$68,041	$303,641	1
3,933	28.7	72	8	57	1,324,575	45,343	373,585	2
4,540	22.8	110	9	80	430,076	17,434	143,420	3
16,461	137.2	24	3	93	1,566,776	182,397	951,570	4
10,261	35.0	169	18	106	2,162,311	56,976	589,459	5
6,723	22.3	121	50	130	528,084	45,377	431,752	6
6,180	25.3	87	36	121	418,840	44,074	170,052	7
3,161	34.0	9	30	54	287,068	37,690	77,814	8
2,223	24.7	12	35	43	148,947	26,645	31,718	9
7,579	24.4	196	32	83	317,131	24,516	*c* 147,279	10
d 7,739	*d* 22.3	128	52	169	466,659	*c* 18,764	*f* 138,916	11
6,577	22.6	98	73	120	259,702	25,666	141,909	12
9,899	25.6	60	69	257	653,970	73,852	*c* 176,138	13
25,171	45.4	68	180	306	2,385,214	56,191	1,346,044	14
g 19,110	*g* 30.3	200	47	384	1,601,140	10,034	564,114	15
13,998	44.9	73	75	164	1,205,368	25,141	530,624	16
4,897	23.3	71	73	66	432,079	8,702	224,423	17
d 5,508	*d* 21.5	99	54	105	483,607	15,083	252,656	18
5,681	15.9	126	138	93	479,993	35,682	600,026	19
k 8,971	*k* 23.4	*l* 177	*l* 85	*l* 120	444,845	36,387	377,618	20
n 171,949	*n* 30.1	*l* 2,017	*l* 1,089	*l* 2,602	15,963,320	*c* 853,995	*o* 7,572,758	

OKLAHOMA.

								21
15	15.0			1	2,500		200	22
14	7.0			2	2,000	827	1,200	23
								24
29	9.7			3	4,500	827	1,400	

OREGON.

16	16.0	1			2,203		650	25
5	5.0	1			2,715		600	26
								27
18	9.0	1		1	16,484		2,000	28
412	103.0	4			4,850			29
3	3.0			1	28			30
35	11.7	3			1,105	66	125	31
2,678	13.9	3	3	186	40,100	185	3,075	32
5	2.5	2			390		75	33
4	2.0	1		1	404		25	34
14	14.0			1	1,872	742	2,000	35
42	21.0		2		12,500		7,000	36
994	71.0		14		484,400	1,500	216,000	37
14	2.8			5	4,655		4,000	38
14	14.0			1	260	155	250	39
33	2.5	6	6	1	1,500			40
4,287	17.6	22	25	197	573,466	2,648	235,800	

l Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

m Not including 6 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, July 4, 1897, October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

n Not including 5 establishments closed permanently and 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.

o Not including 8 establishments not reported.

p Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

q Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

r Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

OHIO—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	12,759	868	13,627
2	1882	16,163	964	17,127
3	1883 (*a*)	12,801	667	13,468
4	1884	14,729	204	14,933
5	1885	36,481	1,270	37,751
6	1886	34,765	1,051	35,816
7	1887 (*b*)	19,226	672	19,898
8	1888	7,750	479	8,229
9	1889	13,457	802	14,259
10	1890	20,341	633	20,974
11	1891	23,081	1,161	24,242
12	1892	14,590	247	14,837
13	1893	38,958	556	39,514
14	1894	85,188	2,042	87,230
15	1895	56,310	5,473	61,783
16	1896	36,713	6,255	42,968
17	1897 (*c*)	18,434	442	18,876
18	1898	28,920	1,045	29,965
19	1899 (*d*)	49,116	3,621	52,737
20	1900 (*e*)	46,603	1,926	48,529
	Total (*g*)	586,385	30,378	616,763

OKLAHOMA—Concluded.

21	1883 (*h*)	.....	.....	.....
22	1891	234	.....	234
23	1898	77	8	85
24	1900 (*i*)	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*j*)	311	8	319

OREGON—Concluded.

25	1881	68	.....	68
26	1882	189	.....	189
27	1883 (*h*)	.....	.....	.....
28	1884	435	.....	435
29	1885	40	.....	40
30	1888	18	.....	18
31	1889	243	.....	243
32	1890	2,532	.....	2,532
33	1892	680	70	750
34	1893	312	.....	312
35	1894	35	.....	35
36	1895	330	.....	330
37	1896	5,605	.....	5,605
38	1897	167	1	168
39	1899	16	2	18
40	1900	595	.....	595
	Total (*a*)	11,265	73	11,338

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 3, 1899, Pennsylvania.
e Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania, and February, 23, 1900, Illinois.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

OHIO—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
7,418	10,794	423	11,217	445	6	451	236	1
9,499	15,258	963	16,221	1,282	.....	1,282	770	2
6,044	11,582	503	12,085	431	4	435	319	3
9,025	12,943	169	13,112	771	.....	771	628	4
25,024	34,517	1,107	35,624	1,052	18	1,070	303	5
16,276	20,941	546	21,487	1,133	30	1,163	460	6
12,079	13,922	342	14,264	895	2	897	297	7
4,972	5,233	350	5,583	571	60	631	82	8
3,497	5,024	251	5,275	643	21	664	173	9
8,646	10,247	297	10,544	824	69	893	332	10
15,831	19,206	575	19,781	985	35	1,020	594	11
6,572	9,529	67	9,596	601	122	723	441	12
25,309	30,299	148	30,447	1,026	80	1,106	436	13
48,580	59,676	1,126	60,802	2,742	26	2,768	1,413	14
40,479	44,256	3,979	48,235	569	29	598	206	15
22,248	23,584	342	23,926	751	18	769	233	16
10,964	12,889	130	13,019	505	20	525	219	17
14,467	20,992	378	21,370	634	58	692	267	18
15,591	23,466	1,872	25,338	1,611	42	1,653	899	19
12,267	16,785	940	17,725	*f* 1,218	*f* 101	*f* 1,319	*f* 280	20
314,788	401,143	14,508	415,651	*f* 18,689	*f* 741	*f* 19,430	*f* 8,588	

OKLAHOMA—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
176	234	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
27	26	1	27	20	.....	20	20	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
203	260	1	261	20	.....	20	20	

OREGON—Concluded.

27	68	.....	68	8	.....	8	.....	25
181	189	.....	189	18	.....	18	4	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
359	359	.....	359	48	.....	48	41	28
18	18	.....	18	8	.....	8	.....	29
13	13	.....	13	8	.....	8	.....	30
47	47	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
1,056	1,056	.....	1,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
95	95	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
52	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
14	14	.....	14	14	.....	14	.....	35
250	330	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
4,000	5,605	.....	5,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
135	135	.....	135	135	.....	135	.....	38
6	5	1	6	10	5	15	4	39
400	400	.....	400	15	.....	15	15	40
6,653	8,386	1	8,387	264	5	269	64	

f Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.
g Not including 6 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, July 4, 1897, October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
h Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
i Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
j Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	114	34	80	291	194	3,282	16.9
2	1882	88	25	63	261	161	9,390	58.3
3	1883 (*a*)	88	30	58	286	210	9,127	43.5
4	1884	77	29	48	370	306	11,742	38.4
5	1885	91	33	58	323	279	14,950	53.6
6	1886	194	79	115	912	563	21,564	38.3
7	1887 (*b*)	235	150	85	1,390	868	28,517	32.9
8	1888	127	70	57	824	549	5,688	10.4
9	1889	122	63	59	886	487	*e* 9,774	*e* 20.1
10	1890	151	*f* 90	*f* 60	1,034	682	13,462	19.7
11	1891	146	*f* 106	*f* 39	2,476	1,417	22,596	15.9
12	1892	91	62	29	393	199	7,976	40.1
13	1893	106	68	38	409	252	5,345	21.2
14	1894	160	*f* 72	*f* 87	886	739	*e* 53,999	*e* 73.2
15	1895	192	62	130	726	645	11,484	17.8
16	1896	112	39	73	422	384	*e* 6,436	*e* 16.8
17	1897 (*i*)	152	56	96	2,270	2,103	105,161	50.0
18	1898	107	42	65	270	214	5,658	26.4
19	1899 (*j*)	275	88	187	2,349	1,028	*e* 11,042	*e* 10.8
20	1900 (*k*)	218	108	110	1,660	1,144	17,740	15.5
	Total (*l*)	2,846	*m* 1,306	*m* 1,537	18,438	12,424	*n* 374,933	*n* 30.2

RHODE ISLAND.

21	1881	3	1	2	3	3	70	23.3
22	1883 (*a*)	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
23	1884	2	1	1	2	2	28	14.0
24	1885	5	1	4	5	1	3	3.0
25	1886	13	1	12	37	21	1,092	52.0
26	1887	4	1	3	37	1	65	65.0
27	1888	9	1	8	9	1	29	29.0
28	1889	7	3	4	7	1	43	43.0
29	1890	13	2	11	37	3	34	11.3
30	1891	11	2	9	11	2	64	32.0
31	1892	11	2	9	43	16	904	56.5
32	1893	10	2	8	18	10	644	64.4
33	1894	15	4	11	28	10	153	15.3
34	1895	21	5	16	23	12	290	24.2
35	1896	4	3	1	15	.....	.....	.....
36	1897	15	2	13	23	12	33	2.8
37	1898	11	2	9	18	10	204	20.4
38	1899	22	5	17	38	11	593	53.9
39	1900 (*p*)	21	9	12	53	36	785	21.8
	Total (*q*)	199	47	152	409	152	5,034	33.1

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Including strike of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio.
c Not including 2 establishments not reported.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported.
e Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
f Not including 1 strike not reported.
g Not including 12 establishments not reported.
h Not including 13 establishments not reported.
i Including strike of July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.
j Including strike of October 3, 1899, Ohio.
k Including strike of January 15, 1900, Ohio, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
5,693	19.6	144	16	131	$599,590	$5,548	$235,297	1
11,494	44.0	52	77	132	3,486,949	439,615	755,470	2
10,545	36.9	80	55	151	1,624,682	81,771	412,513	3
16,599	44.9	97	25	248	1,816,268	47,509	618,600	4
16,790	52.0	132	18	173	2,808,511	79,920	737,308	5
30,989	34.0	291	238	383	2,555,146	126,975	1,138,769	6
55,737	40.1	838	145	407	9,373,723	456,466	2,868,830	7
16,451	20.0	657	5	162	1,834,537	*c* 78,963	*d* 461,429	8
e 13,488	*e* 15.2	482	213	191	3,860,299	*d* 66,388	*d* 765,403	9
34,211	33.1	585	84	365	5,529,255	*g* 122,279	960,097	10
153,188	61.9	213	76	2,187	7,512,419	*h* 676,284	2,988,773	11
15,096	38.4	156	2	235	3,871,702	126,281	824,387	12
13,856	33.9	126	11	272	3,156,135	216,712	956,071	13
e 64,103	*e* 72.4	167	229	490	9,394,842	*d* 137,127	2,255,143	14
13,024	17.9	395	63	268	2,600,342	31,589	882,229	15
e 7,692	*e* 18.3	258	51	113	1,226,299	*d* 19,748	334,023	16
135,951	59.9	568	1,539	163	9,988,552	255,314	2,439,472	17
9,601	35.6	124	15	131	1,264,128	35,595	459,271	18
e 31,615	*e* 13.5	1,321	827	201	3,534,323	150,502	1,469,375	19
30,151	18.2	380	565	715	8,086,135	74,595	2,673,744	20
n 686,274	*n* 37.2	7,066	4,254	7,118	84,123,837	*o* 3,229,181	*c* 24,236,204	

RHODE ISLAND.

96	32.0	.....	1	2	64,004	3,231	36,000	21
11	5.5	1	.....	1	2,555	200	2,540	22
28	14.0	1	.....	1	28,204	68	10,025	23
400	80.0	1	1	3	40,769	2,650	28,850	24
8,088	218.6	5	.....	32	43,138	8,409	79,600	25
108	2.9	24	.....	13	60,178	.....	50,100	26
111	12.3	.....	.....	9	17,935	.....	11,800	27
139	19.9	2	.....	5	49,146	4,054	46,225	28
1,470	39.7	27	1	9	45,621	8,560	23,805	29
118	10.7	.....	2	9	103,169	2,609	*d* 132,600	30
2,599	60.4	14	23	6	29,267	4,563	20,080	31
709	39.4	2	9	7	474,820	9,218	25,525	32
320	11.4	12	1	15	47,147	.....	20,845	33
427	18.6	5	.....	18	257,142	18,300	192,450	34
642	42.8	1	.....	14	9,790	4,180	2,000	35
157	6.8	1	1	21	11,734	321	1,995	36
319	17.7	3	.....	15	39,864	.....	10,850	37
5,069	133.4	9	2	27	244,596	9,700	172,585	38
3,459	65.3	10	.....	43	115,179	5,906	74,990	39
24,270	59.3	118	41	250	1,684,258	81,969	*d* 942,865	

l Including strikes of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio, July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia, and October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Ohio, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

m Not including 3 strikes not reported.

n Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

o Not including 30 establishments not reported.

p Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

q Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	40,863	606	41,469
2	1882	60,793	705	61,498
3	1883 (*a*)	34,822	2,569	37,391
4	1884	49,991	4,083	54,074
5	1885	63,204	3,556	66,760
6	1886	83,953	16,518	100,471
7	1887 (*b*)	183,899	6,030	189,929
8	1888	44,668	2,862	47,530
9	1889	193,128	2,158	195,286
10	1890	104,796	3,841	108,637
11	1891	129,561	8,871	138,432
12	1892	41,541	1,516	43,057
13	1893	92,719	5,575	98,294
14	1894	133,377	3,560	136,937
15	1895	115,269	18,649	133,918
16	1896	56,677	2,339	59,016
17	1897 (*d*)	201,455	11,916	213,371
18	1898	53,083	1,220	54,303
19	1899 (*e*)	177,122	15,759	192,881
20	1900 (*f*)	312,402	9,098	321,500
	Total (*g*)	2,173,323	121,431	2,294,754

RHODE ISLAND—Concluded.

21	1881	1,125	1,400	2,525
22	1883 (*a*)	327	398	725
23	1884	817	450	1,267
24	1885	1,295	950	2,245
25	1886	1,955	1,982	3,937
26	1887	630	800	1,430
27	1888	2,453	1,701	4,154
28	1889	858	386	1,244
29	1890	2,702	1,938	4,640
30	1891	4,341	3,172	7,513
31	1892	1,570	788	2,358
32	1893	7,128	4,677	11,805
33	1894	3,515	2,284	5,799
34	1895	8,175	5,683	13,858
35	1896	438	673	1,111
36	1897	1,726	1,266	2,992
37	1898	1,508	1,193	2,701
38	1899	9,003	4,172	13,175
39	1900 (*i*)	5,584	2,170	7,754
	Total (*j*)	55,150	36,083	91,233

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Including strike of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio.
c Not including 2 establishments not reported.
d Including strike of July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.
e Including strike of October 3, 1899, Ohio.
f Including strike of January 15, 1900, Ohio, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
19,252	29,307	286	29,593	1,221	26	1,247	571	1
38,397	47,643	172	47,815	1,204	15	1,219	617	2
21,891	28,540	1,518	30,058	840	65	905	296	3
36,230	42,095	1,973	44,068	2,690	574	3,264	812	4
31,880	55,941	2,377	58,318	1,269	122	1,391	381	5
50,896	64,378	9,148	73,526	3,010	665	5,675	823	6
89,484	143,279	4,547	147,826	12,515	214	12,729	9,034	7
23,152	32,216	1,596	33,812	2,323	249	2,572	440	8
91,697	103,093	1,016	104,109	4,954	56	5,010	1,784	9
68,701	81,597	2,528	84,125	9,571	154	9,725	*c* 6,266	10
90,219	106,791	3,600	110,391	16,841	338	17,179	10,695	11
22,406	27,345	897	28,242	3,839	37	3,876	1,388	12
39,482	56,756	1,903	58,659	6,016	30	6,046	3,594	13
95,389	114,403	1,875	116,278	14,974	15	14,989	9,008	14
63,425	87,804	15,535	103,339	2,157	219	2,376	1,035	15
30,018	39,491	1,599	41,090	597	5	602	463	16
154,723	176,883	10,724	187,607	2,979	67	3,046	2,338	17
25,600	35,023	742	35,765	1,644	6	1,650	1,066	18
63,112	87,287	5,828	93,115	6,564	122	6,686	2,889	19
197,911	235,951	2,356	238,307	5,168	235	5,403	468	20
1,253,865	1,595,823	70,220	1,666,043	100,376	3,214	103,590	*c* 53,968	

RHODE ISLAND—Concluded.

710	1,125	1,400	2,525	190	.....	190	160	21
121	121	140	261	12	6	18	.....	22
517	817	450	1,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
969	682	807	1,489	84	13	97	30	24
600	1,046	1,073	2,119	112	20	132	.....	25
613	584	750	1,334	20	.....	20	.....	26
652	1,056	363	1,419	64	.....	64	28	27
389	550	287	837	185	50	235	95	28
1,617	1,609	818	2,427	96	.....	96	49	29
1,347	1,677	754	2,431	56	10	66	34	30
487	442	88	530	39	28	67	10	31
1,653	4,519	2,957	7,476	210	24	234	18	32
1,570	1,630	441	2,071	273	24	297	91	33
3,131	4,979	3,044	8,023	*h* 101	*h* 8	*h* 109	*h* 109	34
105	95	10	105	38	7	45	45	35
701	615	560	1,175	121	.....	121	121	36
890	995	798	1,793	98	55	153	153	37
3,533	4,115	2,555	6,670	541	33	574	423	38
1,425	1,349	314	1,663	275	27	302	76	39
21,030	28,006	17,609	45,615	*h* 2,515	*h* 305	*h* 2,820	*h* 1,442	

g Including strikes of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio, July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia, and October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Ohio, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

h Not including 1 establishment not reported.

i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

j Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	4	2	2	6	4	9	2.3
2	1883 (*d*)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	1884	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4	1886	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
5	1887	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
6	1888	1	1	.....	3	1	1	1.0
7	1891	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8	1895	2	.....	2	2	2	9	4.5
9	1897	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
10	1898	1	1	.....	1	1	5	5.0
11	1900	8	7	1	33	10	97	9.7
	Total (*a*)	22	13	9	51	20	125	6.3

SOUTH DAKOTA.

12	1883 (*a*)	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
13	1884	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
14	1886	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
15	1888	4	1	3	6	5	5	1.0
16	1889	1	1	.....	1	1	14	14.0
17	1890	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
18	1891	2	1	1	3	2	4	2.0
19	1892	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
20	1894	2	2	.....	2	2	17	8.5
21	1897	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3.0
22	1898	2	2	.....	11	11	977	88.8
	Total (*a*)	18	10	8	30	25	1,043	41.7

TENNESSEE.

23	1881	1	1	.....	1	1	26	26.0
24	1882	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
25	1883 (*a*)	4	3	1	4	2	15	7.5
26	1884	3	.....	3	3	3	127	42.3
27	1885	4	3	1	4	2	33	16.5
28	1886	8	3	5	18	8	151	18.9
29	1887	12	5	7	29	4	44	11.0
30	1888	11	5	6	14	8	128	16.0
31	1889	22	13	9	47	26	802	30.8
32	1890	18	11	7	82	19	113	5.9
33	1891	19	10	9	81	38	4,346	114.4
34	1892	12	7	5	41	8	190	23.8
35	1893	22	13	9	49	23	*d*1,263	*d*57.4
36	1894	12	7	5	58	49	3,843	78.4
37	1895	5	3	2	18	4	81	20.3
38	1896	8	7	1	8	4	59	14.8
39	1897 (*e*)	20	10	10	86	80	6,625	82.8
40	1898	14	8	6	25	14	351	25.1
41	1899 (*f*)	18	17	1	24	11	268	24.3
42	1900 (*g*)	21	18	3	58	21	399	19.0
	Total (*h*)	236	144	92	652	325	*d*18,864	*d*58.2

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Including $18,000 lost by free employees at convict mines.
c Including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies.
d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
17	2.8	4	.....	2	$7,174	.....	$500	1
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	263	.....	200	2
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	3,600	.....	.....	3
3	3.0	.....	1	.....	50	.....	25	4
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	79	.....	.....	5
3	1.0	.....	.....	3	600	$300	.....	6
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	468	.....	20	7
9	4.5	.....	.....	2	3,913	.....	3,000	8
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	72	.....	.....	9
42	42.0	.....	1	.....	20,736	565	5,000	10
621	18.8	16	.....	17	14,217	2,050	7,000	11
711	13.9	20	2	29	51,172	2,915	15,745	

SOUTH DAKOTA.

14	14.0	1	.....	.....	1,260	.....	1,000	12
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	720	.....	1,000	13
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	355	.....	2,100	14
12	2.0	1	.....	5	940	.....	75	15
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	8,100	2,030	1,200	16
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	840	245	150	17
7	2.3	1	2	.....	2,250	375	40	18
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	788	.....	.....	19
17	8.5	.....	.....	2	2,030	1,173	550	20
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	99	21	100	21
977	88.8	11	.....	.....	2,740	.....	3,500	22
1,074	35.8	19	2	9	20,122	3,844	9,715	

TENNESSEE.

26	26.0	1	.....	.....	4,795	.....	1,000	23
94	47.0	1	.....	1	1,068	.....	100	24
78	19.5	2	.....	2	3,234	83	4,150	25
127	42.3	1	.....	2	27,970	100	10,500	26
57	14.3	.....	.....	4	16,734	350	5,375	27
181	10.1	12	2	4	24,208	.....	10,350	28
191	6.6	2	2	25	22,170	1,460	5,125	29
166	11.9	.....	.....	14	26,926	3,232	5,150	30
1,491	31.7	12	1	34	288,900	18,941	65,125	31
910	11.1	27	12	43	55,131	4,685	41,000	32
9,092	112.2	24	8	49	*b*432,235	30,123	*c*250,400	33
652	15.9	31	.....	10	36,148	1,818	61,550	34
*d*2,307	*d*48.1	2	12	35	253,014	17,081	125,225	35
3,923	67.6	4	.....	54	1,271,070	78,350	360,254	36
561	31.2	.....	.....	18	44,073	.....	8,600	37
141	17.6	3	.....	5	25,608	141	3,965	38
8,503	98.9	25	27	34	1,524,695	77,598	440,790	39
553	22.1	9	3	13	100,370	500	25,160	40
1,028	42.8	1	6	17	182,574	3,081	95,705	41
1,746	30.1	13	2	43	119,054	5,156	57,396	42
*d*31,827	*d*48.9	170	75	407	*b*4,459,977	242,699	*c*1,576,920	

f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of August 9, 1899, Kentucky.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of September 13, 1900, Kentucky.
h Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	835	.....	835
2	1883 (a)	125	.....	125
3	1884	200	.....	200
4	1886	20	.....	20
5	1887	63	.....	63
6	1888	22	.....	22
7	1891	41	.....	41
8	1895	635	.....	635
9	1897	175	.....	175
10	1898	240	.....	240
11	1900	2,925	306	3,231
	Total (a)	5,281	306	5,587

SOUTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

12	1883 (a)	60	.....	60
13	1884	40	.....	40
14	1886	59	.....	59
15	1888	315	.....	315
16	1889	145	.....	145
17	1890	80	.....	80
18	1891	375	.....	375
19	1892	225	.....	225
20	1894	38	3	41
21	1897	15	.....	15
22	1898	178	.....	178
	Total (a)	1,530	3	1,533

TENNESSEE—Concluded.

23	1881	125	.....	125
24	1882	30	.....	30
25	1883 (a)	373	.....	373
26	1884	800	.....	800
27	1885	749	.....	749
28	1886	904	.....	904
29	1887	3,042	60	3,102
30	1888	812	28	840
31	1889	10,968	4	10,972
32	1890	4,088	40	4,128
33	1891	5,642	56	5,698
34	1892	7,163	2	7,165
35	1893	5,672	261	5,933
36	1894	14,832	.....	14,832
37	1895	515	.....	515
38	1896	784	.....	784
39	1897 (b)	10,870	.....	10,870
40	1898	2,991	57	3,048
41	1899 (c)	3,646	2	3,648
42	1900 (d)	4,015	482	4,497
	Total (e)	78,021	992	79,013

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of August 9, 1899, Kentucky.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
759	810	.....	810	47	.....	47	.....	1
65	65	.....	65	40	.....	40	40	2
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
20	20	.....	20	10	.....	10	.....	4
63	63	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
20	20	.....	20	8	.....	8	.....	6
32	32	.....	32	2	.....	2	.....	7
525	625	.....	625	25	.....	25	25	8
30	30	.....	30	10	.....	10	.....	9
160	210	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
943	650	314	964	91	15	106	18	11
2,817	2,725	314	3,039	233	15	248	83	

SOUTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

40	60	.....	60	10	.....	10	.....	12
40	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
307	307	.....	307	60	.....	60	.....	15
145	145	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
35	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
225	225	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
27	38	3	41	15	3	18	18	20
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
155	178	.....	178	80	.....	80	.....	22
1,203	1,257	3	1,260	165	3	168	18	

TENNESSEE—Concluded.

20	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
29	29	.....	29	9	.....	9	9	24
370	370	.....	370	13	.....	13	13	25
550	800	.....	800	150	.....	150	150	26
181	626	.....	626	15	.....	15	15	27
802	876	.....	876	34	.....	34	34	28
888	1,076	.....	1,076	132	.....	132	19	29
407	579	.....	579	186	.....	186	54	30
3,904	4,802	.....	4,802	343	.....	343	107	31
1,721	2,311	18	2,329	277	.....	277	174	32
3,669	3,971	4	3,975	570	2	572	351	33
1,079	1,657	.....	1,657	147	.....	147	2	34
3,210	3,498	250	3,748	563	175	738	41	35
9,190	10,388	.....	10,388	1,286	.....	1,286	530	36
407	477	.....	477	290	.....	290	240	37
537	656	.....	656	182	.....	182	130	38
8,542	9,979	.....	9,979	825	.....	825	675	39
2,289	2,726	.....	2,726	59	.....	59	4	40
2,033	2,688	.....	2,688	384	.....	384	152	41
3,042	3,235	110	3,345	267	17	284	228	42
42,870	50,869	382	51,251	5,732	194	5,926	2,928	

d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of September 13, 1900, Kentucky.
e Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

TEXAS.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	1882	2	2	.....	2	1	64	64.0
3	1883 (*a*)	5	2	3	11	1	12	12.0
4	1884	4	1	3	4	2	195	97.5
5	1885	4	2	2	7	4	22	5.5
6	1886	10	5	5	75	72	157	2.2
7	1887	2	2	.....	9	5	105	21.0
8	1888	1	1	.....	1	1	23	23.0
9	1889	4	4	.....	12	12	512	42.7
10	1890	5	5	.....	82	82	1,685	20.5
11	1891	6	6	.....	8	8	364	45.5
12	1892	3	3	.....	4	3	54	18.0
13	1893	3	3	.....	8	3	45	15.0
14	1894	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
15	1895	8	3	5	27	2	75	37.5
16	1896	9	5	4	17	1	11	11.0
17	1897	6	4	2	6	2	13	6.5
18	1898	13	12	1	16	3	13	4.3
19	1899	10	8	2	20	6	39	6.5
20	1900 (*b*)	46	35	11	262	107	1,209	11.3
	Total (*d*)	144	104	40	574	315	4,598	14.6

UTAH.

21	1881	1	1	.....	3	3	450	150.0
22	1882	1	.....	1	1	1	10	10.0
23	1883 (*e*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	1885	1	1	.....	1	1	5	5.0
25	1887	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26	1889	1	1	.....	1	1	2	2.0
27	1890	8	6	2	156	154	1,361	8.8
28	1892	2	2	.....	10	9	63	7.0
29	1893	2	2	.....	2	1	7	7.0
30	1894 (*f*)	2	1	1	2	1	4	4.0
31	1897	2	.....	2	2	1	4	4.0
32	1898	2	1	1	2	1	2	2.0
33	1899	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
34	1900	9	2	7	15	7	38	5.4
	Total (*g*)	33	17	16	197	181	1,949	10.8

VERMONT.

35	1883 (*e*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	1885	1	1	.....	1	1	32	32.0
37	1886	3	.....	3	3	1	14	14.0
38	1887	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
39	1888	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
40	1889	3	2	1	3	1	3	3.0
41	1890	2	2	.....	88	80	880	11.0
42	1891	3	3	.....	82	.....	.....	.....
43	1892	1	1	.....	86	6	1,428	238.0
44	1893	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
45	1894	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
46	1895	3	2	1	3	1	3	3.0
47	1896	1	1	.....	116	116	348	3.0
48	1897	1	1	.....	1	1	2	2.0
49	1898	1	.....	1	1	1	10	10.0
50	1899	3	2	1	3	1	5	5.0
51	1900	6	1	5	6	3	*h*10	*h*5.0
	Total (*a*)	32	18	14	397	214	*h*2,743	*h*12.9

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.
c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

TEXAS.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
2	2.0	.....	1	.....	$159	.....	$1,500	1
124	62.0	.....	.....	2	5,127	.....	2,500	2
115	10.5	8	1	2	4,898	$50	3,985	3
207	51.8	.....	1	3	154,610	3,500	200,950	4
36	5.1	.....	1	6	68,475	.....	25,425	5
224	3.0	1	67	7	134,286	17,500	313,000	6
181	20.1	5	.....	4	14,000	.....	6,500	7
23	23.0	1	.....	.....	400	141	100	8
512	42.7	12	.....	.....	21,425	72	2,500	9
1,685	20.5	65	.....	17	51,220	.....	9,500	10
364	45.5	3	3	2	184,550	1,166	201,250	11
57	14.3	1	.....	3	17,270	1,004	3,250	12
230	28.8	.....	.....	8	29,350	1,480	10,050	13
47	23.5	1	.....	1	15,450	.....	9,000	14
412	15.3	25	.....	2	50,065	5,253	20,000	15
279	16.4	12	.....	5	6,050	259	1,000	16
34	5.7	5	.....	1	3,340	.....	1,000	17
260	16.3	7	2	7	51,263	4,220	15,100	18
284	14.2	14	1	5	9,112	1,340	8,500	19
8,249	31.5	187	.....	75	253,323	*c* 14,525	168,800	20
13,325	23.2	347	77	150	1,074,373	*c* 50,510	1,003,910	

UTAH.

450	150.0	.....	.....	3	75,000	500	2,000	21
10	10.0	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
5	5.0	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	1,000	24
6	6.0	.....	.....	1	275	.....	.....	25
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	75	.....	15	26
1,558	10.0	156	.....	.....	29,980	.....	5,125	27
367	36.7	6	.....	4	5,220	1,100	450	28
133	66.5	.....	.....	2	6,408	1,944	20	29
46	23.0	1	.....	1	4,300	835	2,750	30
7	3.5	.....	1	1	567	.....	.....	31
4	2.0	1	.....	1	158	126	30	32
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	1,350	.....	.....	33
84	5.6	1	9	5	5,353	90	3,225	34
2,675	13.6	166	10	21	132,686	4,595	14,615	

VERMONT.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
32	32.0	.....	.....	1	1,850	600	10,000	36
35	11.7	.....	1	2	1,880	.....	1,000	37
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	696	.....	.....	38
4	4.0	.....	1	.....	83	.....	.....	39
28	9.3	.....	1	2	2,476	735	500	40
3,192	36.3	88	.....	.....	45,618	325	4,000	41
5,620	68.5	80	.....	2	91,841	.....	10,000	42
13,072	152.0	.....	85	1	313,660	15,987	50,169	43
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	975	.....	.....	44
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	400	.....	75	45
14	4.7	1	.....	2	3,200	546	.....	46
348	3.0	116	.....	.....	11,000	.....	1,000	47
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	225	.....	75	48
10	10.0	.....	.....	1	3,100	.....	500	49
15	5.0	.....	.....	3	1,430	.....	250	50
h 31	*h* 6.2	1	.....	5	4,507	.....	750	51
h 22,413	*h* 56.6	289	88	20	482,941	18,193	78,319	

e Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.
g Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and July 18, 1894, Nebraska.
h Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

TEXAS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	66	.....	66
2	1882	294	.....	294
3	1883 (*a*)	940	.....	940
4	1884	744	.....	744
5	1885	4,234	.....	4,234
6	1886	5,556	.....	5,556
7	1887	390	.....	390
8	1888	12	.....	12
9	1889	163	.....	163
10	1890	1,624	.....	1,624
11	1891	1,411	.....	1,411
12	1892	2,791	.....	2,791
13	1893	509	.....	509
14	1894	217	3	220
15	1895	1,114	600	1,714
16	1896	663	.....	663
17	1897	544	50	594
18	1898	3,624	.....	3,624
19	1899	724	158	882
20	1900 (*b*)	37,402	397	37,799
	Total (*c*)	63,022	1,208	64,230

UTAH—Concluded.

21	1881	300	.....	300
22	1882	180	.....	180
23	1883 (*d*)	.....	.....	.....
24	1885	100	.....	100
25	1887	24	.....	24
26	1889	15	.....	15
27	1890	8,615	.....	8,615
28	1892	109	.....	109
29	1893	34	.....	34
30	1894 (*e*)	305	1	306
31	1897	100	87	187
32	1898	22	2	24
33	1899	150	.....	150
34	1900	1,281	194	1,475
	Total (*f*)	11,235	284	11,519

VERMONT—Concluded.

35	1883 (*d*)	.....	.....	.....
36	1885	35	.....	35
37	1886	239	191	430
38	1887	58	.....	58
39	1888	45	20	65
40	1889	182	.....	182
41	1890	1,505	.....	1,505
42	1891	1,677	.....	1,677
43	1892	1,790	.....	1,790
44	1893	65	.....	65
45	1894	185	90	275
46	1895	41	363	404
47	1896	2,050	.....	2,050
48	1897	42	.....	42
49	1898	138	137	275
50	1899	439	395	834
51	1900	596	376	972
	Total (*a*)	9,087	1,572	10,659

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

b Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

c Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

TEXAS—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
6	46	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
294	294	.....	294	4	.....	4	4	2
563	590	.....	590	40	1	41	7	3
607	607	.....	607	61	.....	61	.....	4
3,170	4,154	.....	4,154	250	.....	250	50	5
2,182	2,433	.....	2,433	684	.....	684	495	6
162	326	.....	326	73	.....	73	73	7
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
163	163	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1,624	1,624	.....	1,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1,366	1,369	.....	1,369	126	.....	126	126	11
190	195	.....	195	31	.....	31	31	12
433	433	.....	433	299	.....	299	299	13
184	184	.....	184	32	.....	32	17	14
1,114	714	400	1,114	57	100	157	56	15
418	418	.....	418	56	.....	56	.....	16
405	405	.....	405	21	.....	21	.....	17
1,036	1,076	.....	1,076	175	2	177	4	18
623	478	145	623	10	30	40	.....	19
3,867	3,614	261	3,875	1,296	134	1,430	1,043	20
18,419	19,135	806	19,941	3,215	267	3,482	2,205	

UTAH—Concluded.

25	300	.....	300	35	.....	35	35	21
12	180	.....	180	4	.....	4	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
90	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
18	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1,324	1,324	.....	1,324	7	.....	7	.....	27
104	104	.....	104	25	.....	25	25	28
27	27	.....	27	27	.....	27	18	29
281	280	1	281	13	3	16	12	30
163	81	87	168	8	.....	8	.....	31
15	14	1	15	4	2	6	.....	32
104	150	.....	150	59	.....	59	.....	33
495	900	192	1,092	66	.....	66	5	34
2,673	3,493	281	3,774	248	5	253	95	

VERMONT—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
7	35	.....	35	20	.....	20	.....	36
95	85	55	140	21	25	46	.....	37
28	28	.....	28	28	.....	28	28	38
25	15	10	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
151	151	.....	151	13	.....	13	.....	40
1,490	1,490	.....	1,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
1,301	1,301	.....	1,301	7	.....	7	.....	42
1,640	1,640	.....	1,640	61	.....	61	61	43
65	65	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
265	185	90	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
137	14	138	152	12	.....	12	.....	46
1,200	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
42	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
85	138	137	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
149	163	120	283	68	12	80	.....	50
407	282	160	442	20	.....	20	20	51
7,087	7,634	710	8,344	250	37	287	109	

d Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.
f Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

VIRGINIA.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	2	.....	2	3	1	3	3.0
2	1882	4	3	1	6	2	45	22.5
3	1883 (*a*)	10	8	2	36	35	350	10.0
4	1884	9	4	5	9	6	86	14.3
5	1885	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
6	1886	16	14	2	50	49	969	19.8
7	1887	10	7	3	38	5	110	22.0
8	1888	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
9	1889	4	3	1	6	3	111	37.0
10	1890	4	2	2	4	1	2	2.0
11	1891	4	2	2	4	1	1	1.0
12	1892	6	4	2	12	2	148	74.0
13	1893	12	11	1	17	.....	.....	.....
14	1894	4	2	2	4	1	1	1.0
15	1895	2	.....	2	2	1	7	7.0
16	1896	4	.....	4	4	3	11	3.7
17	1897	5	3	2	13	7	194	27.7
18	1898	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
19	1899	9	3	6	20	15	193	12.9
20	1900	5	2	3	16	1	14	14.0
	Total (*a*)	115	72	43	249	134	2,248	16.8

WASHINGTON.

21	1883 (*d*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	1884	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
23	1886	2	1	1	5	3	340	113.3
24	1888	4	3	1	16	16	94	5.9
25	1889	12	10	2	52	48	884	18.4
26	1890	20	16	4	113	97	688	7.1
27	1891	7	7	.....	8	7	42	6.0
28	1892	6	5	1	27	26	191	7.3
29	1893	6	6	.....	8	6	168	28.0
30	1894	5	4	1	5	3	168	56.0
31	1895	2	2	.....	2	1	61	61.0
32	1896	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
33	1897	7	2	5	9	7	55	7.9
34	1898	6	4	2	8	7	74	10.6
35	1899	7	3	4	9	5	27	5.4
36	1900	12	9	3	91	74	548	7.4
	Total (*a*)	98	72	26	355	302	3,351	11.1

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

VIRGINIA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
8	2.7	.....	1	2	$2,500	.....	$250	1
225	37.5	4	.....	2	3,463	$106	875	2
1,288	35.8	27	4	5	55,559	204	18,575	3
179	19.9	3	1	5	18,279	988	6,650	4
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	380	.....	150	5
1,184	23.7	28	17	5	127,066	3,442	45,650	6
776	20.4	13	1	24	41,642	1,100	18,320	7
103	34.3	2	.....	1	1,360	500	400	8
132	22.0	4	1	1	22,189	2,122	6,000	9
56	14.0	2	1	1	6,516	60	2,050	10
263	65.8	1	.....	3	26,665	12,191	110,300	11
1,137	94.8	9	.....	3	12,526	1,300	3,650	12
112	6.6	8	.....	9	5,066	1,076	50	13
105	26.3	2	.....	2	11,418	298	200	14
41	20.5	.....	.....	2	3,000	.....	1,300	15
12	3.0	.....	.....	4	*b* 25,137	.....	*b* 350	16
347	26.7	.....	.....	13	*b* 73,505	6,440	54,000	17
124	124.0	.....	.....	1	271	89	.....	18
247	12.4	3	2	15	32,500	*c* 500	3,500	19
94	5.9	.....	7	9	3,725	20	1,425	20
6,437	25.9	107	35	107	*c* 472,767	*c* 30,436	*b* 273,695	

WASHINGTON.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	6,926	.....	1,300	22
354	70.8	5	.....	.....	100,487	4,400	86,100	23
94	5.9	15	1	.....	9,868	240	1,500	24
933	17.9	37	10	5	49,418	1,697	8,400	25
1,288	11.4	89	.....	24	37,771	2,720	4,675	26
44	5.5	5	.....	3	8,063	60	1,195	27
205	7.6	25	.....	2	7,972	.....	2,370	28
198	24.8	4	.....	4	10,074	735	1,990	29
175	35.0	.....	.....	5	142,080	11,831	15,500	30
75	37.5	1	.....	1	5,430	.....	.....	31
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	2,400	.....	.....	32
66	7.3	1	1	7	18,988	105	17,850	33
192	24.0	3	.....	5	15,722	164	17,350	34
49	5.4	4	.....	5	1,959	.....	3,325	35
808	8.9	50	40	1	24,922	1,000	8,575	36
4,492	12.7	239	52	64	442,080	22,952	170,130	

c Not including 2 establishments not reported.
d Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

VIRGINIA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	1,565	370	1,935
2	1882	329	.....	329
3	1883 (*a*)	2,776	1,200	3,976
4	1884	1,077	422	1,499
5	1885	95	.....	95
6	1886	3,432	.....	3,432
7	1887	2,540	.....	2,540
8	1888	27	.....	27
9	1889	1,149	150	1,299
10	1890	1,611	200	1,811
11	1891	1,293	.....	1,293
12	1892	889	2	891
13	1893	995	172	1,167
14	1894	1,187	1,920	3,107
15	1895	135	150	285
16	1896	2,935	.....	2,935
17	1897	3,285	12	3,297
18	1898	6	.....	6
19	1899	3,102	1,095	4,197
20	1900	6,837	100	6,937
	Total (*a*)	35,265	5,793	41,058

WASHINGTON—Concluded.

21	1883 (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
22	1884	1,614	.....	1,614
23	1886	704	.....	704
24	1888	277	.....	277
25	1889	2,081	.....	2,081
26	1890	2,334	.....	2,334
27	1891	633	.....	633
28	1892	463	.....	463
29	1893	395	.....	395
30	1894	1,015	.....	1,015
31	1895	83	.....	83
32	1896	210	.....	210
33	1897	682	406	1,088
34	1898	1,015	.....	1,015
35	1899	1,217	2	1,219
36	1900	1,903	204	2,107
	Total (*a*)	14,626	612	15,238

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

VIRGINIA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
898	894	4	898	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
315	320	.....	320	211	.....	211	2	2
1,815	2,769	1,200	3,969	188	10	198	100	3
698	989	362	1,351	43	36	79	5	4
95	95	.....	95	75	.....	75	.....	5
2,351	3,428	.....	3,428	356	.....	356	18	6
1,474	2,077	.....	2,077	66	.....	66	57	7
16	16	.....	16	12	.....	12	12	8
659	509	150	659	19	.....	19	19	9
1,334	1,294	40	1,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
360	360	.....	360	233	.....	233	150	11
226	299	.....	299	32	.....	32	17	12
234	234	.....	234	91	.....	91	33	13
447	454	.....	454	11	.....	11	10	14
280	130	150	280	12	.....	12	.....	15
927	2,747	.....	2,747	221	.....	221	.....	16
1,566	2,616	.....	2,616	1,361	.....	1,361	1,350	17
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
2,020	2,217	595	2,812	718	45	763	168	19
300	208	100	308	16	.....	16	.....	20
16,016	21,657	2,601	24,258	3,665	91	3,756	1,941	

WASHINGTON—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1,481	1,614	.....	1,614	43	.....	43	43	22
690	690	.....	690	89	.....	89	.....	23
277	277	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
1,644	1,706	.....	1,706	450	.....	450	408	25
2,165	2,165	.....	2,165	80	.....	80	.....	26
562	562	.....	562	440	.....	440	440	27
458	458	.....	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
373	373	.....	373	7	.....	7	.....	29
956	960	.....	960	434	.....	434	300	30
35	64	.....	64	15	.....	15	15	31
52	210	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
848	673	400	1,073	160	250	410	11	33
547	988	.....	988	160	.....	160	62	34
167	177	.....	177	50	.....	50	20	35
791	933	51	984	4	30	34	30	36
11,046	11,850	451	12,301	1,932	280	2,212	1,329	

b Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	5	.....	5	41	41	535	13.0
2	1882	2	1	1	7	7	865	123.6
3	1883 (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1884	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
5	1885	6	3	3	11	11	273	24.8
6	1886	7	3	4	16	12	674	56.2
7	1887	7	4	3	54	53	866	16.3
8	1888	7	4	3	44	43	850	19.8
9	1889	6	3	3	19	17	653	38.4
10	1890	9	6	3	40	39	964	24.7
11	1891	7	6	1	13	10	497	49.7
12	1892	11	9	2	60	60	2,227	37.1
13	1893	12	10	2	44	38	*b* 614	*b* 17.1
14	1894	8	7	1	210	209	9,848	47.1
15	1895	9	*c* 3	*c* 5	71	63	3,409	54.1
16	1896	7	.....	7	10	8	391	48.9
17	1897 (*e*)	7	3	4	7	4	98	24.5
18	1898	17	3	14	22	16	340	21.3
19	1899	28	4	24	51	43	975	22.7
20	1900 (*f*)	24	6	18	43	33	654	19.8
	Total (*g*)	180	*c* 75	*c* 104	764	708	*b* 24,747	*b* 35.1

WISCONSIN.

21	1881	9	5	4	33	24	414	17.3
22	1882	8	2	6	8	3	55	18.3
23	1883 (*i*)	4	2	2	9	5	26	5.2
24	1885	16	8	8	23	17	171	10.1
25	1886	35	18	17	289	152	2,085	13.7
26	1887	21	17	4	292	28	165	5.9
27	1888	21	*c* 8	*c* 12	27	11	79	7.2
28	1889	17	12	5	49	41	299	7.3
29	1890	34	*c* 20	*c* 13	92	54	523	9.7
30	1891	54	37	17	772	636	12,274	19.3
31	1892	57	34	23	142	89	*j* 2,004	*j* 22.8
32	1893	65	44	21	305	202	2,845	14.1
33	1894	28	17	11	54	36	340	9.4
34	1895	31	6	25	54	40	678	17.0
35	1896	11	10	1	33	10	70	7.0
36	1897	27	17	10	54	22	226	10.3
37	1898	29	17	12	61	39	789	20.2
38	1899 (*k*)	52	23	29	112	27	277	10.3
39	1900	37	26	11	159	72	514	7.1
	Total (*l*)	556	*m* 323	*m* 231	2,568	1,508	*j* 23,834	*j* 15.8

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
c Not including 1 strike not reported.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 9, 1900, Maryland.
g Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and April 9, 1900, Maryland.
h Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
535	13.0	39	1	1	$13,544	.....	$6,800	1
865	123.6	.....	.....	7	363,000	$31,750	103,000	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
14	14.0	.....	.....	1	900	.....	1,000	4
273	24.8	1	.....	10	35,007	3,200	32,850	5
904	56.5	2	1	13	103,260	1,450	61,550	6
872	16.1	27	6	21	388,170	16,000	55,450	7
860	19.5	13	1	30	293,877	20,400	76,550	8
726	38.2	3	14	2	418,606	5,000	52,400	9
1,438	36.0	20	3	17	135,500	8,200	33,150	10
517	39.8	11	.....	2	190,380	7,000	46,400	11
2,488	41.5	19	6	35	541,850	10,000	85,250	12
b 845	*b* 20.1	*b* 1	*b* 4	*b* 37	666,025	38,655	158,400	13
9,854	46.9	13	106	91	1,745,895	40,300	250,000	14
4,287	60.4	10	.....	61	804,646	*d* 20,000	330,550	15
431	43.1	.....	.....	10	36,250	.....	13,700	16
249	35.6	2	1	4	37,569	.....	5,500	17
402	18.3	1	3	18	75,131	.....	21,350	18
1,210	23.7	6	10	35	183,160	3,600	116,750	19
866	20.1	*d* 7	*d* 7	*d* 28	197,735	4,575	47,840	20
b 27,636	*b* 36.2	*h* 175	*h* 163	*h* 423	6,230,505	*d* 210,130	1,498,490	

WISCONSIN.

4,494	136.2	2	.....	31	208,928	75,000	92,700	21
82	10.3	3	.....	5	91,769	50,000	10,000	22
394	43.8	4	.....	5	20,960	731	341	23
485	21.1	5	3	15	177,489	375	97,900	24
4,500	15.6	84	63	142	172,687	1,410	110,725	25
5,167	17.7	159	.....	133	176,773	29,181	149,825	26
297	11.0	14	.....	13	57,175	1,212	18,025	27
592	12.1	15	1	33	89,196	2,111	42,475	28
743	8.1	45	4	43	86,661	200	*d* 121,065	29
22,591	29.3	142	157	473	472,172	32,685	217,775	30
j 2,895	*j* 20.5	78	10	54	688,543	60,644	533,310	31
5,509	18.1	218	4	83	122,939	6,067	69,725	32
1,258	23.3	14	3	37	190,207	4,318	30,285	33
859	15.9	13	2	39	249,570	.....	152,185	34
496	15.0	7	5	21	111,183	20,527	74,695	35
961	17.8	26	12	16	81,966	9,808	18,475	36
1,187	19.5	38	3	20	299,903	14,290	1,263,295	37
2,527	22.6	56	22	34	178,225	20,008	35,166	38
5,521	34.7	63	20	76	99,026	19,312	20,600	39
j 60,558	*j* 23.6	986	309	1,273	3,575,372	347,879	*d* 3,058,567	

i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
j Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
k Including strikes of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Michigan, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota, but n ot including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Michigan..
l Including strikes of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Michigan, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 15, 1899, lumber, Michigan.
m Not including 2 strikes not reported.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

WEST VIRGINIA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	982	.....	982
2	1882	3,592	.....	3,592
3	1883 (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
4	1884	50	.....	50
5	1885	1,708	19	1,727
6	1886	3,757	.....	3,757
7	1887	7,335	75	7,410
8	1888	5,845	50	5,895
9	1889	5,387	3	5,390
10	1890	3,658	25	3,683
11	1891	1,885	.....	1,885
12	1892	5,770	.....	5,770
13	1893	6,088	.....	6,088
14	1894	22,154	565	22,719
15	1895	12,422	.....	12,422
16	1896	828	.....	828
17	1897 (*c*)	2,210	.....	2,210
18	1898	4,758	.....	4,758
19	1899	6,659	14	6,673
20	1900 (*d*)	7,018	131	7,149
	Total (*e*)	102,106	882	102,988

WISCONSIN—Concluded.

21	1881	3,333	147	3,480
22	1882	2,243	240	2,483
23	1883 (*f*)	1,084	225	1,309
24	1885	3,633	107	3,740
25	1886	8,463	3,928	12,391
26	1887	7,824	279	8,103
27	1888	2,881	400	3,281
28	1889	4,291	24	4,315
29	1890	8,818	116	8,934
30	1891	15,515	1,020	16,535
31	1892	15,201	386	15,587
32	1893	10,289	1,090	11,379
33	1894	9,272	24	9,296
34	1895	9,811	870	10,681
35	1896	4,525	.....	4,525
36	1897	3,698	61	3,759
37	1898	7,634	480	8,114
38	1899 (*h*)	36,589	467	37,056
39	1900	10,605	200	10,805
	Total (*i*)	165,709	10,064	175,773

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 9, 1900, Maryland.
e Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and April 9, 1900, Maryland.
f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

WEST VIRGINIA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
605	982	.....	982	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3,485	3,592	.....	3,592	30	.....	30	30	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
20	50	.....	50	40	.....	40	20	4
992	1,702	19	1,721	105	.....	105	100	5
1,749	2,687	.....	2,687	5	.....	5	5	6
5,710	7,310	75	7,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
5,122	5,832	50	5,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
5,168	5,193	.....	5,193	21	.....	21	20	9
2,841	3,642	25	3,667	75	.....	75	.....	10
1,692	1,828	.....	1,828	150	.....	150	150	11
4,765	5,770	.....	5,770	821	.....	821	820	12
4,608	5,806	.....	5,806	*b* 114	(*b*)	*b* 114	*b* 79	13
19,015	22,118	565	22,683	50	.....	50	50	14
8,665	11,820	.....	11,820	4,410	.....	4,410	1,780	15
553	613	.....	613	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
786	2,141	.....	2,141	30	.....	30	.....	17
2,138	2,905	.....	2,905	61	.....	61	.....	18
3,373	4,697	14	4,711	401	.....	401	350	19
3,396	4,139	8	4,147	102	.....	102	72	20
74,683	92,827	756	93,583	*b* 6,415	(*b*)	*b* 6,415	*b* 3,476	

WISCONSIN—Concluded.

2,435	2,979	68	3,047	405	238	643	276	21
1,630	1,781	.....	1,781	248	14	262	.....	22
845	1,077	212	1,289	28	39	67	11	23
2,073	3,170	47	3,217	415	20	435	15	24
8,234	6,392	3,529	9,921	405	6	411	126	25
2,391	3,950	40	3,990	431	.....	431	381	26
1,719	1,970	253	2,223	134	56	190	90	27
3,206	3,626	4	3,630	449	.....	449	291	28
5,020	6,209	52	6,261	657	12	669	266	29
9,434	10,793	834	11,627	1,596	50	1,646	1,256	30
9,330	10,994	279	11,273	1,624	91	1,715	1,059	31
5,748	5,718	802	6,520	678	25	703	344	32
3,415	6,750	12	6,762	709	.....	709	*g* 468	33
7,967	8,361	785	9,146	917	.....	917	395	34
2,902	2,955	.....	2,955	877	.....	877	850	35
1,529	1,630	.....	1,630	184	.....	184	55	36
3,807	4,764	388	5,152	589	12	601	169	37
5,734	6,200	17	6,217	780	.....	780	359	38
2,528	2,911	90	3,001	355	20	375	95	39
79,947	92,230	7,412	99,642	11,481	583	12,064	*g* 6,506	

g Not including 1 establishment not reported.

h Including strikes of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Michigan, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Michigan.

i Including strikes of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Michigan, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 15, 1899, lumber, Michigan.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

WYOMING.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1883 (*a*)	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	1884	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	1885	3	2	1	3	3	76	25.3
4	1886	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
5	1888	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6	1890	2	1	1	2	1	5	5.0
7	1892	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
8	1894 (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	1897	3	1	2	3	3	34	11.3
10	1898	2	1	1	2	2	105	52.5
11	1899	2	1	1	4	3	15	5.0
12	1900	9	.....	9	9	4	7	1.8
	Total (*c*)	26	9	17	28	18	249	13.8

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

WYOMING.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
45	45.0	1	.....	.....	$956	.....	$1,000	1
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	2
76	25.3	1	1	1	100,741	.....	156,000	3
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	4,000	.....	10,000	4
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	5
9	4.5	1	.....	1	18,247	.....	2,500	6
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	2,100	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
34	11.3	1	1	1	26,505	.....	7,600	9
105	52.5	2	.....	.....	71,270	$2,000	41,000	10
108	27.0	.....	1	3	43,710	1,000	42,000	11
30	3.3	3	1	5	6,416	.....	1,770	12
420	15.0	12	4	12	274,107	3,000	261,870	

c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Concluded.

WYOMING—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1883 (*a*)	7	.....	7
2	1884	8	.....	8
3	1885	1,789	.....	1,789
4	1886	500	.....	500
5	1888	18	.....	18
6	1890	1,217	.....	1,217
7	1892	400	.....	400
8	1894 (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
9	1897	570	.....	570
10	1898	605	.....	605
11	1899	1,316	.....	1,316
12	1900	2,073	.....	2,073
	Total (*c*)	8,503	.....	8,503

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

TABLE I.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Concluded.

WYOMING—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
7	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	1
8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
419	1,789	.....	1,789	260	.....	260	150	3
142	500	.....	500	142	.....	142	.....	4
9	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	.....	5
1,209	1,209	.....	1,209	9	.....	9	9	6
400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
401	570	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
398	605	.....	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
819	819	.....	819	198	.....	198	.....	11
746	958	.....	958	217	.....	217	160	12
4,558	6,874	.....	6,874	828	.....	828	319	

c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES.

1881.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Arkansas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	Colorado	2	2	.....	2	1	1	1.0
3	Connecticut	17	6	11	25	4	54	13.5
4	Delaware	1	.....	1	5	5	160	32.0
5	District of Columbia	5	3	2	54	1	3	3.0
6	Georgia	3	2	1	4	1	78	78.0
7	Illinois	74	43	31	271	245	3,558	14.5
8	Indiana	11	7	4	28	25	509	20.4
9	Iowa	11	3	8	21	9	258	28.7
10	Kentucky	8	3	5	14	8	718	89.8
11	Louisiana	3	2	1	6	5	26	5.2
12	Maine	2	.....	2	3	2	13	6.5
13	Maryland	2	1	1	11	8	232	29.0
14	Massachusetts	15	4	11	35	27	129	4.8
15	Michigan	15	7	8	64	52	840	16.2
16	Minnesota	14	4	10	32	23	115	5.0
17	Missouri	18	13	5	225	219	1,719	7.8
18	Nebraska	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
19	New Hampshire	2	1	1	5	2	14	7.0
20	New Jersey	10	7	3	179	86	1,118	13.0
21	New York	73	51	22	1,367	478	3,357	7.0
22	North Dakota	2	.....	2	2	2	37	18.5
23	Ohio	40	19	21	190	158	2,179	13.8
24	Oregon	1	.....	1	1	1	16	16.0
25	Pennsylvania	114	34	80	291	194	3,282	16.9
26	Rhode Island	3	1	2	3	3	70	23.3
27	South Carolina	4	2	2	6	4	9	2.3
28	Tennessee	1	1	.....	1	1	26	26.0
29	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
30	Utah	1	1	.....	3	3	450	150.0
31	Virginia	2	.....	2	3	1	3	3.0
32	West Virginia	5	.....	5	41	41	535	13.0
33	Wisconsin	9	5	4	33	24	414	17.3
	Total	471	222	249	2,928	1,634	19,925	12.2

1882.

34	Alabama	4	1	3	4	3	136	45.3
35	California	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
36	Colorado	5	1	4	39	35	444	12.7
37	Connecticut	19	7	12	28	9	178	19.8
38	Delaware	2	.....	2	17	17	263	15.5
39	District of Columbia	4	3	1	31	2	6	3.0
40	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
41	Illinois	63	31	32	206	126	2,697	21.4
42	Indiana	10	7	3	16	11	205	18.6
43	Iowa	25	6	19	48	30	1,062	35.4
44	Kentucky	2	2	.....	2	1	122	122.0
45	Maine	2	1	1	4	2	10	5.0
46	Maryland	3	2	1	41	41	1,841	44.9
47	Massachusetts	26	7	19	78	67	1,122	16.7
48	Michigan	6	3	3	40	35	1,680	48.0
49	Minnesota	27	14	13	71	16	110	6.9
50	Missouri	9	8	1	204	60	1,632	27.2
51	Nebraska	3	.....	3	3	2	84	42.0
52	New Jersey	12	7	5	22	16	461	28.8
53	New York	82	62	20	817	387	2,729	7.1
54	North Dakota	5	1	4	5	2	24	12.0
55	Ohio	33	22	11	137	99	3,045	30.8
56	Oregon	1	.....	1	1	1	5	5.0
57	Pennsylvania	88	25	63	261	161	9,390	58.3
58	Tennessee	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
59	Texas	2	2	.....	2	1	64	64.0
60	Utah	1	.....	1	1	1	10	10.0
61	Virginia	4	3	1	6	2	45	22.5
62	West Virginia	2	1	1	7	7	865	123.6
63	Wisconsin	8	2	6	8	3	55	18.3
	Total	454	218	236	2,105	1,137	28,285	24.9

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES.

1881.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
153	76.5	1	.....	1	$11,050	.....	$1,025	2
477	19.1	7	1	17	40,117	$932	23,066	3
160	32.0	5	.....	.....	6,392	.....	12,620	4
375	6.9	22	30	2	4,817	.....	3,346	5
156	39.0	.....	2	2	47,845	.....	83,000	6
3,854	14.2	154	35	82	384,444	7,915	272,330	7
523	18.7	.....	5	23	59,848	2,016	31,600	8
561	26.7	7	7	7	33,834	250	17,500	9
943	67.4	6	.....	8	354,653	14,480	86,485	10
52	8.7	.....	.....	6	52,752	750	25,000	11
23	7.7	.....	3	.....	21,850	.....	500	12
238	21.6	3	.....	8	6,150	1,250	3,000	13
363	10.4	15	12	8	50,779	12,265	39,235	14
1,155	18.0	54	.....	10	226,639	7,600	107,375	15
264	8.3	12	.....	14	17,359	2,382	31,150	16
2,229	9.9	207	11	7	199,156	34,700	188,000	17
2	2.0	.....	1	.....	150	.....	1,000	18
56	11.2	1	.....	4	3,688	825	10,000	19
1,802	10.1	124	.....	55	25,776	2,710	19,510	20
9,331	6.8	863	56	448	467,997	47,604	258,403	21
37	18.5	1	.....	1	12,450	.....	25,000	22
3,337	17.6	117	22	51	366,935	68,041	303,641	23
16	16.0	1	.....	.....	2,203	.....	650	24
5,693	19.6	144	16	131	599,590	5,548	235,297	25
96	32.0	.....	1	2	64,004	3,231	36,000	26
17	2.8	4	.....	2	7,174	.....	500	27
26	26.0	1	.....	.....	4,795	.....	1,000	28
2	2.0	.....	1	.....	159	.....	1,500	29
450	150.0	.....	.....	3	75,000	500	2,000	30
8	2.7	.....	1	2	2,500	.....	250	31
535	13.0	39	1	1	13,544	.....	6,800	32
4,494	136.2	2	.....	31	208,928	75,000	92,700	33
37,431	12.8	1,797	205	926	3,372,578	287,999	1,919,483	

1882.

139	34.8	1	.....	3	141,300	4,615	31,750	34
18	6.0	2	.....	1	867	85	750	35
600	15.4	2	.....	37	72,979	.....	8,100	36
336	12.0	18	.....	10	51,921	13,125	42,755	37
263	15.5	15	.....	2	5,428	.....	1,400	38
497	16.0	2	28	1	5,485	33	4,561	39
31	31.0	.....	.....	1	1,300	.....	10,000	40
3,371	16.4	116	9	81	695,648	11,040	403,201	41
313	19.6	8	2	6	48,622	175	1,350	42
1,439	30.0	7	5	36	151,398	8,250	162,550	43
167	83.5	.....	.....	2	61,500	670	10,500	44
51	12.8	1	.....	3	1,524	270	2,250	45
1,928	47.0	30	.....	11	342,690	10,710	217,000	46
1,204	15.4	66	1	11	941,183	14,007	524,245	47
1,745	43.6	.....	.....	40	265,251	5,534	120,400	48
813	11.5	17	.....	54	30,664	690	16,500	49
8,140	39.9	23	2	179	243,277	19,159	78,700	50
85	28.3	.....	.....	3	26,214	1,000	30,000	51
710	32.3	6	8	8	126,108	11,258	15,533	52
7,314	9.0	678	32	107	1,359,623	66,904	1,332,319	53
42	8.4	3	.....	2	9,580	.....	9,100	54
3,933	28.7	72	8	57	1,324,575	45,343	373,585	55
5	5.0	1	.....	.....	2,715	.....	600	56
11,494	44.0	52	77	132	3,486,949	439,615	755,470	57
94	47.0	1	.....	1	1,068	.....	100	58
124	62.0	.....	.....	2	5,127	.....	2,500	59
10	10.0	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	.....	60
225	37.5	4	.....	2	3,463	106	875	61
865	123.6	.....	.....	7	363,000	31,750	103,000	62
82	10.3	3	.....	5	91,769	50,000	10,000	63
46,038	21.9	1,128	172	805	9,864,228	734,339	4,269,094	

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1881—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Arkansas	80	.....	80
2	Colorado	125	.....	125
3	Connecticut	6,426	552	6,978
4	Delaware	300	62	362
5	District of Columbia	667	.....	667
6	Georgia	1,835	.....	1,835
7	Illinois	20,342	360	20,702
8	Indiana	1,756	.....	1,756
9	Iowa	1,813	10	1,823
10	Kentucky	2,607	3	2,610
11	Louisiana	10,210	.....	10,210
12	Maine	1,575	2,375	3,950
13	Maryland	850	.....	850
14	Massachusetts	4,264	870	5,134
15	Michigan	7,724	351	8,075
16	Minnesota	1,692	.....	1,692
17	Missouri	3,900	90	3,990
18	Nebraska	60	.....	60
19	New Hampshire	800	750	1,550
20	New Jersey	1,824	420	2,244
21	New York	25,254	2,904	28,158
22	North Dakota	560	.....	560
23	Ohio	12,759	868	13,627
24	Oregon	68	.....	68
25	Pennsylvania	40,863	606	41,469
26	Rhode Island	1,125	1,400	2,525
27	South Carolina	835	.....	835
28	Tennessee	125	.....	125
29	Texas	66	.....	66
30	Utah	300	.....	300
31	Virginia	1,565	370	1,935
32	West Virginia	982	.....	982
33	Wisconsin	3,333	147	3,480
	Total	156,685	12,138	168,823

1882—Concluded.

34	Alabama	1,119	.....	1,119
35	California	396	198	594
36	Colorado	1,160	.....	1,160
37	Connecticut	3,767	1,514	5,281
38	Delaware	300	.....	300
39	District of Columbia	412	.....	412
40	Georgia	20	.....	20
41	Illinois	15,224	100	15,324
42	Indiana	925	8	933
43	Iowa	7,255	150	7,405
44	Kentucky	545	7	552
45	Maine	153	143	296
46	Maryland	3,990	.....	3,990
47	Massachusetts	8,783	5,550	14,333
48	Michigan	3,865	1	3,866
49	Minnesota	2,852	105	2,957
50	Missouri	3,963	10	3,973
51	Nebraska	650	.....	650
52	New Jersey	2,234	490	2,724
53	New York	30,319	5,045	35,364
54	North Dakota	610	24	634
55	Ohio	16,163	964	17,127
56	Oregon	189	.....	189
57	Pennsylvania	60,793	705	61,498
58	Tennessee	30	.....	30
59	Texas	294	.....	294
60	Utah	180	.....	180
61	Virginia	329	.....	329
62	West Virginia	3,592	.....	3,592
63	Wisconsin	2,243	240	2,483
	Total	172,355	15,254	187,609

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1881—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
80	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
75	125	.....	125	15	.....	15	.....	2
544	1,091	163	1,254	162	33	195	125	3
349	287	62	349	3	.....	3	.....	4
641	641	.....	641	9	.....	9	.....	5
1,314	1,314	.....	1,314	222	.....	222	5	6
16,081	18,216	60	18,276	1,315	35	1,350	639	7
1,056	1,383	.....	1,383	224	.....	224	158	8
1,129	1,456	6	1,462	91	9	100	37	9
1,182	1,215	3	1,218	314	.....	314	256	10
10,180	10,180	.....	10,180	42	.....	42	.....	11
590	935	1,575	2,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
675	725	.....	725	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1,538	1,861	483	2,344	147	6	153	78	14
5,248	6,515	297	6,812	738	20	758	30	15
706	872	.....	872	187	2	189	90	16
3,597	3,885	90	3,975	1,223	.....	1,223	825	17
60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
130	150	100	250	26	.....	26	8	19
1,171	1,174	16	1,190	122	.....	122	16	20
22,269	21,962	2,628	24,590	2,741	595	3,336	379	21
300	300	.....	300	55	.....	55	25	22
7,418	10,794	423	11,217	445	6	451	236	23
27	68	.....	68	8	.....	8	.....	24
19,252	29,307	286	29,593	1,221	26	1,247	571	25
710	1,125	1,400	2,525	190	.....	190	160	26
759	810	.....	810	47	.....	47	.....	27
20	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
6	46	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
25	300	.....	300	35	.....	35	35	30
898	894	4	898	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
605	982	.....	982	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
2,435	2,979	68	3,047	405	238	643	276	33
101,070	121,857	7,664	129,521	9,987	970	10,957	3,949	

1882—Concluded.

795	1,119	.....	1,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
38	44	.....	44	20	.....	20	2	35
1,056	1,156	.....	1,156	114	.....	114	.....	36
1,078	1,634	957	2,591	47	6	53	40	37
218	300	.....	300	15	.....	15	.....	38
412	412	.....	412	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
15	15	.....	15	18	.....	18	18	40
14,127	14,708	100	14,808	1,365	.....	1,365	555	41
713	724	.....	724	123	.....	123	55	42
3,198	3,647	40	3,687	506	20	526	142	43
443	468	7	475	12	.....	12	.....	44
56	76	54	130	25	.....	25	17	45
3,384	3,990	.....	3,990	250	.....	250	250	46
4,781	7,701	4,538	12,239	1,263	.....	1,263	1,200	47
2,737	3,718	.....	3,718	190	.....	190	108	48
1,407	1,677	.....	1,677	168	1	169	92	49
2,622	3,933	10	3,943	318	.....	318	265	50
506	581	.....	581	256	.....	256	50	51
1,800	1,905	490	2,395	1,045	44	1,089	.....	52
27,300	25,126	4,791	29,917	2,009	430	2,439	1,093	53
329	315	14	329	57	12	69	33	54
9,499	15,258	963	16,221	1,282	.....	1,282	770	55
181	189	.....	189	18	.....	18	4	56
38,397	47,643	172	47,815	1,204	15	1,219	617	57
29	29	.....	29	9	.....	9	9	58
294	294	.....	294	4	.....	4	4	59
12	180	.....	180	4	.....	4	.....	60
315	320	.....	320	211	.....	211	2	61
3,485	3,592	.....	3,592	30	.....	30	30	62
1,630	1,781	.....	1,781	248	14	262	.....	63
120,857	142,535	12,136	154,671	10,811	542	11,353	5,356	

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1883.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	1	1	.....	1	1	213	213.0
2	Arizona (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Arkansas	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4	California	14	8	6	30	5	33	6.6
5	Colorado	4	2	2	7	6	38	6.3
6	Connecticut	13	5	8	18	1	109	109.0
7	Delaware	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
8	District of Columbia	10	5	5	81	10	25	2.5
9	Florida (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11	Idaho (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Illinois	54	32	22	576	371	14,303	38.6
13	Indiana	15	10	5	27	22	903	41.0
14	Indian Territory (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Iowa	18	8	10	63	43	554	12.9
16	Kansas	2	1	1	8	8	213	26.6
17	Kentucky	4	3	1	4	3	106	35.3
18	Louisiana	2	2	.....	6	1	1	1.0
19	Maine	2	.....	2	2	1	21	21.0
20	Maryland	8	6	2	34	34	1,629	47.9
21	Massachusetts	14	8	6	33	21	288	13.7
22	Michigan	10	6	4	20	15	505	33.7
23	Minnesota	18	9	9	72	23	156	6.8
24	Mississippi (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Missouri	18	13	5	253	237	2,329	9.8
26	Montana (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Nebraska	2	2	.....	4	1	10	10.0
28	Nevada (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	New Hampshire	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
30	New Jersey	10	5	5	10	4	47	11.8
31	New Mexico	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
32	New York (b)	87	68	19	952	530	7,629	14.4
33	North Carolina (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	North Dakota	3	.....	3	3	3	27	9.0
35	Ohio	48	29	19	199	160	3,837	24.0
36	Oklahoma (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Oregon (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Pennsylvania	88	30	58	286	210	9,127	43.5
39	Rhode Island	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
40	South Carolina	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
41	South Dakota	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
42	Tennessee	4	3	1	4	2	15	7.5
43	Texas	5	2	3	11	1	12	12.0
44	Utah (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Vermont (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Virginia	10	8	2	36	35	350	10.0
47	Washington (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	West Virginia (a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Wisconsin	4	2	2	9	5	26	5.2
50	Wyoming	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	478	271	207	2,759	1,754	42,520	24.2

1884.

51	Alabama	3	.....	3	4	4	262	65.5
52	Arizona	1	1	.....	2	2	14	7.0
53	Arkansas	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
54	California	9	7	2	43	5	115	23.0
55	Colorado	9	5	4	27	26	1,120	43.1
56	Connecticut	16	4	12	16	8	72	9.0
57	Delaware	3	.....	3	3	2	37	18.5
58	District of Columbia	6	1	5	22	3	13	4.3
59	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
60	Illinois	42	23	19	429	120	4,109	34.2
61	Indiana	11	5	6	25	23	1,653	71.9
62	Iowa	18	6	12	37	31	1,133	36.5
63	Kansas	2	1	1	6	6	976	162.7
64	Kentucky	2	1	1	2	1	213	213.0

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1883.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
213	213.0	.....	.....	1	$273,000	$16,000	$42,000	1
								2
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	408	.....	.....	3
444	14.8	21	.....	9	70,608	3,172	36,680	4
87	12.4	5	.....	2	9,375	500	500	5
400	22.2	11	.....	7	37,545	24	20,950	6
6	6.0	1	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	7
1,767	21.8	37	1	43	25,212	1,650	27,763	8
								9
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	10
								11
15,224	26.4	454	28	94	1,398,585	101,360	1,615,641	12
1,078	39.9	9	.....	18	274,750	751	60,400	13
								14
901	14.3	26	.....	37	164,418	6,942	70,200	15
218	27.3	5	.....	3	31,381	51	22,250	16
321	80.3	2	1	1	13,310	875	93,180	17
41	6.8	.....	.....	6	12,650	.....	25,000	18
28	14.0	.....	.....	2	2,500	.....	2,800	19
1,629	47.9	26	5	3	38,598	7,123	21,745	20
491	14.9	19	1	13	78,090	6,735	27,720	21
628	31.4	11	.....	9	192,322	5,361	91,297	22
1,346	18.7	19	1	52	25,996	3,873	30,325	23
								24
2,675	10.6	215	20	18	154,404	37,828	511,300	25
								26
31	7.8	.....	.....	4	1,046	145	200	27
								28
91	91.0	.....	.....	1	5,460	300	500	29
264	26.4	3	1	6	23,329	6,350	5,244	30
61	61.0	.....	.....	1	180	.....	.....	31
11,928	12.5	506	317	129	1,288,962	161,720	1,395,608	32
								33
27	9.0	1	.....	2	7,508	.....	7,000	34
4,540	22.8	110	9	80	430,076	17,434	143,420	35
								36
								37
10,545	36.9	80	55	151	1,624,682	81,771	412,513	38
11	5.5	1	.....	1	2,555	200	2,540	39
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	263	.....	200	40
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	1,260	.....	1,000	41
78	19.5	2	.....	2	3,234	83	4,150	42
115	10.5	8	1	2	4,898	50	3,985	43
								44
								45
1,288	35.8	27	4	5	55,559	204	18,575	46
								47
								48
394	43.8	4	.....	5	20,960	731	341	49
45	45.0	1	.....	.....	956	.....	1,000	50
56,937	20.6	1,605	444	710	6,274,480	461,233	4,696,027	

1884.

262	65.5	3	.....	1	35,750	100	12,000	51
14	7.0	2	.....	.....	2,400	.....	100	52
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	550	.....	1,000	53
380	8.8	40	.....	3	68,758	17,340	82,063	54
1,121	41.5	19	.....	8	539,626	5,029	125,260	55
158	9.9	9	.....	7	19,857	.....	12,635	56
67	22.3	.....	.....	3	4,046	650	2,525	57
372	16.9	2	.....	20	17,018	939	25	58
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	70	.....	.....	59
8,558	19.9	359	.....	70	442,366	8,918	206,762	60
1,763	70.5	1	5	19	385,006	624	258,600	61
1,427	38.6	16	1	20	220,420	6,300	172,750	62
976	162.7	5	.....	1	150,363	88	144,910	63
243	121.5	1	.....	1	21,920	600	.....	64

[b] The general strike of telegraphers, July 19, 1883, which extended through all the States and Territories, is included here.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1883—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	500	.....	500
2	Arizona (a)	.....	.....	.....
3	Arkansas	80	.....	80
4	California	4,388	6	4,394
5	Colorado	715	.....	715
6	Connecticut	2,156	447	2,603
7	Delaware	138	223	361
8	District of Columbia	1,865	.....	1,865
9	Florida (a)	.....	.....	.....
10	Georgia	50	50	100
11	Idaho (a)	.....	.....	.....
12	Illinois	21,356	45	21,401
13	Indiana	3,973	.....	3,973
14	Indian Territory (a)	.....	.....	.....
15	Iowa	3,501	87	3,588
16	Kansas	696	.....	696
17	Kentucky	879	3	882
18	Louisiana	1,350	.....	1,350
19	Maine	484	826	1,310
20	Maryland	1,489	.....	1,489
21	Massachusetts	2,734	1,889	4,623
22	Michigan	3,832	111	3,943
23	Minnesota	2,579	20	2,599
24	Mississippi (a)	.....	.....	.....
25	Missouri	4,690	24	4,714
26	Montana (a)	.....	.....	.....
27	Nebraska	68	.....	68
28	Nevada (a)	.....	.....	.....
29	New Hampshire	250	100	350
30	New Jersey	898	220	1,118
31	New Mexico	10	.....	10
32	New York (b)	38,537	13,710	52,247
33	North Carolina (a)	.....	.....	.....
34	North Dakota	600	.....	600
35	Ohio	12,801	667	13,468
36	Oklahoma (a)	.....	.....	.....
37	Oregon (a)	.....	.....	.....
38	Pennsylvania	34,822	2,569	37,391
39	Rhode Island	327	398	725
40	South Carolina	125	.....	125
41	South Dakota	60	.....	60
42	Tennessee	373	.....	373
43	Texas	940	.....	940
44	Utah (a)	.....	.....	.....
45	Vermont (a)	.....	.....	.....
46	Virginia	2,776	1,200	3,976
47	Washington (a)	.....	.....	.....
48	West Virginia (a)	.....	.....	.....
49	Wisconsin	1,084	225	1,309
50	Wyoming	7	.....	7
	Total	151,133	22,820	173,953

1884—Continued.

51	Alabama	358	.....	358
52	Arizona	100	.....	100
53	Arkansas	23	.....	23
54	California	1,532	5	1,537
55	Colorado	6,227	.....	6,227
56	Connecticut	3,606	3,020	6,626
57	Delaware	212	153	365
58	District of Columbia	868	.....	868
59	Georgia	32	.....	32
60	Illinois	11,327	.....	11,327
61	Indiana	4,023	230	4,253
62	Iowa	5,269	14	5,283
63	Kansas	615	.....	615
64	Kentucky	376	.....	376

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1883—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
250	500	.....	500	500	.....	500	500	1
								2
20	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
3,488	3,836	.....	3,836	384	14	398	14	4
715	715	.....	715	165	.....	165	5	5
487	428	249	677	36	10	46	18	6
73	13	60	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1,370	1,396	.....	1,396	132	.....	132	.....	8
								9
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	10
								11
20,091	20,136	45	20,181	1,952	15	1,967	1,334	12
3,208	3,951	.....	3,951	81	.....	81	75	13
								14
3,133	3,176	16	3,192	613	3	616	412	15
680	696	.....	696	9	.....	9	9	16
143	143	.....	143	78	.....	78	78	17
1,350	1,350	.....	1,350	50	.....	50	.....	18
174	134	126	260	3	.....	3	.....	19
824	1,459	.....	1,459	8	.....	8	.....	20
1,417	1,793	1,490	3,283	102	39	141	50	21
3,382	3,761	110	3,871	410	170	580	245	22
1,331	2,241	4	2,245	363	46	409	237	23
								24
4,436	4,613	19	4,632	251	16	267	42	25
								26
59	61	.....	61	40	.....	40	21	27
								28
28	28	.....	28	32	.....	32	.....	29
559	711	20	731	38	.....	38	.....	30
10	10	.....	10	5	.....	5	.....	31
42,859	34,521	12,768	47,289	2,899	1,177	4,076	599	32
								33
340	340	.....	340	55	.....	55	25	34
6,044	11,582	503	12,085	431	4	435	319	35
								36
								37
21,891	28,540	1,518	30,058	840	65	905	296	38
121	121	140	261	12	6	18	.....	39
65	65	.....	65	40	.....	40	40	40
40	60	.....	60	10	.....	10	.....	41
370	370	.....	370	13	.....	13	13	42
563	590	.....	590	40	1	41	7	43
								44
								45
1,815	2,769	1,200	3,969	188	10	198	100	46
								47
								48
845	1,077	212	1,289	28	39	67	11	49
7	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	.....	50
122,198	131,283	18,480	149,763	9,819	1,615	11,434	4,450	

1884—Continued.

300	358	.....	358	115	.....	115	115	51
100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
23	23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
679	994	3	997	206	.....	206	84	54
5,940	5,947	.....	5,947	20	.....	20	.....	55
1,029	1,102	1,012	2,114	9	.....	9	.....	56
189	193	153	346	15	6	21	2	57
728	728	.....	728	259	.....	259	200	58
28	28	.....	28	20	.....	20	.....	59
7,589	8,054	.....	8,054	859	.....	859	325	60
4,211	4,016	230	4,246	618	.....	618	587	61
4,946	5,234	.....	5,234	904	8	912	597	62
614	615	.....	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
57	57	.....	57	23	.....	23	.....	64

b The general strike of telegraphers, July 19, 1883, which extended through all the States and Territories, is included here.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1884—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Louisiana	9	7	2	172	31	99	3.2
2	Maine	3	1	2	3	1	20	20.0
3	Maryland	4	3	1	4	2	41	20.5
4	Massachusetts	31	16	15	46	27	1,700	63.0
5	Michigan	9	6	3	22	16	154	9.6
6	Minnesota	5	1	4	14	9	24	2.7
7	Missouri	9	6	3	17	12	218	18.2
8	Montana	1	.....	1	1	1	27	27.0
9	Nebraska	2	2	.....	2	1	4	4.0
10	New Jersey	8	5	3	16	7	116	16.6
11	New Mexico	3	3	.....	3	2	108	54.0
12	New York	92	74	18	931	763	10,039	13.2
13	North Dakota	3	1	2	3	2	17	8.5
14	Ohio	38	21	17	120	103	14,802	143.7
15	Oregon	2	2	.....	2	1	14	14.0
16	Pennsylvania	77	29	48	370	306	11,742	38.4
17	Rhode Island	2	1	1	2	2	28	14.0
18	South Carolina	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
19	South Dakota	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
20	Tennessee	3	.....	3	3	3	127	42.3
21	Texas	4	1	3	4	2	195	97.5
22	Virginia	9	4	5	9	6	86	14.3
23	Washington	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
24	West Virginia	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
25	Wyoming	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	443	239	204	2,367	1,532	49,320	32.2

1885.

26	Alabama	2	.....	2	2	2	92	46.0
27	Arkansas	1	.....	1	1	1	21	21.0
28	California	1	1	.....	6	6	60	10.0
29	Colorado	7	7	.....	17	17	236	13.9
30	Connecticut	37	7	30	37	12	244	20.3
31	Delaware	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
32	District of Columbia	5	4	1	7	.....	.....	.....
33	Florida	3	3	.....	127	125	2,125	17.0
34	Georgia	3	1	2	3	1	1	1.0
35	Illinois	72	43	29	226	204	4,462	21.9
36	Indiana	21	12	9	27	17	495	29.1
37	Iowa	21	6	15	59	28	1,105	39.5
38	Kansas	5	3	2	8	7	194	27.7
39	Kentucky	10	8	2	11	5	471	94.2
40	Louisiana	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
41	Maine	8	5	3	8	1	7	7.0
42	Maryland	9	6	3	61	56	2,530	45.2
43	Massachusetts	49	32	17	97	75	2,755	36.7
44	Michigan	19	8	11	110	101	3,212	31.8
45	Minnesota	9	2	7	18	5	20	4.0
46	Mississippi	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
47	Missouri	28	15	13	97	64	2,231	34.9
48	Montana	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
49	New Hampshire	5	4	1	5	3	65	21.7
50	New Jersey	14	8	6	24	17	452	26.6
51	New York	112	87	25	647	312	3,750	12.0
52	North Dakota	2	.....	2	2	2	15	7.5
53	Ohio	63	40	23	293	253	8,924	35.3
54	Oregon	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
55	Pennsylvania	91	33	58	323	279	14,950	53.6
56	Rhode Island	5	1	4	5	1	3	3.0
57	Tennessee	4	3	1	4	2	33	16.5
58	Texas	4	2	2	7	4	22	5.5
59	Utah	1	1	.....	1	1	5	5.0
60	Vermont	1	1	.....	1	1	32	32.0
61	Virginia	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
62	West Virginia	6	3	3	11	11	273	24.8
63	Wisconsin	16	8	8	23	17	171	10.1
64	Wyoming	3	2	1	3	3	76	25.3
	Total	645	361	284	2,284	1,635	49,042	30.0

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1884—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
4,113	23.9	7	.....	165	$98,421	.....	$40,475	1
307	102.3	.....	.....	3	53,390	.....	18,050	2
108	27.0	3	.....	1	5,040	$2,211	4,010	3
2,341	50.9	12	1	33	691,416	36,024	139,380	4
346	15.7	16	1	5	31,804	717	19,705	5
36	2.6	2	.....	12	1,680	.....	700	6
293	17.2	10	7	.....	6,996	938	2,500	7
27	27.0	1	.....	.....	3,510	.....	5,000	8
17	8.5	1	.....	1	1,137	.....	100	9
843	52.7	5	.....	11	79,825	1,956	2,240	10
115	38.3	2	.....	1	70,055	.....	13,200	11
14,484	15.6	571	47	313	1,068,171	90,850	321,888	12
77	25.7	2	.....	1	6,273	25	3,600	13
16,461	137.2	24	3	93	1,566,776	182,397	951,570	14
18	9.0	1	.....	1	16,484	.....	2,000	15
16,599	44.9	97	25	248	1,816,268	47,509	618,600	16
28	14.0	1	.....	1	28,204	68	10,025	17
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	3,600	.....	.....	18
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	720	.....	1,000	19
127	42.3	1	.....	2	27,970	100	10,500	20
207	51.8	.....	1	3	154,610	3,500	200,950	21
179	19.9	3	1	5	18,279	988	6,650	22
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	6,926	.....	1,300	23
14	14.0	.....	.....	1	900	.....	1,000	24
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	25
72,119	30.5	1,219	92	1,056	7,666,717	407,871	3,393,073	

1885.

92	46.0	1	.....	1	22,550	.....	9,000	26
21	21.0	1	.....	.....	1,100	.....	4,500	27
60	10.0	6	.....	.....	27,891	1,550	6,950	28
390	22.9	8	.....	9	85,283	2,810	17,725	29
907	24.5	17	.....	20	132,097	32,284	118,008	30
99	49.5	1	.....	1	1,763	.....	2,000	31
229	32.7	4	.....	3	4,948	3,291	576	32
2,159	17.0	1	125	1	149,873	10,672	93,750	33
7	2.3	2	.....	1	337	.....	190	34
5,723	25.3	106	10	110	1,190,921	15,648	387,340	35
1,188	44.0	10	3	14	220,992	5,275	207,900	36
1,590	26.9	27	.....	32	76,439	3,191	98,575	37
196	24.5	5	.....	3	12,485	.....	56,050	38
928	84.4	4	.....	7	114,204	5,798	125,800	39
197	197.0	.....	.....	1	8,000	3,000	.....	40
300	37.5	3	.....	5	19,248	750	6,148	41
2,910	47.7	49	6	6	120,433	21,650	81,200	42
4,617	47.6	69	4	24	1,053,499	42,149	352,885	43
3,600	32.7	18	1	91	369,741	11,774	132,205	44
258	14.3	8	.....	10	14,028	195	12,100	45
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	1,438	.....	.....	46
2,844	29.3	36	18	43	296,526	15,338	301,760	47
228	57.0	1	.....	3	1,400	.....	2,000	48
128	25.6	1	3	1	18,223	240	800	49
638	26.6	5	1	18	97,933	2,902	8,884	50
10,526	16.3	507	4	136	1,199,616	143,239	676,230	51
15	7.5	1	.....	1	4,163	.....	2,000	52
10,261	35.0	169	18	106	2,162,311	56,976	589,459	53
412	103.0	4	.....	.....	4,850	.....	.....	54
16,790	52.0	132	18	173	2,808,511	79,920	737,308	55
400	80.0	1	1	3	40,769	2,650	28,850	56
57	14.3	.....	.....	4	16,734	350	5,375	57
36	5.1	.....	1	6	68,475	.....	25,425	58
5	5.0	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	1,000	59
32	32.0	.....	.....	1	1,850	600	10,000	60
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	380	.....	150	61
273	24.8	1	.....	10	35,007	3,200	32,850	62
485	21.1	5	3	15	177,489	375	97,900	63
76	25.3	1	1	1	100,741	.....	156,000	64
68,688	30.1	1,206	217	861	10,663,248	465,827	4,388,893	

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1884—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Louisiana	5,220	.....	5,220
2	Maine	855	325	1,180
3	Maryland	99	21	120
4	Massachusetts	7,989	6,935	14,924
5	Michigan	1,941	88	2,029
6	Minnesota	816	.....	816
7	Missouri	645	3	648
8	Montana	60	.....	60
9	Nebraska	75	.....	75
10	New Jersey	960	393	1,353
11	New Mexico	610	.....	610
12	New York	29,369	6,639	36,008
13	North Dakota	576	4	580
14	Ohio	14,729	204	14,933
15	Oregon	435	.....	435
16	Pennsylvania	49,991	4,083	54,074
17	Rhode Island	817	450	1,267
18	South Carolina	200	.....	200
19	South Dakota	40	.....	40
20	Tennessee	800	.....	800
21	Texas	744	.....	744
22	Virginia	1,077	422	1,499
23	Washington	1,614	.....	1,614
24	West Virginia	50	.....	50
25	Wyoming	8	.....	8
	Total	154,288	22,989	177,277

1885—Concluded.

26	Alabama	300	.....	300
27	Arkansas	35	.....	35
28	California	1,182	.....	1,182
29	Colorado	2,317	.....	2,317
30	Connecticut	10,960	3,689	14,649
31	Delaware	157	.....	157
32	District of Columbia	170	.....	170
33	Florida	3,197	2,500	5,697
34	Georgia	97	9	106
35	Illinois	25,620	585	26,205
36	Indiana	4,465	345	4,810
37	Iowa	2,761	292	3,053
38	Kansas	601	11	612
39	Kentucky	1,324	24	1,348
40	Louisiana	54	1	55
41	Maine	1,133	820	1,953
42	Maryland	2,449	.....	2,449
43	Massachusetts	16,957	7,854	24,811
44	Michigan	8,981	296	9,277
45	Minnesota	1,130	4	1,134
46	Mississippi	137	.....	137
47	Missouri	22,777	313	23,090
48	Montana	20	.....	20
49	New Hampshire	1,155	350	1,505
50	New Jersey	1,713	1,175	2,888
51	New York	34,407	16,228	50,635
52	North Dakota	560	.....	560
53	Ohio	36,481	1,270	37,751
54	Oregon	40	.....	40
55	Pennsylvania	63,204	3,556	66,760
56	Rhode Island	1,295	950	2,245
57	Tennessee	749	.....	749
58	Texas	4,234	.....	4,234
59	Utah	100	.....	100
60	Vermont	35	.....	35
61	Virginia	95	.....	95
62	West Virginia	1,708	19	1,727
63	Wisconsin	3,633	107	3,740
64	Wyoming	1,789	.....	1,789
	Total	258,022	40,398	298,420

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1884—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
4,851	5,021	.....	5,021	591	.....	591	.....	1
70	250	150	400	64	.....	64	25	2
68	96	20	116	18	.....	18	.....	3
3,047	5,777	5,821	11,598	481	261	742	246	4
896	1,788	.....	1,788	69	.....	69	.....	5
354	446	.....	446	59	.....	59	29	6
623	645	3	648	21	.....	21	.....	7
6	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
69	69	.....	69	22	.....	22	10	9
967	810	282	1,092	293	.....	293	.....	10
605	610	.....	610	8	.....	8	.....	11
29,279	26,706	5,867	32,573	1,745	622	2,367	378	12
310	310	.....	310	61	.....	61	27	13
9,025	12,943	169	13,112	771	.....	771	628	14
359	359	.....	359	48	.....	48	41	15
36,230	42,095	1,973	44,068	2,690	574	3,264	812	16
517	817	450	1,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
40	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
550	800	.....	800	150	.....	150	150	20
607	607	.....	607	61	.....	61	.....	21
698	989	362	1,351	43	36	79	5	22
1,481	1,614	.....	1,614	43	.....	43	43	23
20	50	.....	50	40	.....	40	20	24
8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
117,313	130,559	16,495	147,054	10,326	1,507	11,833	4,324	

1885—Concluded.

275	300	.....	300	105	.....	105	92	26
35	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
1,182	1,182	.....	1,182	63	.....	63	.....	28
1,815	2,317	.....	2,317	1,275	.....	1,275	400	29
1,702	2,790	1,727	4,517	775	117	892	625	30
56	60	.....	60	26	.....	26	20	31
97	97	.....	97	34	.....	34	16	32
5,642	3,142	2,500	5,642	600	.....	600	.....	33
86	86	9	95	77	.....	77	.....	34
18,274	21,645	425	22,070	2,593	78	2,671	1,532	35
1,949	4,159	168	4,327	397	30	427	175	36
1,966	2,351	288	2,639	425	28	453	173	37
552	574	7	581	27	.....	27	10	38
414	1,035	.....	1,035	29	17	46	30	39
25	25	1	26	15	.....	15	10	40
422	322	100	422	52	.....	52	.....	41
2,098	2,449	.....	2,449	356	.....	356	356	42
5,818	14,877	6,299	21,176	638	69	707	341	43
6,041	8,749	89	8,838	1,364	.....	1,364	92	44
839	894	.....	894	428	.....	428	250	45
137	137	.....	137	116	.....	116	56	46
9,863	10,613	98	10,711	1,768	50	1,818	1,194	47
13	13	.....	13	13	.....	13	.....	48
238	723	150	873	33	.....	33	.....	49
1,190	1,460	828	2,288	45	5	50	.....	50
32,637	29,849	12,646	42,495	2,680	968	3,648	783	51
300	300	.....	300	55	.....	55	25	52
25,024	34,517	1,107	35,624	1,052	18	1,070	303	53
18	18	.....	18	8	.....	8	.....	54
31,880	55,941	2,377	58,318	1,269	122	1,391	381	55
969	682	807	1,489	84	13	97	30	56
181	626	.....	626	15	.....	15	15	57
3,170	4,154	.....	4,154	250	.....	250	50	58
90	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
7	35	.....	35	20	.....	20	.....	60
95	95	.....	95	75	.....	75	.....	61
992	1,702	19	1,721	105	.....	105	100	62
2,073	3,170	47	3,217	415	20	435	15	63
419	1,789	.....	1,789	260	.....	260	150	64
158,584	213,013	29,692	242,705	17,542	1,535	19,077	7,224	

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1886.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	3	1	2	3	1	3	3.0
2	Arkansas	2	1	1	2	2	22	11.0
3	California	13	10	3	25	15	48	3.2
4	Colorado	9	4	5	17	17	259	15.2
5	Connecticut	120	30	90	146	33	426	12.9
6	Delaware	2	2	.....	13	2	193	96.5
7	District of Columbia	5	5	.....	188	34	1,156	34.0
8	Florida	3	2	1	7	3	13	4.3
9	Georgia	5	5	.....	8	3	130	43.3
10	Illinois	151	91	60	1,069	892	12,987	14.6
11	Indiana	31	8	23	58	44	461	10.5
12	Iowa	19	6	13	34	21	1,046	49.8
13	Kansas	4	.....	4	9	8	44	5.5
14	Kentucky	15	5	10	32	32	527	16.5
15	Louisiana	4	2	2	5	3	22	7.3
16	Maine	21	13	8	21	11	197	17.9
17	Maryland	14	10	4	223	168	5,344	31.8
18	Massachusetts	117	65	52	715	575	13,542	23.6
19	Michigan	37	14	23	102	47	348	7.4
20	Minnesota	35	10	25	277	177	2,053	11.6
21	Mississippi	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
22	Missouri	45	26	19	308	60	1,086	18.1
23	Montana	1	1	.....	1	1	21	21.0
24	Nebraska	3	1	2	6	5	10	2.0
25	New Hampshire	13	5	8	15	8	69	8.6
26	New Jersey	65	40	25	374	217	2,204	10.2
27	New York	308	242	66	4,678	2,356	51,311	21.8
28	North Carolina	2	1	1	2	1	2	2.0
29	North Dakota	2	.....	2	2	2	5	2.5
30	Ohio	88	35	53	301	234	4,841	20.7
31	Pennsylvania	194	79	115	912	563	21,564	38.3
32	Rhode Island	13	1	12	37	21	1,092	52.0
33	South Carolina	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
34	South Dakota	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
35	Tennessee	8	3	5	18	8	151	18.9
36	Texas	10	5	5	75	72	157	2.2
37	Vermont	3	.....	3	3	1	14	14.0
38	Virginia	16	14	2	50	49	969	19.8
39	Washington	2	1	1	5	3	340	113.3
40	West Virginia	7	3	4	16	12	674	56.2
41	Wisconsin	35	18	17	289	152	2,085	13.7
42	Wyoming	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
	Total	1,432	760	672	10,053	5,855	125,423	21.4

1887.

43	Alabama	9	8	1	24	22	400	18.2
44	California	23	18	5	77	48	509	10.6
45	Colorado	4	4	.....	17	14	238	17.0
46	Connecticut	48	22	26	153	25	134	5.4
47	Delaware	4	3	1	14	13	36	2.8
48	District of Columbia	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
49	Florida	12	3	9	48	47	*d* 586	*d* 12.7
50	Georgia	7	4	3	8	3	8	2.7
51	Illinois	112	70	42	1,569	1,150	11,592	10.1
52	Indiana (*g*)	25	18	7	128	109	1,252	11.5
53	Iowa	4	4	.....	18	18	160	8.9
54	Kansas	8	7	1	29	29	411	14.2
55	Kentucky	16	10	6	118	23	879	38.2
56	Louisiana	1	.....	1	42	42	210	5.0
57	Maine	12	4	8	16	8	54	6.8
58	Maryland	22	15	7	103	40	374	9.4
59	Massachusetts (*g*)	133	62	71	343	145	*d* 1,924	*d* 13.4
60	Michigan	21	13	8	84	14	52	3.7
61	Minnesota	19	*k* 14	*k* 4	173	163	3,181	19.5
62	Mississippi	1	1	.....	3	3	96	32.0
63	Missouri	8	8	.....	39	20	312	15.6

a Not including 9 establishments included in general strike of January 26, 1887.
b Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886.
c Not including 3 establishments not reported.
d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported and 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887.
f Not including 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1886.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
14	4.7	1	.....	2	$172	.....	$400	1
22	11.0	1	.....	1	2,128	.....	2,250	2
606	24.2	8	1	16	156,505	$48,400	184,650	3
259	15.2	15	.....	2	31,994	2,194	11,615	4
3,111	21.3	71	.....	75	205,683	14,454	141,476	5
2,148	165.2	1	.....	12	161,882	48,239	66,150	6
11,640	61.9	101	72	15	287,941	16,466	179,986	7
77	11.0	4	.....	3	8,239	730	4,025	8
176	22.0	1	1	6	46,052	8,850	25,800	9
18,742	17.5	310	212	547	2,542,594	93,571	2,372,555	10
666	11.5	33	2	23	94,537	.....	62,400	11
1,194	35.1	8	.....	26	78,103	2,854	54,175	12
47	5.2	.....	.....	9	5,787	.....	6,680	13
548	17.1	9	2	21	58,854	2,250	55,535	14
36	7.2	1	1	3	6,215	.....	1,950	15
242	11.5	7	3	11	38,706	2,027	49,555	16
10,905	48.9	83	103	37	391,239	49,957	271,750	17
22,535	31.5	170	438	107	1,868,597	*a* 155,528	990,416	18
3,195	31.3	37	28	37	146,245	6,582	156,020	19
4,979	18.0	56	138	83	93,023	3,154	119,800	20
5	1.7	.....	1	2	166	.....	.....	21
13,594	44.1	69	135	104	791,027	61,054	2,987,713	22
112	112.0	.....	.....	1	56,700	32,400	5,000	23
13	2.2	4	.....	2	305	.....	200	24
267	17.8	3	3	9	97,306	2,310	32,800	25
5,312	14.2	281	5	88	424,738	39,135	159,788	26
81,595	17.4	*b* 1,633	*b* 307	*b* 2,718	3,601,033	323,012	2,123,998	27
5	2.5	1	.....	1	610	.....	.....	28
5	2.2	1	.....	1	1,425	.....	500	29
6,723	22.3	121	50	130	528,084	45,377	431,752	30
30,989	34.0	291	238	383	2,555,146	126,975	1,138,769	31
8,088	218.6	5	.....	32	43,138	8,409	79,600	32
3	3.0	.....	1	.....	50	.....	25	33
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	355	.....	2,100	34
181	10.1	12	2	4	24,208	.....	10,350	35
224	3.0	1	67	7	134,286	17,500	313,000	36
35	11.7	.....	1	2	1,880	.....	1,000	37
1,184	23.7	28	17	5	127,066	3,442	45,650	38
354	70.8	5	.....	.....	100,487	4,400	86,100	39
904	56.5	2	1	13	103,260	1,450	61,550	40
4,500	15.6	84	63	142	172,687	1,410	110,725	41
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	4,000	.....	10,000	42
235,253	23.4	*b* 3,463	*b* 1,892	*b* 4,683	14,992,453	*a* 1,122,130	12,357,808	

1887.

496	20.7	2	.....	22	84,010	565	17,800	43
937	12.2	10	.....	67	45,007	*c* 2,503	12,850	44
306	18.0	15	1	1	22,083	600	8,250	45
3,699	24.2	22	6	125	124,616	11,005	51,605	46
38	2.7	12	.....	2	15,202	.....	15,800	47
20	5.0	.....	.....	4	837	.....	.....	48
d 631	*d* 13.4	34	8	6	82,725	13,672	22,300	49
46	5.8	1	.....	7	14,095	175	3,550	50
17,399	11.1	544	39	986	1,002,676	*e* 50,876	*f* 396,248	51
1,586	12.4	73	18	37	98,258	91,290	28,110	52
160	8.9	7	7	4	3,390	432	900	53
411	14.2	26	.....	3	23,150	150	3,250	54
2,020	17.1	93	12	13	168,346	16,010	61,900	55
210	5.0	.....	.....	42	30,000	.....	5,000	56
164	10.3	5	.....	11	15,256	1,231	8,100	57
1,277	12.4	52	3	48	45,482	*h* 3,189	*i* 20,275	58
d 5,302	*d* 15.5	108	70	165	962,985	*j* 168,047	476,133	59
953	11.3	61	.....	23	46,010	2,400	23,255	60
3,897	22.5	137	.....	36	106,485	5,859	147,400	61
96	32.0	.....	.....	3	30,000	.....	6,000	62
928	23.8	12	7	20	132,530	29,678	*l* 43,450	63

g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
h Not including 2 establishments not reported.
i Not including 1 establishment not reported.
j Including general strike of December 13, 1886.
k Not including 1 strike not reported.
l Not including 5 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1886—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	31	.....	31
2	Arkansas	91	10	101
3	California	3,198	72	3,270
4	Colorado	1,173	.....	1,173
5	Connecticut	27,582	11,516	39,098
6	Delaware	936	112	1,048
7	District of Columbia	2,512	.....	2,512
8	Florida	546	76	622
9	Georgia	715	802	1,517
10	Illinois	116,467	2,772	119,239
11	Indiana	6,188	165	6,353
12	Iowa	2,221	2	2,223
13	Kansas	691	.....	691
14	Kentucky	2,041	12	2,053
15	Louisiana	440	9	449
16	Maine	3,321	2,633	5,954
17	Maryland	10,374	.....	10,374
18	Massachusetts	37,150	15,514	52,664
19	Michigan	6,512	629	7,141
20	Minnesota	7,417	125	7,542
21	Mississippi	62	.....	62
22	Missouri	23,000	638	23,638
23	Montana	900	.....	900
24	Nebraska	96	4	100
25	New Hampshire	4,096	3,900	7,996
26	New Jersey	14,458	3,277	17,735
27	New York	138,427	41,797	180,224
28	North Carolina	1,455	.....	1,455
29	North Dakota	560	.....	560
30	Ohio	34,765	1,051	35,816
31	Pennsylvania	83,953	16,518	100,471
32	Rhode Island	1,955	1,982	3,937
33	South Carolina	20	.....	20
34	South Dakota	59	.....	59
35	Tennessee	904	.....	904
36	Texas	5,556	.....	5,556
37	Vermont	239	191	430
38	Virginia	3,432	.....	3,432
39	Washington	704	.....	704
40	West Virginia	3,757	.....	3,757
41	Wisconsin	8,463	3,928	12,391
42	Wyoming	500	.....	500
	Total	556,967	107,735	664,702

1887—Continued.

43	Alabama	2,599	10	2,609
44	California	15,630	314	15,944
45	Colorado	769	.....	769
46	Connecticut	7,251	2,203	9,454
47	Delaware	4,051	62	4,113
48	District of Columbia	176	.....	176
49	Florida	4,001	435	4,436
50	Georgia	1,073	350	1,423
51	Illinois	75,239	789	76,028
52	Indiana (a)	9,870	6	9,876
53	Iowa	152	.....	152
54	Kansas	1,019	.....	1,019
55	Kentucky	4,055	522	4,577
56	Louisiana	6,000	.....	6,000
57	Maine	3,988	1,957	5,945
58	Maryland	4,061	96	4,157
59	Massachusetts (a)	40,576	14,588	55,164
60	Michigan	5,409	70	5,479
61	Minnesota	4,147	.....	4,147
62	Mississippi	420	.....	420
63	Missouri	2,708	346	3,054

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1886—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
31	31	.....	31	22	.....	22	10	1
100	90	10	100	26	12	38	.....	2
1,376	2,122	22	2,144	684	.....	684	.....	3
1,119	1,171	.....	1,171	83	.....	83	80	4
4,631	5,965	2,087	8,052	716	114	730	334	5
702	706	33	739	334	15	349	12	6
2,430	2,465	.....	2,465	45	.....	45	45	7
536	535	1	536	85	1	86	71	8
383	476	575	1,051	72	30	102	44	9
99,830	106,013	2,683	108,696	8,345	33	8,378	3,081	10
3,968	4,716	80	4,796	264	4	268	44	11
1,564	1,958	.....	1,958	129	.....	129	63	12
445	678	.....	678	105	.....	105	8	13
1,443	1,811	12	1,823	503	.....	503	448	14
431	430	1	431	37	.....	37	12	15
1,156	1,573	256	1,829	245	50	295	4	16
9,298	10,214	.....	10,214	567	7	574	472	17
21,882	24,386	7,877	32,263	3,167	563	3,730	1,657	18
5,616	5,810	347	6,157	633	9	642	87	19
5,155	5,375	5	5,380	1,775	6	1,781	903	20
60	60	.....	60	10	.....	10	.....	21
13,675	18,370	254	18,624	2,757	1	2,758	1,818	22
900	900	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
59	59	.....	59	36	.....	36	6	24
1,114	3,717	3,773	7,490	210	179	389	29	25
11,395	11,963	1,960	13,923	1,278	175	1,453	135	26
133,389	122,274	35,940	158,214	8,236	1,454	9,690	1,583	27
110	116	.....	116	35	.....	35	.....	28
300	300	.....	300	55	.....	55	25	29
16,276	20,941	546	21,487	1,133	30	1,163	460	30
50,896	64,378	9,148	73,526	3,010	665	3,675	823	31
600	1,046	1,073	2,119	112	20	132	.....	32
20	20	.....	20	10	.....	10	.....	33
17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
802	876	.....	876	34	.....	34	34	35
2,182	2,433	.....	2,433	684	.....	684	495	36
95	85	55	140	21	25	46	.....	37
2,351	3,428	.....	3,428	356	.....	356	18	38
690	690	.....	690	89	.....	89	.....	39
1,749	2,687	.....	2,687	5	.....	5	5	40
8,234	6,392	3,529	9,921	405	6	411	126	41
142	500	.....	500	142	.....	142	.....	42
407,152	437,777	70,267	508,044	36,455	3,399	39,854	12,932	

1887—Continued.

1,753	2,479	8	2,487	42	.....	42	42	43
1,358	1,170	228	1,398	373	15	388	101	44
537	687	.....	687	31	.....	31	30	45
3,263	3,591	1,198	4,789	689	228	917	360	46
1,092	1,050	52	1,102	29	.....	29	.....	47
93	93	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
4,232	3,999	435	4,434	401	65	466	300	49
439	469	.....	469	264	.....	264	120	50
34,866	44,736	212	44,948	3,688	7	3,695	1,282	51
7,291	7,542	.....	7,542	584	.....	584	269	52
135	152	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
614	1,019	.....	1,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
2,714	2,675	472	3,147	204	.....	204	131	55
6,000	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
1,042	1,160	480	1,640	82	8	90	52	57
1,809	2,013	60	2,073	341	5	346	62	58
14,890	18,980	6,736	25,716	2,907	464	3,371	2,242	59
3,101	3,928	30	3,958	211	.....	211	137	60
2,346	2,554	.....	2,554	379	.....	379	306	61
420	420	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
1,297	1,670	37	1,707	184	10	194	79	63

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1887—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Montana	1	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
2	Nebraska	7	4	3	45	45	781	17.4
3	New Hampshire	8	6	2	10	7	266	38.0
4	New Jersey	52	37	15	212	149	1,697	11.4
5	New York	507	399	108	1,215	565	*d* 9,288	*d* 16.5
6	Ohio (*g*)	77	30	47	244	124	2,941	23.7
7	Pennsylvania (*h*)	235	150	85	1,390	868	28,517	32.9
8	Rhode Island	4	1	3	37	1	65	65.0
9	South Carolina	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
10	Tennessee	12	5	7	29	4	44	11.0
11	Texas	2	2	.....	9	5	105	21.0
12	Utah	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
13	Vermont	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
14	Virginia	10	7	3	38	5	110	22.0
15	West Virginia	7	4	3	54	53	866	16.3
16	Wisconsin	21	17	4	292	28	165	5.9
	Total	1,436	*i* 952	*i* 483	6,589	3,792	*j* 67,254	*j* 17.8

1888.

17	Alabama	3	3	.....	4	2	29	14.5
18	Arkansas	1	1	.....	1	1	10	10.0
19	California	20	16	4	150	25	92	3.7
20	Colorado	5	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
21	Connecticut	34	17	17	65	27	95	3.5
22	Delaware	3	2	1	75	74	1,802	24.4
23	District of Columbia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Florida	3	1	2	17	16	356	22.3
25	Georgia	7	5	2	11	9	113	12.6
26	Illinois	60	39	21	689	274	8,328	30.4
27	Indiana	16	11	5	64	47	649	13.8
28	Iowa	8	8	.....	27	23	2,585	112.4
29	Kansas	5	5	.....	34	33	261	7.9
30	Kentucky	9	6	3	12	3	92	30.7
31	Maine	7	5	2	12	9	150	16.7
32	Maryland	9	8	1	10	4	63	15.8
33	Massachusetts	95	60	35	167	64	1,855	29.0
34	Michigan	11	9	2	39	5	16	3.2
35	Minnesota	25	*i* 15	*i* 9	55	41	*d* 190	*d* 4.8
36	Missouri	17	16	1	198	63	5,694	90.4
37	Montana	2	.....	2	2	2	5	2.5
38	Nebraska	5	3	2	40	40	3,566	89.2
39	New Hampshire	6	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
40	New Jersey	38	29	9	147	118	476	4.0
41	New Mexico	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
42	New York	278	230	48	631	309	*d* 4,515	*d* 14.7
43	Ohio	46	18	28	93	50	1,908	38.2
44	Oregon	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
45	Pennsylvania	127	70	57	824	549	5,688	10.4
46	Rhode Island	9	1	8	9	1	29	29.0
47	South Carolina	1	1	.....	3	1	1	1.0
48	South Dakota	4	1	3	6	5	5	1.0
49	Tennessee	11	5	6	14	8	128	16.0
50	Texas	1	1	.....	1	1	23	23.0
51	Vermont	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
52	Virginia	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
53	Washington	4	3	1	16	16	94	5.9
54	West Virginia	7	4	3	44	43	850	19.8
55	Wisconsin	21	*i* 8	*i* 12	27	11	79	7.2
56	Wyoming	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	906	*n* 616	*n* 288	3,506	1,874	*o* 39,747	*o* 21.2

a Establishment closed permanently.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported and 1 establishment included in strike of January 1, 1887, New York.
c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported but including strike of January 4, 1887, New Jersey.
f Not including 9 establishments not reported.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
h Including strike of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio.
i Not including 1 strike not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1887—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
(a)	(a)	1	.....	.....	$1,400	.....	.....	1
781	17.4	27	.....	18	29,301	.....	$4,100	2
386	38.6	3	2	5	90,350	$4,620	12,510	3
3,028	14.3	77	8	127	416,076	*b* 25,753	*c* 369,760	4
d 23,839	*d* 19.6	530	103	582	2,473,718	*e* 145,218	*f* 1,635,747	5
6,180	25.3	87	36	121	418,840	44,074	170,052	6
55,737	40.1	838	145	407	9,373,723	456,466	2,868,830	7
108	2.9	24	.....	13	60,178	.....	50,100	8
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	79	.....	.....	9
191	6.6	2	2	25	22,170	1,460	5,125	10
181	20.1	5	.....	4	14,000	.....	6,500	11
6	6.0	.....	.....	1	275	.....	.....	12
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	696	.....	.....	13
776	20.4	13	1	24	41,642	1,100	18,320	14
872	16.1	27	6	21	388,170	16,000	55,450	15
5,167	17.7	159	.....	133	176,773	29,181	149,825	16
j 137,831	*j* 20.9	3,007	474	3,108	16,560,534	*k* 1,121,554	*l* 6,698,495	

1888.

51	12.8	1	.....	3	30,400	25	5,100	17
10	10.0	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	150	18
819	5.5	16	.....	134	49,039	4,792	55,000	19
78	15.6	.....	2	3	12,155	2,000	3,500	20
1,116	17.2	16	2	47	24,579	4,751	*c* 20,861	21
2,763	36.8	21	.....	54	25,725	2,500	27,740	22
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	82	.....	.....	23
363	21.4	.....	16	1	67,850	11,550	11,500	24
156	14.2	6	1	4	38,592	.....	11,700	25
9,863	14.3	439	2	188	1,667,479	1,411,964	4,701,284	26
803	12.5	28	2	34	31,705	3,541	30,200	27
2,625	97.2	6	12	9	90,284	2,142	33,600	28
265	7.8	6	.....	28	32,950	.....	52,500	29
560	46.7	3	1	8	40,369	*c* 7,058	19,500	30
165	13.8	2	1	9	17,713	.....	4,100	31
112	11.2	3	1	6	10,423	*c* 506	7,034	32
5,407	32.4	77	10	80	881,944	*c* 55,674	210,994	33
927	23.8	10	19	10	65,740	5,287	21,500	34
d 726	*d* 13.4	24	17	14	52,275	3,691	58,120	35
6,927	35.0	17	1	180	170,378	7,058	89,710	36
5	2.5	1	.....	1	263	.....	.....	37
3,566	89.2	23	.....	17	219,060	8,000	39,000	38
76	12.7	.....	.....	6	2,785	240	563	39
1,088	7.4	16	23	108	178,137	13,894	70,950	40
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	4,562	.....	7,500	41
d 11,497	*d* 18.2	343	44	244	631,413	65,317	*c* 374,068	42
3,161	34.0	9	30	54	287,068	37,690	77,814	43
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	44
16,451	20.0	657	5	162	1,834,537	*m* 78,963	*c* 461,429	45
111	12.3	.....	.....	9	17,935	.....	11,800	46
3	1.0	.....	.....	3	600	300	.....	47
12	2.0	1	.....	5	940	.....	75	48
166	11.9	.....	.....	14	26,926	3,232	5,150	49
23	23.0	1	.....	.....	400	141	100	50
4	4.0	.....	1	.....	83	.....	.....	51
103	34.3	2	.....	1	1,360	500	400	52
94	5.9	15	1	.....	9,868	240	1,500	53
860	19.5	13	1	30	293,877	20,400	76,550	54
297	11.0	14	.....	13	57,175	1,212	18,025	55
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	56
o 71,261	*o* 20.3	1,831	192	1,483	6,377,749	*p* 1,752,668	*q* 6,509,017	

j Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.
k Including general strike of December 13, 1886, Massachusetts, but not including 8 establishments not reported and 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois.
l Not including 16 establishments not reported and 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois.
m Not including 2 establishments not reported.
n Not including 2 strikes not reported.
o Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
p Not including 5 establishments not reported.
q Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE 11.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1887—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Montana	245	.....	245
2	Nebraska	1,157	.....	1,157
3	New Hampshire	1,925	1,766	3,691
4	New Jersey	14,869	6,098	20,967
5	New York	93,994	15,975	109,969
6	Ohio (*b*)	19,226	672	19,898
7	Pennsylvania (*c*)	183,899	6,030	189,929
8	Rhode Island	630	800	1,430
9	South Carolina	63	.....	63
10	Tennessee	3,042	60	3,102
11	Texas	390	.....	390
12	Utah	24	.....	24
13	Vermont	58	.....	58
14	Virginia	2,540	.....	2,540
15	West Virginia	7,335	75	7,410
16	Wisconsin	7,824	279	8,103
	Total	530,415	53,503	583,918

1888—Concluded.

17	Alabama	1,019	.....	1,019
18	Arkansas	94	.....	94
19	California	21,470	51	21,521
20	Colorado	1,087	2	1,089
21	Connecticut	4,814	3,158	7,972
22	Delaware	824	.....	824
23	District of Columbia	74	.....	74
24	Florida	1,525	150	1,675
25	Georgia	1,238	.....	1,238
26	Illinois	108,661	779	109,440
27	Indiana	6,372	.....	6,372
28	Iowa	1,687	15	1,702
29	Kansas	16,554	200	16,754
30	Kentucky	1,220	27	1,247
31	Maine	2,040	573	2,613
32	Maryland	931	50	981
33	Massachusetts	22,594	13,994	36,588
34	Michigan	1,753	.....	1,753
35	Minnesota	5,420	338	5,758
36	Missouri	2,616	219	2,835
37	Montana	102	.....	102
38	Nebraska	812	.....	812
39	New Hampshire	1,020	480	1,500
40	New Jersey	10,539	4,053	14,592
41	New Mexico	1,500	.....	1,500
42	New York	25,682	5,314	30,996
43	Ohio	7,750	479	8,229
44	Oregon	18	.....	18
45	Pennsylvania	44,668	2,862	47,530
46	Rhode Island	2,453	1,701	4,154
47	South Carolina	22	.....	22
48	South Dakota	315	.....	315
49	Tennessee	812	28	840
50	Texas	12	.....	12
51	Vermont	45	20	65
52	Virginia	27	.....	27
53	Washington	277	.....	277
54	West Virginia	5,845	50	5,895
55	Wisconsin	2,881	400	3,281
56	Wyoming	18	.....	18
	Total	306,791	34,943	341,734

a Not including 2 establishments not reported.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1887—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
245	245	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
994	1,157	.....	1,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
862	1,477	1,442	2,919	75	.....	75	75	3
13,434	9,165	5,244	14,409	884	.....	884	106	4
55,039	57,356	8,868	66,224	12,400	603	13,003	a 2,590	5
12,079	13,922	342	14,264	895	2	897	297	6
89,484	143,279	4,547	147,826	12,515	214	12,729	9,034	7
613	584	750	1,334	20	.....	20	.....	8
63	63	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
888	1,076	.....	1,076	132	.....	132	19	10
162	326	.....	326	73	.....	73	73	11
18	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
28	28	.....	28	28	.....	28	28	13
1,474	2,077	.....	2,077	66	.....	66	57	14
5,710	7,310	75	7,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
2,391	3,950	40	3,990	431	.....	431	381	16
272,776	348,420	31,256	379,676	37,928	1,621	39,549	a 18,173	

1888—Concluded.

664	1,012	.....	1,012	8	.....	8	8	17
94	94	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
2,314	2,467	5	2,472	751	4	755	6	19
710	710	.....	710	31	.....	31	31	20
1,272	1,320	190	1,510	235	8	243	56	21
455	819	.....	819	33	.....	33	25	22
15	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	.....	23
1,199	1,499	150	1,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
818	1,218	.....	1,218	433	.....	433	405	25
14,398	25,064	370	25,434	4,512	.....	4,512	d 1,832	26
940	1,332	.....	1,332	151	.....	151	115	27
678	1,563	15	1,578	217	3	220	220	28
2,922	7,154	.....	7,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
527	577	15	592	104	.....	104	36	30
864	784	121	905	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
426	758	45	803	68	10	78	.....	32
7,588	9,595	3,879	13,474	1,096	76	1,172	470	33
1,186	1,286	.....	1,286	215	.....	215	150	34
3,556	4,547	250	4,797	127	10	137	102	35
1,927	2,105	152	2,257	611	1	612	466	36
37	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
493	812	.....	812	118	.....	118	118	38
132	132	.....	132	44	.....	44	44	39
5,479	4,937	1,833	6,770	920	.....	920	49	40
625	625	.....	625	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
17,196	17,139	2,901	20,040	2,601	566	3,167	d 398	42
4,972	5,233	350	5,583	571	60	631	82	43
13	13	.....	13	8	.....	8	.....	44
23,152	32,216	1,596	33,812	2,323	249	2,572	440	45
652	1,056	363	1,419	64	.....	64	28	46
20	20	.....	20	8	.....	8	.....	47
307	307	.....	307	60	.....	60	.....	48
407	579	.....	579	186	.....	186	54	49
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
25	15	10	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
16	16	.....	16	12	.....	12	12	52
277	277	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
5,122	5,832	50	5,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
1,719	1,970	253	2,223	134	56	190	90	55
9	9	.....	9	1	.....	1	.....	56
103,218	135,156	12,548	147,704	15,657	1,043	16,700	a 5,237	

c Including strike of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1889.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	8	7	1	40	40	905	22.6
2	Arkansas	3	2	1	12	12	112	9.3
3	California	16	13	3	17	6	92	15.3
4	Colorado	3	1	2	15	1	7	7.0
5	Connecticut	30	13	17	32	7	104	14.9
6	Delaware	1	1	.....	1	1	4	4.0
7	District of Columbia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
8	Florida	5	1	4	252	250	21,334	85.3
9	Georgia	11	8	3	46	25	266	10.6
10	Illinois	43	21	22	165	102	8,778	86.1
11	Indiana	16	10	6	73	61	6,028	98.8
12	Iowa	3	3	.....	10	10	179	17.9
13	Kansas	8	8	.....	24	24	388	16.2
14	Kentucky	6	3	3	6	1	28	28.0
15	Maine	8	4	4	11	7	93	13.3
16	Maryland	11	9	2	12	5	331	66.2
17	Massachusetts	123	69	54	266	91	1,246	13.7
18	Michigan	18	12	6	30	8	36	4.5
19	Minnesota	17	13	4	59	53	528	10.0
20	Missouri	8	7	1	470	420	9,628	22.9
21	Montana	2	1	1	2	2	29	14.5
22	Nebraska	3	3	.....	29	29	2,860	98.6
23	New Hampshire	11	2	9	14	9	81	9.0
24	New Jersey	42	33	9	154	116	269	2.3
25	New Mexico	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
26	New York	430	342	88	868	404	*c* 3,041	*c* 7.6
27	Ohio	45	20	25	90	20	274	13.7
28	Oregon	3	2	1	3	1	21	21.0
29	Pennsylvania	122	63	59	886	487	*e* 9,774	*e* 20.1
30	Rhode Island	7	3	4	7	1	43	43.0
31	South Dakota	1	1	.....	1	1	14	14.0
32	Tennessee	22	13	9	47	26	802	30.8
33	Texas	4	4	.....	12	12	512	42.7
34	Utah	1	1	.....	1	1	2	2.0
35	Vermont	3	2	1	3	1	3	3.0
36	Virginia	4	3	1	6	3	111	37.0
37	Washington	12	10	2	52	48	884	18.4
38	West Virginia	6	3	3	19	17	653	38.4
39	Wisconsin	17	12	5	49	41	299	7.3
	Total	1,075	724	351	3,786	2,343	*f* 69,759	*f* 29.8

1890.

40	Alabama	11	10	1	59	59	1,970	33.4
41	Arkansas	2	2	.....	5	5	43	8.6
42	California	28	23	5	125	47	168	3.6
43	Colorado	4	4	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
44	Connecticut	43	19	24	100	34	1,112	32.7
45	Delaware	3	1	2	13	.....	.....	.....
46	District of Columbia	3	2	1	14	11	105	9.5
47	Florida	11	2	9	18	13	175	13.5
48	Georgia	10	5	5	15	4	105	26.3
49	Idaho	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
50	Illinois	138	85	53	2,496	1,102	*e* 22,563	*e* 20.5
51	Indiana	26	15	11	158	137	1,647	12.0
52	Iowa	4	3	1	6	5	47	9.4
53	Kansas	3	3	.....	5	5	59	11.8
54	Kentucky	15	8	7	168	27	656	24.3
55	Louisiana	3	2	1	30	30	286	9.5
56	Maine	28	20	8	39	4	69	17.3
57	Maryland	25	19	6	47	18	113	6.3
58	Massachusetts	146	96	50	510	190	*e* 7,553	*e* 40.0
59	Michigan	21	10	11	102	21	181	8.6
60	Minnesota	26	20	6	143	98	1,008	10.3
61	Mississippi	1	1	.....	3	3	186	62.0
62	Missouri	30	16	14	125	53	1,130	21.3
63	Montana	6	2	4	6	5	68	13.6
64	Nebraska	4	3	1	8	7	130	18.6
65	New Hampshire	11	3	8	20	14	166	11.9

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 2 establishments not reported.
c Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
d Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1889.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
905	22.6	32	.....	8	$197,512	$1,337	$49,850	1
112	9.3	.....	.....	12	2,310	211	350	2
246	14.5	4	2	11	a 28,060	4,519	4,560	3
257	17.1	.....	.....	15	34,767	.....	19,400	4
378	11.8	9	6	17	47,605	8,043	b 61,812	5
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	700	6
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	7
21,342	84.7	247	1	4	943,750	241,115	257,800	8
527	11.5	3	.....	43	51,849	1,368	16,578	9
9,361	56.7	35	71	59	1,289,740	29,619	399,683	10
6,134	84.0	11	1	61	849,895	7,808	76,035	11
179	17.9	1	.....	9	7,525	420	1,250	12
388	16.2	21	.....	3	7,775	437	775	13
69	11.5	1	.....	5	7,297	908	1,600	14
131	11.9	.....	.....	11	23,500	800	480	15
536	44.7	4	.....	8	63,947	b 1,220	a 11,200	16
6,381	24.0	54	36	176	a 561,602	50,544	a 156,789	17
243	8.1	13	2	15	11,224	543	3,415	18
4,289	72.7	17	2	40	178,385	12,465	106,175	19
13,631	29.0	3	281	186	249,750	9,193	104,400	20
29	14.5	2	.....	.....	2,227	560	1,500	21
2,860	98.6	6	.....	23	24,225	3,500	7,000	22
104	7.4	4	6	4	15,992	.....	4,136	23
605	3.9	121	11	22	67,880	2,610	19,000	24
5	5.0	1	.....	.....	13,400	.....	25,000	25
c 10,104	c 11.7	586	21	261	767,487	a 84,936	d 585,178	26
2,223	24.7	12	35	43	148,947	26,645	31,718	27
35	11.7	3	.....	.....	1,105	66	125	28
e 13,488	e 15.2	482	213	191	3,860,299	a 66,388	a 765,403	29
139	19.9	2	.....	5	49,146	4,054	46,225	30
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	8,100	2,030	1,200	31
1,491	31.7	12	1	34	288,900	18,941	65,125	32
512	42.7	12	.....	.....	21,425	72	2,500	33
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	75	.....	15	34
28	9.3	.....	1	2	2,476	735	500	35
132	22.0	4	1	1	22,189	2,122	6,000	36
933	17.9	37	10	5	49,418	1,697	8,400	37
726	38.2	3	14	2	418,606	5,000	52,400	38
592	12.1	15	1	33	89,196	2,111	42,475	39
f 99,137	f 26.2	1,760	716	1,310	b 10,409,686	g 592,017	h 2,936,752	

1890.

1,970	33.4	3	.....	56	446,420	.....	139,000	40
43	8.6	5	.....	.....	450	65	.....	41
3,600	28.8	53	6	66	298,985	56,171	325,200	42
2,430	13.1	.....	.....	186	105,576	6,050	45,300	43
4,471	44.7	27	2	71	326,367	39,536	93,680	44
105	8.1	11	.....	2	2,776	.....	500	45
151	10.8	4	.....	10	39,507	10,532	10,593	46
228	12.7	4	4	10	90,912	15,486	27,850	47
199	13.3	1	1	13	23,860	57	6,200	48
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	1,900	.....	500	49
e 83,554	e 33.5	855	509	1,132	1,911,260	163,520	1,056,984	50
1,933	12.2	16	84	58	38,416	3,170	39,700	51
173	28.8	5	.....	1	9,580	685	3,125	52
59	11.8	4	.....	1	5,000	50	575	53
3,229	19.2	110	2	56	89,312	6,665	a 29,600	54
286	9.5	22	.....	8	42,500	.....	5,800	55
688	17.6	13	12	14	37,851	7,178	15,117	56
296	6.3	32	4	11	21,265	228	13,568	57
e 17,545	e 34.5	239	14	257	524,185	106,304	311,109	58
4,142	40.6	9	4	89	388,528	17,556	179,575	59
1,765	12.3	82	1	60	115,972	9,934	119,350	60
186	62.0	.....	.....	3	5,600	387	1,500	61
2,205	17.6	52	6	67	93,530	12,075	37,300	62
73	12.2	1	.....	5	19,036	186	4,000	63
132	16.5	7	.....	1	9,875	325	650	64
214	10.7	13	3	4	58,048	.....	10,193	65

e Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
f Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
g Not including 4 establishments not reported.
h Not including 8 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1889—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	4,996	.....	4,996
2	Arkansas	109	.....	109
3	California	2,001	154	2,155
4	Colorado	1,027	.....	1,027
5	Connecticut	4,800	2,707	7,507
6	Delaware	143	282	425
7	District of Columbia	20	.....	20
8	Florida	5,995	880	6,875
9	Georgia	2,232	.....	2,232
10	Illinois	30,769	1,175	31,944
11	Indiana	12,498	25	12,523
12	Iowa	338	.....	338
13	Kansas	250	.....	250
14	Kentucky	2,283	64	2,347
15	Maine	1,489	175	1,664
16	Maryland	1,046	142	1,188
17	Massachusetts	26,491	22,675	49,166
18	Michigan	2,270	26	2,296
19	Minnesota	5,649	15	5,664
20	Missouri	4,385	43	4,428
21	Montana	35	.....	35
22	Nebraska	312	3	315
23	New Hampshire	1,204	616	1,820
24	New Jersey	9,251	3,682	12,933
25	New Mexico	1,550	.....	1,550
26	New York	50,947	8,304	59,251
27	Ohio	13,457	802	14,259
28	Oregon	243	.....	243
29	Pennsylvania	193,128	2,158	195,286
30	Rhode Island	858	386	1,244
31	South Dakota	145	.....	145
32	Tennessee	10,968	4	10,972
33	Texas	163	.....	163
34	Utah	15	.....	15
35	Vermont	182	.....	182
36	Virginia	1,149	150	1,299
37	Washington	2,081	.....	2,081
38	West Virginia	5,387	3	5,390
39	Wisconsin	4,291	24	4,315
	Total	404,157	44,495	448,652

1890—Continued.

40	Alabama	10,278	.....	10,278
41	Arkansas	31	.....	31
42	California	7,446	123	7,569
43	Colorado	3,510	.....	3,510
44	Connecticut	7,965	3,262	11,227
45	Delaware	1,410	.....	1,410
46	District of Columbia	313	7	320
47	Florida	3,085	385	3,470
48	Georgia	1,057	11	1,068
49	Idaho	140	.....	140
50	Illinois	135,734	3,391	139,125
51	Indiana	10,652	94	10,746
52	Iowa	145	1	146
53	Kansas	212	6	218
54	Kentucky	6,398	160	6,558
55	Louisiana	2,700	28	2,728
56	Maine	3,824	276	4,100
57	Maryland	5,856	92	5,948
58	Massachusetts	26,621	7,909	34,530
59	Michigan	16,594	27	16,621
60	Minnesota	7,174	34	7,208
61	Mississippi	83	.....	83
62	Missouri	4,679	1,474	6,153
63	Montana	1,073	.....	1,073
64	Nebraska	551	.....	551
65	New Hampshire	1,844	1,594	3,438

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1889—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
3,731	4,991	.....	4,991	116	.....	116	115	1
95	95	.....	95	30	5	35	35	2
434	535	102	637	117	25	142	.....	3
717	740	.....	740	240	.....	240	175	4
1,170	1,515	437	1,952	156	12	168	37	5
160	143	282	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
6,774	5,895	880	6,775	130	.....	130	130	8
1,490	1,890	.....	1,890	141	.....	141	107	9
12,068	16,268	141	16,409	234	.....	234	90	10
4,682	7,037	.....	7,037	68	.....	68	42	11
275	338	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
194	245	.....	245	26	3	29	29	13
161	231	.....	231	23	.....	23	13	14
1,036	1,179	51	1,230	14	10	24	12	15
440	472	140	612	36	.....	36	.....	16
15,555	13,777	12,987	26,764	1,724	292	2,016	1,224	17
750	814	6	820	240	.....	240	129	18
5,463	5,569	.....	5,569	1,265	16	1,281	962	19
3,867	4,172	.....	4,172	468	.....	468	179	20
29	34	.....	34	1	.....	1	.....	21
274	312	3	315	94	.....	94	94	22
603	881	337	1,218	40	1	41	40	23
3,715	2,924	1,319	4,243	399	.....	399	11	24
385	800	.....	800	1	.....	1	.....	25
30,295	29,903	5,362	35,265	a 3,274	a 320	a 3,594	b 481	26
3,497	5,024	251	5,275	643	21	664	173	27
47	47	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
91,697	103,093	1,016	104,109	4,954	56	5,010	1,784	29
389	550	287	837	185	50	235	95	30
145	145	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
3,904	4,802	.....	4,802	343	.....	343	107	32
163	163	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
151	151	.....	151	13	.....	13	.....	35
659	509	150	659	19	.....	19	19	36
1,644	1,706	.....	1,706	450	.....	450	408	37
5,168	5,193	.....	5,193	21	.....	21	20	38
3,206	3,626	4	3,630	449	.....	449	291	39
205,068	225,804	23,755	249,559	a 15,914	a 811	a 16,725	b 6,802	

1890—Continued.

7,741	10,155	.....	10,155	128	.....	128	77	40
31	31	.....	31	1	.....	1	.....	41
2,612	3,238	89	3,327	637	3	640	161	42
1,850	2,270	.....	2,270	404	.....	404	389	43
2,654	4,432	1,433	5,865	332	25	357	93	44
244	244	.....	244	45	.....	45	.....	45
268	270	.....	270	197	.....	197	196	46
2,920	2,737	385	3,122	31	.....	31	.....	47
299	721	.....	721	78	.....	78	26	48
90	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
55,172	66,934	605	67,539	5,089	20	5,109	1,838	50
2,441	3,052	29	3,081	139	14	153	16	51
40	66	1	67	11	.....	11	11	52
154	212	6	218	17	.....	17	17	53
3,200	3,788	54	3,842	104	.....	104	48	54
2,278	2,584	.....	2,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
1,214	1,282	70	1,352	195	5	200	136	56
2,265	2,918	75	2,993	139	.....	139	4	57
11,011	13,239	1,838	15,077	1,900	201	2,101	686	58
7,296	9,898	2	9,900	405	.....	405	285	59
3,975	5,232	.....	5,232	770	28	798	294	60
28	83	.....	83	26	.....	26	26	61
2,483	2,191	405	2,596	345	180	525	58	62
1,070	1,070	.....	1,070	75	.....	75	.....	63
275	468	.....	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
1,808	1,203	1,470	2,673	10	.....	10	10	65

b Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1890—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	New Jersey	58	40	18	149	112	1,098	9.8
2	New York	816	679	137	2,639	1,719	*a* 20,548	*a* 12.0
3	Ohio	83	46	37	311	179	3,084	17.2
4	Oregon	6	4	2	192	187	2,645	14.1
5	Pennsylvania	151	*d* 90	*d* 60	1,034	682	13,462	19.7
6	Rhode Island	13	2	11	37	3	34	11.3
7	South Dakota	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8	Tennessee	18	11	7	82	19	113	5.9
9	Texas	5	5	.....	82	82	1,685	20.5
10	Utah	8	6	2	156	154	1,361	8.8
11	Vermont	2	2	.....	88	80	880	11.0
12	Virginia	4	2	2	4	1	2	2.0
13	Washington	20	16	4	113	97	688	7.1
14	West Virginia	9	6	3	40	39	964	24.7
15	Wisconsin	34	*d* 20	*d* 13	92	54	523	9.7
16	Wyoming	2	1	1	2	1	5	5.0
	Total	1,833	*f* 1,306	*f* 525	9,424	5,301	*g* 86,632	*g* 16.4
	1891.							
17	Alabama	2	2	.....	12	12	728	60.7
18	Arizona	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
19	Arkansas	3	2	1	3	3	22	7.3
20	California	28	25	3	47	19	210	11.1
21	Colorado	10	8	2	34	29	1,452	50.1
22	Connecticut	34	9	25	46	11	*j* 115	*j* 11.5
23	Delaware	5	3	2	19	16	48	3.0
24	District of Columbia	3	3	.....	10	3	8	2.7
25	Florida	6	1	5	6	6	81	13.5
26	Georgia	23	15	8	63	36	294	8.2
27	Idaho	1	1	.....	2	2	8	4.0
28	Illinois	119	83	36	1,111	362	8,900	24.6
29	Indiana	40	27	13	256	229	7,773	33.9
30	Indian Territory	1	1	.....	1	1	15	15.0
31	Iowa	8	6	2	117	110	6,178	56.2
32	Kansas	2	2	.....	2	1	15	15.0
33	Kentucky	15	5	10	53	47	394	8.4
34	Louisiana	1	1	.....	12	12	84	7.0
35	Maine	6	2	4	11	1	28	28.0
36	Maryland	11	8	3	32	27	318	11.8
37	Massachusetts	135	68	67	234	62	*j* 911	*j* 14.9
38	Michigan	17	12	5	47	18	299	16.6
39	Minnesota	35	22	13	125	61	1,214	19.9
40	Mississippi	1	1	.....	17	17	918	54.0
41	Missouri	22	17	5	184	9	*j* 172	*j* 21.5
42	Montana	3	1	2	3	2	11	5.5
43	Nebraska	1	1	.....	12	12	696	58.0
44	New Hampshire	4	3	1	11	9	23	2.6
45	New Jersey	52	35	17	224	135	1,729	12.8
46	New Mexico	2	2	.....	6	5	460	92.0
47	New York	761	669	92	1,605	995	*j* 10,011	*j* 10.1
48	Ohio	104	66	38	349	225	*m* 4,455	*m* 20.0
49	Pennsylvania	146	*d* 106	*d* 39	2,476	1,417	22,596	15.9
50	Rhode Island	11	2	9	11	2	64	32.0
51	South Carolina	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
52	South Dakota	2	1	1	3	2	4	2.0
53	Tennessee	19	10	9	81	38	4,346	114.4
54	Texas	6	6	.....	8	8	364	45.5
55	Vermont	3	3	.....	82	.....	.....	.....
56	Virginia	4	2	2	4	1	1	1.0
57	Washington	7	7	.....	8	7	42	6.0
58	West Virginia	7	6	1	13	10	497	49.7
59	Wisconsin	54	37	17	772	636	12,274	19.3
	Total	1,717	*d* 1,284	*d* 432	8,116	4,598	*q* 87,758	*q* 19.1

a Not including 7 establishments closed permanently.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 3 establishments not reported.
d Not including 1 strike not reported.
e Not including 12 establishments not reported.
f Not including 2 strikes not reported.
g Not including 9 establishments closed permanently.
h Not including 5 establishments not reported.
i Not including 2 establishments not reported.
j Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1890—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1,712	11.5	87	10	52	$436,283	$36,956	$110,790	1
a 39,681	a 15.1	b 2,001	b 141	b 496	2,332,753	245,200	1,190,174	2
7,579	24.4	196	32	83	317,131	24,516	c 147,279	3
2,678	13.9	3	3	186	40,100	185	3,075	4
34,211	33.1	585	84	365	5,529,255	e 122,279	960,097	5
1,470	39.7	27	1	9	45,621	8,560	23,805	6
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	840	245	150	7
910	11.1	27	12	43	55,131	4,685	41,000	8
1,685	20.5	65	.....	17	51,220	.....	9,500	9
1,558	10.0	156	.....	.....	29,980	.....	5,125	10
3,192	36.3	88	.....	.....	45,618	325	4,000	11
56	14.0	2	1	1	6,516	60	2,050	12
1,288	11.4	89	.....	24	37,771	2,720	4,675	13
1,438	36.0	20	3	17	135,500	8,200	33,150	14
743	8.1	45	4	43	86,661	200	b 121,065	15
9	4.5	1	.....	1	18,247	.....	2,500	16
g 227,901	g 24.2	b 4,961	b 943	b 3,519	13,875,338	e 910,285	h 5,135,404	

1891.

728	60.7	4	.....	8	20,700	1,150	4,500	17
7	2.3	1	.....	2	2,350	450	.....	18
22	7.3	.....	.....	3	4,509	.....	415	19
945	20.1	21	2	24	59,151	i 1,717	75,000	20
1,500	44.1	6	.....	28	154,084	64	69,750	21
j 833	j 18.5	14	9	23	52,935	10,810	30,540	22
740	38.9	4	.....	15	1,784	250	500	23
243	24.3	3	.....	7	8,262	2,729	2,150	24
81	13.5	2	.....	4	33,421	6,000	10,590	25
527	8.4	6	43	14	103,094	1,557	31,435	26
8	4.0	.....	.....	2	4,500	.....	1,000	27
25,350	22.8	851	32	228	1,630,013	93,376	661,774	28
7,991	31.2	52	77	127	499,939	14,041	219,320	29
15	15.0	.....	.....	1	2,500	.....	200	30
6,228	53.2	13	2	102	295,440	765	50,350	31
20	10.0	1	.....	1	10,784	.....	1,500	32
447	8.4	39	.....	14	38,423	.....	8,225	33
84	7.0	12	.....	.....	8,500	.....	2,000	34
106	9.6	3	.....	8	5,001	237	1,400	35
408	12.8	26	.....	6	46,047	2,586	26,600	36
j 3,426	j 14.7	75	64	95	197,331	16,324	b 123,980	37
971	20.7	29	9	9	59,166	8,141	51,400	38
1,809	14.5	67	34	24	72,522	7,760	43,500	39
918	54.0	.....	.....	17	40,000	1,200	10,000	40
j 5,162	j 28.2	68	28	88	118,393	20,319	34,425	41
15	5.0	1	.....	2	7,950	275	3,700	42
696	58.0	.....	.....	12	11,000	3,000	5,000	43
37	3.4	4	5	2	2,001	222	633	44
4,146	18.5	71	24	129	547,157	25,305	148,925	45
463	77.2	5	.....	1	60,585	.....	25,000	46
j 19,363	j 12.1	1,088	44	473	1,213,092	k 133,022	l 435,207	47
m 7,739	m 22.3	128	52	169	466,659	b 18,764	i 138,916	48
153,188	61.9	213	76	2,187	7,512,419	n 676,284	2,988,773	49
118	10.7	.....	2	9	103,169	2,609	b 132,600	50
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	468	.....	20	51
7	2.3	1	2	.....	2,250	375	40	52
9,092	112.2	24	8	49	o 432,235	30,123	p 250,400	53
364	45.5	3	3	2	184,550	1,166	201,250	54
5,620	68.5	80	.....	2	91,841	.....	10,000	55
263	65.8	1	.....	3	26,665	12,191	110,300	56
44	5.5	5	.....	3	8,063	60	1,195	57
517	39.8	11	.....	2	190,380	7,000	46,400	58
22,591	29.3	142	157	473	472,172	32,685	217,775	59
q 282,839	q 34.9	3,074	673	4,369	o 14,801,505	r 1,132,557	s 6,176,688	

k Not including 14 establishments not reported.
l Not including 6 establishments not reported.
m Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
n Not including 13 establishments not reported.
o Including $18,000 lost by free employees at convict mines.
p Including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies.
q Not including 6 establishments closed permanently.
r Not including 30 establishments not reported.
s Not including 10 establishments not reported but including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1890—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	New Jersey	9,695	7,416	17,111
2	New York	109,182	26,279	135,461
3	Ohio	20,341	633	20,974
4	Oregon	2,532	.....	2,532
5	Pennsylvania	104,796	3,841	108,637
6	Rhode Island	2,702	1,938	4,640
7	South Dakota	80	.....	80
8	Tennessee	4,088	40	4,128
9	Texas	1,624	.....	1,624
10	Utah	8,615	.....	8,615
11	Vermont	1,505	.....	1,505
12	Virginia	1,611	200	1,811
13	Washington	2,334	.....	2,334
14	West Virginia	3,658	25	3,683
15	Wisconsin	8,818	116	8,934
16	Wyoming	1,217	.....	1,217
	Total	542,173	59,362	601,535

1891—Concluded.

17	Alabama	217	.....	217
18	Arizona	876	3	879
19	Arkansas	588	.....	588
20	California	3,205	170	3,375
21	Colorado	2,056	3	2,059
22	Connecticut	5,150	2,648	7,798
23	Delaware	832	19	851
24	District of Columbia	460	29	489
25	Florida	772	216	988
26	Georgia	11,245	143	11,388
27	Idaho	350	.....	350
28	Illinois	79,744	1,260	81,004
29	Indiana	18,422	.....	18,422
30	Indian Territory	234	.....	234
31	Iowa	5,835	75	5,910
32	Kansas	2,132	.....	2,132
33	Kentucky	1,927	38	1,965
34	Louisiana	690	.....	690
35	Maine	1,720	500	2,220
36	Maryland	2,529	9	2,538
37	Massachusetts	23,275	12,640	35,915
38	Michigan	5,357	27	5,384
39	Minnesota	6,632	115	6,747
40	Mississippi	387	.....	387
41	Missouri	9,419	136	9,555
42	Montana	890	.....	890
43	Nebraska	104	3	107
44	New Hampshire	525	245	770
45	New Jersey	12,811	1,241	14,052
46	New Mexico	2,050	.....	2,050
47	New York	57,707	10,830	68,537
48	Ohio	23,081	1,161	24,242
49	Pennsylvania	129,561	8,871	138,432
50	Rhode Island	4,341	3,172	7,513
51	South Carolina	41	.....	41
52	South Dakota	375	.....	375
53	Tennessee	5,642	56	5,698
54	Texas	1,411	.....	1,411
55	Vermont	1,677	.....	1,677
56	Virginia	1,293	.....	1,293
57	Washington	633	.....	633
58	West Virginia	1,885	.....	1,885
59	Wisconsin	15,515	1,020	16,535
	Total	443,596	44,630	488,226

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1890—Concluded

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
6,888	5,848	4,981	10,829	569	10	579	115	1
66,810	58,545	18,110	76,655	6,319	751	7,070	a811	2
8,646	10,247	297	10,544	824	69	893	332	3
1,056	1,056	.....	1,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
68,701	81,597	2,528	84,125	9,571	154	9,725	b6,266	5
1,617	1,609	818	2,427	96	.....	96	49	6
35	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1,721	2,311	18	2,329	277	.....	277	174	8
1,624	1,624	.....	1,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1,324	1,324	.....	1,324	7	.....	7	.....	10
1,490	1,490	.....	1,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1,334	1,294	40	1,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
2,165	2,165	.....	2,165	80	.....	80	.....	13
2,841	3,642	25	3,667	75	.....	75	.....	14
5,020	6,209	52	6,261	657	12	669	266	15
1,209	1,209	.....	1,209	9	.....	9	9	16
285,900	318,613	33,331	351,944	29,562	1,472	31,034	c12,393	

1891—Concluded.

165	217	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
37	47	.....	47	12	.....	12	8	18
552	582	.....	582	12	.....	12	12	19
1,446	1,631	108	1,739	198	1	199	.....	20
1,746	1,907	3	1,910	215	.....	215	165	21
1,286	1,422	568	1,990	89	6	95	7	22
109	105	7	112	30	7	37	.....	23
141	186	12	198	36	4	40	22	24
838	770	216	986	14	.....	14	.....	25
4,615	4,862	100	4,962	1,162	.....	1,162	1,028	26
350	350	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
23,804	31,719	352	32,071	1,623	33	1,656	484	28
11,235	12,514	.....	12,514	169	.....	169	156	29
176	234	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
5,765	5,784	75	5,859	7	4	11	11	31
523	605	.....	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
1,307	1,435	32	1,467	108	.....	108	37	33
690	690	.....	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
242	231	14	245	50	14	64	9	35
2,154	2,196	.....	2,196	115	10	125	54	36
8,246	8,717	1,801	10,518	1,023	164	1,187	275	37
3,743	4,456	12	4,468	226	.....	226	130	38
3,771	3,945	30	3,975	606	10	616	362	39
387	387	.....	387	18	.....	18	18	40
2,061	2,392	8	2,400	649	2	651	257	41
715	715	.....	715	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
107	104	3	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
136	271	90	361	97	65	162	162	44
6,630	9,389	942	10,331	1,515	75	1,590	50	45
555	555	.....	555	10	.....	10	10	46
35,497	37,173	5,118	42,291	3,966	329	4,295	a325	47
15,831	19,206	575	19,781	985	35	1,020	594	48
90,219	106,791	3,600	110,391	16,841	338	17,179	10,695	49
1,347	1,677	754	2,431	56	10	66	34	50
32	32	.....	32	2	.....	2	.....	51
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
3,669	3,971	4	3,975	570	2	572	351	53
1,366	1,369	.....	1,369	126	.....	126	126	54
1,301	1,301	.....	1,301	7	.....	7	.....	55
360	360	.....	360	233	.....	233	150	56
562	562	.....	562	440	.....	440	440	57
1,692	1,828	.....	1,828	150	.....	150	150	58
9,434	10,793	834	11,627	1,596	50	1,646	1,256	59
245,042	283,681	15,258	298,939	32,956	1,159	34,115	a17,378	

c Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1892.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1.0
2	Arkansas	4	2	2	5	2	144	72.0
3	California	17	16	1	49	19	510	26.8
4	Colorado	7	6	1	30	.....	.....	.....
5	Connecticut	37	14	23	64	16	195	12.2
6	District of Columbia	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
7	Florida	11	1	10	22	21	287	13.7
8	Georgia	16	10	6	24	10	*a* 96	*a* 10.7
9	Illinois	124	95	29	707	489	9,207	18.8
10	Indiana	26	19	7	78	51	786	15.4
11	Indian Territory	1	1	.....	1	1	7	7.0
12	Iowa	7	4	3	9	8	367	45.9
13	Kansas	3	.....	1	3	3	54	18.0
14	Kentucky	9	7	2	64	19	1,357	71.4
15	Louisiana	4	3	1	1,113	1,112	4,614	4.1
16	Maine	6	5	1	6	1	122	122.0
17	Maryland	26	21	5	155	65	2,427	37.3
18	Massachusetts	154	82	72	438	267	4,733	17.7
19	Michigan	28	19	9	60	10	78	7.8
20	Minnesota	13	10	3	46	31	331	10.7
21	Mississippi	1	1	.....	1	1	42	42.0
22	Missouri	24	20	4	86	5	139	27.8
23	Montana	3	2	1	3	1	43	43.0
24	Nebraska	1	1	.....	2	2	8	4.0
25	New Hampshire	8	6	2	16	8	*a* 28	*a* 4.0
26	New Jersey	27	15	12	64	41	1,249	30.5
27	New York	454	369	85	1,371	905	9,709	10.7
28	North Carolina	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3.0
29	North Dakota	3	3	.....	7	4	33	8.3
30	Ohio	77	51	26	291	120	2,207	18.4
31	Oregon	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
32	Pennsylvania	91	62	29	393	199	7,976	40.1
33	Rhode Island	11	2	9	43	16	904	56.5
34	South Dakota	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
35	Tennessee	12	7	5	41	8	190	23.8
36	Texas	3	3	.....	4	3	54	18.0
37	Utah	2	2	.....	10	9	63	7.0
38	Vermont	1	1	.....	86	6	1,428	238.0
39	Virginia	6	4	2	12	2	148	74.0
40	Washington	6	5	1	27	26	191	7.3
41	West Virgina	11	9	2	60	60	2,227	37.1
42	Wisconsin	57	34	23	142	89	*a* 2,004	*a* 22.8
43	Wyoming	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
	Total	1,298	918	380	5,540	3,634	*d* 53,967	*d* 14.9

1893.

44	Alabama	3	3	.....	3	3	53	17.7
45	Arkansas	2	1	1	9	9	147	16.3
46	California	24	13	11	37	2	299	149.5
47	Colorado	6	1	5	8	4	9	2.3
48	Connecticut	33	11	22	47	2	17	8.5
49	Delaware	3	1	2	10	2	14	7.0
50	District of Columbia	3	2	1	12	7	113	16.1
51	Florida	21	3	18	43	34	*a* 490	*a* 14.8
52	Georgia	11	8	3	23	20	111	5.6
53	Illinois	129	96	33	1,382	1,074	*d* 7,838	*d* 7.3
54	Indiana	36	24	12	176	121	2,505	20.7
55	Iowa	2	.....	2	2	2	38	19.0
56	Kansas	7	7	.....	91	91	10,418	114.5
57	Kentucky	22	12	10	107	45	*j* 920	*j* 20.9
58	Maine	10	6	4	33	19	986	51.9
59	Maryland	4	1	3	4	1	7	7.0
60	Massachusetts	169	97	72	372	151	1,896	12.6
61	Michigan	19	10	9	45	36	963	26.8
62	Minnesota	24	21	3	33	19	86	4.5
63	Mississippi	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
64	Missouri	29	25	4	161	128	3,357	26.2
65	Nebraska	2	2	.....	6	6	398	66.3
66	New Hampshire	4	1	3	8	1	149	149.0
67	New Jersey	32	23	9	54	10	189	18.9

a Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
b Not including 1,093 establishments not reported.
c Not including 2 establishments not reported.
d Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
e Not including 1,095 establishments not reported.
f Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1892.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	$140	.....	$1,000	1
157	31.4	1	2	2	3,860	$570	500	2
1,608	32.8	6	12	31	93,792	31,043	12,450	3
4,790	159.7	11	1	18	33,716	8,645	22,250	4
1,393	21.8	39	1	24	109,965	10,243	311,721	5
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	6
294	13.4	16	2	4	129,640	25,276	23,150	7
a 242	a 10.5	2	4	18	64,381	11,451	36,700	8
19,331	27.3	427	94	186	1,014,265	100,526	952,905	9
1,587	20.3	13	43	22	117,681	13,613	73,192	10
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	100	11
378	42.0	4	.....	5	62,825	11,677	9,550	12
54	18.0	1	.....	2	9,900	275	1,800	13
1,917	30.0	63	.....	1	89,063	789	37,300	14
4,616	4.1	.....	18	1,095	273,304	4,000	b 20,020	15
179	29.8	3	.....	3	8,997	2,162	16,350	16
10,848	70.0	67	6	82	292,256	11,354	c 146,350	17
8,863	20.2	239	26	173	651,458	88,081	195,559	18
792	13.2	28	1	31	106,810	5,510	37,350	19
783	17.0	23	.....	23	45,080	3,332	45,875	20
42	42.0	1	.....	.....	350	120	100	21
2,323	27.0	24	12	50	179,963	17,656	230,323	22
166	55.3	.....	.....	3	18,140	.....	.....	23
8	4.0	2	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	24
a 168	a 11.2	4	.....	12	5,599	1,600	1,405	25
1,414	22.1	33	3	28	80,663	18,085	32,150	26
22,244	16.2	721	58	592	1,591,259	219,503	1,210,552	27
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	360	.....	364	28
39	5.6	7	.....	.....	665	.....	225	29
6,577	22.6	98	73	120	259,702	25,666	141,909	30
5	2.5	2	.....	.....	390	.....	75	31
15,096	38.4	156	2	235	3,871,702	126,281	824,387	32
2,599	60.4	14	23	6	29,267	4,563	20,080	33
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	788	.....	.....	34
652	15.9	31	.....	10	36,148	1,818	61,550	35
57	14.3	1	.....	3	17,270	1,004	3,250	36
367	36.7	6	.....	4	5,220	1,100	450	37
13,072	152.0	.....	85	1	313,660	15,987	50,169	38
1,137	94.8	9	.....	3	12,526	1,300	3,650	39
205	7.6	25	.....	2	7,972	.....	2,370	40
2,488	41.5	19	6	35	541,850	10,000	85,250	41
a 2,895	a 20.5	78	10	54	688,543	60,644	533,310	42
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	2,100	.....	.....	43
d 129,416	d 23.4	2,178	482	2,880	10,772,622	833,874	e 5,145,691	

1893.

53	17.7	.....	1	2	27,132	.....	3,800	44
147	16.3	.....	.....	9	19,000	.....	2,000	45
633	17.1	3	15	19	28,468	4,011	8,620	46
71	8.9	.....	1	7	18,847	.....	10,000	47
442	9.4	14	2	31	14,670	1,685	f 8,185	48
710	71.0	1	.....	9	3,400	200	1,100	49
180	15.0	1	.....	11	7,562	g 12	2,932	50
a 624	a 14.9	8	4	31	120,000	16,373	41,042	51
158	6.9	17	3	3	26,026	800	2,450	52
h 16,830	h 12.2	1,047	154	181	1,096,594	35,767	827,620	53
3,474	19.7	66	20	90	155,055	14,775	i 103,685	54
38	19.0	1	.....	1	8,690	.....	.....	55
10,418	114.5	2	86	3	929,217	460	f 159,450	56
j 1,405	f 13.3	j 44	j 1	j 61	380,206	11,063	f 60,650	57
1,155	35.0	11	1	21	359,144	6,500	121,693	58
39	9.8	.....	.....	4	3,554	.....	1,250	59
5,371	14.4	209	32	131	288,112	37,303	k 146,307	60
1,295	28.8	21	1	23	142,741	14,977	40,290	61
594	18.5	19	2	12	32,916	8,337	57,555	62
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	342	.....	.....	63
4,015	24.9	17	7	137	294,113	3,920	56,825	64
398	66.3	.....	.....	6	93,549	7,460	1,000	65
484	60.5	6	1	1	29,280	2,300	7,665	66
452	8.4	10	8	36	108,561	1,984	33,060	67

g Not including 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893.
h Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently.
i Not including 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893.
j Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
k Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1892—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	51	.....	51
2	Arkansas	1,586	.....	1,586
3	California	2,922	78	3,000
4	Colorado	2,099	21	2,120
5	Connecticut	6,930	2,104	9,034
6	District of Columbia	29	.....	29
7	Florida	3,311	745	4,056
8	Georgia	6,565	95	6,660
9	Illinois	68,031	965	68,996
10	Indiana	5,562	5	5,567
11	Indian Territory	168	.....	168
12	Iowa	3,745	32	3,777
13	Kansas	406	.....	406
14	Kentucky	1,862	1	1,863
15	Louisiana	29,972	1,806	31,778
16	Maine	1,386	324	1,710
17	Maryland	9,336	1,100	10,436
18	Massachusetts	35,794	22,987	58,781
19	Michigan	5,714	171	5,885
20	Minnesota	2,762	138	2,900
21	Mississippi	6	.....	6
22	Missouri	10,274	65	10,339
23	Montana	288	.....	288
24	Nebraska	5	.....	5
25	New Hampshire	936	255	1,191
26	New Jersey	6,319	2,572	8,891
27	New York	169,568	10,012	179,580
28	North Carolina	53	.....	53
29	North Dakota	50	.....	50
30	Ohio	14,590	247	14,837
31	Oregon	680	70	750
32	Pennsylvania	41,541	1,516	43,057
33	Rhode Island	1,570	788	2,358
34	South Dakota	225	.....	225
35	Tennessee	7,163	2	7,165
36	Texas	2,791	.....	2,791
37	Utah	109	.....	109
38	Vermont	1,790	.....	1,790
39	Virginia	889	2	891
40	Washington	463	.....	463
41	West Virginia	5,770	.....	5,770
42	Wisconsin	15,201	386	15,587
43	Wyoming	400	.....	400
	Total	468,912	46,487	515,399

1893—Continued.

44	Alabama	1,143	.....	1,143
45	Arkansas	1,330	.....	1,330
46	California	4,549	64	4,613
47	Colorado	1,956	145	2,101
48	Connecticut	10,823	1,812	12,635
49	Delaware	394	.....	394
50	District of Columbia	332	.....	332
51	Florida	4,594	1,026	5,620
52	Georgia	1,165	.....	1,165
53	Illinois	148,839	7,577	156,416
54	Indiana	16,548	.....	16,548
55	Iowa	212	.....	212
56	Kansas	13,191	1	13,192
57	Kentucky	9,187	50	9,237
58	Maine	7,093	2,545	9,638
59	Maryland	223	35	258
60	Massachusetts	25,085	16,899	41,984
61	Michigan	5,043	420	5,463
62	Minnesota	4,999	14	5,013
63	Mississippi	52	157	209
64	Missouri	8,137	95	8,232
65	Nebraska	8,982	.....	8,982
66	New Hampshire	624	186	810
67	New Jersey	7,654	2,622	10,276

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1892—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
20	40	.....	40	20	.....	20	20	1
88	88	.....	88	25	.....	25	24	2
1,014	1,026	44	1,070	309	21	330	30	3
877	877	.....	877	88	.....	88	16	4
2,594	2,408	332	2,740	414	26	440	24	5
8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
3,639	3,261	745	4,006	120	.....	120	.....	7
934	1,189	15	1,204	406	.....	406	176	8
19,729	24,907	332	25,239	1,160	.....	1,160	540	9
2,239	2,677	5	2,682	144	.....	144	117	10
130	168	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
365	637	32	669	82	.....	82	82	12
341	406	.....	406	4	3	7	7	13
1,451	1,526	.....	1,526	6	.....	6	.....	14
27,028	28,428	1,500	29,928	5,174	200	5,374	5,374	15
318	318	2	320	16	.....	16	4	16
3,543	4,881	890	5,771	451	25	476	52	17
10,953	10,712	3,098	13,810	1,813	144	1,957	926	18
1,825	3,409	144	3,553	537	.....	537	403	19
2,090	2,115	37	2,152	137	15	152	90	20
6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
6,580	6,546	40	6,586	1,942	20	1,962	134	22
217	217	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
155	157	.....	157	88	.....	88	88	25
1,625	1,507	597	2,104	337	.....	337	45	26
27,649	36,605	4,151	40,756	4,256	366	4,622	1,486	27
53	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
46	46	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
6,572	9,529	67	9,596	601	122	723	441	30
95	95	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
22,406	27,345	897	28,242	3,839	37	3,876	1,388	32
487	442	88	530	39	28	67	10	33
225	225	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
1,079	1,657	.....	1,657	147	.....	147	2	35
190	195	.....	195	31	.....	31	31	36
104	104	.....	104	25	.....	25	25	37
1,640	1,640	.....	1,640	61	.....	61	61	38
226	299	.....	299	32	.....	32	17	39
458	458	.....	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
4,765	5,770	.....	5,770	821	.....	821	820	41
9,330	10,994	279	11,273	1,624	91	1,715	1,059	42
400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
163,499	193,376	13,295	206,671	24,749	1,098	25,847	13,492	

1893—Continued.

760	1,143	.....	1,143	15	.....	15	15	44
878	1,330	.....	1,330	28	.....	28	28	45
645	731	8	739	117	28	145	3	46
1,924	1,779	145	1,924	211	.....	211	114	47
891	1,086	121	1,207	171	8	179	23	48
282	282	.....	282	7	.....	7	.....	49
167	248	.....	248	43	.....	43	.....	50
4,056	4,076	949	5,025	224	40	264	.....	51
588	951	.....	951	115	.....	115	.....	52
41,448	50,233	475	50,708	1,711	.....	1,711	609	53
6,202	8,715	.....	8,715	323	.....	323	273	54
137	212	.....	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
8,114	8,118	1	8,119	611	.....	611	611	56
5,011	5,901	50	5,951	a1,845	(a)	a1,845	a1,680	57
3,380	3,429	1,763	5,192	1,033	310	1,343	1,275	58
52	87	35	122	23	.....	23	2	59
7,919	9,403	3,783	13,186	1,509	191	1,700	405	60
2,910	3,983	2	3,985	876	.....	876	836	61
2,909	3,016	.....	3,016	112	.....	112	83	62
58	52	157	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
7,272	7,381	3	7,384	220	28	248	98	64
1,037	8,982	.....	8,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
295	362	88	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
2,341	3,923	1,942	5,865	428	.....	428	15	67

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1893—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	New Mexico	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	New York	371	315	56	637	403	a2,866	a7.1
3	Ohio	95	61	34	386	262	5,413	20.7
4	Oregon	2	1	1	2	1	2	2.0
5	Pennsylvania	106	68	38	409	252	5,345	21.2
6	Rhode Island	10	2	8	18	10	644	64.4
7	Tennessee	22	13	9	49	23	e1,263	e57.4
8	Texas	3	3	.....	8	3	45	15.0
9	Utah	2	2	.....	2	1	7	7.0
10	Vermont	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
11	Virginia	12	11	1	17	.....	.....	.....
12	Washington	6	6	.....	8	6	168	28.0
13	West Virginia	12	10	2	44	38	f614	f17.1
14	Wisconsin	65	44	21	305	202	2,845	14.1
	Total	1,305	906	399	4,555	2,990	g50,224	g16.9
	1894.							
15	Alabama	13	5	8	84	80	9,744	121.8
16	Arkansas	3	2	1	10	9	242	26.9
17	California	13	5	8	15	8	58	7.3
18	Colorado	16	7	9	42	39	3,502	89.8
19	Connecticut	24	5	19	35	9	112	12.4
20	District of Columbia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
21	Florida	27	8	19	39	18	175	9.7
22	Georgia	16	13	3	21	15	165	11.0
23	Idaho	2	2	.....	2	2	209	104.5
24	Illinois	132	112	20	2,055	751	e25,926	e34.6
25	Indiana	30	15	15	165	142	7,287	51.3
26	Indian Territory	2	2	.....	22	18	2,092	116.2
27	Iowa	13	9	4	170	168	5,079	30.2
28	Kansas	5	3	2	8	8	206	25.8
29	Kentucky	19	16	3	140	123	9,626	78.3
30	Louisiana	8	4	4	30	12	24	2.0
31	Maine	2	1	1	5	4	60	15.0
32	Maryland	15	8	7	33	12	393	32.8
33	Massachusetts	124	78	46	276	169	3,788	22.4
34	Michigan	17	11	6	37	27	1,118	41.4
35	Minnesota	15	9	6	25	11	58	5.3
36	Missouri	21	16	5	326	191	13,234	69.3
37	Montana	3	3	.....	3	1	14	14.0
38	Nebraska (n)	8	6	2	15	11	426	38.7
39	New Hampshire	14	4	10	22	14	259	18.5
40	New Jersey (o)	50	29	21	157	122	7,664	62.8
41	New Mexico	2	1	1	3	3	179	59.7
42	New York (p)	413	301	112	2,647	2,227	q28,062	q12.6
43	North Carolina	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
44	Ohio	100	54	46	554	483	22,937	47.5
45	Oregon	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
46	Pennsylvania	160	r72	r87	886	739	e53,999	e73.2
47	Rhode Island	15	4	11	28	10	153	15.3
48	South Dakota	2	2	.....	2	2	17	8.5
49	Tennessee	12	7	5	58	49	3,843	78.4
50	Texas	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
51	Utah (s)	2	1	1	2	1	4	4.0
52	Vermont	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
53	Virginia	4	2	2	4	1	1	1.0
54	Washington	5	4	1	5	3	168	56.0
55	West Virginia	8	7	1	210	209	9,848	47.1
56	Wisconsin	28	17	11	54	36	340	9.4
57	Wyoming (t)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,349	r847	r501	8,196	5,729	u211,017	u36.9

a Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 2 establishments not reported.
d Not including 3 establishments not reported.
e Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
f Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
g Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894, and 7 establishments closed permanently.
h Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894, 7 establishments closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently.
i Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894.
j Not including 1 establishment not reported and 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893, District of Columbia.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1893—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
16	8.0	.....	1	1	$4,394	$324	$3,000	1
a 10,916	a 17.2	395	21	221	361,295	b 28,112	c 182,797	2
9,899	25.6	60	69	257	653,970	73,852	d 176,138	3
4	2.0	1	.....	1	404	.....	25	4
13,856	33.9	126	11	272	3,156,135	216,712	956,071	5
709	39.4	2	9	7	474,820	9,218	25,525	6
e 2,307	e 48.1	2	12	35	253,014	17,081	125,225	7
230	28.8	.....	.....	8	29,350	1,480	10,050	8
133	66.5	.....	.....	2	6,408	1,944	20	9
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	975	.....	.....	10
112	6.6	8	.....	9	5,066	1,076	50	11
198	24.8	4	.....	4	10,074	735	1,990	12
f 845	f 20.1	f 1	f 4	f 37	666,025	38,655	158,400	13
5,509	18.1	218	4	83	122,939	6,067	69,725	14
h 93,729	h 20.6	i 2,315	i 470	i 1,767	9,938,048	j 563,183	k 3,406,195	

1894.

10,135	120.7	5	2	77	1,361,247	1,584	195,900	15
246	24.6	.....	.....	10	26,750	.....	5,200	16
111	7.4	4	1	10	1,005,045	425	547,650	17
3,720	88.6	9	.....	33	1,371,147	l 12,950	1,241,951	18
572	16.3	7	3	25	27,000	1,880	b 15,000	19
1	1.0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	450	20
388	9.9	21	9	9	100,226	12,532	32,965	21
198	9.4	6	3	12	39,078	208	3,325	22
209	104.5	.....	.....	2	41,950	6,000	300,200	23
e 41,839	e 20.4	502	81	1,472	6,018,057	106,247	m 7,549,867	24
7,706	46.7	12	111	42	745,283	6,463	521,418	25
2,664	121.1	.....	.....	22	425,000	12,000	112,000	26
5,131	30.2	43	1	126	316,296	5,105	73,050	27
344	43.0	1	.....	7	145,300	11,000	27,750	28
10,379	74.1	5	71	64	1,448,624	46,102	b 354,700	29
132	4.4	13	1	16	39,676	3,675	27,500	30
62	12.4	4	.....	1	748	.....	426	31
1,159	35.1	3	1	29	273,397	644	78,100	32
7,340	26.6	138	56	82	2,842,018	138,751	907,837	33
1,441	38.9	6	.....	31	382,450	6,499	202,800	34
227	9.1	3	5	17	624,240	.....	850,775	35
14,778	45.3	159	.....	167	777,645	1,091	b 415,100	36
70	23.3	2	.....	1	3,245	119	1,250	37
635	42.3	3	2	10	195,150	3,600	62,700	38
440	20.0	5	8	9	83,142	5,000	18,863	39
9,670	61.6	41	25	91	1,696,183	44,709	687,945	40
184	61.3	.....	.....	3	46,738	.....	20,000	41
q 40,635	q 15.4	1,847	206	594	1,896,472	173,303	433,761	42
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	1,500	.....	1,000	43
25,171	45.4	68	180	306	2,385,214	56,191	1,346,044	44
14	14.0	.....	.....	1	1,872	742	2,000	45
e 64,103	e 72.4	167	229	490	9,394,842	b 137,127	2,255,143	46
320	11.4	12	1	15	47,147	.....	20,845	47
17	8.5	.....	.....	2	2,030	1,173	550	48
3,923	67.6	4	.....	54	1,271,070	78,350	360,254	49
47	23.5	1	.....	1	15,450	.....	9,000	50
46	23.0	1	.....	1	4,300	835	2,750	51
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	400	.....	75	52
105	26.3	2	.....	2	11,418	298	200	53
175	35.0	.....	.....	5	142,080	11,831	15,500	54
9,854	46.9	13	106	91	1,745,895	40,300	250,000	55
1,258	23.3	14	3	37	190,207	4,318	30,285	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
u 265,454	u 32.4	3,122	1,106	3,968	37,145,532	v 931,052	w 18,982,129	

k Not including 11 establishments not reported and 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893, Indiana.
l Not including 7 establishments not reported.
m Not including 30 establishments not reported.
n Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming.
o Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 28, 1894, New York.
p Including strike of November 28, 1894, New Jersey.
q Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
r Not including 1 strike not reported.
s Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.
t Strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.
u Not including 5 establishments closed permanently.
v Not including 8 establishments not reported.
w Not including 33 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1893—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	New Mexico	570	----------	570
2	New York	24,020	5,768	29,788
3	Ohio	38,958	556	39,514
4	Oregon	312	----------	312
5	Pennsylvania	92,719	5,575	98,294
6	Rhode Island	7,128	4,677	11,805
7	Tennessee	5,672	261	5,933
8	Texas	509	----------	509
9	Utah	34	----------	34
10	Vermont	65	----------	65
11	Virginia	995	172	1,167
12	Washington	395	----------	395
13	West Virginia	6,088	----------	6,088
14	Wisconsin	10,289	1,090	11,379
	Total	469,909	51,747	521,656

1894—Concluded.

15	Alabama	11,113	71	11,184
16	Arkansas	1,311	----------	1,311
17	California	17,786	848	18,634
18	Colorado	15,312	5	15,317
19	Connecticut	3,439	2,185	5,624
20	District of Columbia	155	----------	155
21	Florida	4,762	975	5,737
22	Georgia	1,511	----------	1,511
23	Idaho	600	----------	600
24	Illinois	321,390	4,946	326,336
25	Indiana	25,859	96	25,955
26	Indian Territory	3,661	----------	3,661
27	Iowa	11,298	226	11,524
28	Kansas	1,549	----------	1,549
29	Kentucky	32,047	66	32,113
30	Louisiana	3,865	910	4,775
31	Maine	224	45	269
32	Maryland	6,777	280	7,057
33	Massachusetts	48,758	33,539	82,297
34	Michigan	6,153	101	6,254
35	Minnesota	30,233	94	30,327
36	Missouri	19,472	393	19,865
37	Montana	107	1	108
38	Nebraska (*f*)	6,096	656	6,752
39	New Hampshire	3,164	2,465	5,629
40	New Jersey (*g*)	13,448	11,463	24,911
41	New Mexico	775	----------	775
42	New York (*h*)	*a* 70,937	*a* 28,559	*a* 99,496
43	North Carolina	76	124	200
44	Ohio	85,188	2,042	87,230
45	Oregon	35	----------	35
46	Pennsylvania	133,377	3,560	136,937
47	Rhode Island	3,515	2,284	5,799
48	South Dakota	38	3	41
49	Tennessee	14,832	----------	14,832
50	Texas	217	3	220
51	Utah (*i*)	305	1	306
52	Vermont	185	90	275
53	Virginia	1,187	1,920	3,107
54	Washington	1,015	----------	1,015
55	West Virginia	22,154	565	22,719
56	Wisconsin	9,272	24	9,296
57	Wyoming (*j*)	----------	----------	----------
	Total	*a* 933,198	*a* 98,540	*a* 1,031,738

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
c Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported and 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894.
e Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1893—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
279	320	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
14,259	13,948	2,861	16,809	2,152	163	2,315	a 85	2
25,309	30,299	148	30,447	1,026	80	1,106	436	3
52	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
39,482	56,756	1,903	58,659	6,016	30	6,046	3,594	5
1,653	4,519	2,957	7,476	210	24	234	18	6
3,210	3,498	250	3,748	563	175	738	41	7
433	433	.....	433	299	.....	299	299	8
27	27	.....	27	27	.....	27	18	9
65	65	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
234	234	.....	234	91	.....	91	33	11
373	373	.....	373	7	.....	7	.....	12
4,608	5,806	.....	5,806	b 114	(b)	b 114	b 79	13
5,748	5,718	802	6,520	678	25	703	344	14
195,008	247,471	18,443	265,914	c 20,805	c 1,102	c 21,907	d 11,017	

1894—Concluded.

7,505	10,227	56	10,283	140	.....	140	.....	15
1,077	1,077	.....	1,077	2	.....	2	.....	16
6,408	12,482	528	13,010	2,563	.....	2,563	298	17
10,998	12,152	.....	12,152	547	.....	547	299	18
908	905	473	1,378	122	68	190	.....	19
80	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
4,009	3,939	633	4,572	350	50	400	360	21
1,124	1,426	.....	1,426	343	1	344	11	22
600	600	.....	600	500	.....	500	150	23
79,402	134,864	1,359	136,223	18,134	105	18,239	15,648	24
11,226	14,293	70	14,363	332	.....	332	237	25
2,716	3,511	.....	3,511	521	.....	521	250	26
10,264	10,865	200	11,065	24	.....	24	24	27
1,323	1,514	.....	1,514	225	.....	225	225	28
12,984	13,206	.....	13,206	1,625	.....	1,625	1,163	29
3,262	3,042	220	3,262	800	175	975	.....	30
64	61	3	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
4,120	4,559	65	4,624	416	.....	416	42	32
43,615	32,748	26,277	59,025	2,736	892	3,628	1,777	33
5,548	5,534	100	5,634	1,021	.....	1,021	431	34
17,961	21,719	.....	21,719	4,926	.....	4,926	e 120	35
11,239	13,013	20	13,033	1,856	.....	1,856	537	36
93	92	1	93	3	1	4	.....	37
4,295	4,555	40	4,595	1,027	37	1,064	48	38
1,477	1,692	1,257	2,949	180	75	255	26	39
14,141	11,502	10,756	22,258	1,027	165	1,192	158	40
758	758	.....	758	200	.....	200	200	41
68,319	57,728	18,830	76,558	10,566	2,700	13,266	1,277	42
200	76	124	200	5	8	13	.....	43
48,580	59,676	1,126	60,802	2,742	26	2,768	1,413	44
14	14	.....	14	14	.....	14	.....	45
95,389	114,403	1,875	116,278	14,974	15	14,989	9,008	46
1,570	1,630	441	2,071	273	24	297	91	47
27	38	3	41	15	3	18	18	48
9,190	10,388	.....	10,388	1,286	.....	1,286	530	49
184	184	.....	184	32	.....	32	17	50
281	280	1	281	13	3	16	12	51
265	185	90	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
447	454	.....	454	11	.....	11	10	53
956	960	.....	960	434	.....	434	300	54
19,015	22,118	565	22,683	50	.....	50	50	55
3,415	6,750	12	6,762	709	.....	709	a 468	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
595,049	595,300	65,125	660,425	70,744	4,348	75,092	k 35,198	

f Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 28, 1894, New York.
h Including strike of November 28, 1894, New Jersey.
i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.
j Strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.
k Not including 4 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1895.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	15	5	10	22	11	414	37.6
2	California	13	3	10	16	2	21	10.5
3	Colorado	6	3	3	30	30	52	1.7
4	Connecticut	11	4	7	11	2	35	17.5
5	Delaware	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	District of Columbia	4	3	1	4	2	16	8.0
7	Florida	13	3	10	30	22	207	9.4
8	Georgia	8	7	1	21	2	a 46	a 46.0
9	Illinois	122	88	34	266	186	2,768	14.9
10	Indiana	44	24	20	67	55	1,984	36.1
11	Indian Territory	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
12	Iowa	29	14	15	265	252	8,857	35.1
13	Kansas	14	8	6	21	12	226	18.8
14	Kentucky	9	5	4	21	16	1,733	108.3
15	Louisiana	10	7	3	21	3	7	2.3
16	Maine	9	1	8	10	3	123	41.0
17	Maryland	15	b 7	b 7	95	80	862	10.8
18	Massachusetts	73	42	31	222	100	a 977	a 9.9
19	Michigan	16	10	6	82	49	2,106	43.0
20	Minnesota	16	9	7	31	21	a 106	a 5.0
21	Missouri	12	7	5	296	291	4,033	13.9
22	Montana	3	3	.....	3	3	100	33.3
23	Nebraska	3	3	.....	8	1	7	7.0
24	New Hampshire	10	3	7	23	17	96	5.6
25	New Jersey (e)	28	7	21	48	17	282	16.6
26	New York (f)	349	243	106	3,792	3,538	a 45,271	a 12.8
27	North Dakota	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Ohio	104	60	44	631	496	a 14,425	a 29.1
29	Oregon	1	1	.....	2	2	42	21.0
30	Pennsylvania	192	62	130	726	645	11,484	17.8
31	Rhode Island	21	5	16	23	12	290	24.2
32	South Carolina	2	.....	2	2	2	9	4.5
33	Tennessee	5	3	2	18	4	81	20.3
34	Texas	8	3	5	27	2	75	37.5
35	Vermont	3	2	1	3	1	3	3.0
36	Virginia	2	.....	2	2	1	7	7.0
37	Washington	2	2	.....	2	1	61	61.0
38	West Virginia	9	b 3	b 5	71	63	3,409	54.1
39	Wisconsin	31	6	25	54	40	678	17.0
	Total	1,215	g 658	g 555	6,973	5,984	h 100,893	h 16.9

1896.

40	Alabama	15	3	12	27	13	115	8.8
41	California	21	8	13	106	63	761	12.1
42	Colorado	14	2	12	65	61	k 3,686	k 78.4
43	Connecticut	3	3	.....	8	6	42	7.0
44	Florida	13	4	9	15	12	n 131	n 14.6
45	Georgia	13	8	5	24	9	a 200	a 25.0
46	Idaho	2	2	.....	2	2	a 31	a 31.0
47	Illinois	287	247	40	1,491	1,407	a 37,990	a 27.0
48	Indiana	14	7	7	60	57	9,337	163.8
49	Iowa	20	14	6	53	46	1,139	24.8
50	Kansas	4	3	1	4	1	14	14.0
51	Kentucky	3	2	1	3	2	17	8.5
52	Louisiana	5	3	2	5	3	10	3.3
53	Maine	9	4	5	12	3	29	9.7
54	Maryland	7	b 2	b 4	63	3	19	6.3
55	Massachusetts	45	31	14	97	9	92	10.2
56	Michigan	20	16	4	40	27	1,275	47.2
57	Minnesota	13	9	4	53	40	145	3.6
58	Missouri	16	8	8	66	63	465	7.4
59	Montana	1	1	.....	4	4	996	249.0
60	Nebraska	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
61	Nevada	1	1	.....	1	1	33	33.0
62	New Hampshire	8	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
63	New Jersey	24	6	18	72	22	331	15.0

a Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
b Not including 1 strike not reported.
c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Not including 78 establishments not reported.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 11, 1895, New York.
f Including strike of November 11, 1895, New Jersey.
g Not including 2 strikes not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1895.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
689	31.3	1	7	14	$70,098	$2,590	$18,050	1
174	10.9	7	1	8	11,099	1,954	9,400	2
52	1.7	30	.....	.....	6,119	.....	200	3
226	20.5	3	4	4	28,919	.....	5,200	4
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	165	.....	.....	5
40	10.0	3	.....	1	821	118	275	6
483	16.1	11	7	12	84,337	13,260	28,700	7
a 262	a 13.1	16	.....	5	25,050	28	38,125	8
6,410	24.1	135	44	87	1,110,057	17,568	394,847	9
3,231	48.2	26	4	37	454,657	28,054	69,682	10
95	19.0	.....	.....	5	20,000	.....	8,000	11
10,240	38.6	28	60	177	621,128	27,423	152,300	12
343	16.3	14	.....	7	98,405	8,319	46,900	13
1,764	84.0	18	.....	3	119,601	8,020	41,370	14
65	3.1	2	.....	19	19,339	.....	2,550	15
171	17.1	2	1	7	50,162	12,000	5,540	16
1,168	12.3	84	.....	11	c 78,270	d 2,132	36,975	17
a 4,779	a 21.6	104	38	80	619,065	48,950	c 160,625	18
3,703	45.2	31	.....	51	655,659	69,532	188,800	19
a 137	a 4.6	13	6	12	11,974	256	4,775	20
8,884	30.0	40	1	255	296,525	1,689	58,200	21
100	33.3	3	.....	.....	72,194	.....	21,100	22
384	48.0	7	.....	1	2,200	471	850	23
1,001	43.5	1	.....	22	46,613	5,000	6,950	24
1,064	22.2	10	4	34	165,917	22,940	175,900	25
a 58,519	a 15.4	2,613	402	777	2,739,185	203,139	c 1,435,040	26
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	2,250	.....	500	27
a 19,110	a 30.3	200	47	384	1,601,140	10,034	564,114	28
42	21.0	.....	2	.....	12,500	.....	7,000	29
13,024	17.9	395	63	268	2,600,342	31,589	882,229	30
427	18.6	5	.....	18	257,142	18,300	192,450	31
9	4.5	.....	.....	2	3,913	.....	3,000	32
561	31.2	.....	.....	18	44,073	.....	8,600	33
412	15.3	25	.....	2	50,065	5,253	20,000	34
14	4.7	1	.....	2	3,200	546	.....	35
41	20.5	.....	.....	2	3,000	.....	1,300	36
75	37.5	1	.....	1	5,430	.....	.....	37
4,287	60.4	10	.....	61	804,646	c 20,000	330,550	38
859	15.9	13	2	39	249,570	.....	152,185	39
h 142,851	h 20.5	3,852	693	2,428	c 13,044,830	i 559,165	j 5,072,282	

1896.

501	18.6	5	6	16	98,528	13,600	38,450	40
1,930	18.2	45	2	59	23,698	1,800	18,148	41
k 3,814	k 74.8	22	1	42	l 1,820,849	100,800	m 2,039,800	42
281	35.1	1	7	.....	2,348	104	100	43
178	11.9	4	5	6	101,043	18,944	65,655	44
a 582	a 25.3	.....	10	14	67,121	4,591	13,745	45
a 31	a 31.0	1	.....	1	29,030	.....	130,000	46
a 40,949	a 27.5	507	110	874	2,274,339	53,700	744,563	47
9,356	155.9	4	1	55	1,489,126	17,600	287,820	48
1,237	23.3	29	.....	24	225,834	2,224	63,400	49
57	14.3	2	1	1	7,700	150	900	50
45	15.0	1	1	1	9,650	1,396	1,300	51
13	2.6	2	.....	3	1,422	235	325	52
69	5.8	4	.....	8	18,995	.....	1,850	53
1,509	24.0	19	.....	44	149,540	c 10,000	41,500	54
3,363	34.7	30	12	55	200,430	17,102	119,635	55
1,834	45.9	8	21	11	347,892	57,606	108,808	56
242	4.6	49	.....	4	9,671	4,684	4,200	57
901	13.7	54	8	4	15,960	1,250	11,655	58
996	249.0	.....	.....	4	40,000	2,000	81,000	59
83	27.7	.....	.....	3	2,585	1,193	700	60
33	33.0	1	.....	.....	2,200	.....	1,000	61
27	3.4	1	.....	7	4,126	.....	750	62
803	11.2	18	36	18	79,876	1,617	14,610	63

h Not including 5 establishments closed permanently.
i Not including 79 establishments not reported.
j Not including 2 establishments not reported.
k Not including 14 establishments closed permanently.
l Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
m Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.
n Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1895—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	2,939	32	2,971
2	California	1,995	834	2,829
3	Colorado	602	.....	602
4	Connecticut	4,089	1,866	5,955
5	Delaware	60	30	90
6	District of Columbia	107	.....	107
7	Florida	2,200	275	2,475
8	Georgia	870	2	872
9	Illinois	58,910	1,671	60,581
10	Indiana	17,060	100	17,160
11	Indian Territory	850	.....	850
12	Iowa	14,856	237	15,093
13	Kansas	*a* 3,154	*a* 18	3,198
14	Kentucky	952	.....	952
15	Louisiana	1,793	.....	1,793
16	Maine	2,190	1,990	4,180
17	Maryland	3,405	1,615	5,020
18	Massachusetts	22,113	15,078	37,191
19	Michigan	8,046	444	8,490
20	Minnesota	1,538	35	1,573
21	Missouri	6,203	553	6,756
22	Montana	780	.....	780
23	Nebraska	79	.....	79
24	New Hampshire	2,273	1,275	3,548
25	New Jersey (*b*)	6,399	1,676	8,075
26	New York (*c*)	*d* 88,453	*d* 31,057	*d* 119,510
27	North Dakota	180	.....	180
28	Ohio	56,310	5,473	61,783
29	Oregon	330	.....	330
30	Pennsylvania	115,269	18,649	133,918
31	Rhode Island	8,175	5,683	13,858
32	South Carolina	635	.....	635
33	Tennessee	515	.....	515
34	Texas	1,114	600	1,714
35	Vermont	41	363	404
36	Virginia	135	150	285
37	Washington	83	.....	83
38	West Virginia	12,422	.....	12,422
39	Wisconsin	9,811	870	10,681
	Total	*e* 456,936	*e* 90,576	*d* 547,538

1896—Continued.

40	Alabama	3,756	10	3,766
41	California	6,148	155	6,303
42	Colorado	4,651	80	4,731
43	Connecticut	81	.....	81
44	Florida	3,158	580	3,738
45	Georgia	2,076	840	2,916
46	Idaho	296	.....	296
47	Illinois	68,912	8,763	77,675
48	Indiana	6,948	.....	6,948
49	Iowa	4,554	36	4,590
50	Kansas	3,873	542	4,415
51	Kentucky	510	5	515
52	Louisiana	552	.....	552
53	Maine	2,780	2,965	5,745
54	Maryland	12,725	9,250	21,975
55	Massachusetts	12,669	4,915	17,584
56	Michigan	7,649	50	7,699
57	Minnesota	1,329	31	1,360
58	Missouri	989	115	1,104
59	Montana	250	.....	250
60	Nebraska	31	6	37
61	Nevada	22	.....	22
62	New Hampshire	1,870	1,260	3,130
63	New Jersey	4,100	3,752	7,852

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 11, 1895, New York.
c Including strike of November 11, 1895, New Jersey.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1895—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1,714	2,033	5	2,038	237	5	242	160	1
471	455	61	516	51	53	104	2	2
545	587	.....	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1,407	1,120	578	1,698	2	.....	2	.....	4
50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
89	89	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1,881	2,095	265	2,360	78	.....	78	68	7
328	431	2	433	102	.....	102	38	8
15,930	25,744	372	26,116	2,740	10	2,750	192	9
5,352	10,669	100	10,769	860	.....	860	535	10
700	700	.....	700	250	.....	250	.....	11
11,136	12,857	108	12,965	537	9	546	524	12
2,251	2,657	9	2,666	127	18	145	13	13
806	918	.....	918	11	.....	11	.....	14
1,445	1,445	.....	1,445	1,310	.....	1,310	40	15
463	1,000	780	1,780	87	.....	87	.....	16
3,347	2,523	1,186	3,709	187	80	267	70	17
12,229	9,674	6,049	15,723	933	235	1,168	166	18
6,698	7,117	320	7,437	1,760	.....	1,760	1,750	19
1,104	1,276	24	1,300	135	21	156	35	20
3,158	5,863	453	6,316	328	.....	328	7	21
780	780	.....	780	98	.....	98	.....	22
39	39	.....	39	4	.....	4	4	23
579	886	576	1,462	175	.....	175	.....	24
4,042	4,201	590	4,791	505	30	535	535	25
82,753	77,014	25,067	102,081	4,151	646	4,797	1,191	26
30	30	.....	30	30	.....	30	30	27
40,479	44,256	3,979	48,235	569	29	598	206	28
250	330	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
63,425	87,804	15,535	103,339	2,157	219	2,376	1,035	30
3,131	4,979	3,044	8,023	*a* 101	*a* 8	*a* 109	*a* 109	31
525	625	.....	625	25	.....	25	25	32
407	477	.....	477	290	.....	290	240	33
1,114	714	400	1,114	57	100	157	56	34
137	14	138	152	12	.....	12	.....	35
280	130	150	280	12	.....	12	.....	36
35	64	.....	64	15	.....	15	15	37
8,665	11,820	.....	11,820	4,410	.....	4,410	1,780	38
7,967	8,361	785	9,146	917	.....	917	395	39
285,742	331,827	60,576	392,403	*a* 23,263	*a* 1,463	*a* 24,726	*a* 9,221	

1896—Continued.

2,183	2,333	.....	2,333	475	.....	475	150	40
1,577	1,972	4	1,976	208	.....	208	40	41
3,079	4,414	80	4,494	1,239	.....	1,239	1,235	42
48	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
2,905	3,048	486	3,534	168	25	193	18	44
1,160	1,753	802	2,555	209	1	210	58	45
240	296	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
39,069	43,130	6,567	49,697	2,214	555	2,769	233	47
4,160	6,598	.....	6,598	55	.....	55	17	48
4,302	4,412	28	4,440	298	6	304	298	49
240	433	35	468	8	12	20	8	50
457	472	.....	472	14	.....	14	.....	51
149	149	.....	149	36	.....	36	.....	52
864	1,680	1,305	2,985	65	15	80	.....	53
5,040	3,475	1,975	5,450	750	500	1,250	200	54
3,235	4,659	1,286	5,945	806	72	878	168	55
3,910	6,022	2	6,024	95	.....	95	.....	56
797	1,047	14	1,061	345	10	355	237	57
923	955	89	1,044	63	17	80	14	58
250	250	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
21	19	2	21	19	2	21	12	60
21	21	.....	21	1	.....	1	.....	61
157	368	150	518	27	6	33	.....	62
2,213	2,410	680	3,090	207	34	241	241	63

d Not including 4 establishments not reported.
e Not including 5 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1896—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	New York	205	139	66	2,227	1,980	20,320	10.3
2	North Carolina	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Ohio	101	69	32	312	195	8,849	45.4
4	Oregon	1	1	.....	14	14	994	71.0
5	Pennsylvania	112	39	73	422	384	*b* 6,436	*b* 16.8
6	Rhode Island	4	3	1	15	.....	.....	.....
7	Tennessee	8	7	1	8	4	59	14.8
8	Texas	9	5	4	17	1	11	11.0
9	Vermont	1	1	.....	116	116	348	3.0
10	Virginia	4	.....	4	4	3	11	3.7
11	Washington	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
12	West Virginia	7	.....	7	10	8	391	48.9
13	Wisconsin	11	10	1	33	10	70	7.0
	Total	1,026	*c* 662	*c* 363	5,462	4,570	*d* 94,351	*d* 20.7
	1897.							
14	Alabama	17	3	14	21	17	283	16.6
15	Arkansas	1	.....	1	3	3	21	7.0
16	California	20	11	9	35	20	93	4.7
17	Colorado	7	4	3	23	20	310	15.5
18	Connecticut	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
19	Delaware	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
20	Florida	14	1	13	14	10	228	22.8
21	Georgia	18	10	8	61	24	*b* 482	*b* 21.0
22	Idaho	4	2	2	4	2	5	2.5
23	Illinois (*i*)	149	113	36	1,966	1,590	*j* 25,562	*j* 16.1
24	Indiana (*i*)	38	16	22	60	42	1,499	35.7
25	Indian Territory	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
26	Iowa	25	21	4	118	112	2,387	21.3
27	Kansas	5	4	1	5	5	16	3.2
28	Kentucky (*k*)	8	5	3	20	18	2,369	131.6
29	Louisiana	2	1	1	6	6	18	3.0
30	Maine	8	4	4	8	3	60	20.0
31	Maryland	4	1	3	13	.....	.....	.....
32	Massachusetts	60	37	23	162	21	357	17.0
33	Michigan	9	6	3	9	5	49	9.8
34	Minnesota	13	9	4	20	16	98	6.1
35	Missouri	15	4	11	64	60	1,324	22.1
36	Montana	3	3	.....	3	2	15	7.5
37	Nebraska	5	5	.....	29	25	195	7.8
38	New Hampshire	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
39	New Jersey (*l*)	81	26	55	354	134	*b* 3,409	*b* 25.6
40	New Mexico	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
41	New York (*m*)	241	167	74	2,788	2,600	20,751	8.0
42	North Carolina	1	1	.....	1	1	2	2.0
43	North Dakota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
44	Ohio (*i*)	67	39	28	210	110	3,083	28.0
45	Oregon	2	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
46	Pennsylvania (*n*)	152	56	96	2,270	2,103	105,161	50.0
47	Rhode Island	15	2	13	23	12	33	2.8
48	South Carolina	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
49	South Dakota	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3.0
50	Tennessee (*o*)	20	10	10	86	80	6,625	82.8
51	Texas	6	4	2	6	2	13	6.5
52	Utah	2	.....	2	2	1	4	4.0
53	Vermont	1	1	.....	1	1	2	2.0
54	Virginia	5	3	2	13	7	194	27.7
55	Washington	7	2	5	9	7	55	7.9
56	West Virginia (*i*)	7	3	4	7	4	98	24.5
57	Wisconsin	27	17	10	54	22	226	10.3
58	Wyoming	3	1	2	3	3	34	11.3
	Total	1,078	596	482	8,492	7,091	*p* 175,071	*p* 24.7

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
c Not including 1 strike not reported.
d Not including 18 establishments closed permanently and 3 establishments not reported.
e Not including 18 establishments closed permanently.
f Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.
g Not including 3 establishments not reported.
h Not including 4 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1896—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
25,992	11.7	1,956	42	229	$929,759	*a* $80,073	$336,464	1
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	500	2
13,998	44.9	73	75	164	1,205,368	25,141	530,624	3
994	71.0	.....	14	.....	484,400	1,500	216,000	4
b 7,692	*b* 18.3	258	51	113	1,226,299	*a* 19,748	334,023	5
642	42.8	1	.....	14	9,790	4,180	2,000	6
141	17.6	3	.....	5	25,608	141	3,965	7
279	16.4	12	.....	5	6,050	259	1,000	8
348	3.0	116	.....	.....	11,000	.....	1,000	9
12	3.0	.....	.....	4	*a* 25,137	.....	*a* 350	10
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	2,400	.....	.....	11
431	43.1	.....	.....	10	36,250	.....	13,700	12
496	15.0	7	5	21	111,183	20,527	74,695	13
c 119,870	*c* 22.0	3,233	408	1,821	*f* 11,098,207	*g* 462,165	*h* 5,304,235	

1897.

475	22.6	7	1	13	134,948	1,275	23,065	14
21	7.0	.....	.....	3	6,000	.....	3,000	15
230	6.6	22	4	9	12,137	1,204	11,422	16
379	16.5	18	1	4	40,644	1,931	20,000	17
46	23.0	1	1	.....	1,672	714	100	18
16	5.3	.....	.....	3	3,850	.....	300	19
442	31.6	5	3	6	73,571	16,043	18,510	20
b 1,795	*b* 29.9	3	14	44	159,845	19,018	103,600	21
28	7.0	3	1	.....	12,116	.....	2,400	22
j 30,082	*j* 15.3	1,536	8	422	1,005,043	35,376	289,820	23
3,161	52.7	25	3	32	401,928	3,205	87,052	24
4	4.0	.....	1	.....	1,500	.....	350	25
2,909	24.7	54	14	50	218,670	3,907	106,865	26
16	3.2	4	.....	1	1,500	.....	575	27
2,529	126.5	3	11	6	413,420	25,631	81,540	28
18	3.0	1	.....	5	2,700	.....	450	29
157	19.6	4	.....	4	9,699	655	2,100	30
236	18.2	6	5	2	36,340	.....	.....	31
3,736	23.1	34	5	123	344,567	9,337	229,335	32
165	18.3	2	3	4	33,268	3,770	21,500	33
139	7.0	17	.....	3	7,300	.....	1,770	34
1,372	21.4	4	47	13	47,125	1,950	25,285	35
17	5.7	2	.....	1	21,360	300	300	36
532	18.3	27	.....	2	11,750	1,235	13,300	37
14	2.8	.....	.....	5	952	.....	100	38
b 5,250	*b* 14.9	142	187	25	671,344	79,803	201,163	39
13	6.5	.....	.....	2	3,000	.....	500	40
27,430	9.8	2,244	423	121	1,587,925	157,471	408,945	41
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	25	.....	10	42
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	154	.....	50	43
4,897	23.3	71	73	66	432,079	8,702	224,423	44
14	2.8	.....	.....	5	4,655	.....	4,000	45
135,951	59.9	568	1,539	163	9,988,552	255,314	2,439,472	46
157	6.8	1	1	21	11,734	321	1,995	47
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	72	.....	.....	48
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	99	21	100	49
8,503	98.9	25	27	34	1,524,695	77,598	440,790	50
34	5.7	5	.....	1	3,340	.....	1,000	51
7	3.5	.....	1	1	567	.....	.....	52
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	225	.....	75	53
347	26.7	.....	.....	13	*a* 73,505	6,440	54,000	54
66	7.3	1	1	7	18,988	105	17,850	55
249	35.6	2	1	4	37,569	.....	5,500	56
961	17.8	26	12	16	81,966	9,808	18,475	57
34	11.3	1	1	1	26,505	.....	7,600	58
p 232,443	*p* 27.4	4,867	2,388	1,237	*a* 17,468,904	721,164	4,868,687	

i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
j Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
k Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 1, 1897, Tennessee.
l Including strike of July 26, 1897, New York.
m Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 26, 1897, New Jersey.
n Including strike of July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.
o Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky.
p Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1896—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	New York	54,472	21,252	75,724
2	North Carolina	800	.....	800
3	Ohio	36,713	6,255	42,968
4	Oregon	5,605	.....	5,605
5	Pennsylvania	56,677	2,339	59,016
6	Rhode Island	438	673	1,111
7	Tennessee	784	.....	784
8	Texas	663	.....	663
9	Vermont	2,050	.....	2,050
10	Virginia	2,935	.....	2,935
11	Washington	210	.....	210
12	West Virginia	828	.....	828
13	Wisconsin	4,525	.....	4,525
	Total	316,629	63,874	380,503

1897—Concluded.

14	Alabama	5,151	10	5,161
15	Arkansas	480	.....	480
16	California	4,612	307	4,919
17	Colorado	2,622	8	2,630
18	Connecticut	206	66	272
19	Delaware	3,090	100	3,190
20	Florida	1,912	508	2,420
21	Georgia	5,531	1,383	6,914
22	Idaho	1,097	.....	1,097
23	Illinois (*a*)	57,836	1,129	58,965
24	Indiana (*a*)	10,997	200	11,197
25	Indian Territory	205	.....	205
26	Iowa	5,775	353	6,128
27	Kansas	467	.....	467
28	Kentucky (*b*)	2,471	50	2,521
29	Louisiana	720	.....	720
30	Maine	800	410	1,210
31	Maryland	515	50	565
32	Massachusetts	16,438	5,162	21,600
33	Michigan	3,261	325	3,586
34	Minnesota	1,280	80	1,360
35	Missouri	1,388	500	1,888
36	Montana	2,103	.....	2,103
37	Nebraska	422	3	425
38	New Hampshire	1,465	2,875	4,340
39	New Jersey (*c*)	18,227	7,523	25,750
40	New Mexico	575	.....	575
41	New York (*d*)	88,264	33,589	121,853
42	North Carolina	7	.....	7
43	North Dakota	400	.....	400
44	Ohio (*a*)	18,434	442	18,876
45	Oregon	167	1	168
46	Pennsylvania (*e*)	201,455	11,916	213,371
47	Rhode Island	1,726	1,266	2,992
48	South Carolina	175	.....	175
49	South Dakota	15	.....	15
50	Tennessee (*f*)	10,870	.....	10,870
51	Texas	544	50	594
52	Utah	100	87	187
53	Vermont	42	.....	42
54	Virginia	3,285	12	3,297
55	Washington	682	406	1,088
56	West Virginia (*a*)	2,210	.....	2,210
57	Wisconsin	3,698	61	3,759
58	Wyoming	570	.....	570
	Total	482,290	68,872	551,162

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 1, 1897, Tennessee.
c Including strike of July 26, 1897, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1896—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
43,603	41,363	15,713	57,076	1,905	75	1,980	478	1
250	300	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
22,248	23,584	342	23,926	751	18	769	233	3
4,000	5,605	.....	5,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
30,018	39,491	1,599	41,090	597	5	602	463	5
105	95	10	105	38	7	45	45	6
537	656	.....	656	182	.....	182	130	7
418	418	.....	418	56	.....	56	.....	8
1,200	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
927	2,747	.....	2,747	221	.....	221	.....	10
52	210	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
553	613	.....	613	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
2,902	2,955	.....	2,955	877	.....	877	850	13
183,813	210,001	31,169	241,170	11,929	1,360	13,289	5,128	

1897—Concluded.

1,702	2,047	.....	2,047	105	.....	105	.....	14
480	480	.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
697	1,113	67	1,180	100	.....	100	19	16
1,060	1,225	1	1,226	24	3	27	14	17
59	35	24	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
178	428	.....	428	18	.....	18	18	19
1,639	1,843	486	2,329	87	.....	87	24	20
3,190	3,449	712	4,161	944	37	981	276	21
997	997	.....	997	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
24,071	33,081	270	33,351	1,686	20	1,706	181	23
3,249	8,187	200	8,387	141	.....	141	15	24
125	190	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
5,044	5,242	231	5,473	411	11	422	408	26
272	415	.....	415	14	.....	14	.....	27
2,048	2,381	45	2,426	331	.....	331	220	28
720	720	.....	720	670	.....	670	.....	29
340	452	80	532	82	.....	82	.....	30
127	127	.....	127	52	.....	52	.....	31
4,891	6,161	1,425	7,586	1,374	293	1,667	173	32
1,206	1,436	200	1,636	80	.....	80	80	33
716	740	5	745	30	.....	30	.....	34
1,673	1,319	491	1,810	214	41	255	15	35
141	143	.....	143	112	.....	112	.....	36
333	390	.....	390	41	.....	41	.....	37
137	127	80	207	40	.....	40	.....	38
9,046	9,187	4,253	13,440	487	102	589	539	39
325	325	.....	325	100	.....	100	100	40
87,213	72,011	24,920	96,931	1,473	274	1,747	458	41
3	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
41	41	.....	41	35	.....	35	35	43
10,964	12,889	130	13,019	505	20	525	219	44
135	135	.....	135	135	.....	135	.....	45
154,723	176,883	10,724	187,607	979	67	3,046	2,338	46
701	615	560	1,175	121	.....	121	121	47
30	30	.....	30	10	.....	10	.....	48
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
8,542	9,979	.....	9,979	825	.....	825	675	50
405	405	.....	405	21	.....	21	.....	51
163	81	87	168	8	.....	8	.....	52
42	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
1,566	2,616	.....	2,616	1,361	.....	1,361	1,350	54
848	673	400	1,073	160	250	410	11	55
786	2,141	.....	2,141	30	.....	30	.....	56
1,529	1,630	.....	1,630	184	.....	184	55	57
401	570	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
332,570	363,000	45,391	408,391	14,990	1,118	16,108	7,344	

d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 26, 1897, New Jersey.
e Including strike of July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.
f Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1898.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	25	13	12	33	25	385	15.4
2	Arkansas	2	1	1	6	6	120	20.0
3	California	12	7	5	40	2	13	6.5
4	Colorado	8	4	4	36	33	1,717	52.0
5	Connecticut	6	3	3	6			
6	Florida	17	1	16	17	15	139	9.3
7	Georgia	5	2	3	12	11	327	29.7
8	Idaho	1	1		1	1	3	3.0
9	Illinois	161	133	28	1,148	1,018	a 20,482	a 20.1
10	Indiana	41	17	24	73	55	836	15.2
11	Indian Territory	1		1	1	1	4	4.0
12	Iowa	16	9	7	35	25	b 551	b 30.6
13	Kansas	3	2	1	3	1	3	3.0
14	Kentucky	16	14	2	16	14	675	48.2
15	Louisiana	5	2	3	5			
16	Maine	8	3	5	12	9	494	54.9
17	Maryland	4	2	2	4	2	16	8.0
18	Massachusetts	42	26	16	89	31	1,518	49.0
19	Michigan	18	16	2	29	19	497	26.2
20	Minnesota	20	17	3	106	83	235	2.8
21	Missouri	29	13	16	99	76	c 3,396	c 45.3
22	Montana	7	6	1	25	24	381	15.9
23	Nebraska	9	6	3	12	4	13	3.3
24	New Hampshire	4		4	4			
25	New Jersey	32	15	17	126	10	159	16.0
26	New York	270	166	104	1,172	957	10,354	10.8
27	North Carolina	1	1		1			
28	Ohio	86	63	23	258	200	e 2,987	e 15.1
29	Oklahoma	1	1		2			
30	Pennsylvania	107	42	65	270	214	5,658	26.4
31	Rhode Island	11	2	9	18	10	204	20.4
32	South Carolina	1	1		1	1	5	5.0
33	South Dakota	2	2		11	11	977	88.8
34	Tennessee	14	8	6	25	14	351	25.1
35	Texas	13	12	1	16	3	13	4.3
36	Utah	2	1	1	2	1	2	2.0
37	Vermont	1		1	1	1	10	10.0
38	Virginia	1	1		1			
39	Washington	6	4	2	8	7	74	10.6
40	West Virginia	17	3	14	22	16	340	21.3
41	Wisconsin	29	17	12	61	39	789	20.2
42	Wyoming	2	1	1	2	2	105	52.5
	Total	1,056	638	418	3,809	2,941	f 53,833	f 18.4

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 7 establishments closed permanently.
c Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
d Not including 12 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1898.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
511	15.5	19	4	10	$70,815	$2,376	$25,400	1
120	20.0	6	.....	.....	6,960	300	4,500	2
786	19.7	3	2	35	89,033	15,430	48,950	3
1,814	50.4	18	3	15	134,781	3,689	124,500	4
267	44.5	3	1	2	46,682	5,795	23,000	5
162	9.5	7	7	3	57,167	6,167	16,412	6
558	46.5	.....	.....	12	132,212	3,065	94,250	7
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	3,444	.....	.....	8
a 30,791	a 26.8	986	64	98	1,868,660	234,392	612,107	9
1,240	17.0	17	2	54	428,963	24,260	103,101	10
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	3,250	.....	900	11
b 737	b 26.3	20	1	14	44,005	5,236	24,475	12
27	9.0	.....	1	2	1,250	.....	550	13
730	45.6	11	1	4	189,747	13,392	a 33,140	14
9	1.8	.....	.....	5	1,210	.....	50	15
786	65.5	3	1	8	504,900	2,000	91,500	16
25	6.3	.....	.....	4	653	20	50	17
3,628	40.8	3	2	84	2,130,599	87,610	a 790,375	18
750	25.9	16	5	8	92,168	24,879	30,100	19
346	3.3	102	.....	4	6,024	662	5,050	20
c 3,896	c 39.8	25	1	73	63,678	1,540	40,240	21
427	17.1	20	.....	5	d 262,674	.....	33,500	22
169	14.1	10	.....	2	63,745	100	24,150	23
9	2.3	.....	.....	4	1,235	.....	325	24
1,642	13.0	43	.....	88	64,767	8,675	29,950	25
16,581	14.1	833	67	272	1,338,149	72,111	323,600	26
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	250	70	25	27
e 5,508	e 21.3	99	54	105	483,607	15,083	252,656	28
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	2,000	827	1,200	29
9,601	35.6	124	15	131	1,264,128	35,595	459,271	30
319	17.7	3	.....	15	39,864	.....	10,850	31
42	42.0	.....	1	.....	20,736	565	5,000	32
977	88.8	11	.....	.....	2,740	.....	3,500	33
553	22.1	9	3	13	100,370	500	25,160	34
260	16.3	7	2	7	51,263	4,220	15,100	35
4	2.0	1	.....	1	158	126	30	36
10	10.0	.....	.....	1	3,100	.....	500	37
124	124.0	.....	.....	1	271	89	.....	38
192	24.0	3	.....	5	15,722	164	17,350	39
402	18.3	1	3	18	75,131	.....	21,350	40
1,187	19.5	38	3	20	299,903	14,290	1,263,295	41
105	52.5	2	.....	.....	71,270	2,000	41,000	42
f 85,269	f 22.5	2,445	243	1,121	d 10,037,284	585,228	g 4,596,462	

e Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
f Not including 1 establishment not reported and 10 establishments closed permanently.
g Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1898—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	4,480	185	4,665
2	Arkansas	537	.....	537
3	California	2,678	314	2,992
4	Colorado	3,797	1	3,798
5	Connecticut	1,761	1,120	2,881
6	Florida	2,563	662	3,225
7	Georgia	2,763	2,232	4,995
8	Idaho	350	.....	350
9	Illinois	62,032	3,404	65,436
10	Indiana	9,049	160	9,209
11	Indian Territory	475	.....	475
12	Iowa	2,007	529	2,536
13	Kansas	1,525	11	1,536
14	Kentucky	2,396	.....	2,396
15	Louisiana	950	.....	950
16	Maine	4,502	3,880	8,382
17	Maryland	516	4	520
18	Massachusetts	27,369	18,255	45,624
19	Michigan	2,364	78	2,442
20	Minnesota	2,414	232	2,646
21	Missouri	5,163	378	5,541
22	Montana	a 2,078	(a)	a 2,078
23	Nebraska	5,400	136	5,536
24	New Hampshire	3,730	4,900	8,630
25	New Jersey	4,511	1,874	6,385
26	New York	b 54,959	b 16,902	b 71,861
27	North Carolina	5	.....	5
28	Ohio	28,920	1,045	29,965
29	Oklahoma	77	8	85
30	Pennsylvania	53,083	1,220	54,303
31	Rhode Island	1,508	1,193	2,701
32	South Carolina	240	.....	240
33	South Dakota	178	.....	178
34	Tennessee	2,991	57	3,048
35	Texas	3,624	.....	3,624
36	Utah	22	2	24
37	Vermont	138	137	275
38	Virginia	6	.....	6
39	Washington	1,015	.....	1,015
40	West Virginia	4,758	.....	4,758
41	Wisconsin	7,634	480	8,114
42	Wyoming	605	.....	605
	Total	c 315,173	c 59,399	c 374,572

a Not including 12 establishments not reported.
b Not including 21 establishments not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1898—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
2,817	3,251	.....	3,251	66	.....	66	16	1
537	537	.....	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
957	825	162	987	576	30	606	316	3
2,084	2,295	.....	2,295	27	.....	27	13	4
994	835	420	1,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
2,292	2,520	626	3,146	101	.....	101	.....	6
4,711	2,543	2,186	4,729	427	300	727	619	7
350	350	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
26,964	36,387	751	37,138	2,549	.....	2,549	536	9
4,525	7,027	160	7,187	625	55	680	401	10
350	350	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1,251	1,278	205	1,483	78	1	79	57	12
175	190	.....	190	57	.....	57	.....	13
1,731	2,071	.....	2,071	240	.....	240	205	14
285	285	.....	285	30	.....	30	.....	15
1,243	4,077	3,880	7,957	240	65	305	.....	16
102	174	4	178	41	.....	41	.....	17
20,540	18,741	11,203	29,944	2,857	727	3,584	452	18
1,270	2,172	67	2,239	169	20	189	85	19
1,102	1,535	10	1,545	22	5	27	1	20
2,878	2,945	150	3,095	324	.....	324	42	21
1,737	a 1,938	(a)	a 1,938	662	.....	662	125	22
4,257	4,754	4	4,758	8	.....	8	.....	23
252	353	146	499	75	.....	75	.....	24
2,175	2,328	787	3,115	165	68	233	233	25
44,871	b 43,200	b 12,192	b 55,392	4,266	527	4,793	2,487	26
2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	27
14,467	20,992	378	21,370	634	58	692	267	28
27	26	1	27	20	.....	20	20	29
25,600	35,023	742	35,765	1,644	6	1,650	1,066	30
890	995	798	1,793	98	55	153	153	31
160	210	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
155	178	.....	178	80	.....	80	.....	33
2,289	2,726	.....	2,726	59	.....	59	4	34
1,036	1,076	.....	1,076	175	2	177	4	35
15	14	1	15	4	2	6	.....	36
85	138	137	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
547	988	.....	988	160	.....	160	62	39
2,138	2,905	.....	2,905	61	.....	61	.....	40
3,807	4,764	388	5,152	589	12	601	169	41
398	605	.....	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
182,067	c 213,604	c 35,398	c 249,002	17,131	1,933	19,064	7,335	

c Not including 33 establishments not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1899.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	52	36	16	96	57	936	16.4
2	Arkansas	2	1	1	24	23	2,829	123.0
3	California	33	20	13	47	17	165	9.7
4	Colorado	30	20	10	110	98	*a* 1,044	*a* 10.7
5	Connecticut	18	12	6	50	41	339	8.3
6	Delaware	6	.....	6	6	2	9	4.5
7	District of Columbia	3	2	1	8	1	6	6.0
8	Florida	21	13	8	75	60	4,375	72.9
9	Georgia	6	3	3	10	1	5	5.0
10	Idaho	2	2	.....	2	2	8	4.0
11	Illinois	381	326	55	1,850	1,611	18,505	11.5
12	Indiana	36	18	18	133	104	2,963	28.5
13	Indian Territory	1	1	.....	27	10	1,120	112.0
14	Iowa	49	24	25	144	95	*c* 1,437	*c* 15.3
15	Kansas	14	11	3	34	20	285	14.3
16	Kentucky (*d*)	7	4	3	22	19	515	27.1
17	Maine	10	3	7	10	3	147	49.0
18	Maryland	16	6	10	35	5	46	9.2
19	Massachusetts	77	44	33	409	83	818	9.9
20	Michigan (*e*)	19	17	2	139	63	1,212	19.2
21	Minnesota (*f*)	14	13	1	63	9	79	8.8
22	Missouri	27	21	6	84	23	358	15.6
23	Montana	2	2	.....	2	2	62	31.0
24	Nebraska	10	9	1	51	31	304	9.8
25	New Hampshire	8	1	7	8	4	58	14.5
26	New Jersey (*g*)	82	27	55	191	68	342	5.3
27	New Mexico	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
28	New York (*h*)	292	231	61	4,695	3,899	*a* 13,441	*a* 3.4
29	North Carolina	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
30	Ohio (*i*)	148	93	55	357	166	2,170	13.1
31	Oregon	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
32	Pennsylvania (*j*)	275	88	187	2,349	1,028	*c* 11,042	*c* 10.8
33	Rhode Island	22	5	17	38	11	593	53.9
34	Tennessee (*k*)	18	17	1	24	11	268	24.3
35	Texas	10	8	2	20	6	39	6.5
36	Utah	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
37	Vermont	3	2	1	3	1	5	5.0
38	Virginia	9	3	6	20	15	193	12.9
39	Washington	7	3	4	9	5	27	5.4
40	West Virginia	28	4	24	51	43	975	22.7
41	Wisconsin (*m*)	52	23	29	112	27	277	10.3
42	Wyoming	2	1	1	4	3	15	5.0
	Total	1,797	1,115	682	11,317	7,669	*n* 67,018	*n* 8.7

a Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
d Including strike of August 9, 1899, Tennessee.
e Including strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Wisconsin, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Wisconsin.
f Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.
g Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 3, 1899, and July 31, 1899, New York.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1899.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
2,494	26.0	22	28	46	$257,118	$7,798	$132,125	1
6,350	264.6	.....	.....	24	2,250,125	65,000	900,000	2
720	15.3	22	1	24	73,601	2,158	68,664	3
a 1,590	a 14.7	18	70	22	317,802	1,140	326,833	4
411	8.2	14	27	9	166,078	2,000	47,500	5
33	5.5	3	1	2	2,761	.....	280	6
79	9.9	1	6	1	1,944	167	1,050	7
6,249	83.3	29	27	19	246,925	16,965	255,667	8
74	7.4	.....	.....	10	3,320	720	1,300	9
159	79.5	1	.....	1	102,376	20,000	302,000	10
24,747	13.4	1,623	76	151	2,034,908	136,371	750,257	11
4,708	35.4	44	31	58	359,033	27,184	b 94,180	12
7,182	266.0	.....	.....	27	420,000	75,000	580,000	13
c 4,044	c 28.3	89	9	46	b 151,088	3,701	b 108,060	14
7,676	225.8	4	4	26	304,240	32,500	109,857	15
895	40.7	13	7	2	92,182	1,351	38,650	16
214	21.4	2	1	7	75,075	.....	8,325	17
203	5.8	10	13	12	44,547	1,810	10,625	18
11,677	28.6	148	171	90	482,398	16,700	138,925	19
2,364	17.0	69	44	26	82,853	5,091	43,105	20
289	4.6	60	.....	3	16,807	152	11,000	21
4,597	54.7	26	6	52	131,900	33,506	111,628	22
62	31.0	1	.....	1	60,500	1,000	20,900	23
522	10.2	47	1	3	9,256	1,160	12,750	24
149	18.6	.....	.....	8	50,994	850	16,200	25
3,723	19.5	115	14	62	714,596	224,344	273,509	26
16	8.0	.....	.....	2	1,350	.....	.....	27
a 32,575	a 6.9	4,387	66	242	1,810,696	193,794	532,485	28
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	300	.....	100	29
5,681	15.9	126	138	93	479,993	35,682	600,026	30
14	14.0	.....	.....	1	260	155	250	31
c 31,615	c 13.5	1,321	827	201	3,534,323	150,502	1,469,375	32
5,069	133.4	9	2	27	244,596	9,700	172,585	33
1,028	42.8	1	6	17	182,574	3,081	95,705	34
284	14.2	14	1	5	9,112	1,340	8,500	35
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	1,350	.....	.....	36
15	5.0	.....	.....	3	1,430	.....	250	37
247	12.4	3	2	15	32,500	i 500	3,500	38
49	5.4	4	.....	5	1,959	.....	3,325	39
1,210	23.7	6	10	35	183,160	3,600	116,750	40
2,527	22.6	56	22	34	178,225	20,008	35,166	41
108	27.0	.....	1	3	43,710	1,000	42,000	42
n 171,655	n 15.2	8,289	1,612	1,416	b 15,157,965	l 1,096,030	l 7,443,407	

h Including strikes of July 3, 1899, and July 31, 1899, New Jersey.
i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 3, 1899, Pennsylvania.
j Including strike of October 3, 1899, Ohio.
k Not including 1 strike included in general strike of August 9, 1899, Kentucky.
l Not including 2 establishments not reported.
m Including strikes of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Michigan, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Michigan.
n Not including 6 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1899—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	12,628	18	12,646
2	Arkansas	4,390	.....	4,390
3	California	a 8,455	a 172	a 8,627
4	Colorado	6,579	8	6,587
5	Connecticut	5,614	2,940	8,554
6	Delaware	952	321	1,273
7	District of Columbia	267	.....	267
8	Florida	7,263	1,096	8,359
9	Georgia	2,331	2,638	4,969
10	Idaho	673	.....	673
11	Illinois	117,240	4,631	121,871
12	Indiana	17,201	479	17,680
13	Indian Territory	3,600	.....	3,600
14	Iowa	7,472	871	8,343
15	Kansas	4,767	2	4,769
16	Kentucky (b)	2,514	10	2,524
17	Maine	2,740	500	3,240
18	Maryland	7,307	395	7,702
19	Massachusetts	33,980	20,693	54,673
20	Michigan (c)	5,263	387	5,650
21	Minnesota (d)	5,797	.....	5,797
22	Missouri	5,875	524	6,399
23	Montana	967	40	1,007
24	Nebraska	843	63	906
25	New Hampshire	2,743	1,970	4,713
26	New Jersey (e)	26,877	5,082	31,959
27	New Mexico	275	.....	275
28	New York (f)	129,932	24,530	154,462
29	North Carolina	150	.....	150
30	Ohio (g)	49,116	3,621	52,737
31	Oregon	16	2	18
32	Pennsylvania (h)	177,122	15,759	192,881
33	Rhode Island	9,003	4,172	13,175
34	Tennessee (i)	3,646	2	3,648
35	Texas	724	158	882
36	Utah	150	.....	150
37	Vermont	439	395	834
38	Virginia	3,102	1,095	4,197
39	Washington	1,217	2	1,219
40	West Virginia	6,659	14	6,673
41	Wisconsin (j)	36,589	467	37,056
42	Wyoming	1,316	.....	1,316
	Total	a 713,794	a 93,057	a 806,851

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Including strike of August 9, 1899, Tennessee.
c Including strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Wisconsin, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Wisconsin.
d Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.
e Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 3, 1899, and July 31, 1899, New York.
f Including strikes of July 3, 1899, and July 31, 1899, New Jersey.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1899—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
5,613	7,714	.....	7,714	985	.....	985	600	1
4,228	4,228	.....	4,228	3,928	.....	3,928	3,928	2
2,338	2,711	.....	2,711	474	.....	474	69	3
4,255	4,930	4	4,934	460	.....	460	201	4
2,541	2,920	2,853	5,773	94	10	104	24	5
261	181	246	427	17	3	20	20	6
202	207	.....	207	15	.....	15	3	7
5,792	6,083	1,021	7,104	1,086	217	1,303	92	8
185	144	55	199	40	10	50	.....	9
348	648	.....	648	225	.....	225	.....	10
44,335	60,695	1,592	62,287	3,724	165	3,889	397	11
5,397	9,643	216	9,859	852	18	870	781	12
2,550	2,625	.....	2,625	1,675	.....	1,675	950	13
4,110	5,450	235	5,685	365	38	403	211	14
2,782	3,146	.....	3,146	802	.....	802	625	15
2,060	2,071	.....	2,071	201	.....	201	180	16
1,114	2,025	405	2,430	396	10	406	.....	17
1,861	2,256	75	2,331	197	10	207	85	18
8,401	10,096	2,495	12,591	1,242	70	1,312	30	19
2,240	3,469	330	3,799	139	.....	139	.....	20
709	1,422	.....	1,422	51	.....	51	.....	21
3,796	3,712	389	4,101	1,012	23	1,035	276	22
205	967	40	1,007	110	.....	110	.....	23
634	624	10	634	5	10	15	.....	24
794	1,293	1,031	2,324	90	50	140	.....	25
10,397	12,736	1,253	13,989	1,469	111	1,580	1,579	26
75	75	.....	75	25	.....	25	20	27
93,705	88,259	20,733	108,992	3,675	521	4,196	836	28
75	150	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
15,591	23,466	1,872	25,338	1,611	42	1,653	899	30
6	5	1	6	10	5	15	4	31
63,112	87,287	5,828	93,115	6,564	122	6,686	2,889	32
3,533	4,115	2,555	6,670	541	33	574	423	33
2,033	2,688	.....	2,688	384	.....	384	152	34
623	478	145	623	10	30	40	.....	35
104	150	.....	150	59	.....	59	.....	36
149	163	120	283	68	12	80	.....	37
2,020	2,217	595	2,812	718	45	763	168	38
167	177	.....	177	50	.....	50	20	39
3,373	4,697	14	4,711	401	.....	401	350	40
5,734	6,200	17	6,217	780	.....	780	359	41
819	819	.....	819	198	.....	198	.....	42
308,267	372,942	44,130	417,072	34,748	1,555	36,303	16,171	

g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 3, 1899, Pennsylvania.
h Including strike of October 3, 1899, Ohio.
i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of August 9, 1899, Kentucky.
j Including strikes of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Michigan, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Michigan.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1900.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	25	15	8	54	20	391	19.6
2	Arizona (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Arkansas	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
4	California (*b*)	33	20	13	80	14	137	9.8
5	Colorado (*b*)	57	36	21	130	92	2,623	28.5
6	Connecticut (*f*)	41	17	24	132	75	917	12.2
7	Delaware	5	.....	5	5	1	33	33.0
8	District of Columbia	6	6	.....	12	1	9	9.0
9	Florida	51	43	8	125	70	956	13.7
10	Georgia	25	20	5	221	150	3,191	21.3
11	Illinois (*g*)	227	179	48	1,112	609	*h* 11,482	*h* 19.0
12	Indiana (*j*)	65	43	22	292	180	1,787	9.9
13	Indian Territory (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Iowa (*b*)	51	23	28	172	103	2,700	26.2
15	Kansas (*k*)	7	4	3	9	5	152	30.4
16	Kentucky (*l*)	28	19	9	80	61	1,343	22.0
17	Louisiana	6	1	5	34	21	41	2.0
18	Maine (*m*)	11	5	6	28	18	1,217	67.6
19	Maryland (*n*)	33	11	22	69	35	2,795	79.9
20	Massachusetts (*o*)	77	52	25	510	333	10,116	30.4
21	Michigan	14	8	6	73	9	88	9.8
22	Minnesota	25	22	3	217	110	1,625	14.8
23	Mississippi	1	1	.....	6	6	216	36.0
24	Missouri (*q*)	21	18	3	214	24	210	8.8
25	Montana	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
26	Nebraska	5	5	.....	55	48	689	14.4
27	New Hampshire (*m*)	6	5	1	9	3	20	3.7
28	New Jersey (*r*)	88	48	40	632	101	526	5.2
29	New Mexico (*b*)	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
30	New York (*s*)	319	251	68	2,166	1,380	*t* 10,347	*t* 7.5
31	North Carolina	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
32	Ohio (*v*)	128	82	46	386	189	*w* 2,240	*w* 12.0
33	Oklahoma (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Oregon	3	2	1	13	10	26	2.6
35	Pennsylvania (*y*)	218	108	110	1,660	1,144	17,740	15.5
36	Rhode Island (*m*)	21	9	12	53	36	785	21.8
37	South Carolina	8	7	1	33	10	97	9.7
38	Tennessee (*z*)	21	18	3	58	21	399	19.0
39	Texas (*aa*)	46	35	11	262	107	1,209	11.3
40	Utah	9	2	7	15	7	38	5.4
41	Vermont	6	1	5	6	3	*bb* 10	*bb* 5.0
42	Virginia	5	2	3	16	1	14	14.0
43	Washington	12	9	3	91	74	548	7.4
44	West Virginia (*cc*)	24	6	18	43	33	654	19.8
45	Wisconsin	37	26	11	159	72	514	7.1
46	Wyoming	9	.....	9	9	4	7	1.8
	Total	1,779	1,164	615	9,248	5,181	*dd* 77,895	*dd* 15.1

a Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
c Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.
d Not including 7 establishments not reported.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported.
f Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
g Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
h Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.
i Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.
j Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.
k Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
l Including strike of September 13, 1900, Tennessee.
m Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
n Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia.
o Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
p Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.
q Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
r Including strike of October 1, 1900, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of February 23, 1900, Illinois, and March 9, 1900, New York.
s Including strike of March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of February 23, 1900, Illinois, April 2, 1900, Connecticut, and October 1, 1900, New Jersey.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1900.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1,785	33.1	3	7	44	$122,760	$7,232	$72,108	1
								2
14	7.0			2	1,523	1,500	3,500	3
c5,761	c72.9	c54	c8	c17	c280,368	c66,282	c98,525	4
3,231	24.9	d30	d21	d72	138,036	1,624	e102,311	5
1,333	10.1	86	1	45	85,589	13,900	15,150	6
84	16.8	1		4	55,296		7,020	7
240	20.0	2	1	9	10,716	955	2,500	8
2,128	17.0	30	8	87	222,119	24,989	97,560	9
8,654	39.2	7	13	201	129,410	17,850	199,356	10
h28,976	h26.2	i597	i155	i359	1,812,416	345,519	2,057,155	11
3,522	12.1	56	122	114	290,961	12,147	128,076	12
								13
4,105	23.9	60	6	106	112,122	3,587	63,435	14
204	22.7	3	3	3	79,180	500	65,000	15
2,056	25.7	21	35	24	281,689	7,938	113,840	16
246	7.2	1	20	13	25,575		10,600	17
1,324	47.3	4	15	9	162,647	41,400	13,500	18
3,575	51.8	14	32	23	1,053,765	33,590	385,055	19
p19,381	p38.3	p354	p10	p142	589,615	137,343	530,000	20
583	8.0	56	2	15	82,029		47,100	21
11,565	53.3	142	12	63	69,879	4,501	27,750	22
216	36.0			6	39,400		15,000	23
8,864	41.4	182	14	18	548,510	70,474	726,625	24
134	44.7	1	1	1	7,932	1,548	25,200	25
880	16.0	38	10	7	37,501	1,200	176,200	26
76	8.4	2	1	6	4,441		850	27
10,158	16.1	66	407	159	383,874	41,846	151,513	28
5	5.0			1	500			29
u33,251	u15.4	1,562	257	347	2,334,720	434,711	852,137	30
23	23.0			1	3,000	200	500	31
w8,971	w23.4	x177	x85	x120	444,845	36,387	377,618	32
								33
33	2.5	6	6	1	1,500			34
30,151	18.2	380	565	715	8,086,135	74,595	2,673,744	35
3,459	65.3	10		43	115,179	5,906	74,990	36
621	18.8	16		17	14,217	2,050	7,000	37
1,746	30.1	13	2	43	119,054	5,156	57,396	38
8,249	31.5	187		75	253,323	e14,525	168,800	39
84	5.6	1	9	5	5,353	90	3,225	40
bb31	bb6.2	1		5	4,507		750	41
94	5.9		7	9	3,725	20	1,425	42
808	8.9	50	40	1	24,922	1,000	8,575	43
866	20.1	e7	e7	e28	197,735	4,575	47,840	44
5,521	34.7	63	20	76	99,026	19,312	20,600	45
30	3.3	3	1	5	6,416		1,770	46
ee213,038	ee23.1	ff4,286	ff1,903	ff3,041	c18,341,570	gg1,434,452	gg9,431,299	

t Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.

u Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.

v Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

w Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.

x Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

y Including strike of January 15, 1900, Ohio, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.

z Not including 1 strike included in general strike of September 13, 1900, Kentucky.

aa Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

bb Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

cc Not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 9, 1900, Maryland.

dd Not including 7 establishments closed permanently, 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

ee Not including 7 establishments closed permanently, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901, 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

ff Not including 9 establishments not reported, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901, 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

gg Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Concluded.

1900—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	5,753	42	5,795
2	Arizona (*a*)	----	----	----
3	Arkansas	2,616	----	2,616
4	California (*b*)	14,514	512	15,026
5	Colorado (*b*)	7,845	155	8,000
6	Connecticut (*d*)	13,155	5,648	18,803
7	Delaware	3,681	450	4,131
8	District of Columbia	581	----	581
9	Florida	12,005	2,303	14,308
10	Georgia	6,471	384	6,855
11	Illinois (*f*)	101,364	6,708	108,072
12	Indiana (*h*)	17,470	1,287	18,757
13	Indian Territory (*a*)	----	----	----
14	Iowa (*b*)	6,320	594	6,914
15	Kansas (*i*)	1,964	----	1,964
16	Kentucky (*j*)	10,274	932	11,206
17	Louisiana	1,975	1,438	3,413
18	Maine (*k*)	2,962	278	3,240
19	Maryland (*l*)	29,768	1,821	31,589
20	Massachusetts (*m*)	30,369	12,294	42,663
21	Michigan	9,579	----	9,579
22	Minnesota	5,345	65	5,410
23	Mississippi	750	----	750
24	Missouri (*o*)	15,660	673	16,333
25	Montana	451	76	527
26	Nebraska	763	----	763
27	New Hampshire (*k*)	756	65	821
28	New Jersey (*p*)	21,592	4,766	26,358
29	New Mexico (*b*)	40	----	40
30	New York (*q*)	77,863	16,606	94,469
31	North Carolina	500	400	900
32	Ohio (*r*)	46,603	1,926	48,529
33	Oklahoma (*a*)	----	----	----
34	Oregon	595	----	595
35	Pennsylvania (*t*)	312,402	9,098	321,500
36	Rhode Island (*k*)	5,584	2,170	7,754
37	South Carolina	2,925	306	3,231
38	Tennessee (*u*)	4,015	482	4,497
39	Texas (*v*)	37,402	397	37,799
40	Utah	1,281	194	1,475
41	Vermont	596	376	972
42	Virginia	6,837	100	6,937
43	Washington	1,903	204	2,107
44	West Virginia (*w*)	7,018	131	7,149
45	Wisconsin	10,605	200	10,805
46	Wyoming	2,073	----	2,073
	Total	842,225	73,081	915,306

a Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
c Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.
d Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported.
f Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
g Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.
h Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.
i Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
j Including strike of September 13, 1900, Tennessee.
k Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
l Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia.
m Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
n Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

TABLE II.—STRIKES FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Concluded.

1900—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
3,114	3,590	.....	3,590	460	.....	460	396	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
81	81	.....	81	29	.....	29	29	3
1,972	2,051	81	2,132	c390	c1	c391	c166	4
2,980	3,514	23	3,537	214	4	218	85	5
3,163	4,017	510	4,527	753	.....	753	563	6
341	1,248	250	1,498	113	12	125	125	7
263	272	.....	272	40	.....	40	40	8
5,927	6,334	1,045	7,379	e662	e25	e687	e40	9
2,383	2,918	99	3,017	900	41	941	431	10
28,900	49,025	2,329	51,354	g1,877	g174	g2,051	g118	11
6,765	12,272	579	12,851	260	113	373	79	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
4,353	4,392	48	4,440	305	6	311	6	14
1,253	1,355	.....	1,355	14	.....	14	.....	15
7,758	7,495	683	8,178	727	45	772	684	16
863	825	38	863	410	18	428	410	17
1,683	1,735	43	1,778	198	20	218	208	18
8,632	9,388	260	9,648	1,120	5	1,125	577	19
11,874	14,038	2,170	16,208	n970	n46	n1,016	n441	20
2,436	5,441	.....	5,441	157	.....	157	20	21
2,429	2,474	35	2,509	373	.....	373	130	22
725	725	.....	725	225	.....	225	225	23
8,130	8,437	55	8,492	3,424	46	3,470	1,558	24
244	241	3	244	70	22	92	12	25
510	671	.....	671	63	.....	63	56	26
202	332	35	367	65	.....	65	10	27
10,021	11,806	1,464	13,270	641	94	735	707	28
40	40	.....	40	25	.....	25	25	29
54,003	51,634	11,579	63,213	5,597	1,057	6,654	1,630	30
93	125	50	175	90	.....	90	50	31
12,267	16,785	940	17,725	s1,218	s101	s1,319	s280	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
400	400	.....	400	15	.....	15	15	34
197,911	235,951	2,356	238,307	5,168	235	5,403	468	35
1,425	1,349	314	1,663	275	27	302	76	36
943	650	314	964	91	15	106	18	37
3,042	3,235	110	3,345	267	17	284	228	38
3,867	3,614	261	3,875	1,296	134	1,430	1,043	39
495	900	192	1,092	66	.....	66	5	40
407	282	160	442	20	.....	20	20	41
300	208	100	308	16	.....	16	.....	42
791	933	51	984	4	30	34	30	43
3,396	4,139	8	4,147	102	.....	102	72	44
2,528	2,911	90	3,001	355	20	375	95	45
746	958	.....	958	217	.....	217	160	46
399,656	478,791	26,275	505,066	x29,282	x2,308	x31,590	x11,331	

o Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

p Including strike of October 1, 1900, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of February 23, 1900, Illinois, and March 9, 1900, New York.

q Including strike of March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of February 23, 1900, Illinois, April 2, 1900, Connecticut, and October 1, 1900, New Jersey.

r Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

s Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.

t Including strike of January 15, 1900, Ohio, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.

u Not including 1 strike included in general strike of September 13, 1900, Kentucky.

v Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

w Not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 9, 1900, Maryland.

x Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901, 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES.

ALABAMA.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Building trades	18	16	2	89	57	1,008	17.7
2	Clothing	3	3	.....	9	7	631	90.1
3	Coal and coke	103	55	48	264	240	14,158	59.0
4	Cotton goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
5	Food preparations	2	.....	2	2	2	15	7.5
6	Lumber	5	5	.....	11	7	254	36.3
7	Machines and machinery	4	3	1	15	.....	.....	.....
8	Metals and metallic goods	19	14	5	20	11	559	50.8
9	Printing and publishing	3	3	.....	9	4	10	2.5
10	Public ways construction	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11	Public works construction	3	.....	3	3	2	6	3.0
12	Railroad car building	2	1	1	2	2	59	29.5
13	Shipbuilding, etc	1	1	.....	1	1	20	20.0
14	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	1	.....	5	5	125	25.0
15	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
16	Tobacco	8	6	2	9	6	103	17.2
17	Transportation	25	5	20	25	23	29	1.3
18	Miscellaneous	10	4	6	27	6	83	13.8
	Total (*a*)	210	117	93	494	373	17,060	45.7

ARIZONA.

19	Printing and publishing	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
20	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Transportation (*c*)	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
22	Miscellaneous	1	1	.....	2	2	14	7.0
	Total (*d*)	3	3	.....	5	2	14	7.0

ARKANSAS.

23	Building trades	1	.....	1	8	8	48	6.0
24	Clothing	4	4	.....	10	10	250	25.0
25	Coal and coke	12	7	5	52	52	3,320	63.8
26	Printing and publishing	2	2	.....	4	4	106	26.5
27	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Transportation	10	3	7	10	2	12	6.0
29	Wooden goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
30	Miscellaneous	1	1	.....	1	1	11	11.0
	Total (*a*)	31	17	14	86	77	3,747	48.7

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES.

ALABAMA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1,790	20.1	40	21	28	$99,926	$1,030	$46,675	1
653	72.6	7	.....	2	6,775	1,361	1,900	2
15,546	58.9	46	23	195	2,365,633	14,254	472,633	3
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	4
15	7.5	2	.....	.....	4,388	.....	700	5
461	41.9	2	3	6	45,435	1,100	31,000	6
295[d]	19.7	1	3	11	5,352	336	5,500	7
831	41.6	4	4	12	652,770	35,759	191,350	8
584	64.9	.....	.....	9	9,752	1,567	3,325	9
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	169	.....	.....	10
7	2.3	1	.....	2	302	.....	.....	11
59	29.5	1	.....	1	93,000	1,151	23,500	12
20	20.0	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	300	13
125	25.0	.....	.....	5	3,500	.....	1,500	14
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	70	.....	.....	15
351	39.0	4	1	4	11,901	3,189	5,300	16
52	2.1	1	.....	24	16,372	.....	13,350	17
720	26.7	.....	1	26	77,246	500	24,265	18
21,514	43.6	110	56	328	3,394,600	60,247	821,298	

ARIZONA.

4	2.0	.....	.....	2	2,100	450	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	21
14	7.0	2	.....	.....	2,400	.....	100	22
21	4.2	3	.....	2	4,750	450	100	

ARKANSAS.

48	6.0	.....	.....	8	810	.....	.....	23
250	25.0	5	2	3	3,450	846	800	24
6,839	131.5	6	.....	46	2,307,875	65,000	918,500	25
106	26.5	3	.....	1	1,160	300	3,050	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
50	5.0	2	.....	8	13,050	1,500	3,515	28
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	125	.....	.....	29
11	11.0	.....	.....	1	203	.....	1,500	30
7,306	85.0	16	2	68	2,326,673	67,646	927,365	

d Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

ALABAMA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Building trades	3,177	.....	3,177
2	Clothing	54	.....	54
3	Coal and coke	43,714	.....	43,714
4	Cotton goods	75	175	250
5	Food preparations	525	50	575
6	Lumber	1,605	.....	1,605
7	Machines and machinery	1,705	.....	1,705
8	Metals and metallic goods	6,758	.....	6,758
9	Printing and publishing	158	24	182
10	Public ways construction	91	.....	91
11	Public works construction	232	.....	232
12	Railroad car building	1,650	.....	1,650
13	Shipbuilding, etc	65	.....	65
14	Stone quarrying and cutting	53	.....	53
15	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	60	3	63
16	Tobacco	277	6	283
17	Transportation	4,761	82	4,843
18	Miscellaneous	3,471	38	3,509
	Total (*a*)	68,431	378	68,809

ARIZONA—Concluded.

19	Printing and publishing	45	.....	45
20	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
21	Transportation (*c*)	831	3	834
22	Miscellaneous	100	.....	100
	Total (*d*)	976	3	979

ARKANSAS—Concluded.

23	Building trades	54	.....	54
24	Clothing	71	.....	71
25	Coal and coke	7,905	.....	7,905
26	Printing and publishing	47	.....	47
27	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
28	Transportation	5,093	.....	5,093
29	Wooden goods	190	.....	190
30	Miscellaneous	21	10	31
	Total (*a*)	13,381	10	13,391

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

ALABAMA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
2,056	2,658	.....	2,658	213	.....	213	74	1
50	50	.....	50	8	.....	8	8	2
29,809	38,752	.....	38,752	814	.....	814	672	3
10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
150	525	50	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
902	902	.....	902	54	.....	54	.....	6
191	201	.....	201	68	.....	68	68	7
3,516	4,480	.....	4,480	974	.....	974	923	8
66	88	8	96	63	.....	63	63	9
75	75	.....	75	20	.....	20	.....	10
112	112	.....	112	42	.....	42	.....	11
912	1,650	.....	1,650	97	.....	97	97	12
22	65	.....	65	15	.....	15	15	13
41	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
7	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	15
221	262	6	268	25	.....	25	10	16
1,018	1,099	.....	1,099	720	.....	720	97	17
1,975	2,551	5	2,556	419	5	424	289	18
41,133	53,540	69	53,609	3,539	5	3,544	2,316	

ARIZONA—Concluded.

12	12	.....	12	12	.....	12	8	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
25	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
137	147	.....	147	12	.....	12	8	

ARKANSAS—Concluded.

54	54	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
71	71	.....	71	10	5	15	14	24
7,875	7,905	.....	7,905	3,900	.....	3,900	3,900	25
33	33	.....	33	21	.....	21	21	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
308	820	.....	820	96	.....	96	93	28
28	28	.....	28	28	.....	28	28	29
30	20	10	30	26	12	38	.....	30
8,399	8,931	10	8,941	4,081	17	4,098	4,056	

d Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CALIFORNIA.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Agricultural implements	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	Boots and shoes	23	17	6	25	6	81	13.5
3	Brewing	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
4	Building trades	31	29	2	263	129	1,013	7.9
5	Clothing	21	18	3	28	10	286	28.6
6	Coal and coke	2	.....	2	2	1	7	7.0
7	Cooperage	8	8	.....	30	6	28	4.7
8	Domestic service	9	5	4	51	28	70	2.5
9	Food preparations	17	10	7	114	4	15	3.8
10	Furniture	9	9	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
11	Leather and leather goods	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
12	Lumber	5	.....	5	12	1	281	281.0
13	Machines and machinery	7	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
14	Metals and metallic goods	26	15	11	46	12	199	16.6
15	Printing and publishing	24	24	.....	57	2	3	1.5
16	Public ways construction	7	.....	7	7	4	30	7.5
17	Public works construction	4	.....	4	4	2	5	2.5
18	Rope and bagging	1	.....	1	1	1	5	5.0
19	Shipbuilding, etc	11	6	5	11	2	19	9.5
20	Stone quarrying and cutting	28	28	.....	60	30	342	11.4
21	Telegraph and telephone(*c*)	6	3	3	18	3	15	5.0
22	Tobacco	9	9	.....	23	19	410	21.6
23	Transportation (*e*)	49	13	36	95	48	425	8.9
24	Trunks and valises	3	3	.....	4	4	29	7.3
25	Wooden goods	11	9	2	46	5	88	17.6
26	Woolen and worsted goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
27	Miscellaneous	21	5	16	23	6	33	5.5
	Total (*f*)	341	224	117	948	323	3,384	10.5

COLORADO.

28	Brewing	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
29	Brick	9	8	1	88	88	2,662	30.3
30	Building trades	31	29	2	360	160	2,326	14.5
31	Clothing	10	9	1	37	7	112	16.0
32	Coal and coke	62	21	41	173	166	*i* 6,776	*i* 41.3
33	Cotton goods	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
34	Domestic service	9	6	3	15	6	84	14.0
35	Furniture	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
36	Glass	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
37	Machines and machinery	8	7	1	13	10	152	15.2
38	Metals and metallic goods	19	12	7	24	10	*k* 330	*k* 36.7
39	Printing and publishing	5	4	1	11	.....	.....	.....
40	Public ways construction	4	1	3	4	1	2	2.0
41	Public works construction	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
42	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
43	Telegraph and telephone (*c*)	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
44	Tobacco	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1.0
45	Transportation (*e*)	17	13	4	17	1	1	1.0
46	Wooden goods	2	2	.....	14	5	25	5.0
47	Miscellaneous	27	8	19	74	66	*l* 4,261	*l* 80.4
	Total (*f*)	213	125	88	840	523	*n* 16,738	*n* 33.0

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 2 establishments not reported.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
d Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
f Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
g Not including 1 establishment not reported and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CALIFORNIA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
21	21.0	1	.....	.....	$630	$300	$350	1
416	16.6	16	1	8	36,661	3,169	19,375	2
34	11.3	2	.....	1	3,500	730	100	3
4,053	15.4	144	12	107	57,375	4,033	35,800	4
487	17.4	4	1	23	a 24,563	4,226	6,120	5
9	4.5	.....	.....	2	1,400	.....	.....	6
783	26.1	18	.....	12	13,031	6,026	7,755	7
381	7.5	.....	1	50	20,031	b 3,000	11,948	8
614	5.4	8	3	103	24,645	a 2,119	10,510	9
178	16.2	5	2	4	7,874	2,691	52,900	10
23	5.8	2	1	1	1,384	478	150	11
543	45.3	1	.....	11	21,908	.....	550	12
205	25.6	2	.....	6	85,973	30,194	11,000	13
2,430	52.8	15	2	29	387,723	a 73,140	411,985	14
1,040	18.2	6	7	44	101,328	21,868	116,720	15
36	5.1	4	.....	3	59,279	.....	25,075	16
11	2.8	2	1	1	1,732	.....	100	17
5	5.0	.....	.....	1	1,510	.....	2,000	18
208	18.9	2	2	7	60,992	8,630	76,180	19
898	15.0	36	2	22	87,736	a 11,603	13,752	20
d 487	d 28.6	d 9	d 6	d 2	d 13,332	d 860	d 9,700	21
562	24.4	5	11	7	17,280	3,703	5,700	22
1,061	11.2	32	2	61	1,088,117	23,270	679,437	23
37	9.3	.....	.....	4	3,063	.....	.....	24
5,283	114.8	27	.....	19	263,277	64,441	79,550	25
4	4.0	.....	1	.....	80	.....	50	26
199	8.7	6	2	15	37,688	75	30,725	27
d 20,008	d 21.1	d 347	d 57	d 543	g 2,422,112	h 264,556	d 1,607,532	

COLORADO.

20	20.0	1	.....	.....	396	14	1,000	28
2,790	31.7	19	.....	69	243,657	.....	104,675	29
4,903	13.6	46	80	234	109,742	1,285	65,366	30
5,074	137.1	17	.....	20	38,208	12,664	16,050	31
i 7,271	i 42.5	92	1	80	2,105,362	j 11,521	k 1,401,262	32
36	36.0	.....	.....	1	8,400	.....	5,000	33
175	11.7	10	.....	5	4,475	233	5,635	34
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	35
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	106	.....	60	36
346	26.6	4	2	7	87,945	5,291	15,225	37
k 822	k 35.7	3	8	13	236,384	2,200	223,782	38
202	18.4	j 1	(j)	j 3	2,645	559	1,090	39
15	3.8	1	1	2	2,585	.....	100	40
8	4.0	1	1	.....	810	.....	.....	41
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	336	.....	.....	42
27	13.5	.....	.....	2	723	.....	a 50	43
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	45	32	15	44
85	5.0	5	5	7	64,700	1,818	140,600	45
493	35.2	5	.....	9	59,090	4,409	32,800	46
l 4,362	l 71.5	20	3	51	m 1,995,284	110,000	m 2,185,560	47
n 26,642	n 32.3	j 227	j 101	j 505	m 4,960,913	j 150,026	o 4,198,270	

h Not including 5 establishments not reported and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.
i Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
j Not including 7 establishments not reported.
k Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
l Not including 13 establishments closed permanently.
m Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
n Not including 16 establishments closed permanently.
o Not including 1 establishment not reported and 4 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Agricultural implements	66	.....	66
2	Boots and shoes	3,103	822	3,925
3	Brewing	130	.....	130
4	Building trades	6,152	.....	6,152
5	Clothing	710	269	979
6	Coal and coke	556	.....	556
7	Cooperage	452	.....	452
8	Domestic service	1,213	136	1,349
9	Food preparations	2,470	1,187	3,657
10	Furniture	781	45	826
11	Leather and leather goods	246	5	251
12	Lumber	1,289	.....	1,289
13	Machines and machinery	3,806	.....	3,806
14	Metals and metallic goods	10,708	4	10,712
15	Printing and publishing	2,569	429	2,998
16	Public ways construction	3,944	.....	3,944
17	Public works construction	197	.....	197
18	Rope and bagging	172	33	205
19	Shipbuilding, etc	a 12,914	a 9	a 12,923
20	Stone quarrying and cutting	1,886	.....	1,886
21	Telegraph and telephone (b)	2,967	370	3,337
22	Tobacco	403	42	445
23	Transportation (d)	61,624	130	61,754
24	Trunks and valises	212	10	222
25	Wooden goods	1,902	1	1,903
26	Woolen and worsted goods	42	20	62
27	Miscellaneous	3,593	865	4,458
	Total (e)	a 124,107	a 4,377	a 128,484

COLORADO—Concluded.

28	Brewing	12	.....	12
29	Brick	3,482	.....	3,482
30	Building trades	5,013	.....	5,013
31	Clothing	528	102	630
32	Coal and coke	28,695	.....	28,695
33	Cotton goods	80	145	225
34	Domestic service	206	44	250
35	Furniture	12	.....	12
36	Glass	27	.....	27
37	Machines and machinery	4,619	1	4,620
38	Metals and metallic goods	6,626	5	6,631
39	Printing and publishing	409	79	488
40	Public ways construction	1,462	.....	1,462
41	Public works construction	305	.....	305
42	Stone quarrying and cutting	22	.....	22
43	Telegraph and telephone (b)	28	7	35
44	Tobacco	18	.....	18
45	Transportation (d)	7,350	4	7,354
46	Wooden goods	1,115	.....	1,115
47	Miscellaneous	5,620	41	5,661
	Total (e)	65,629	428	66,057

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
10	10	.....	10	2	.....	2	.....	1
1,297	1,889	372	2,261	102	20	122	.....	2
76	76	.....	76	12	.....	12	.....	3
3,442	4,098	.....	4,098	433	.....	433	11	4
784	563	221	784	278	57	335	6	5
65	65	.....	65	65	.....	65	65	6
275	315	.....	315	59	.....	59	3	7
906	941	6	947	587	1	588	.....	8
708	575	141	716	441	1	442	174	9
265	265	.....	265	68	.....	68	18	10
136	136	.....	136	2	.....	2	.....	11
277	298	.....	298	70	.....	70	10	12
759	930	.....	930	126	.....	126	.....	13
2,337	2,969	.....	2,969	638	9	647	142	14
747	884	133	1,017	289	60	349	181	15
3,270	3,707	.....	3,707	174	.....	174	40	16
121	143	.....	143	30	.....	30	.....	17
68	162	33	195	19	.....	19	.....	18
509	1,041	.....	1,041	348	.....	348	51	19
1,458	1,544	.....	1,544	297	.....	297	38	20
491	575	.....	575	c 85	(c)	c 85	c 32	21
356	388	35	423	13	1	14	.....	22
9,010	15,667	8	15,675	3,636	.....	3,636	422	23
172	172	10	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
1,171	1,208	.....	1,208	141	.....	141	28	25
13	4	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
2,283	1,960	544	2,504	306	46	352	90	27
31,006	40,585	1,512	42,097	c 8,221	c 195	c 8,416	c 1,311	

COLORADO—Concluded.

8	8	.....	8	4	.....	4	4	28
3,027	3,405	.....	3,405	152	.....	152	75	29
2,693	3,317	.....	3,317	364	.....	364	317	30
412	329	83	412	72	.....	72	13	31
24,519	26,664	.....	26,664	1,349	.....	1,349	955	32
200	55	145	200	50	.....	50	50	33
207	183	27	210	70	4	74	.....	34
5	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	.....	35
20	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
2,927	2,947	.....	2,947	916	.....	916	19	37
3,036	3,198	.....	3,198	281	.....	281	14	38
81	80	1	81	16	3	19	10	39
695	695	.....	695	25	.....	25	.....	40
129	129	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
14	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
24	23	.....	28	14	.....	14	9	43
14	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
1,643	2,332	.....	2,332	339	.....	339	317	45
720	899	.....	899	74	.....	74	74	46
3,708	5,185	.....	5,185	1,674	.....	1,674	1,395	47
44,082	49,518	256	49,774	5,403	7	5,410	3,252	

d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
e Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CONNECTICUT.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Boots and shoes	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
2	Brewing	10	8	2	24	17	22	1.3
3	Building trades (*a*)	51	39	12	358	132	1,384	10.5
4	Carpeting	4	.....	4	4	1	16	16.0
5	Carriages and wagons	6	3	3	17	.....	.....	.....
6	Clothing	44	24	20	66	33	336	10.2
7	Coal and coke	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
8	Cotton and woolen goods	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
9	Cotton goods	41	4	37	41	14	224	16.0
10	Domestic service	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
11	Food preparations	7	5	2	17	3	6	2.0
12	Furniture	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
13	Glass	5	2	3	5	1	9	9.0
14	Leather and leather goods	4	1	3	4	1	7	7.0
15	Machines and machinery	19	7	12	19	4	70	17.5
16	Metals and metallic goods	178	51	127	179	33	711	21.5
17	Paper and paper goods	9	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....
18	Printing and publishing	10	9	1	11	.....	.....	.....
19	Public ways construction	14	2	12	14	5	20	4.0
20	Public works construction (*a*)	3	1	2	5	3	24	8.0
21	Rubber goods	14	1	13	14	4	77	19.3
22	Silk goods	12	.....	12	12	2	21	10.5
23	Stone quarrying and cutting (*d*)	35	27	8	79	33	1,019	30.9
24	Telegraph and telephone (*e*)	8	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....
25	Tobacco	18	14	4	35	17	129	7.6
26	Transportation	33	3	30	34	4	80	20.0
27	Watches	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Woolen and worsted goods	29	.....	29	33	12	*f*86	*f*7.8
29	Miscellaneous	21	3	18	22	2	45	22.5
	Total (*g*)	586	209	377	1,021	322	*f*4,300	*f*13.4

DELAWARE.

30	Building trades	7	6	1	120	100	2,068	20.7
31	Cotton goods	7	2	5	7	6	65	10.8
32	Food preparations	4	1	3	20	18	199	11.1
33	Leather and leather goods	4	2	2	15	2	193	96.5
34	Metals and metallic goods	6	1	5	6	3	27	9.0
35	Paper and paper goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
36	Pottery, earthenware, etc	1	.....	1	2	2	8	4.0
37	Printing and publishing	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
38	Public works construction	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
39	Railroad car building	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
40	Shipbuilding, etc	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
41	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
42	Telegraph and telephone (*i*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Tobacco	1	1	.....	3	3	9	3.0
44	Transportation	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
45	Wooden goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
46	Woolen and worsted goods	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
47	Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*e*)	45	14	31	188	135	2,599	19.3

a Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 2 establishments not reported.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CONNECTICUT.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	$624	.....	$1,000	1
70	2.9	21	.....	3	1,232	.....	2,000	2
8,738	24.4	94	24	240	231,709	$32,923	45,367	3
95	23.8	1	2	1	29,719	.....	5,025	4
773	45.5	7	1	9	51,387	1,493	26,605	5
935	14.2	44	8	14	111,675	5,400	97,707	6
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	7
9	3.0	1	.....	2	975	.....	.....	8
458	11.2	5	4	32	247,417	10,316	85,568	9
4	2.0	.....	.....	2	225	.....	25	10
64	3.8	2	2	13	1,054	55	575	11
44	14.7	.....	.....	3	982	220	2,000	12
528	105.6	1	.....	4	11,234	1,677	21,275	13
43	10.8	2	.....	2	1,984	525	100	14
550	28.9	9	1	9	49,955	19,839	25,770	15
3,662	20.5	69	15	95	430,504	53,921	*b* 254,260	16
51	5.7	1	1	7	3,283	960	805	17
28	2.5	1	.....	10	1,232	21	2,600	18
32	2.3	3	1	10	2,999	.....	182	19
28	5.6	2	.....	3	2,629	.....	500	20
120	8.6	6	.....	8	48,970	1,200	*c* 20,600	21
108	9.0	7	.....	5	14,426	.....	*b* 8,600	22
3,114	39.4	45	8	26	211,335	39,623	396,592	23
17	2.1	2	.....	6	370	.....	10	24
623	17.8	31	2	2	5,587	1,837	3,313	25
319	9.4	13	1	20	18,398	1,275	12,350	26
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	7,000	.....	500	27
f 243	*f* 7.6	12	3	18	26,509	.....	*b* 23,880	28
177	8.0	7	.....	15	32,715	.....	6,135	29
f 20,857	*f* 20.4	389	73	559	1,546,245	171,285	*h* 1,043,344	

DELAWARE.

3,829	31.9	59	.....	61	34,332	2,700	29,800	30
71	10.1	3	1	3	17,916	.....	3,680	31
865	43.3	5	.....	15	7,671	250	13,140	32
2,247	149.8	1	.....	14	163,575	48,239	66,000	33
85	14.2	2	.....	4	60,413	.....	22,600	34
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	52	.....	.....	35
8	4.0	.....	.....	2	668	.....	400	36
51	25.5	.....	.....	2	849	.....	25	37
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	108	.....	.....	38
6	3.0	.....	.....	2	256	.....	.....	39
24	6.0	.....	.....	4	4,547	.....	300	40
30	30.0	.....	.....	1	2,230	650	2,500	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
9	3.0	3	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	43
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	44
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	25	.....	40	45
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	97	.....	150	46
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	47
7,238	38.5	76	1	111	292,870	51,839	138,635	

f Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
g Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
h Not including 5 establishments not reported.
i Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CONNECTICUT—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Boots and shoes	34	6	40
2	Brewing	271	.....	271
3	Building trades (*a*)	5,523	.....	5,523
4	Carpeting	2,950	2,922	5,872
5	Carriages and wagons	1,614	6	1,620
6	Clothing	4,854	9,451	14,305
7	Coal and coke	75	1	76
8	Cotton and woolen goods	302	950	1,252
9	Cotton goods	8,721	11,543	20,264
10	Domestic service	7	15	22
11	Food preparations	462	5	467
12	Furniture	179	11	190
13	Glass	837	47	884
14	Leather and leather goods	393	50	443
15	Machines and machinery	6,730	748	7,478
16	Metals and metallic goods	57,946	8,126	66,072
17	Paper and paper goods	1,385	724	2,109
18	Printing and publishing	282	20	302
19	Public ways construction	5,815	45	5,860
20	Public works construction (*a*)	420	.....	420
21	Rubber goods	6,167	7,133	13,300
22	Silk goods	2,910	2,657	5,567
23	Stone quarrying and cutting (*b*)	6,281	.....	6,281
24	Telegraph and telephone (*c*)	703	7	710
25	Tobacco	360	64	424
26	Transportation	6,923	83	7,006
27	Watches	1,368	525	1,893
28	Woolen and worsted goods	3,229	3,309	6,538
29	Miscellaneous	3,834	4,009	7,843
	Total (*d*)	130,575	52,457	183,032

DELAWARE—Concluded.

30	Building trades	1,290	.....	1,290
31	Cotton goods	758	1,206	1,964
32	Food preparations	486	337	823
33	Leather and leather goods	938	170	1,108
34	Metals and metallic goods	3,415	.....	3,415
35	Paper and paper goods	35	.....	35
36	Pottery, earthenware, etc	145	.....	145
37	Printing and publishing	39	1	40
38	Public works construction	60	.....	60
39	Railroad car building	1,888	12	1,900
40	Shipbuilding, etc	8,050	10	8,060
41	Stone quarrying and cutting	66	.....	66
42	Telegraph and telephone (*e*)	.....	.....	.....
43	Tobacco	32	6	38
44	Transportation	15	.....	15
45	Wooden goods	75	.....	75
46	Woolen and worsted goods	170	72	242
47	Miscellaneous	18	.....	18
	Total (*e*)	17,480	1,814	19,294

a Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CONNECTICUT—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
20	34	6	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
236	242	.....	242	9	.....	9	7	2
3,399	4,202	.....	4,202	568	.....	568	128	3
263	738	632	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
299	514	.....	514	53	.....	53	13	5
2,799	2,563	2,896	5,459	241	167	408	190	6
10	10	.....	10	4	.....	4	.....	7
50	70	160	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
5,607	4,986	6,002	10,988	372	251	623	473	9
16	5	11	16	.....	15	15	10	10
109	121	2	123	39	.....	39	18	11
60	60	.....	60	88	.....	88	20	12
151	179	2	181	31	.....	31	25	13
26	75	.....	75	63	3	66	61	14
671	1,590	113	1,703	38	44	82	11	15
6,395	11,838	1,042	12,880	1,340	64	1,404	596	16
156	151	58	209	46	20	66	.....	17
83	83	.....	83	39	.....	39	21	18
707	784	.....	784	351	.....	351	150	19
378	403	.....	403	335	.....	335	325	20
1,579	1,232	1,284	2,516	111	44	155	.....	21
933	882	678	1,560	29	12	41	23	22
3,293	3,607	.....	3,607	351	.....	351	17	23
111	111	.....	111	69	.....	69	.....	24
272	286	25	311	36	.....	36	10	25
983	1,109	.....	1,109	355	.....	355	135	26
115	450	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
1,871	1,496	1,675	3,171	39	51	90	20	28
1,129	843	746	1,589	195	.....	195	76	29
31,721	38,664	15,332	53,996	4,802	671	5,473	2,329	

DELAWARE—Concluded.

829	1,255	.....	1,255	36	.....	36	25	30
753	633	1,043	1,676	27	21	48	35	31
443	381	62	443	36	.....	36	28	32
786	789	28	817	340	15	355	12	33
1,324	2,106	.....	2,106	95	.....	95	95	34
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	35
145	145	.....	145	11	.....	11	.....	36
19	18	1	19	8	7	15	2	37
43	43	.....	43	35	.....	35	.....	38
46	46	.....	46	35	.....	35	.....	39
119	439	.....	439	47	.....	47	18	40
66	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
35	32	6	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
40	70	.....	70	8	.....	8	.....	45
50	55	5	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
15	15	.....	15	3	.....	3	3	47
4,759	6,109	1,145	7,254	685	43	728	222	

d Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
e Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Brick	3	3	.....	93	.....	.....	.....
2	Building trades	21	19	2	271	45	1,270	28.2
3	Carriages and wagons	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
4	Clothing	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
5	Cooperage	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
6	Food preparations	1	1	.....	5	3	9	3.0
7	Machines and machinery	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
8	Metals and metallic goods	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
9	Printing and publishing	2	2	.....	5	2	6	3.0
10	Public ways construction	2	.....	2	2	2	10	5.0
11	Public works construction	4	.....	4	4	2	9	4.5
12	Stone quarrying and cutting	7	5	2	29	8	116	14.5
13	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Tobacco	3	3	.....	5	1	2	2.0
15	Transportation	10	2	8	18	11	35	3.2
16	Wooden goods	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
	Total (*c*)	62	41	21	451	75	1,460	19.5

FLORIDA.

18	Building trades	12	10	2	86	70	739	10.6
19	Lumber	27	25	2	69	52	4,390	84.4
20	Printing and publishing	4	4	.....	8	1	8	8.0
21	Public works construction	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
22	Shipbuilding, etc	1	1	.....	1	1	30	30.0
23	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Tobacco	160	35	125	591	531	*d* 25,522	*d* 48.2
25	Transportation	23	14	9	90	61	*e* 871	*e* 15.0
26	Miscellaneous	3	1	2	9	5	91	18.2
	Total (*c*)	231	90	141	855	722	*f* 31,658	*f* 44.2

GEORGIA.

27	Agricultural implements	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Boots and shoes	2	.....	2	2	1	12	12.0
29	Brick	3	.....	3	3	3	16	5.3
30	Building trades	27	22	5	262	139	2,992	21.5
31	Clothing	14	14	.....	25	15	179	11.9
32	Coal and coke	1	1	.....	1	1	38	38.0
33	Cooperage	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
34	Cotton and woolen goods	1	.....	1	1	1	42	42.0
35	Cotton goods	13	6	7	25	13	444	34.2
36	Domestic service	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
37	Food preparations	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....
38	Machines and machinery	3	.....	3	3	1	3	3.0
39	Metals and metallic goods	10	9	1	18	2	108	54.0
40	Printing and publishing	15	11	4	21	3	(*g*)	(*g*)
41	Public ways construction	2	.....	2	2	1	4	4.0
42	Public works construction	3	.....	3	3	3	26	8.7
43	Railroad car building	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
44	Stone quarrying and cutting	44	37	7	67	56	*i* 1,227	*i* 22.3
45	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Transportation	36	22	14	127	85	527	6.2
47	Trunks and valises	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
48	Wooden goods	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
49	Miscellaneous	5	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*c*)	190	126	64	578	324	*j* 5,618	*j* 17.6

a Not including 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893.
b Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
d Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
e Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1,617	17.4	.....	58	35	$21,257	$200	$13,554	1
12,389	45.7	140	79	52	340,760	29,255	187,495	2
24	24.0	1	.....	.....	1,235	494	2,500	3
184	92.0	1	.....	1	2,394	1,582	.....	4
28	14.0	.....	.....	2	392	.....	.....	5
15	3.0	3	.....	2	472	100	845	6
225	45.0	.....	.....	5	3,135	600	600	7
141	47.0	3	.....	.....	1,650	100	425	8
104	20.8	2	.....	3	6,664	3,446	1,826	9
10	5.0	1	.....	1	525	.....	.....	10
19	4.8	1	.....	3	1,839	.....	275	11
921	31.8	19	.....	10	29,343	*a* 900	10,354	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
97	19.4	4	.....	1	381	115	309	14
53	2.9	8	2	8	4,431	100	17,883	15
20	5.0	.....	.....	4	837	.....	.....	16
4	2.0	1	.....	1	249	.....	150	17
15,851	35.1	184	139	128	415,564	*a* 36,892	236,207	

FLORIDA.

883	10.3	29	3	54	27,871	3,277	15,730	18
4,930	71.4	4	35	30	123,111	400	163,494	19
272	34.0	2	.....	6	9,975	2,973	2,985	20
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	750	.....	210	21
61	61.0	1	.....	.....	2,500	.....	1,000	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
d 28,136	*d* 47.8	341	156	94	2,241,619	440,618	706,960	24
1,417	15.7	46	28	16	85,345	200	92,955	25
123	13.7	.....	4	5	20,627	2,300	24,142	26
d 35,829	*d* 42.0	423	226	206	2,511,798	449,768	1,007,476	

GEORGIA.

2	2.0	.....	.....	1	70	.....	.....	27
26	13.0	.....	.....	2	626	.....	1,600	28
39	13.0	1	.....	2	909	.....	450	29
9,018	34.4	12	12	238	118,366	7,036	195,303	30
489	19.6	6	6	13	16,026	1,640	5,025	31
38	38.0	.....	.....	1	3,900	.....	700	32
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	21	.....	90	33
49	49.0	.....	.....	1	42,000	1,000	10,000	34
752	30.1	2	.....	23	187,205	12,570	127,000	35
2	1.0	.....	.....	2	600	.....	25	36
46	11.5	.....	1	3	556	.....	50	37
18	6.0	.....	.....	3	2,052	.....	400	38
903	50.2	5	.....	13	70,588	13,425	57,075	39
h 362	*h* 20.1	.....	.....	21	30,677	6,304	14,475	40
5	2.5	.....	.....	2	95	.....	.....	41
26	8.7	1	.....	2	2,831	.....	650	42
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	516	.....	.....	43
i 1,426	*i* 21.6	23	17	27	223,151	400	78,425	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
1,070	8.4	20	59	48	267,651	27,363	188,611	46
45	15.0	.....	.....	3	3,358	.....	.....	47
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	48
31	6.2	.....	.....	5	2,329	.....	1,425	49
j 14,351	*j* 25.0	71	95	412	973,557	69,738	681,304	

f Not including 2 establishments closed permanently and 3 establishments not reported.
g Establishments closed permanently.
h Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
i Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
j Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Brick	1,283	.....	1,283
2	Building trades	4,161	.....	4,161
3	Carriages and wagons	22	.....	22
4	Clothing	19	.....	19
5	Cooperage	28	.....	28
6	Food preparations	118	7	125
7	Machines and machinery	285	.....	285
8	Metals and metallic goods	24	.....	24
9	Printing and publishing	193	29	222
10	Public ways construction	75	.....	75
11	Public works construction	275	.....	275
12	Stone quarrying and cutting	607	.....	607
13	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
14	Tobacco	11	.....	11
15	Transportation	1,541	.....	1,541
16	Wooden goods	176	.....	176
17	Miscellaneous	190	.....	190
	Total (*b*)	9,008	36	9,044

FLORIDA—Concluded.

18	Building trades	1,785	83	1,868
19	Lumber	4,313	.....	4,313
20	Printing and publishing	244	33	277
21	Public works construction	50	.....	50
22	Shipbuilding, etc	42	.....	42
23	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
24	Tobacco	47,088	12,696	59,784
25	Transportation	5,890	.....	5,890
26	Miscellaneous	1,477	.....	1,477
	Total (*b*)	60,889	12,812	73,701

GEORGIA—Concluded.

27	Agricultural implements	32	.....	32
28	Boots and shoes	70	24	94
29	Brick	80	.....	80
30	Building trades	5,659	.....	5,659
31	Clothing	376	103	479
32	Coal and coke	90	.....	90
33	Cooperage	13	.....	13
34	Cotton and woolen goods	900	800	1,700
35	Cotton goods	5,833	7,665	13,498
36	Domestic service	26	.....	26
37	Food preparations	104	122	226
38	Machines and machinery	365	.....	365
39	Metals and metallic goods	1,188	.....	1,188
40	Printing and publishing	769	196	965
41	Public ways construction	85	.....	85
42	Public works construction	315	.....	315
43	Railroad car building	107	.....	107
44	Stone quarrying and cutting	7,382	.....	7,382
45	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
46	Transportation	24,793	29	24,822
47	Trunks and valises	160	.....	160
48	Wooden goods	150	.....	150
49	Miscellaneous	380	.....	380
	Total (*b*)	48,877	8,939	57,816

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1,283	1,283	.....	1,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3,584	3,633	.....	3,633	444	.....	444	366	2
19	19	.....	19	8	.....	8	8	3
16	16	.....	16	12	.....	12	12	4
28	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
76	78	.....	78	10	.....	10	10	6
33	43	.....	43	2	.....	2	2	7
17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
120	155	12	167	41	4	45	24	9
75	75	.....	75	9	.....	9	.....	10
250	250	.....	250	100	.....	100	100	11
467	548	.....	548	2	.....	2	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
11	11	.....	11	2	.....	2	.....	14
801	827	.....	827	183	.....	183	.....	15
93	93	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
151	151	.....	151	12	.....	12	.....	17
7,024	7,227	12	7,239	825	4	829	522	

FLORIDA—Concluded.

1,324	1,495	83	1,578	31	.....	31	.....	18
3,259	3,448	.....	3,448	249	.....	249	142	19
209	207	2	209	103	1	104	89	20
50	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	.....	21
40	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
43,443	40,116	10,738	50,854	*c* 2,831	*c* 422	*c* 3,253	*c* 788	24
4,825	5,264	.....	5,264	873	.....	873	84	25
1,131	1,156	.....	1,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
54,281	51,776	10,823	62,599	*c* 4,137	*c* 423	*c* 4,560	*c* 1,103	

GEORGIA—Concluded.

28	28	.....	28	20	.....	20	.....	27
49	38	12	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
60	80	.....	80	10	.....	10	.....	29
2,352	2,725	.....	2,725	813	.....	813	215	30
366	289	103	392	68	39	107	46	31
75	87	.....	87	50	.....	50	20	32
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	33
270	800	800	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
5,223	3,077	3,528	6,605	422	377	799	643	35
15	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	.....	36
121	21	100	121	12	.....	12	.....	37
133	133	.....	133	32	.....	32	.....	38
852	897	.....	897	288	.....	288	49	39
251	249	7	256	141	2	143	83	40
38	38	.....	38	23	.....	23	.....	41
315	315	.....	315	102	.....	102	.....	42
15	15	.....	15	6	.....	6	.....	43
2,896	6,164	.....	6,164	945	.....	945	532	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
10,826	10,707	5	10,712	2,933	2	2,935	1,764	46
70	70	.....	70	36	.....	36	.....	47
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	48
131	131	.....	131	53	.....	53	10	49
24,100	25,893	4,555	30,448	5,983	420	6,403	3,362	

c Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

IDAHO.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Transportation	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
3	Miscellaneous	11	11	.....	12	11	*b* 264	*b* 26.4
	Total (*c*)	13	11	2	14	11	*b* 264	*b* 26.4

ILLINOIS.

4	Agricultural implements	20	13	7	20	10	357	35.7
5	Boots and shoes	24	18	6	34	16	501	31.3
6	Brewing	3	2	1	30	.....	.....	.....
7	Brick	44	35	9	336	274	*b* 9,149	*b* 33.4
8	Building trades	821	776	45	10,257	7,443	85,271	11.5
9	Carriages and wagons	4	2	2	189	189	2,796	14.8
10	Clothing	67	56	11	1,143	910	*b* 35,037	*b* 38.5
11	Coal and coke (*e*)	389	259	130	2,040	1,948	*f* 76,718	*f* 39.4
12	Cooperage	46	32	14	404	353	7,522	21.3
13	Cotton and woolen goods	3	.....	3	3	2	16	8.0
14	Cotton goods	1	.....	1	1	1	31	31.0
15	Domestic service	31	18	13	228	53	182	3.4
16	Food preparations	65	43	22	1,399	70	551	7.9
17	Furniture	42	34	8	182	108	2,477	22.9
18	Glass	19	13	6	61	26	1,258	48.4
19	Leather and leather goods	15	14	1	27	15	465	31.0
20	Lumber	2	2	.....	151	151	2,252	14.9
21	Machines and machinery (*j*)	66	54	12	477	353	10,323	29.2
22	Metals and metallic goods	182	108	74	626	341	*k* 4,365	*k* 12.9
23	Musical instruments	17	16	1	17	5	231	46.2
24	Paper and paper goods	3	1	2	3	1	58	58.0
25	Pottery, earthenware, etc	10	9	1	10	7	117	16.7
26	Printing and publishing	71	57	14	191	71	236	3.3
27	Public ways construction	35	16	19	39	27	140	5.2
28	Public works construction	35	8	27	36	24	90	3.8
29	Railroad car building	22	7	15	24	7	110	15.7
30	Rope and bagging	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
31	Rubber goods	3	.....	3	3	2	17	8.5
32	Shipbuilding, etc	12	3	9	21	9	306	34.0
33	Stone quarrying and cutting	65	46	19	475	377	11,019	29.2
34	Telegraph and telephone (*c*)	9	2	7	11	.....	.....	.....
35	Tobacco	99	84	15	1,232	244	*m* 3,792	*m* 15.8
36	Transportation (*n*)	225	91	134	478	312	1,702	5.5
37	Watches	7	1	6	7	2	6	3.0
38	Wooden goods	96	92	4	405	269	4,288	15.9
39	Woolen and worsted goods	3	1	2	3	2	50	25.0
40	Miscellaneous	83	37	46	220	60	*k* 602	*k* 10.4
	Total (*o*)	2,640	1,950	690	20,784	13,683	*p* 262,037	*p* 19.2

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
d Not including 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
f Not including 1 establishment not reported, 1 establishment closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending, March 20, 1901.
g Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.
h Not including 1 establishment not reported.
i Not including 29 establishments not reported.
j Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.
k Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
l Not including 2 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

IDAHO.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
23	11.5	2	.....	.....	$10,304	.....	.....	2
b 422	*b* 38.4	4	1	7	185,012	$26,000	$736,100	3
b 445	*b* 34.2	6	1	7	195,316	26,000	736,100	

ILLINOIS.

580	29.0	5	2	13	444,504	29,870	145,050	4
964	28.4	6	2	26	306,570	13,925	217,910	5
120	4.0	1	.....	29	52,200	2,092	10,150	6
b 14,450	*b* 43.0	161	70	105	1,295,582	16,825	453,102	7
184,304	18.0	7,151	567	2,539	5,186,240	*d* 311,184	*d* 3,122,399	8
3,132	16.6	178	1	10	79,630	2,573	61,650	9
b 40,327	*b* 35.3	234	87	822	1,549,756	51,020	659,651	10
f 86,664	*f* 42.5	*g* 541	*g* 511	*g* 987	9,273,661	*h* 386,371	*i* 2,730,296	11
8,422	20.8	305	20	79	190,350	42,228	133,784	12
33	11.0	1	.....	2	491	.....	1,050	13
31	31.0	.....	.....	1	9,500	.....	2,500	14
4,081	18.0	81	120	27	99,421	9,250	41,695	15
4,939	3.5	992	1	406	968,362	22,800	763,897	16
4,459	24.5	37	32	113	611,730	33,955	394,590	17
1,657	27.2	29	4	28	431,122	92,800	157,125	18
1,064	39.4	4	8	15	189,909	17,726	246,943	19
2,252	14.9	.....	1	150	270,096	150	200,500	20
16,746	35.1	349	9	119	1,417,290	281,467	2,140,339	21
l 11,066	*l* 17.8	209	94	323	3,120,257	88,535	1,858,528	22
579	34.1	7	4	6	86,345	22,510	30,350	23
80	26.7	1	.....	2	5,025	500	18,002	24
177	17.7	2	.....	8	35,411	170	14,575	25
2,286	12.0	92	9	90	142,786	21,279	252,775	26
227	5.8	21	5	13	35,712	175	17,435	27
171	4.8	19	2	15	46,483	1,500	19,405	28
313	13.0	3	1	20	472,535	24,872	*h* 24,960	29
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	84	.....	150	30
23	7.7	2	.....	1	1,831	.....	1,575	31
399	19.0	.....	6	15	141,785	4,000	56,625	32
14,202	29.9	219	100	156	1,689,025	15,718	522,083	33
65	5.9	3	.....	8	6,686	.....	6,770	34
m 23,234	*m* 18.9	557	18	657	417,156	84,638	208,063	35
3,844	8.0	153	35	290	3,103,367	1,427,960	11,518,848	36
42	6.0	2	1	4	9,286	.....	7,200	37
8,171	20.2	176	19	210	586,740	36,030	521,011	38
51	17.0	1	.....	2	6,925	.....	3,005	39
k 1,797	*k* 8.2	101	4	115	106,212	11,150	88,952	40
q 440,954	*q* 21.2	*g* 11,643	*g* 1,733	*g* 7,407	32,390,065	*r* 3,053,273	*s* 26,652,943	

m Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

n Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

o Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

p Not including 1 establishment not reported, 11 establishments closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

q Not including 1 establishment not reported, 11 establishments closed permanently, 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

r Not including 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, and 1 establishment not reported.

s Not including 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, and 30 establishments not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

IDAHO—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
2	Transportation	878	.....	878
3	Miscellaneous	2,628	.....	2,628
	Total (*b*)	3,506	.....	3,506

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

4	Agricultural implements	14,573	100	14,673
5	Boots and shoes	5,192	2,159	7,351
6	Brewing	1,370	.....	1,370
7	Brick	25,402	100	25,502
8	Building trades	265,503	548	266,051
9	Carriages and wagons	2,930	123	3,053
10	Clothing	25,504	18,002	43,506
11	Coal and coke (*c*)	186,984	.....	186,984
12	Cooperage	8,264	.....	8,264
13	Cotton and woolen goods	89	146	235
14	Cotton goods	98	180	278
15	Domestic service	12,871	5,206	18,077
16	Food preparations	195,467	7,231	202,698
17	Furniture	19,766	290	20,056
18	Glass	12,020	.....	12,020
19	Leather and leather goods	4,801	394	5,195
20	Lumber	12,016	.....	12,016
21	Machines and machinery (*e*)	57,536	7	57,543
22	Metals and metallic goods	138,879	2,712	141,591
23	Musical instruments	8,325	1	8,326
24	Paper and paper goods	135	147	282
25	Pottery, earthenware, etc	1,235	.....	1,235
26	Printing and publishing	21,601	2,177	23,778
27	Public ways construction	8,655	.....	8,655
28	Public works construction	5,635	.....	5,635
29	Railroad car building	45,435	650	46,085
30	Rope and bagging	50	40	90
31	Rubber goods	555	150	705
32	Shipbuilding, etc	8,035	3	8,038
33	Stone quarrying and cutting	32,618	8	32,626
34	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	5,950	515	6,465
35	Tobacco	10,261	1,563	11,824
36	Transportation (*f*)	422,094	1,968	424,062
37	Watches	2,915	2,511	5,426
38	Wooden goods	39,186	120	39,306
39	Woolen and worsted goods	178	142	320
40	Miscellaneous	42,909	3,857	46,766
	Total (*h*)	1,645,037	51,050	1,696,087

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
d Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.
e Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.
f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

IDAHO—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
								1
778	778		778					2
2,197	2,553		2,553	725		725	150	3
2,975	3,331		3,331	725		725	150	

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

7,050	10,453	100	10,553	1,846	15	1,861	930	4
4,124	3,415	1,407	4,822	190	45	235	35	5
548	548		548	381		381	373	6
20,742	22,877	100	22,977	1,670		1,670	193	7
145,213	177,707	20	177,727	12,592		12,592	3,189	8
2,441	2,605	28	2,633	169		169	75	9
26,236	16,907	12,995	29,902	1,197	630	1,827	69	10
136,876	174,654		174,654	*d* 5,533	(*d*)	*d* 5,533	*d* 3,476	11
7,878	7,938		7,938	665		665	413	12
80	14	116	130	2	25	27		13
120	95	180	275		10	10		14
8,970	8,889	88	8,977	708	25	733	150	15
46,455	66,568	750	67,318	2,574	85	2,659	666	16
12,066	14,728	55	14,783	1,406		1,406	588	17
4,085	7,180		7,180	135		135	25	18
2,688	3,513		3,513	367		367	215	19
8,016	12,016		12,016					20
19,341	29,493		29,493	1,558		1,558	346	21
37,964	59,814	1,051	60,865	5,057	150	5,207	1,731	22
1,088	1,163		1,163	130		130	30	23
173	71	102	173	26	75	101	20	24
637	1,065		1,065	150		150		25
3,577	8,133	180	8,313	992	30	1,022	633	26
3,823	4,334		4,334	756		756	238	27
4,274	4,653		4,653	717		717	300	28
9,025	9,658	100	9,758	901	20	921	21	29
10	50	40	90					30
147	167	30	197					31
2,045	3,550		3,550	437		437	100	32
24,869	27,527		27,527	2,227		2,227	616	33
276	291		291	221		221	25	34
8,734	9,048	382	9,430	1,119	3	1,122	686	35
54,990	106,303	1	106,304	20,178		20,178	*g* 16,212	36
1,177	762	415	1,177	39	25	64	14	37
21,283	25,743	120	25,863	2,288	45	2,333	15	38
66	130	122	252	25	8	33	15	39
9,061	9,497	658	10,155	1,114	59	1,173	47	40
636,148	831,559	19,046	850,599	*d* 67,370	*d* 1,250	*d* 68,620	*i* 31,446	

g Not including 1 establishment not reported.

h Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

i Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDIANA.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Agricultural implements	3	.....	3	3	1	60	60.0
2	Boots and shoes	4	3	1	6	6	124	20.7
3	Brewing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
4	Brick	9	7	2	31	24	387	16.1
5	Building trades	43	38	5	602	549	7,317	13.3
6	Carriages and wagons	4	1	3	4	2	17	8.5
7	Clothing	7	5	2	15	.....	.....	.....
8	Coal and coke (*a*)	88	69	19	697	674	37,887	56.2
9	Cooperage	21	11	10	36	20	559	28.0
10	Cotton and woolen goods	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3.0
11	Cotton goods	4	1	3	4	2	161	80.5
12	Domestic service	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
13	Food preparations	7	3	4	20	8	179	22.4
14	Furniture	13	6	7	17	9	117	13.0
15	Glass (*b*)	62	23	39	64	45	1,077	23.9
16	Leather and leather goods	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
17	Lumber	2	2	.....	9	8	24	3.0
18	Machines and machinery (*c*)	13	7	6	14	6	58	9.7
19	Metals and metallic goods	73	33	40	82	54	1,199	22.2
20	Musical instruments	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
21	Pottery, earthenware, etc	4	3	1	4	3	112	37.3
22	Printing and publishing	14	12	2	22	5	19	3.8
23	Public ways construction	15	2	13	46	15	63	4.2
24	Public works construction	8	.....	8	8	5	17	3.4
25	Railroad car building	13	2	11	13	1	5	5.0
26	Rope and bagging	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
27	Stone quarrying and cutting	12	10	2	24	14	156	11.1
28	Telegraph and telephone (*e*)	2	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....
29	Tobacco	47	47	.....	92	36	767	21.3
30	Transportation	50	17	33	59	17	108	6.4
31	Wooden goods	3	1	2	11	9	36	4.0
32	Woolen and worsted goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
33	Miscellaneous	22	5	17	64	18	107	5.9
	Total (*f*)	552	313	239	1,964	1,532	50,559	33.0

INDIAN TERRITORY.

34	Coal and coke	7	5	2	57	31	3,227	104.1
35	Telegraph and telephone (*g*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Transportation (*h*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*i*)	7	5	2	57	31	3,227	104.1

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.
d Not including 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893, and 1 establishment not reported.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDIANA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
64	21.3	.....	.....	3	$51,255	.....	$50,050	1
138	23.0	4	1	1	8,054	.....	1,300	2
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	9	.....	4	3
558	18.0	10	3	18	12,244	$345	5,827	4
8,053	13.4	145	238	219	187,716	16,485	92,880	5
80	20.0	1	.....	3	16,891	.....	300	6
541	36.1	11	.....	4	15,414	1,540	1,130	7
40,285	57.8	145	176	376	4,709,491	69,246	1,141,259	8
1,216	33.8	8	2	26	38,203	3,772	10,740	9
3	3.0	.....	1	.....	900	.....	150	10
215	53.8	.....	.....	4	79,796	2,000	50,000	11
5	1.7	.....	.....	3	81	.....	250	12
660	33.0	1	2	17	19,797	.....	156,425	13
249	14.6	2	2	13	22,946	332	22,650	14
1,337	20.9	17	2	45	675,536	24,775	176,889	15
393	98.3	.....	1	3	26,200	3,500	12,200	16
26	2.9	9	.....	.....	1,400	.....	23,000	17
217	15.5	4	2	8	58,105	1,322	6,850	18
2,288	27.9	25	12	45	763,753	114,827	*d* 188,140	19
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....	20
276	69.0	1	2	1	56,679	5,500	15,000	21
548	24.9	10	2	10	49,827	7,801	16,630	22
168	3.7	22	18	6	14,512	.....	5,700	23
30	3.8	6	.....	2	1,863	.....	1,500	24
87	6.7	2	2	9	15,836	700	11,170	25
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	26
233	9.7	6	5	13	11,309	700	2,700	27
282	56.4	1	4	.....	1,538	.....	710	28
2,356	25.6	40	23	29	25,371	11,702	10,712	29
437	7.4	20	10	29	102,425	3,825	347,220	30
606	55.1	.....	.....	11	25,156	5,000	35,025	31
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	66	.....	10	32
603	9.4	12	28	24	52,062	2,620	97,400	33
61,963	31.5	504	536	924	7,044,635	275,992	*d* 2,483,821	

INDIAN TERRITORY.

9,956	174.7	1	1	55	870,750	87,000	701,350	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
9,956	174.7	1	1	55	870,750	87,000	701,350	

f Not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, and July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
g Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
h Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
i Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDIANA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Agricultural implements	1,580	30	1,610
2	Boots and shoes	275	.....	275
3	Brewing	19	.....	19
4	Brick	859	.....	859
5	Building trades	7,775	.....	7,775
6	Carriages and wagons	3,445	.....	3,445
7	Clothing	269	610	879
8	Coal and coke (a)	63,228	.....	63,228
9	Cooperage	1,828	.....	1,828
10	Cotton and woolen goods	110	100	210
11	Cotton goods	606	1,280	1,886
12	Domestic service	135	.....	135
13	Food preparations	3,450	164	3,614
14	Furniture	2,445	48	2,493
15	Glass (b)	18,029	207	18,236
16	Leather and leather goods	375	.....	375
17	Lumber	559	.....	550
18	Machines and machinery (c)	4,926	.....	4,926
19	Metals and metallic goods	26,746	315	27,061
20	Musical instruments	240	45	285
21	Pottery, earthenware, etc	550	75	625
22	Printing and publishing	773	60	833
23	Public ways construction	4,237	.....	4,237
24	Public works construction	550	.....	550
25	Railroad car building	8,724	.....	8,724
26	Rope and bagging	50	100	150
27	Stone quarrying and cutting	914	.....	914
28	Telegraph and telephone (d)	51	.....	51
29	Tobacco	1,063	34	1,097
30	Transportation	38,788	77	38,865
31	Wooden goods	405	.....	405
32	Woolen and worsted goods	150	.....	150
33	Miscellaneous	12,693	55	12,748
	Total (e)	205,838	3,200	209,038

INDIAN TERRITORY—Concluded.

34	Coal and coke	8,959	.....	8,959
35	Telegraph and telephone (f)	.....	.....	.....
36	Transportation (g)	.....	.....	.....
	Total (h)	8,959	.....	8,959

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
e Not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, and July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDIANA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
140	910	30	940	100	.....	100	.....	1
275	275	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
600	649	.....	649	44	.....	44	5	4
5,497	7,408	.....	7,408	61	.....	61	15	5
1,144	1,169	.....	1,169	34	.....	34	10	6
466	172	304	476	65	7	72	40	7
48,655	60,844	.....	60,844	1,409	.....	1,409	1,348	8
1,050	1,305	.....	1,305	116	.....	116	23	9
75	110	100	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
932	278	739	1,017	40	140	180	10	11
63	63	.....	63	63	.....	63	25	12
722	2,556	164	2,720	26	14	40	.....	13
1,092	1,122	40	1,162	37	.....	37	4	14
5,492	13,903	190	14,093	763	.....	763	562	15
215	225	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
462	475	.....	475	12	.....	12	.....	17
2,475	2,532	.....	2,532	219	.....	219	153	18
7,063	17,632	77	17,709	945	17	962	447	19
30	30	.....	30	14	.....	14	.....	20
430	530	75	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
498	450	60	510	292	56	348	293	22
2,871	3,250	.....	3,250	28	.....	28	.....	23
423	438	.....	438	193	.....	193	40	24
1,141	1,816	.....	1,816	183	.....	183	88	25
25	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
687	747	.....	747	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
28	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
760	945	18	963	162	.....	162	54	29
4,251	7,142	.....	7,142	703	.....	703	407	30
287	287	.....	287	172	.....	172	150	31
20	20	.....	20	2	.....	2	.....	32
2,936	3,192	15	3,207	727	.....	727	473	33
90,809	130,507	1,837	132,344	6,410	234	6,644	4,147	

INDIAN TERRITORY—Concluded.

6,571	7,544	.....	7,544	2,446	.....	2,446	1,200	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
6,571	7,544	.....	7,544	2,446	.....	2,446	1,200	

f Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
g Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
h Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

IOWA.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Brick	5	1	4	9	5	24	4.8
2	Building trades	23	19	4	113	55	908	16.5
3	Clothing	22	11	11	68	28	315	11.3
4	Coal and coke	151	70	81	1,003	977	a 34,112	a 35.2
5	Cooperage	8	5	3	15	6	79	13.2
6	Domestic service	2	1	1	7	1	23	23.0
7	Food preparations	7	1	6	7			
8	Furniture	1	1		1	1	15	15.0
9	Leather and leather goods	1	1		1			
10	Lumber	5		5	5	3	276	92.0
11	Machines and machinery	5	1	4	5	1	1	1.0
12	Metals and metallic goods	7	3	4	7	4	93	23.3
13	Printing and publishing	22	13	9	26			
14	Public ways construction	9	1	8	9	2	11	5.5
15	Public works construction	1	1		1	1	3	3.0
16	Shipbuilding, etc	2		2	2	1	36	36.0
17	Stone quarrying and cutting	1		1	2			
18	Telegraph and telephone (b)	3		3	3			
19	Tobacco	42	36	6	87	44	884	20.1
20	Transportation (c)	11	3	8	12	3	5	1.7
21	Woolen and worsted goods	1		1	1	1	2	2.0
22	Miscellaneous	22	9	13	24	6	d 75	d 15.0
	Total (f)	351	177	174	1,408	1,139	g 36,862	g 32.6

KANSAS.

23	Brick	1		1	1	1	14	14.0
24	Building trades	13	11	2	45	42	378	9.0
25	Clothing	9	8	1	23	22	560	25.5
26	Coal and coke	32	24	8	178	169	12,489	73.9
27	Cooperage	4	2	2	4	2	7	3.5
28	Food preparations	2	2		2			
29	Leather and leather goods	1		1	1			
30	Machines and machinery	3	3		3	1	9	9.0
31	Metals and metallic goods	7	2	5	15	14	192	13.7
32	Printing and publishing	6	5	1	6	1	7	7.0
33	Public ways construction	2	1	1	2			
34	Stone quarrying and cutting	3	3		3	3	10	3.3
35	Telegraph and telephone (h)							
36	Tobacco	7	7		9	9	239	26.6
37	Transportation (i)	3	3		3	1	17	17.0
38	Wooden goods	4	2	2	4			
39	Miscellaneous	4	1	3	4	2	13	6.5
	Total (j)	101	74	27	303	267	13,935	52.2

a Not including 7 establishments closed permanently.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported.
f Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

IOWA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
36	4.0	2	5	2	$1,820	.....	$800	1
1,912	16.9	58	10	45	31,625	$2,600	19,600	2
628	9.2	48	7	13	15,295	371	12,300	3
a37,815	a38.0	262	90	651	2,611,261	60,210	1,044,305	4
435	29.0	4	3	8	8,957	300	2,400	5
302	43.1	4	2	1	758	433	2,340	6
65	9.3	2	.....	5	3,343	365	625	7
61	61.0	.....	.....	1	8,000	.....	500	8
58	58.0	1	.....	.....	504	196	1,000	9
295	59.0	1	.....	4	32,540	100	8,000	10
150	30.0	1	.....	4	10,463	525	3,425	11
152	21.7	1	.....	6	16,470	3,500	54,550	12
399	15.3	11	.....	15	8,440	2,019	20,250	13
86	9.6	6	.....	3	28,103	225	15,300	14
3	3.0	.....	1	.....	184	.....	30	15
39	19.5	.....	.....	2	8,590	.....	100	16
6	3.0	.....	.....	2	89	.....	.....	17
31	10.3	2	.....	1	1,184	.....	1,000	18
2,478	28.5	36	7	44	65,795	12,300	52,125	19
52	4.3	3	.....	9	28,466	11,477	10,700	20
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	400	.....	.....	21
d291	d12.6	9	.....	15	e9,202	470	e16,760	22
g45,296	g32.4	451	125	832	e2,891,489	95,091	e1,266,110	

KANSAS.

14	14.0	1	.....	.....	3,000	.....	10,000	23
386	8.6	39	1	5	12,019	.....	1,050	24
562	24.4	21	.....	2	10,457	732	12,375	25
19,915	111.9	21	92	65	1,709,142	51,500	552,772	26
72	18.0	3	.....	1	6,070	600	1,550	27
25	12.5	.....	2	.....	1,500	.....	350	28
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	72	.....	200	29
21	7.0	2	.....	1	3,863	.....	40,250	30
199	13.3	7	.....	8	35,760	.....	22,000	31
54	9.0	1	.....	5	3,744	659	1,650	32
95	47.5	2	.....	.....	1,620	.....	500	33
10	3.3	2	.....	1	1,225	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
239	26.6	2	.....	7	3,956	489	2,625	36
26	8.7	1	.....	2	49,789	.....	e50,000	37
52	13.0	.....	.....	4	10,950	.....	5,000	38
46	11.5	2	.....	2	3,200	.....	950	39
21,719	71.7	104	95	104	1,856,367	53,980	e701,272	

g Not including 8 establishments closed permanently.
h Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
i Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
j Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

IOWA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Brick	237	.....	237
2	Building trades	1,388	28	1,416
3	Clothing	871	1,549	2,420
4	Coal and coke	67,269	.....	67,269
5	Cooperage	509	44	553
6	Domestic service	48	14	62
7	Food preparations	692	879	1,571
8	Furniture	393	6	399
9	Leather and leather goods	12	.....	12
10	Lumber	1,331	12	1,343
11	Machines and machinery	537	3	540
12	Metals and metallic goods	680	20	700
13	Printing and publishing	553	41	594
14	Public ways construction	4,180	.....	4,180
15	Public works construction	35	.....	35
16	Shipbuilding, etc	537	.....	537
17	Stone quarrying and cutting	120	.....	120
18	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	160	14	174
19	Tobacco	970	596	1,566
20	Transportation (*b*)	5,789	3	5,792
21	Woolen and worsted goods	65	20	85
22	Miscellaneous	840	295	1,135
	Total (*c*)	87,216	3,524	90,740

KANSAS—Concluded.

23	Brick	200	.....	200
24	Building trades	1,104	.....	1,104
25	Clothing	157	154	311
26	Coal and coke	19,802	.....	19,802
27	Cooperage	242	1	243
28	Food preparations	4,790	410	5,200
29	Leather and leather goods	25	.....	25
30	Machines and machinery	434	1	435
31	Metals and metallic goods	1,726	1	1,727
32	Printing and publishing	*d* 167	*d* 22	215
33	Public ways construction	90	.....	90
34	Stone quarrying and cutting	121	.....	121
35	Tobacco	64	.....	64
36	Telegraph and telephone (*e*)	.....	.....	.....
37	Transportation (*f*)	23,252	200	23,452
38	Wooden goods	1,032	2	1,034
39	Miscellaneous	460	.....	460
	Total (*g*)	*d* 53,666	*d* 791	54,483

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

IOWA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
203	209	.....	209	37	.....	37	.....	1
984	1,066	.....	1,066	96	.....	96	20	2
1,269	476	977	1,453	23	21	44	16	3
56,506	62,308	.....	62,308	3,792	.....	3,792	2,819	4
169	177	.....	177	44	.....	44	20	5
28	26	7	33	9	2	11	2	6
219	99	265	364	32	5	37	.....	7
112	393	6	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9	9	.....	9	5	.....	5	.....	9
469	1,018	12	1,030	79	.....	79	47	10
213	239	1	240	53	.....	53	50	11
243	484	.....	484	65	.....	65	10	12
236	236	13	249	95	23	118	74	13
1,019	1,319	.....	1,319	262	.....	262	25	14
35	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
153	237	.....	237	28	.....	28	28	16
17	17	.....	17	9	.....	9	.....	17
53	53	.....	53	12	.....	12	.....	18
806	719	138	857	185	48	233	124	19
474	1,374	.....	1,374	65	.....	65	34	20
20	53	20	73	1	.....	1	1	21
554	523	89	612	111	47	158	6	22
63,791	71,070	1,528	72,598	5,003	146	5,149	3,276	

KANSAS—Concluded.

125	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
562	811	.....	811	68	.....	68	7	24
178	147	49	196	4	12	16	4	25
17,274	18,480	.....	18,480	1,739	.....	1,739	1,450	26
109	201	.....	201	2	.....	2	.....	27
57	210	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
12	12	.....	12	12	.....	12	8	29
256	256	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
882	1,502	.....	1,502	113	.....	113	17	31
86	77	9	86	68	18	86	49	32
37	67	.....	67	8	.....	8	.....	33
67	121	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
45	64	.....	64	21	6	27	27	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
3,052	7,252	.....	7,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
277	277	.....	277	11	.....	11	.....	38
430	430	.....	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
23,449	30,032	58	30,090	2,046	36	2,082	1,562	

e Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

f Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

g Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

KENTUCKY.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Boots and shoes	2	1	1	3	3	31	10.3
2	Brewing	1	1		4			
3	Brick	1		1	12	12	336	28.0
4	Building trades	17	14	3	391	137	2,808	20.5
5	Clothing	7	7		11			
6	Coal and coke (*a*)	81	52	29	285	279	17,724	63.5
7	Food preparations	2	1	1	37			
8	Furniture	1	1		1	1	35	35.0
9	Glass	5	5		5	4	419	104.8
10	Leather and leather goods	2	2		2			
11	Lumber	1		1	1			
12	Metals and metallic goods	20	7	13	29	12	*c* 831	*c* 75.5
13	Musical instruments	1		1	1			
14	Printing and publishing	9	8	1	12	1	33	33.0
15	Public ways construction	1	1		1			
16	Public works construction	2		2	2			
17	Railroad car building	1	1		1	1	13	13.0
18	Rope and bagging	1		1	1	1	1	1.0
19	Shipbuilding, etc	2	2		2			
20	Stone quarrying and cutting	4	4		12			
21	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)							
22	Tobacco	25	20	5	30	6	320	53.3
23	Transportation	23	5	18	25	5	14	2.8
24	Watches	1		1	1			
25	Wooden goods	7	4	3	16	1	5	5.0
26	Woolen and worsted goods	3	1	2	5	3	189	63.0
27	Miscellaneous	3	1	2	5	2	2	1.0
	Total (*f*)	223	138	85	895	468	*c* 22,761	*c* 48.7

LOUISIANA.

28	Boots and shoes	2		2	2	1	8	8.0
29	Building trades	11	6	5	1,230	1,095	4,374	4.0
30	Clothing	1		1	1	1	1	1.0
31	Cotton goods	1		1	1			
32	Food preparations	1		1	1	1	2	2.0
33	Lumber	2	1	1	13	13	79	6.1
34	Machines and machinery	1	1		1	1	1	1.0
35	Metals and metallic goods	1		1	20	20	60	3.0
36	Printing and publishing	4	4		4	1	1	1.0
37	Public works construction	4	3	1	4	1	3	3.0
38	Shipbuilding, etc	1	1		5	5	35	7.0
39	Telegraph and telephone (*i*)	1		1	1			
40	Tobacco	4	2	2	4			
41	Transportation	18	15	3	115	62	527	8.5
42	Wooden goods	4	1	3	15	12	84	7.0
43	Miscellaneous	8	4	4	71	68	267	3.9
	Total (*i*)	64	38	26	1,488	1,281	5,442	4.2

a Including strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Tennessee, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 1, 1897, Tennessee.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
d Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
e Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

KENTUCKY.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
31	10.3	.....	.....	3	$2,460	.....	$500	1
168	42.0	.....	.....	4	2,489	$829	1,000	2
336	28.0	.....	.....	12	16,152	.....	5,000	3
6,196	15.8	288	37	66	108,667	15,172	38,635	4
186	16.9	7	1	3	9,414	1,868	2,700	5
18,894	66.3	90	97	98	2,806,771	92,263	756,348	6
78	2.1	.....	.....	37	240	.....	.....	7
56	56.0	.....	.....	1	1,750	.....	9,000	8
710	142.0	4	1	.....	47,307	b 1,475	95,500	9
19	9.5	.....	.....	2	1,065	262	500	10
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	938	.....	.....	11
c 1,313	c 46.9	c 11	c 2	c 15	553,199	22,607	167,450	12
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	100	.....	50	13
720	60.0	1	.....	11	57,527	15,242	b 22,700	14
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	15
6	3.0	.....	.....	2	664	.....	.....	16
21	21.0	.....	.....	1	3,720	.....	500	17
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	150	.....	100	18
70	35.0	1	.....	1	5,393	.....	2,000	19
294	24.5	7	5	.....	3,280	662	1,100	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1,237	41.2	19	.....	11	41,426	12,579	31,575	22
165	6.6	4	2	19	293,779	5,716	e 96,850	23
6	6.0	.....	.....	1	180	.....	.....	24
470	29.4	9	.....	7	6,429	1,110	2,937	25
194	38.8	1	.....	4	28,947	1,228	20,320	26
13	2.6	3	.....	2	291	13	50	27
c 31,195	c 34.9	c 447	c 145	c 302	3,992,370	b 171,026	g 1,254,815	

LOUISIANA.

21	10.5	.....	.....	2	805	.....	750	28
8,339	6.8	3	1	1,226	287,356	.....	h 3,375	29
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	50	.....	100	30
61	61.0	.....	.....	1	10,061	.....	25,000	31
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	32
79	6.1	1	.....	12	6,450	.....	1,050	33
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....	34
60	3.0	.....	.....	20	600	.....	.....	35
225	56.3	.....	.....	4	11,000	3,985	250	36
7	1.8	1	.....	3	2,110	.....	200	37
35	7.0	5	.....	.....	10,000	.....	1,500	38
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	150	.....	20	39
31	7.8	.....	.....	4	9,810	3,675	550	40
893	7.8	37	19	59	243,111	4,000	124,425	41
90	6.0	13	.....	2	8,725	.....	2,500	42
271	3.8	1	20	50	31,846	.....	7,000	43
10,118	6.8	61	40	1,387	622,264	11,660	h 166,720	

f Including strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Tennessee, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 1, 1897, Tennessee.
g Not including 4 establishments not reported.
h Not including 1,093 establishments not reported.
i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

KENTUCKY—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Boots and shoes	160	90	250
2	Brewing	175	.....	175
3	Brick	800	.....	800
4	Building trades	5,648	1	5,649
5	Clothing	461	2	463
6	Coal and coke (*a*)	33,091	.....	33,091
7	Food preparations	184	105	289
8	Furniture	125	.....	125
9	Glass	494	15	509
10	Leather and leather goods	89	7	96
11	Lumber	150	.....	150
12	Metals and metallic goods	7,818	10	7,828
13	Musical instruments	232	3	235
14	Printing and publishing	915	114	1,029
15	Public ways construction	25	.....	25
16	Public works construction	190	.....	190
17	Railroad car building	131	.....	131
18	Rope and bagging	162	53	215
19	Shipbuilding, etc	166	.....	166
20	Stone quarrying and cutting	329	.....	329
21	Telegraph and telephone (*c*)	.....	.....	.....
22	Tobacco	2,142	890	3,032
23	Transportation	30,598	69	30,667
24	Watches	590	60	650
25	Wooden goods	349	.....	349
26	Woolen and worsted goods	785	485	1,270
27	Miscellaneous	59	70	129
	Total (*d*)	85,868	1,974	87,842

LOUISIANA—Concluded.

28	Boots and shoes	56	8	64
29	Building trades	29,116	1,800	30,916
30	Clothing	.....	38	38
31	Cotton goods	140	660	800
32	Food preparations	40	.....	40
33	Lumber	745	.....	745
34	Machines and machinery	50	.....	50
35	Metals and metallic goods	100	.....	100
36	Printing and publishing	145	2	147
37	Public works construction	968	.....	968
38	Shipbuilding, etc	712	.....	712
39	Telegraph and telephone (*e*)	24	3	27
40	Tobacco	1,675	1,650	3,325
41	Transportation	24,880	31	24,911
42	Wooden goods	1,085	.....	1,085
43	Miscellaneous	6,755	.....	6,755
	Total (*e*)	66,491	4,192	70,683

a Including strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Tennessee, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 1, 1897, Tennessee.
b Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
c Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

KENTUCKY—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
236	150	86	236	60	.....	60	55	1
48	48	.....	48	15	.....	15	12	2
675	775	.....	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
3,235	4,233	.....	4,233	559	.....	559	494	4
181	372	.....	372	14	.....	14	10	5
29,402	30,813	.....	30,813	1,836	.....	1,836	1,511	6
75	75	.....	75	35	.....	35	.....	7
125	125	.....	125	55	.....	55	.....	8
110	160	15	175	28	.....	28	28	9
47	47	.....	47	12	.....	12	7	10
35	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
2,388	3,679	.....	3,679	*b* 311	(*b*)	*b* 311	*b* 207	12
25	25	.....	25	10	.....	10	.....	13
274	382	39	421	138	.....	138	76	14
8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
152	152	.....	152	4	.....	4	.....	16
64	120	.....	120	50	.....	50	35	17
213	162	53	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
88	113	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
85	85	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
2,176	1,591	640	2,231	85	62	147	51	22
5,063	5,515	.....	5,515	3,201	.....	3,201	2,683	23
18	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
142	191	.....	191	39	.....	39	15	25
955	485	470	955	35	.....	35	25	26
77	27	70	97	15	.....	15	.....	27
45,897	49,476	1,373	50,849	*b* 6,502	*b* 62	*b* 6,564	*b* 5,209	

LOUISIANA—Concluded.

45	45	.....	45	40	.....	40	.....	28
26,103	27,503	1,500	29,003	5,000	200	5,200	5,200	29
38	.....	38	38	.....	18	18	.....	30
270	50	220	270	50	175	225	.....	31
40	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	40	32
745	745	.....	745	170	.....	170	.....	33
50	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	.....	34
100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
87	86	2	88	90	.....	90	22	36
641	641	.....	641	500	.....	500	.....	37
712	712	.....	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
16	16	.....	16	11	.....	11	11	39
306	306	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
23,101	23,577	.....	23,577	3,164	.....	3,164	573	41
780	780	.....	780	30	.....	30	.....	42
6,523	6,523	.....	6,523	20	.....	20	.....	43
59,557	61,174	1,760	62,934	9,165	393	9,558	5,846	

d Including strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Tennessee, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 1, 1897, Tennessee.

e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MAINE.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Boots and shoes	35	24	11	47	15	427	28.5
2	Building trades	8	4	4	21	10	120	12.0
3	Cotton and woolen goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
4	Cotton goods	30	5	25	35	13	367	28.2
5	Food preparations	3	.....	3	4	2	25	12.5
6	Lumber	8	4	4	11	9	120	13.3
7	Machines and machinery	4	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
8	Metals and metallic goods	3	3	.....	3	2	55	27.5
9	Paper and paper goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
10	Public ways construction	1	.....	1	1	1	8	8.0
11	Public works construction	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
12	Shipbuilding, etc	12	7	5	18	5	59	11.8
13	Stone quarrying and cutting (*a*)	34	27	7	62	31	2,171	70.0
14	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
15	Tobacco	6	4	2	9	7	151	21.6
16	Transportation	4	1	3	9	7	129	18.4
17	Woolen and worsted goods	11	1	10	11	3	72	24.0
18	Miscellaneous	8	3	5	13	5	196	39.2
	Total (*c*)	172	87	85	254	110	3,900	35.5

MARYLAND.

19	Boots and shoes	12	11	1	12	4	115	28.8
20	Brewing	5	5	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
21	Brick	3	2	1	36	34	646	19.0
22	Building trades	13	10	3	159	54	1,493	27.6
23	Clothing	11	6	5	179	130	2,950	22.7
24	Coal and coke (*f*)	10	*g* 6	*g* 3	75	66	5,714	86.6
25	Cooperage	9	7	2	15	3	33	11.0
26	Cotton goods	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
27	Food preparations	11	4	7	77	36	287	8.0
28	Furniture	11	9	2	27	21	795	37.9
29	Glass	14	3	11	18	11	460	41.8
30	Leather and leather goods	4	2	2	11	9	246	27.3
31	Machines and machinery	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
32	Metals and metallic goods	40	*g* 24	*g* 15	205	168	4,103	24.4
33	Pottery, earthenware, etc	1	1	.....	1	1	148	148.0
34	Printing and publishing	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
35	Public ways construction	4	.....	4	4	3	6	2.0
36	Public works construction	2	.....	2	2	1	1	1.0
37	Shipbuilding, etc	4	4	.....	16	10	1,693	169.3
38	Silk goods	2	.....	2	2	1	10	10.0
39	Stone quarrying and cutting	16	14	2	21	11	206	18.7
40	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
41	Tobacco	28	22	6	73	9	131	14.6
42	Transportation	12	3	9	23	3	5	1.7
43	Wooden goods	5	4	1	10	3	50	16.7
44	Woolen and worsted goods	1	.....	1	1	1	9	9.0
45	Miscellaneous	17	3	14	53	26	276	10.6
	Total (*i*)	242	*j* 146	*j* 94	1,049	606	19,381	32.0

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
d Not including 2 establishments not reported.
e Not including 75 establishments not reported.
f Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MAINE.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1,360	28.9	13	2	32	$431,033	$9,445	$171,205	1
260	12.4	5	.....	16	5,084	.....	2,219	2
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	150	.....	40	3
536	15.3	6	5	24	551,465	2,000	104,000	4
38	9.5	1	.....	3	10,300	.....	1,150	5
138	12.5	2	2	7	17,385	320	11,300	6
53	13.3	2	1	1	32,150	6,900	3,275	7
64	21.3	2	.....	1	5,161	450	1,000	8
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	34	.....	.....	9
8	8.0	.....	.....	1	3,500	.....	.....	10
4	2.0	1	1	.....	249	.....	75	11
152	8.4	6	4	8	36,508	200	6,650	12
2,725	44.0	22	22	18	267,729	54,302	34,190	13
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	160	.....	400	14
224	24.9	3	.....	6	5,891	1,986	710	15
137	15.2	2	.....	7	10,600	.....	1,650	16
129	11.7	1	1	9	16,633	450	21,445	17
474	36.5	5	.....	8	32,874	1,157	10,475	18
6,322	24.9	71	38	145	1,426,906	77,210	369,784	

MARYLAND.

255	21.3	4	2	6	25,684	*d* 1,950	33,150	19
388	17.6	10	11	1	5,770	368	1,250	20
676	18.8	34	.....	2	30,600	3,000	25,100	21
5,868	36.9	31	55	73	173,089	10,260	112,160	22
8,684	48.5	130	.....	49	342,880	*e* 15,300	126,530	23
6,829	91.1	1	28	46	1,745,148	*h* 41,560	678,175	24
244	16.3	11	.....	4	7,625	1,243	5,525	25
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	26
667	8.7	32	3	42	19,830	3,153	6,960	27
855	31.7	4	.....	23	*h* 23,750	4,135	15,405	28
690	38.3	1	2	15	130,869	*d* 13,000	24,669	29
284	25.8	1	.....	10	7,630	2,250	3,500	30
28	9.3	1	.....	2	5,140	120	3,000	31
4,435	21.6	133	53	19	165,619	*d* 8,950	65,183	32
178	178.0	.....	.....	1	20,000	1,532	3,000	33
74	74.0	1	.....	.....	146	63	.....	34
7	1.8	1	.....	3	1,665	.....	800	35
2	1.0	1	.....	1	35	.....	10	36
1,751	109.4	9	6	1	85,451	5,075	47,475	37
28	14.0	.....	.....	2	2,250	.....	5,500	38
369	17.6	11	5	5	56,861	*d* 8,023	*d* 24,810	39
12	6.0	.....	1	1	2,450	.....	600	40
5,793	79.4	55	2	16	53,600	27,946	*d* 47,300	41
174	7.6	2	4	17	49,236	1,150	50,925	42
185	18.5	3	5	2	11,677	1,942	15,950	43
9	9.0	.....	.....	1	3,200	.....	700	44
620	11.7	38	2	13	53,131	9,160	79,610	45
39,109	37.3	514	179	356	*h* 3,023,636	*k* 160,180	*l* 1,377,287	

g Not including 1 strike not reported.
h Not including 1 establishment not reported.
i Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
j Not including 2 strikes not reported.
k Not including 84 establishments not reported.
l Not including 4 establishments not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MAINE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Boots and shoes	10,195	4,367	14,562
2	Building trades	503	.....	503
3	Cotton and woolen goods	65	35	100
4	Cotton goods	18,711	18,036	36,747
5	Food preparations	790	405	1,195
6	Lumber	861	.....	861
7	Machines and machinery	1,995	.....	1,995
8	Metals and metallic goods	142	.....	142
9	Paper and paper goods	475	50	525
10	Public ways construction	400	.....	400
11	Public works construction	270	.....	270
12	Shipbuilding, etc	2,724	.....	2,724
13	Stone quarrying and cutting (*a*)	4,937	.....	4,937
14	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	46	.....	46
15	Tobacco	65	26	91
16	Transportation	410	.....	410
17	Woolen and worsted goods	1,329	621	1,950
18	Miscellaneous	1,341	.....	1,341
	Total (*c*)	45,259	23,540	68,799

MARYLAND—Concluded.

19	Boots and shoes	970	585	1,555
20	Brewing	2,094	.....	2,094
21	Brick	3,374	.....	3,374
22	Building trades	6,841	.....	6,841
23	Clothing	13,933	10,915	24,848
24	Coal and coke (*d*)	16,880	.....	16,880
25	Cooperage	617	.....	617
26	Cotton goods	25	50	75
27	Food preparations	2,489	772	3,261
28	Furniture	991	24	1,015
29	Glass	3,272	129	3,401
30	Leather and leather goods	270	.....	270
31	Machines and machinery	330	.....	330
32	Metals and metallic goods	26,258	271	26,529
33	Pottery, earthenware, etc	110	7	117
34	Printing and publishing	23	2	25
35	Public ways construction	1,000	.....	1,000
36	Public works construction	315	.....	315
37	Shipbuilding, etc	5,277	.....	5,277
38	Silk goods	170	115	285
39	Stone quarrying and cutting	2,272	.....	2,272
40	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	510	90	600
41	Tobacco	1,702	1,606	3,308
42	Transportation	8,445	.....	8,445
43	Wooden goods	817	.....	817
44	Woolen and worsted goods	250	150	400
45	Miscellaneous	5,011	244	5,255
	Total (*e*)	104,246	14,960	119,206

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MAINE—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
2,418	3,922	1,315	5,237	1,273	283	1,556	1,290	1
348	363	.....	363	50	.....	50	.....	2
35	20	15	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
5,518	8,368	9,180	17,548	285	178	463	65	4
180	655	340	995	130	.....	130	.....	5
492	738	.....	738	39	.....	39	20	6
1,023	1,366	.....	1,366	106	.....	106	100	7
59	137	.....	137	5	.....	5	.....	8
20	.....	20	20	.....	10	10	10	9
400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
85	85	.....	85	3	.....	3	.....	11
1,369	1,550	.....	1,550	117	.....	117	111	12
2,592	3,069	.....	3,069	520	.....	520	114	13
31	31	.....	31	5	.....	5	.....	14
77	56	26	82	34	1	35	28	15
380	385	.....	385	60	.....	60	.....	16
564	659	362	1,021	86	35	121	.....	17
744	899	.....	899	134	.....	134	4	18
16,335	22,703	11,258	33,961	2,847	507	3,354	1,742	

MARYLAND—Concluded.

693	815	290	1,105	167	10	177	17	19
1,095	1,445	.....	1,445	10	.....	10	.....	20
3,028	3,066	.....	3,066	12	.....	12	.....	21
2,658	4,179	.....	4,179	499	.....	499	150	22
8,291	5,043	4,018	9,061	814	510	1,324	225	23
14,645	16,675	.....	16,675	623	.....	623	250	24
314	391	.....	391	48	.....	48	.....	25
75	25	50	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1,406	1,456	.....	1,456	365	.....	365	200	27
688	690	.....	690	87	.....	87	41	28
1,127	2,224	9	2,233	194	.....	194	150	29
152	263	.....	263	15	5	20	.....	30
228	228	.....	228	32	.....	32	2	31
5,504	6,772	21	6,793	269	.....	269	131	32
43	110	7	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
620	620	.....	620	35	.....	35	25	35
277	277	.....	277	52	.....	52	.....	36
1,250	1,655	.....	1,655	27	.....	27	12	37
111	119	58	177	32	.....	32	20	38
1,233	1,394	.....	1,394	203	.....	203	111	39
50	120	.....	120	7	.....	7	7	40
981	894	227	1,121	305	122	427	167	41
2,599	2,677	.....	2,677	1,053	.....	1,053	605	42
512	563	.....	563	60	.....	60	.....	43
35	250	150	400	10	5	15	.....	44
2,647	2,806	.....	2,806	216	.....	216	113	45
50,265	54,760	4,830	59,590	5,135	652	5,787	2,226	

d Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia.
e Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Boots and shoes	468	384	84	682	231	5,934	25.7
2	Brewing	9	8	1	42	3	5	1.7
3	Brick	8	.....	8	9	5	16	3.2
4	Building trades	179	144	35	1,929	1,159	21,640	18.7
5	Carpeting	16	5	11	16	9	183	20.3
6	Carriages and wagons	5	3	2	66	54	594	11.0
7	Clothing	122	80	42	387	295	c 3,351	c 11.4
8	Cooperage	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Cotton and woolen goods	21	2	19	54	5	c 229	c 57.3
10	Cotton goods	246	54	192	342	143	5,201	36.4
11	Domestic service	6	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
12	Food preparations	7	4	3	14	.....	.....	.....
13	Furniture	30	19	11	58	5	107	21.4
14	Glass (f)	14	13	1	14	5	246	49.2
15	Leather and leather goods	51	30	21	64	20	c 521	c 27.4
16	Lumber	1	.....	1	1	1	6	6.0
17	Machines and machinery	25	15	10	63	18	494	27.4
18	Metals and metallic goods	87	44	43	212	101	1,072	10.6
19	Musical instruments	5	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
20	Paper and paper goods	5	.....	5	5	1	7	7.0
21	Pottery, earthenware, etc	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
22	Printing and publishing	20	12	8	39	7	218	31.1
23	Public ways construction	22	2	20	26	11	46	4.2
24	Public works construction	21	2	19	21	7	18	2.6
25	Rope and bagging	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26	Rubber goods	27	11	16	27	13	325	25.0
27	Shipbuilding, etc	12	7	5	73	39	487	12.5
28	Silk goods	11	3	8	11	3	58	19.3
29	Stone quarrying and cutting (h)	69	55	14	583	246	c 13,430	c 54.8
30	Telegraph and telephone (i)	5	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....
31	Tobacco	33	30	3	80	56	2,040	36.4
32	Transportation	31	10	21	38	12	34	2.8
33	Trunks and valises	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
34	Watches	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
35	Wooden goods	10	5	5	39	3	6	2.0
36	Woolen and worsted goods	81	9	72	83	31	619	20.0
37	Miscellaneous	52	16	36	99	24	426	17.8
	Total (j)	1,705	976	729	5,099	2,508	k 57,320	k 22.9

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38	Boots and shoes	3	3	.....	3	2	42	21.0
39	Brewing	4	4	.....	43	11	47	4.3
40	Brick	2	.....	2	3	3	18	6.0
41	Building trades	24	21	3	217	60	1,670	27.8
42	Clothing	13	12	1	74	10	110	11.0
43	Coal and coke	10	6	4	12	10	396	39.6
44	Cooperage	6	2	4	24	19	101	5.3
45	Food preparations	4	4	.....	10	4	40	10.0
46	Furniture	7	4	3	12	3	32	10.7
47	Glass	1	1	.....	1	1	162	162.0
48	Leather and leather goods	2	.....	2	2	2	28	14.0
49	Lumber (o)	19	4	15	205	204	5,838	28.6
50	Machines and machinery	6	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....
51	Metals and metallic goods	25	20	5	34	8	572	71.5
52	Printing and publishing	17	14	3	102	3	6	2.0
53	Public ways construction	5	1	4	5	2	8	4.0
54	Public works construction	3	.....	3	7	6	17	2.8
55	Railroad car building	6	1	5	6	4	61	15.3

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 3 establishments not reported.
c Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
d Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901.
e Not including 2 establishments not reported.
f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
g Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.
h Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
19,274	28.3	252	67	363	a $5,238,637	$460,381	b $2,041,088	1
119	2.8	32	1	9	24,904	17,271	16,525	2
31	3.4	1	.....	8	1,141	.....	635	3
42,119	21.8	729	598	602	728,584	a 92,268	693,963	4
286	17.9	1	3	12	258,839	2,950	116,555	5
1,136	17.2	59	1	6	21,675	852	15,422	6
c 8,819	c 22.8	338	6	43	251,248	15,640	65,074	7
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	484	.....	11	8
c 810	c 15.3	2	3	49	1,095,948	35,475	612,110	9
d 8,472	d 24.9	d 74	d 58	d 208	4,375,236	143,665	e 1,055,277	10
10	1.7	1	.....	5	755	314	500	11
679	48.5	5	1	8	73,142	8,800	53,700	12
853	14.7	21	3	34	121,282	5,685	46,025	13
468	33.4	5	.....	9	112,732	18,560	29,175	14
c 2,753	c 43.7	18	6	40	273,547	24,669	266,259	15
91	91.0	.....	.....	1	11,250	.....	9,000	16
1,760	27.9	15	17	31	236,124	17,625	a 173,654	17
g 4,550	g 21.7	g 78	g 34	g 98	360,691	64,397	130,525	18
68	13.6	.....	1	4	15,902	8,250	2,000	19
18	3.6	1	.....	4	1,149	.....	100	20
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	21
522	13.4	17	1	21	36,563	6,076	20,775	22
99	3.8	15	.....	11	8,711	.....	1,060	23
71	3.4	9	2	10	24,616	.....	25,087	24
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....	25
1,001	37.1	3	7	17	279,375	28,300	185,000	26
1,143	15.7	45	10	18	49,275	.....	12,677	27
407	37.0	2	1	8	55,848	800	43,875	28
c 35,117	c 60.3	325	141	117	1,251,281	202,642	a 499,242	29
16	3.2	2	1	2	1,568	.....	600	30
2,531	31.6	56	1	23	159,214	50,967	98,545	31
294	7.7	7	3	28	59,453	15,206	117,533	32
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	108	.....	.....	33
3	1.5	.....	.....	2	100	.....	.....	34
1,188	30.5	6	.....	33	7,082	2,860	12,475	35
1,574	19.0	30	10	43	225,389	3,225	125,062	36
1,456	14.7	13	27	59	97,991	17,900	101,955	37
l 137,750	l 27.1	m 2,163	m 1,003	m 1,929	a 15,459,873	a 1,244,778	n 6,571,484	

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91	30.3	1	1	1	55,800	1,200	60,000	38
2,126	49.4	23	20	.....	31,444	1,380	48,500	39
18	6.0	1	2	.....	4,855	.....	6,100	40
6,354	29.3	100	21	96	414,923	60,587	158,450	41
1,176	15.9	52	.....	22	15,137	4,247	5,430	42
527	43.9	3	3	6	65,837	6,500	15,100	43
121	5.0	18	1	5	4,671	.....	2,870	44
140	14.0	4	.....	6	22,093	2,060	13,000	45
765	63.8	3	.....	9	39,539	8,668	15,800	46
162	162.0	1	.....	.....	25,000	1,600	10,000	47
37	18.5	.....	.....	2	2,800	.....	1,300	48
6,110	29.8	54	22	129	634,139	1,800	235,650	49
102	17.0	.....	.....	6	13,845	2,076	1,300	50
1,691	49.7	10	2	22	359,162	24,373	149,450	51
769	7.5	54	21	27	25,527	9,464	14,040	52
26	5.2	.....	1	4	8,529	.....	2,500	53
31	4.4	1	5	1	4,625	.....	300	54
82	13.7	.....	.....	6	81,751	325	48,950	55

j Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.

k Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

l Not including 4 establishments closed permanently, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

m Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

n Not including 7 establishments not reported.

o Including strike of May 15, 1899, Wisconsin.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Boots and shoes	112,032	45,160	157,192
2	Brewing	2,390	.....	2,390
3	Brick	332	.....	332
4	Building trades	32,957	4	32,961
5	Carpeting	9,691	12,607	22,298
6	Carriages and wagons	1,002	2	1,004
7	Clothing	11,267	9,376	20,643
8	Cooperage	19	.....	19
9	Cotton and woolen goods	26,502	30,090	56,592
10	Cotton goods	119,591	135,028	254,619
11	Domestic service	271	37	308
12	Food preparations	1,341	21	1,362
13	Furniture	12,596	1,420	14,016
14	Glass (*b*)	2,166	193	2,359
15	Leather and leather goods	8,405	173	8,578
16	Lumber	125	.....	125
17	Machines and machinery	11,203	123	11,326
18	Metals and metallic goods	23,765	722	24,487
19	Musical instruments	975	.....	975
20	Paper and paper goods	418	261	679
21	Pottery, earthenware, etc.	50	.....	50
22	Printing and publishing	2,521	1,078	3,599
23	Public ways construction	4,740	.....	4,740
24	Public works construction	4,569	1	4,570
25	Rope and bagging	205	225	430
26	Rubber goods	6,981	4,836	11,817
27	Shipbuilding, etc.	2,303	.....	2,303
28	Silk goods	919	1,982	2,901
29	Stone quarrying and cutting (*d*)	20,815	6	20,821
30	Telegraph and telephone (*e*)	748	256	1,004
31	Tobacco	3,864	1,174	5,038
32	Transportation	21,019	12	21,031
33	Trunks and valises	12	.....	12
34	Watches	910	1,690	2,600
35	Wooden goods	594	4	598
36	Woolen and worsted goods	14,767	11,494	26,261
37	Miscellaneous	7,944	2,265	10,209
	Total (*f*)	470,009	260,240	730,249

MICHIGAN—Continued.

38	Boots and shoes	1,200	600	1,800
39	Brewing	619	.....	619
40	Brick	782	40	822
41	Building trades	6,873	9	6,882
42	Clothing	595	487	1,082
43	Coal and coke	1,183	.....	1,183
44	Cooperage	465	.....	465
45	Food preparations	268	8	276
46	Furniture	2,244	117	2,361
47	Glass	66	.....	66
48	Leather and leather goods	130	.....	130
49	Lumber (*h*)	17,525	.....	17,525
50	Machines and machinery	437	125	562
51	Metals and metallic goods	9,108	1	9,109
52	Printing and publishing	2,185	213	2,398
53	Public ways construction	1,560	.....	1,560
54	Public works construction	780	.....	780
55	Railroad car building	5,954	20	5,974

a Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
c Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.
d Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
42,110	60,407	19,864	80,271	10,606	2,207	12,813	4,731	1
426	426	.....	426	183	.....	183	122	2
236	277	.....	277	14	.....	14	.....	3
22,079	24,969	.....	24,969	2,577	.....	2,577	1,020	4
3,899	4,280	6,147	10,427	163	60	223	40	5
846	846	.....	846	35	.....	35	.....	6
14,449	9,034	6,118	15,152	309	175	484	36	7
11	11	.....	11	11	.....	11	.....	8
4,769	5,474	6,711	12,185	741	336	1,077	832	9
65,964	57,210	60,145	117,355	*a* 2,559	*a* 988	*a* 3,547	*a* 682	10
132	132	.....	132	108	.....	108	.....	11
178	725	.....	725	260	.....	260	38	12
2,926	3,866	124	3,990	327	6	333	38	13
741	1,295	69	1,364	135	.....	135	98	14
2,877	4,525	146	4,671	531	.....	531	305	15
100	125	.....	125	50	.....	50	.....	16
3,805	4,854	.....	4,854	773	.....	773	396	17
5,945	8,713	64	8,777	*c* 885	*c* 18	*c* 903	*c* 321	18
134	134	.....	134	66	.....	66	24	19
118	68	60	128	46	29	75	.....	20
7	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
970	1,005	58	1,063	113	18	131	60	22
1,719	1,731	.....	1,731	580	.....	580	130	23
3,720	3,760	.....	3,760	492	.....	492	365	24
5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
5,221	5,986	3,777	9,763	497	402	899	466	26
1,185	1,301	.....	1,301	137	.....	137	.....	27
1,417	500	1,518	2,018	40	131	171	120	28
13,579	15,929	.....	15,929	1,900	.....	1,900	813	29
378	378	.....	378	5	.....	5	.....	30
3,271	2,944	1,057	4,001	335	81	416	70	31
6,116	6,131	.....	6,131	2,717	.....	2,717	2,090	32
12	12	.....	12	3	.....	3	.....	33
30	.....	30	30	.....	24	24	.....	34
402	409	.....	409	227	.....	227	.....	35
5,653	5,618	4,526	10,144	556	278	834	173	36
4,000	3,850	1,116	4,966	707	52	759	37	37
219,430	236,935	111,535	348,470	*g* 28,688	*g* 4,805	*g* 33,493	*g* 13,007	

MICHIGAN—Continued.

840	1,000	400	1,400	60	.....	60	13	38
478	529	.....	529	69	.....	69	20	39
275	782	40	822	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
4,682	5,879	.....	5,879	311	.....	311	103	41
509	483	115	598	25	1	26	20	42
977	1,084	.....	1,084	91	.....	91	80	43
445	445	.....	445	18	.....	18	.....	44
114	140	8	148	69	2	71	55	45
644	644	90	734	124	.....	124	83	46
28	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
120	130	.....	130	95	.....	95	.....	48
11,862	17,323	.....	17,323	1,626	.....	1,626	177	49
196	203	.....	203	74	.....	74	32	50
3,512	4,221	1	4,222	568	.....	568	97	51
1,058	1,035	88	1,123	205	20	225	152	52
665	1,315	.....	1,315	65	.....	65	25	53
480	480	.....	480	75	.....	75	.....	54
4,605	5,095	10	5,105	106	.....	106	.....	55

f Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.

g Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

h Including strike of May 15, 1899, Wisconsin.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Shipbuilding, etc	8	6	2	9	6	100	16.7
2	Stone quarrying and cutting	8	6	2	19	16	294	18.4
3	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Tobacco	62	60	2	124	54	1,171	21.7
5	Transportation	31	22	9	65	24	60	2.5
6	Wooden goods (*b*)	9	7	2	20	8	79	9.9
7	Miscellaneous	69	13	56	171	117	3,857	33.0
	Total (*c*)	344	213	131	1,174	577	14,709	25.5

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8	Agricultural implements	6	5	1	6	2	*d* 31	*d* 31.0
9	Boots and shoes	4	2	2	4	1	7	7.0
10	Brewing	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
11	Brick	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....
12	Building trades	63	50	13	810	567	8,614	15.2
13	Clothing	17	16	1	105	16	153	9.6
14	Cooperage	22	9	13	70	68	686	10.1
15	Domestic service	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
16	Food preparations	11	11	.....	35	2	8	4.0
17	Furniture	5	1	4	6	4	22	5.5
18	Glass	3	.....	3	3	3	24	8.0
19	Lumber	23	7	16	41	21	142	6.8
20	Machines and machinery	3	1	2	3	3	21	7.0
21	Metals and metallic goods	7	5	2	14	2	16	8.0
22	Pottery, earthenware, etc	2	.....	2	2	2	2	1.0
23	Printing and publishing	35	29	6	135	69	180	2.6
24	Public ways construction	28	3	25	95	86	394	4.6
25	Public works construction	7	2	5	7	5	12	2.4
26	Railroad car building	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
27	Rope and bagging	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Stone quarrying and cutting	36	27	9	82	41	*d* 446	*d* 11.2
29	Telegraph and telephone (*e*)	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
30	Tobacco	27	27	.....	35	10	156	15.6
31	Transportation (*f*)	50	*g* 34	*g* 14	86	55	280	5.1
32	Wooden goods	10	6	4	59	44	138	3.1
33	Woolen and worsted goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
34	Miscellaneous	14	5	9	16	8	30	3.8
	Total (*h*)	383	*g* 243	*g* 138	1,633	1,009	*i* 11,362	*i* 11.3

MISSISSIPPI.

35	Building trades	2	2	.....	20	20	1,104	55.2
36	Clothing	1	1	.....	1	1	42	42.0
37	Cotton goods	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
38	Lumber	1	1	.....	6	6	216	36.0
39	Machines and machinery	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
40	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Transportation	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
42	Miscellaneous	1	1	.....	3	3	96	32.0
	Total (*e*)	10	5	5	35	32	1,467	45.8

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, Wisconsin.
c Including strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Wisconsin, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Wisconsin.
d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
246	27.3	5	.....	4	$194,688	$33,200	$88,750	1
328	17.3	9	8	2	19,496	4,273	5,090	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4,048	32.6	89	2	33	173,609	83,986	98,877	4
788	12.1	23	22	20	84,563	4,250	59,275	5
383	19.2	1	1	18	39,691	1,600	24,700	6
4,711	27.5	43	9	119	1,406,816	7,770	560,568	7
30,832	26.3	495	141	538	3,728,540	259,359	1,626,000	

MINNESOTA.

d 205	*d* 41.0	3	1	2	17,700	707	7,200	8
57	14.3	1	.....	3	4,781	.....	1,250	9
80	20.0	4	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	10
7	1.0	.....	.....	7	360	.....	575	11
20,030	24.7	444	164	202	260,309	19,268	231,735	12
2,020	19.2	52	.....	53	26,349	5,882	33,000	13
714	10.2	51	.....	19	35,006	2,725	14,900	14
7	2.3	.....	.....	3	300	.....	150	15
685	19.6	22	4	9	17,103	1,747	31,900	16
174	29.0	.....	.....	6	3,795	180	1,675	17
24	8.0	2	.....	1	800	.....	1,500	18
217	5.3	9	6	26	84,221	335	91,950	19
99	33.0	3	.....	.....	8,320	2,342	20,150	20
164	11.7	9	.....	5	12,595	1,270	22,550	21
2	1.0	.....	.....	2	100	.....	.....	22
1,130	8.4	99	6	30	24,606	7,356	23,120	23
483	5.1	40	28	27	86,970	.....	38,100	24
24	3.4	3	1	3	2,587	100	2,150	25
14	14.0	.....	.....	1	621	.....	.....	26
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	27
d 4,866	*d* 60.1	63	.....	19	122,017	14,555	105,500	28
5	2.5	.....	.....	2	840	.....	300	29
708	20.2	15	1	19	17,016	7,175	13,520	30
927	10.8	26	6	54	744,773	5,035	1,020,775	31
1,812	30.7	28	.....	31	28,703	3,250	16,700	32
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	300	.....	150	33
44	2.8	1	1	14	30,008	.....	15,020	34
i 34,504	*i* 21.2	875	218	540	1,532,280	71,927	1,693,870	

MISSISSIPPI.

1,104	55.2	.....	.....	20	45,600	1,587	11,500	35
42	42.0	1	.....	.....	350	120	100	36
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	342	.....	.....	37
216	36.0	.....	.....	6	39,400	.....	15,000	38
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	1,438	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
5	1.7	.....	1	2	166	.....	.....	41
96	32.0	.....	.....	3	30,000	.....	6,000	42
1,472	42.1	2	1	32	117,296	1,707	32,600	

f Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.
g Not including 2 strikes not reported.
h Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.
i Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Shipbuilding, etc	5,871		5,871
2	Stone quarrying and cutting	696		696
3	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)			
4	Tobacco	2,760	1,438	4,198
5	Transportation	5,384		5,384
6	Wooden goods (*b*)	2,170		2,170
7	Miscellaneous	48,455	544	48,999
	Total (*c*)	117,310	3,602	120,912

MINNESOTA—Concluded.

8	Agricultural implements	2,070		2,070
9	Boots and shoes	496	180	676
10	Brewing	800		800
11	Brick	240		240
12	Building trades	10,064		10,064
13	Clothing	1,135	517	1,652
14	Cooperage	2,126		2,126
15	Domestic service	19	35	54
16	Food preparations	2,186		2,186
17	Furniture	309		309
18	Glass	140		140
19	Lumber	7,710		7,710
20	Machines and machinery	178		178
21	Metals and metallic goods	1,062	15	1,077
22	Pottery, earthenware, etc	80		80
23	Printing and publishing	3,810	358	4,168
24	Public ways construction	11,923		11,923
25	Public works construction	786		786
26	Railroad car building	60		60
27	Rope and bagging	195	35	230
28	Stone quarrying and cutting	5,111		5,111
29	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)	325	50	375
30	Tobacco	755	73	828
31	Transportation (*e*)	40,818	96	40,914
32	Wooden goods	3,520		3,520
33	Woolen and worsted goods	235	60	295
34	Miscellaneous	5,052	26	5,078
	Total (*g*)	101,205	1,445	102,650

MISSISSIPPI—Concluded.

35	Building trades	470		470
36	Clothing	6		6
37	Cotton goods	52	157	209
38	Lumber	750		750
39	Machines and machinery	137		137
40	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)			
41	Transportation	62		62
42	Miscellaneous	420		420
	Total (*d*)	1,897	157	2,054

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, Wisconsin.
c Including strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Wisconsin, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Wisconsin.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
2,731	4,882	.....	4,882	139	.....	139	45	1
593	647	.....	647	13	.....	13	13	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2,219	2,311	770	3,081	504	190	694	170	4
3,648	3,819	.....	3,819	681	.....	681	340	5
852	1,352	.....	1,352	262	.....	262	112	6
26,506	35,441	536	35,977	4,355	6	4,361	3,461	7
68,039	89,306	2,058	91,364	9,535	219	9,754	4,998	

MINNESOTA—Concluded.

190	425	.....	425	33	.....	33	30	8
189	170	20	190	22	.....	22	.....	9
35	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
240	240	.....	240	46	.....	46	.....	11
6,873	7,828	.....	7,828	1,764	.....	1,764	1,048	12
1,050	863	284	1,147	32	15	47	15	13
1,962	2,078	.....	2,078	98	.....	98	50	14
32	12	20	32	12	16	28	.....	15
772	774	.....	774	121	.....	121	86	16
179	179	.....	179	44	.....	44	33	17
110	140	.....	140	110	.....	110	100	18
3,150	5,386	.....	5,386	466	.....	466	210	19
128	178	.....	178	10	.....	10	10	20
385	417	.....	417	78	10	88	68	21
75	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
1,819	1,839	58	1,897	278	20	298	132	23
9,551	10,730	.....	10,730	1,594	.....	1,594	830	24
558	595	.....	595	77	.....	77	.....	25
37	37	.....	37	37	.....	37	20	26
105	81	24	105	60	21	81	.....	27
3,169	3,254	.....	3,254	466	.....	466	353	28
72	72	.....	72	28	.....	28	.....	29
379	426	4	430	70	86	156	28	30
21,942	25,671	2	25,673	6,303	.....	6,303	*f* 1,105	31
2,240	2,430	.....	2,430	348	.....	348	190	32
25	25	.....	25	15	.....	15	15	33
3,953	4,731	2	4,733	146	2	148	.....	34
58,720	68,696	414	69,110	12,258	170	12,428	*f* 4,323	

MISSISSIPPI—Concluded.

415	470	.....	470	44	.....	44	44	35
6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
58	52	157	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
725	725	.....	725	225	.....	225	225	38
137	137	.....	137	116	.....	116	56	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
60	60	.....	60	10	.....	10	.....	41
420	420	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
1,821	1,870	157	2,027	395	.....	395	325	

e Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.
f Not including 3 establishments not reported.
g Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Boots and shoes	20	17	3	29	16	236	14.8
2	Brick	2	.....	2	26	26	188	7.2
3	Building trades	50	40	10	1,811	1,197	18,963	15.8
4	Clothing	24	21	3	124	109	2,035	18.7
5	Coal and coke	64	21	43	414	403	21,509	53.4
6	Cooperage	7	6	1	51	45	424	9.4
7	Domestic service	5	4	1	27	1	3	3.0
8	Food preparations	11	8	3	225	26	129	5.0
9	Furniture	13	11	2	82	25	625	25.0
10	Glass	2	1	1	2	2	163	81.5
11	Leather and leather goods	10	7	3	26	2	10	5.0
12	Lumber	2	.....	2	10	9	126	14.0
13	Machines and machinery	6	5	1	9	3	27	9.0
14	Metals and metallic goods	48	37	11	267	52	a 1,061	a 20.8
15	Pottery, earthenware, etc	2	.....	2	3	2	5	2.5
16	Printing and publishing	22	16	6	54	4	12	3.0
17	Public ways construction	3	.....	3	3	1	7	7.0
18	Public works construction	2	2	.....	7	6	48	8.0
19	Railroad car building	6	4	2	6	3	6	2.0
20	Rope and bagging	3	1	2	3	2	9	4.5
21	Shipbuilding, etc	2	2	.....	2	2	153	76.5
22	Stone quarrying and cutting	14	11	3	80	41	5,103	124.5
23	Telegraph and telephone (c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Tobacco	40	37	3	88	59	a 1,590	a 27.4
25	Transportation (e)	29	18	11	88	32	150	4.7
26	Wooden goods	6	4	2	50	5	45	9.0
27	Miscellaneous	13	4	9	29	5	40	8.0
	Total (f)	406	277	129	3,516	2,078	g 52,667	g 25.4

MONTANA.

28	Building trades	6	5	1	24	24	378	15.8
29	Clothing	2	2	.....	4	1	21	21.0
30	Coal and coke	9	4	5	9	8	185	23.1
31	Metals and metallic goods	5	2	3	5	3	9	3.0
32	Printing and publishing	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
33	Public ways construction	1	1	.....	1	1	43	43.0
34	Stone quarrying and cutting	3	3	.....	3	3	49	16.3
35	Telegraph and telephone (j)	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
36	Transportation	5	2	3	5	3	6	2.0
37	Miscellaneous	7	6	1	10	8	a 1,081	a 154.4
	Total (j)	43	30	13	66	51	a 1,772	a 35.4

a Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
b Not including 5 establishments not reported.
c Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported.
e Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
465	16.0	7	3	19	$49,435	$4,800	$35,675	1
188	7.2	4	.....	22	8,985	.....	.....	2
55,076	30.4	694	433	684	787,008	41,439	237,335	3
2,397	19.3	64	48	12	63,871	8,577	56,875	4
23,749	57.4	38	39	337	1,365,112	23,195	517,325	5
551	10.8	25	25	1	17,420	1,700	3,800	6
209	7.7	.....	.....	27	9,014	1,500	25,000	7
3,221	14.3	29	.....	196	17,486	2,375	11,835	8
1,131	13.8	52	.....	30	122,579	7,725	30,133	9
163	81.5	2	.....	.....	28,400	15,000	.....	10
639	24.6	14	1	11	32,135	4,935	23,653	11
127	12.7	1	.....	9	9,176	.....	4,000	12
352	36.9	3	3	3	70,924	2,514	81,450	13
a 6,176	a 23.2	168	10	89	620,368	110,650	b 754,150	14
14	4.7	1	.....	2	2,800	.....	900	15
1,808	33.5	10	2	42	44,319	18,720	80,180	16
19	6.3	.....	1	2	799	.....	.....	17
55	7.9	.....	6	1	5,805	.....	1,100	18
68	11.3	2	.....	4	37,536	216	4,000	19
17	5.7	1	2	.....	1,662	50	500	20
153	76.5	1	.....	1	11,000	1,000	1,000	21
5,962	74.5	7	22	51	100,073	1,024	17,750	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
a 2,763	a 31.8	76	1	11	37,202	8,414	d 14,545	24
1,181	13.4	37	15	36	1,238,336	111,543	4,037,698	25
1,481	29.6	4	.....	46	98,915	12,899	103,075	26
313	10.8	3	1	25	31,026	2,140	13,160	27
g 108,258	g 30.8	1,243	612	1,661	4,811,386	380,416	h 6,055,139	

MONTANA.

378	15.8	22	.....	2	i 9,648	.....	7,250	28
123	30.8	.....	.....	4	1,286	186	150	29
201	22.3	4	.....	5	215,307	1,000	74,950	30
50	10.0	1	.....	4	172,575	.....	2,700	31
208	52.0	2	.....	2	2,484	119	2,000	32
43	43.0	.....	.....	1	14,800	.....	.....	33
49	16.3	2	.....	1	4,206	835	5,000	34
118	118.0	1	.....	.....	3,000	.....	200	35
107	21.4	1	1	3	23,913	.....	25,000	36
a 1,184	a 131.6	4	.....	6	131,372	36,248	87,200	37
a 2,461	a 37.9	37	1	28	i 578,591	38,388	204,450	

f Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
g Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
h Not including 6 establishments not reported.
i Not including 12 establishments not reported.
j Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISSOURI—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Boots and shoes	2,240	1,600	3,840
2	Brick	1,500	.....	1,500
3	Building trades	23,988	.....	23,988
4	Clothing	865	1,807	2,672
5	Coal and coke	26,959	.....	26,959
6	Cooperage	1,387	.....	1,387
7	Domestic service	858	394	1,252
8	Food preparations	2,154	125	2,279
9	Furniture	4,517	36	4,553
10	Glass	220	.....	220
11	Leather and leather goods	1,458	11	1,469
12	Lumber	616	.....	616
13	Machines and machinery	1,795	.....	1,795
14	Metals and metallic goods	15,260	35	15,295
15	Pottery, earthenware, etc	620	.....	620
16	Printing and publishing	2,167	453	2,620
17	Public ways construction	318	.....	318
18	Public works construction	402	.....	402
19	Railroad car building	3,093	8	3,101
20	Rope and bagging	145	450	595
21	Shipbuilding, etc	240	.....	240
22	Stone quarrying and cutting	2,261	.....	2,261
23	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
24	Tobacco	2,262	1,249	3,511
25	Transportation (*b*)	55,547	85	55,632
26	Wooden goods	2,945	35	2,980
27	Miscellaneous	2,126	304	2,430
	Total (*c*)	155,943	6,592	162,535

MONTANA—Concluded.

28	Building trades	*d* 269	(*d*)	*d* 269
29	Clothing	14	.....	14
30	Coal and coke	3,395	.....	3,395
31	Metals and metallic goods	2,080	.....	2,080
32	Printing and publishing	40	1	41
33	Public ways construction	200	.....	200
34	Stone quarrying and cutting	79	.....	79
35	Telegraph and telephone (*e*)	23	12	35
36	Transportation	524	.....	524
37	Miscellaneous	3,725	104	3,829
	Total (*e*)	*d* 10,349	*d* 117	*d* 10,466

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

b Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

c Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISSOURI—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1,129	1,152	376	1,528	349	64	413	15	1
1,300	1,300	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
15,853	19,398	.....	19,398	911	.....	911	383	3
1,952	698	1,322	2,020	75	65	140	41	4
24,518	26,304	.....	26,304	3,060	.....	3,060	1,419	5
1,112	1,132	.....	1,132	26	.....	26	.....	6
367	420	15	435	162	185	347	43	7
740	648	95	743	244	20	264	73	8
3,851	3,851	4	3,855	283	.....	283	100	9
70	220	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
688	687	1	688	133	1	134	96	11
185	575	.....	575	24	.....	24	.....	12
1,423	1,458	.....	1,458	60	.....	60	60	13
7,598	9,646	.....	9,646	1,480	.....	1,480	769	14
430	605	.....	605	30	.....	30	.....	15
839	774	65	839	334	38	372	140	16
66	66	.....	66	48	.....	48	8	17
343	394	.....	394	48	.....	48	.....	18
1,161	1,161	.....	1,161	309	.....	309	.....	19
570	120	450	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
145	205	.....	205	38	.....	38	.....	21
968	1,132	.....	1,132	131	.....	131	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1,269	1,218	273	1,491	99	12	111	.....	24
22,162	28,368	2	28,370	9,169	.....	9,169	4,612	25
1,853	1,845	8	1,853	408	2	410	98	26
1,508	1,383	155	1,538	557	48	605	7	27
92,100	104,760	2,766	107,526	17,978	435	18,413	7,864	

MONTANA—Concluded.

241	*d* 269	(*d*)	*d* 269	62	.....	62	.....	28
14	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
2,313	3,219	.....	3,219	309	.....	309	.....	30
1,800	1,925	.....	1,925	575	.....	575	125	31
25	24	1	25	16	1	17	.....	32
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
74	79	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
20	20	.....	20	12	.....	12	12	35
319	319	.....	319	97	.....	97	.....	36
1,676	1,633	43	1,676	73	22	95	.....	37
6,682	*d* 7,702	*d* 44	*d* 7,746	1,144	23	1,167	137	

d Not including 12 establishments not reported.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Brick	1	1	.....	10	10	160	16.0
2	Building trades	19	18	1	205	188	6,899	36.7
3	Clothing	5	5	.....	16	16	767	47.9
4	Cooperage	1	.....	1	1	1	6	6.0
5	Domestic service (*a*)	9	8	1	9	1	4	4.0
6	Food preparations	3	2	1	9	7	29	4.1
7	Leather and leather goods	3	3	.....	5	3	258	86.0
8	Machines and machinery	1	1	.....	1	1	4	4.0
9	Metals and metallic goods	1	.....	1	1	1	21	21.0
10	Printing and publishing	10	10	.....	23	12	696	58.0
11	Public ways construction	4	.....	4	4	4	81	20.3
12	Public works construction	2	.....	2	2	2	5	2.5
13	Stone quarrying and cutting	2	2	.....	15	15	1,210	80.7
14	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	Tobacco	5	5	.....	11	8	33	4.1
16	Transportation	2	1	1	2	2	10	5.0
17	Wooden goods	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
18	Miscellaneous	7	2	5	10	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*c*)	77	59	18	331	271	10,183	37.6

NEVADA.

19	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Miscellaneous	1	1	.....	1	1	33	33.0
	Total (*b*)	1	1	.....	1	1	33	33.0

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

21	Boots and shoes	55	23	32	57	18	579	32.2
22	Building trades	6	4	2	31	24	280	11.7
23	Clothing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Cooperage	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
25	Cotton and woolen goods	9	.....	9	9	1	2	2.0
26	Cotton goods	14	5	9	20	11	153	13.9
27	Leather and leather goods	1	.....	1	1	1	31	31.0
28	Machines and machinery	1	1	.....	1	1	14	14.0
29	Metals and metallic goods	10	5	5	11	4	20	5.0
30	Public ways construction	2	.....	2	2	2	2	1.0
31	Public works construction	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
32	Stone quarrying and cutting (*e*)	11	8	3	28	19	*f* 105	*f* 5.8
33	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Tobacco	5	4	1	15	13	58	4.5
35	Transportation	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
36	Wooden goods	1	.....	1	2	1	1	1.0
37	Woolen and worsted goods	8	.....	8	8	3	19	6.3
38	Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*g*)	128	50	78	190	99	*f* 1,294	*f* 13.2

a Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
d Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
160	16.0	10	.....	.....	$4,592	.....	$1,500	1
7,086	34.6	152	10	43	249,209	$10,800	80,250	2
767	47.9	9	2	5	19,200	4,985	3,250	3
6	6.0	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	4
181	20.1	7	.....	2	2,725	100	3,950	5
123	13.7	4	.....	5	240,500	.....	80,000	6
268	53.6	1	1	3	3,132	600	500	7
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	345	.....	.....	8
21	21.0	.....	.....	1	9,945	.....	20,000	9
1,230	58.5	2	.....	21	23,365	5,418	12,300	10
81	20.3	.....	.....	4	24,360	1,000	10,000	11
5	2.5	.....	1	1	1,150	.....	1,000	12
1,210	80.7	.....	.....	15	43,060	1,000	14,000	13
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	14
202	18.4	9	.....	2	1,429	301	550	15
12	6.0	.....	.....	2	95,745	7,000	200	16
186	31.0	.....	.....	6	21,600	1,000	150,000	17
251	25.1	7	.....	3	3,504	185	1,400	18
11,794	35.6	202	14	115	744,089	32,389	378,900	

NEVADA.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
33	33.0	1	.....	.....	2,200	.....	1,000	20
33	33.0	1	.....	.....	2,200	.....	1,000	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1,141	20.0	14	7	36	208,197	10,780	33,567	21
599	19.3	16	9	6	8,890	2,300	4,220	22
1	1.0	.....	1	.....	113	.....	28	23
30	30.0	.....	1	.....	2,500	.....	.....	24
42	4.7	1	1	7	3,265	.....	600	25
441	22.1	1	1	18	234,089	1,950	70,225	26
31	31.0	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	700	27
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	.....	1,200	28
128	11.6	1	2	8	6,885	1,600	3,430	29
2	1.0	1	1	.....	169	.....	.....	30
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	170	.....	.....	31
*f*1,079	*f*40.0	4	2	22	39,632	6,065	7,285	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
66	4.4	9	5	1	3,840	462	948	34
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....	35
2	1.0	.....	.....	2	80	.....	.....	36
146	18.3	.....	1	7	7,358	350	3,040	37
2	2.0	.....	1	.....	32	.....	.....	38
*f*3,727	*f*19.7	48	32	110	520,235	23,507	125,243	

e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
f Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
g Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Brick	164	.....	164
2	Building trades	3,184	2	3,186
3	Clothing	263	6	269
4	Cooperage	18	.....	18
5	Domestic service (*a*)	279	709	988
6	Food preparations	10,700	100	10,800
7	Leather and leather goods	110	3	113
8	Machines and machinery	47	.....	47
9	Metals and metallic goods	325	.....	325
10	Printing and publishing	298	15	313
11	Public ways construction	746	.....	746
12	Public works construction	214	.....	214
13	Stone quarrying and cutting	148	.....	148
14	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	49	4	53
15	Tobacco	63	.....	63
16	Transportation	8,969	.....	8,969
17	Wooden goods	265	.....	265
18	Miscellaneous	664	35	699
	Total (*c*)	26,506	874	27,380

NEVADA—Concluded.

19	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)	.....	.....	.....
20	Miscellaneous	22	.....	22
	Total (*b*)	22	.....	22

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concluded.

21	Boots and shoes	9,852	5,264	15,116
22	Building trades	741	.....	741
23	Clothing	90	120	210
24	Cooperage	75	.....	75
25	Cotton and woolen goods	715	1,240	1,955
26	Cotton goods	13,475	15,355	28,830
27	Leather and leather goods	80	.....	80
28	Machines and machinery	100	.....	100
29	Metals and metallic goods	1,575	55	1,630
30	Public ways construction	125	.....	125
31	Public works construction	270	.....	270
32	Stone quarrying and cutting (*e*)	1,251	.....	1,251
33	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)	.....	.....	.....
34	Tobacco	265	35	300
35	Transportation	75	.....	75
36	Wooden goods	126	.....	126
37	Woolen and worsted goods	1,537	2,983	4,520
38	Miscellaneous	28	.....	28
	Total (*f*)	30,380	25,052	55,432

a Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
164	164	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2,357	2,978	.....	2,978	129	.....	129	94	2
269	263	6	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
18	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
104	66	39	105	8	35	43	35	5
8,022	8,822	.....	8,822	1,010	.....	1,010	.....	6
83	83	.....	83	5	.....	5	5	7
47	47	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
300	325	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
259	252	7	259	107	4	111	47	10
445	746	.....	746	250	.....	250	50	11
152	214	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
148	148	.....	148	118	.....	118	118	13
12	12	.....	12	17	.....	17	6	14
51	53	.....	53	8	.....	8	8	15
1,024	8,969	.....	8,969	19	.....	19	.....	16
205	205	.....	205	56	.....	56	56	17
367	357	10	367	6	10	16	.....	18
14,027	23,722	62	23,784	1,733	49	1,782	419	

NEVADA—Concluded.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
21	21	.....	21	1	.....	1	.....	20
21	21	.....	21	1	.....	1	.....	

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concluded.

2,645	4,710	2,116	6,826	534	91	625	336	21
454	509	.....	509	19	.....	19	19	22
75	40	35	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
40	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
464	233	526	759	20	6	26	.....	25
3,762	6,182	7,635	13,817	343	260	603	34	26
80	80	.....	80	40	.....	40	40	27
12	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
258	529	.....	529	83	.....	83	45	29
125	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
25	51	.....	51	25	.....	25	.....	31
610	782	.....	782	126	.....	126	8	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
225	247	35	282	17	.....	17	.....	34
12	12	.....	12	6	.....	6	.....	35
70	106	.....	106	41	.....	41	.....	36
234	363	378	741	53	19	72	10	37
8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
9,099	14,152	10,725	24,877	1,307	376	1,683	492	

d Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March, 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
f Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW JERSEY.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Boots and shoes	7	4	3	17	14	513	36.6
2	Brewing	3	3	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
3	Brick	5	1	4	16	2	8	4.0
4	Building trades (*a*)	110	91	19	1,752	788	5,728	7.3
5	Carpeting	9	.....	9	9	1	8	8.0
6	Clothing	110	92	18	220	56	820	14.6
7	Cooperage	11	10	1	11	10	127	12.7
8	Cotton and woolen goods	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
9	Cotton goods	8	4	4	8	2	74	37.0
10	Domestic service	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
11	Food preparations	20	15	5	279	168	211	1.3
12	Glass	39	18	21	53	22	697	31.7
13	Leather and leather goods	11	4	7	49	45	635	14.1
14	Lumber	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	Machines and machinery (*c*)	26	14	12	45	3	103	34.3
16	Metals and metallic goods	69	36	33	124	25	1,330	53.2
17	Musical instruments	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
18	Paper and paper goods	3	1	2	3	2	8	4.0
19	Pottery, earthenware, etc	16	7	9	48	34	4,349	127.9
20	Printing and publishing (*d*)	14	11	3	15	.....	.....	.....
21	Public ways construction	7	.....	7	7	5	20	4.0
22	Public works construction	10	.....	10	10	4	15	3.8
23	Rope and bagging	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
24	Rubber goods	3	1	2	3	3	28	9.3
25	Shipbuilding, etc. (*e*)	10	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....
26	Silk goods	137	59	78	235	175	5,576	31.9
27	Stone quarrying and cutting	11	6	5	41	35	1,556	44.5
28	Telegraph and telephone (*f*)	3	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....
29	Tobacco	23	18	5	51	39	1,220	31.3
30	Transportation	26	6	20	35	14	195	13.9
31	Trunks and valises	1	1	.....	1	1	2	2.0
32	Watches	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
33	Wooden goods	2	1	1	2	2	5	2.5
34	Woolen and worsted goods (*h*)	15	2	13	15	5	*i* 87	*i* 21.8
35	Miscellaneous (*j*)	87	31	56	109	45	482	10.7
	Total (*k*)	805	442	363	3,209	1,502	*i* 23,818	*i* 15.9

NEW MEXICO.

36	Coal and coke	7	4	3	12	11	750	68.2
37	Lumber	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
38	Printing and publishing	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
39	Telegraph and telephone (*m*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Transportation (*n*)	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
41	Miscellaneous	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
	Total (*o*)	17	10	7	22	12	753	62.8

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 9, 1900, New York.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Including strike of July 26, 1897, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 3, 1899, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
d Including strike of October 1, 1900, New York.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 31, 1899, New York.
f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
g Not including 1 establishment included in strike of January 1, 1887, New York.
h Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 28, 1894, New York.
i Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW JERSEY.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
531	31.2	14	.....	3	$84,941	.....	$5,750	1
111	4.1	1	.....	26	2,465	$75	100	2
125	7.8	.....	1	15	21,678	.....	7,000	3
19,763	11.3	593	634	525	437,638	34,330	75,272	4
89	9.9	2	.....	7	5,245	.....	3,565	5
3,039	13.8	88	34	98	287,858	54,229	72,405	6
208	18.9	7	.....	4	24,682	3,100	6,310	7
10	5.0	.....	2	.....	913	.....	95	8
260	32.5	1	.....	7	313,925	25,000	56,500	9
4	1.3	.....	.....	3	107	.....	10	10
1,363	4.9	245	13	21	22,642	3,550	10,015	11
2,273	42.9	12	4	37	657,787	*b* 192,346	*b* 217,235	12
733	15.0	25	.....	24	25,329	6,208	4,650	13
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	153	.....	20	14
2,182	48.5	18	3	24	322,209	74,907	189,610	15
2,785	22.5	72	9	43	583,969	31,961	207,715	16
7	7.0	.....	1	.....	1,000	.....	200	17
15	5.0	2	.....	1	1,307	.....	300	18
5,657	117.9	2	24	22	1,242,464	44,243	516,000	19
785	52.3	4	.....	11	30,193	3,995	18,150	20
34	4.9	4	.....	3	3,950	.....	150	21
37	3.7	2	5	3	7,820	.....	350	22
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	10,200	.....	5,000	23
28	9.3	1	.....	2	5,075	1,000	15,030	24
140	14.0	5	.....	5	63,654	13,200	29,960	25
8,170	34.8	73	29	133	1,580,029	67,273	672,922	26
1,609	39.2	3	8	30	82,352	25,860	37,472	27
135	27.0	2	1	2	7,304	1,050	1,000	28
1,768	34.7	42	.....	9	61,655	6,315	12,945	29
715	20.4	11	.....	24	172,361	*g* 13,678	207,225	30
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	225	.....	50	31
10	10.0	.....	.....	1	198	.....	20	32
5	2.5	2	.....	.....	270	.....	100	33
i 162	*i* 11.6	2	.....	13	56,866	.....	2,730	34
1,548	14.2	39	7	63	270,559	10,512	154,568	35
i 54,324	*i* 16.9	1,274	775	1,160	6,389,023	*l* 612,832	*b* 2,530,424	

NEW MEXICO.

765	63.8	7	.....	5	179,868	.....	58,700	36
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	350	.....	.....	37
68	34.0	.....	.....	2	360	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
26	5.2	1	1	3	22,686	324	35,500	40
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	1,500	.....	.....	41
880	40.0	8	1	13	204,764	324	94,200	

j Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 11, 1895, New York.
k Including strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New York, but not including 7 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3, 1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
l Not including 1 establishment not reported and 1 establishment included in strike of January 1, 1887, New York.
m Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
n Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
o Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Boots and shoes	2,165	549	2,714
2	Brewing	282	.....	282
3	Brick	1,990	.....	1,990
4	Building trades (a)	21,994	.....	21,994
5	Carpeting	1,095	561	1,656
6	Clothing	19,853	7,290	27,143
7	Cooperage	782	.....	782
8	Cotton and woolen goods	382	443	825
9	Cotton goods	3,585	7,490	11,075
10	Domestic service	23	31	54
11	Food preparations	4,522	660	5,182
12	Glass	16,890	377	17,267
13	Leather and leather goods	2,372	.....	2,372
14	Lumber	28	.....	28
15	Machines and machinery (b)	15,112	2,727	17,839
16	Metals and metallic goods	24,736	939	25,675
17	Musical instruments	98	5	103
18	Paper and paper goods	358	.....	358
19	Pottery, earthenware, etc	8,296	2,181	10,477
20	Printing and publishing (c)	669	127	796
21	Public ways construction	674	.....	674
22	Public works construction	1,935	.....	1,935
23	Rope and bagging	200	650	850
24	Rubber goods	411	249	660
25	Shipbuilding, etc. (d)	2,844	.....	2,844
26	Silk goods	23,406	24,891	48,297
27	Stone quarrying and cutting	936	.....	936
28	Telegraph and telephone (e)	153	.....	153
29	Tobacco	1,456	4,634	6,090
30	Transportation	5,680	.....	5,680
31	Trunks and valises	50	.....	50
32	Watches	160	145	305
33	Wooden goods	55	.....	55
34	Woolen and worsted goods (f)	2,993	3,410	6,403
35	Miscellaneous (g)	22,194	12,436	34,630
	Total (h)	188,379	69,795	258,174

NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

36	Coal and coke	2,500	.....	2,500
37	Lumber	75	.....	75
38	Printing and publishing	20	.....	20
39	Telegraph and telephone (i)	.....	.....	.....
40	Transportation (j)	5,120	.....	5,120
41	Miscellaneous	240	.....	240
	Total (k)	7,955	.....	7,955

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 9, 1900, New York.
b Including strike of July 26, 1897, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 3, 1899, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
c Including strike of October 1, 1900, New York.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 31, 1899, New York.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 28, 1894, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
2,103	2,112	450	2,562	5	3	8	3	1
257	257	.....	257	15	.....	15	15	2
1,885	1,885	.....	1,885	220	.....	220	30	3
15,551	17,237	.....	17,237	1,216	.....	1,216	406	4
397	457	115	572	44	6	50	50	5
11,234	10,556	1,588	12,144	2,456	111	2,567	907	6
664	664	.....	664	41	.....	41	41	7
55	45	205	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
5,125	1,740	3,385	5,125	105	20	125	90	9
38	14	24	38	14	12	26	26	10
2,166	1,583	590	2,173	71	31	102	47	11
5,132	11,084	174	11,258	557	.....	557	416	12
1,516	1,516	.....	1,516	35	.....	35	.....	13
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2,239	2,931	58	2,989	668	8	676	227	15
6,689	11,736	638	12,374	1,112	85	1,197	269	16
100	95	5	100	8	.....	8	8	17
50	357	.....	357	8	.....	8	8	18
8,596	7,258	1,945	9,203	413	97	510	15	19
267	263	10	273	99	4	103	65	20
590	590	.....	590	200	.....	200	150	21
1,622	1,882	.....	1,882	321	.....	321	81	22
850	200	650	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
486	370	249	619	3	.....	3	.....	24
1,134	1,154	.....	1,154	143	.....	143	119	25
20,545	18,483	18,911	37,394	1,336	300	1,636	533	26
860	860	.....	860	212	.....	212	7	27
111	111	.....	111	18	.....	18	18	28
4,292	1,423	4,634	6,057	54	90	144	126	29
3,558	3,558	.....	3,558	1,673	.....	1,673	236	30
50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
11	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
55	55	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
1,252	1,455	1,139	2,594	40	26	66	33	34
9,734	7,879	5,467	13,346	1,287	120	1,407	608	35
109,229	109,886	40,237	150,123	12,374	913	13,287	4,534	

NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

2,198	2,198	.....	2,198	300	.....	300	300	36
30	30	.....	30	5	.....	5	.....	37
15	20	.....	20	13	.....	13	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
1,329	1,785	.....	1,785	11	.....	11	10	40
85	85	.....	85	45	.....	45	45	41
3,657	4,118	.....	4,118	374	.....	374	355	

g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 11, 1895, New York.
h Including strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New York, but not including 7 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3, 1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
i Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
j Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
k Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Agricultural implements	5	4	1	5	2	31	15.5
2	Boots and shoes	131	99	32	203	115	2,927	25.5
3	Brewing	24	23	1	106	30	128	4.3
4	Brick	34	5	29	237	207	7,334	35.4
5	Building trades (*b*)	2,285	2,096	189	9,740	6,771	*c* 69,422	*c* 10.3
6	Carpeting	21	7	14	21	9	225	25.0
7	Carriages and wagons	4	1	3	4	2	32	16.0
8	Clothing	907	799	108	15,258	14,353	*f* 132,087	*f* 9.2
9	Cooperage	37	27	10	74	54	876	16.2
10	Cotton and woolen goods	56	5	51	60	20	170	8.5
11	Cotton goods	18	4	14	18	9	315	35.0
12	Domestic service	59	44	15	68	1	2	2.0
13	Food preparations	173	157	16	2,453	730	1,931	2.6
14	Furniture	212	201	11	531	146	3,603	24.7
15	Glass	35	25	10	84	47	2,429	51.7
16	Leather and leather goods	41	17	24	78	40	*g* 1,161	*g* 29.8
17	Lumber	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18	Machines and machinery (*h*)	100	68	32	154	28	279	10.0
19	Metals and metallic goods	291	202	89	982	329	5,928	18.0
20	Musical instruments	24	23	1	56	20	576	28.8
21	Paper and paper goods	13	3	10	13	4	55	13.8
22	Pottery, earthenware, etc	5	3	2	5	3	35	11.7
23	Printing and publishing (*i*)	254	234	20	511	122	*g* 452	*g* 3.7
24	Public ways construction	110	23	87	155	58	315	5.4
25	Public works construction (*j*)	34	6	28	34	17	81	4.8
26	Railroad car building	9	3	6	9	2	19	9.5
27	Rope and bagging	6	2	4	6	3	44	14.7
28	Rubber goods	2	.....	2	2	1	2	2.0
29	Shipbuilding, etc. (*k*)	26	18	8	103	22	606	27.5
30	Silk goods	97	67	30	110	71	683	9.6
31	Stone quarrying and cutting	288	183	105	1,002	634	13,841	21.8
32	Telegraph and telephone (*m*)	25	5	20	28	.....	.....	.....
33	Tobacco	566	407	159	2,792	778	*n* 9,911	*n* 12.9
34	Transportation	149	71	78	1,302	971	23,052	23.7
35	Trunks and valises	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
36	Watches	5	5	.....	5	1	22	22.0
37	Wooden goods	65	57	8	146	25	347	13.9
38	Woolen and worsted goods (*q*)	23	5	18	23	5	*a* 66	*a* 16.5
39	Miscellaneous (*r*)	322	184	138	1,463	1,077	*g* 8,352	*g* 7.8
	Total (*t*)	6,460	5,085	1,375	37,845	26,707	*u* 287,339	*u* 10.8

NORTH CAROLINA.

40	Building trades	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
41	Cotton goods	2	1	1	2	1	4	4.0
42	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3.0
43	Telegraph and telephone (*y*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Tobacco	3	2	1	3	2	5	2.5
45	Transportation	2	1	1	2	1	2	2.0
	Total (*z*)	9	6	3	9	5	14	2.8

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Including strike of March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 2, 1900, Connecticut.
c Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
d Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886, and 1 establishment not reported.
e Not including 4 establishments not reported.
f Not including 9 establishments closed permanently.
g Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
h Including strike of July 3, 1899, New Jersey, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 26, 1897, New Jersey, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 1, 1900, New Jersey.
j Not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 2, 1900, Connecticut.
k Including strike of July 31, 1899, New Jersey.
l Not including 14 establishments not reported.
m The general strike of telegraphers, July 19, 1883, which extended through all the States and Territories is included here.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
254	50.8	1	1	3	$77,715	$5,485	$24,400	1
5,422	26.7	118	17	68	772,066	a 72,141	455,263	2
2,649	25.0	25	39	42	117,057	28,240	238,899	3
11,190	47.2	54	15	168	686,030	5,000	185,806	4
c 142,538	c 14.5	d 7,042	d 520	d 2,162	6,311,727	a 791,924	e 1,752,073	5
575	27.4	1	4	16	547,423	32,163	332,902	6
74	18.5	1	.....	3	21,531	50	5,000	7
f 155,750	f 10.2	12,149	1,121	1,988	6,458,465	260,930	1,553,239	8
1,348	18.2	37	3	34	65,700	3,217	26,914	9
581	9.7	12	10	38	92,035	3,050	25,469	10
423	23.5	.....	1	17	752,014	9,393	142,350	11
389	5.7	15	1	52	16,500	2,092	7,165	12
24,209	9.9	1,899	46	508	214,586	19,845	123,878	13
15,029	28.3	218	50	263	693,439	145,931	e 326,856	14
4,450	53.0	15	3	66	721,715	104,500	254,145	15
g 1,797	g 23.3	41	4	33	85,111	1,619	97,029	16
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	17
5,641	36.6	74	27	53	560,370	69,792	200,167	18
16,799	17.1	553	55	374	2,268,946	191,851	830,029	19
2,289	40.9	11	7	38	289,885	37,989	178,160	20
82	6.3	.....	2	11	2,260	.....	8,760	21
60	12.0	2	1	2	13,178	.....	4,540	22
g 10,586	g 20.7	248	82	181	535,378	157,893	a 478,160	23
1,568	10.1	64	12	79	168,830	23,843	42,755	24
318	9.4	19	3	12	93,984	820	17,355	25
135	15.0	4	3	2	46,789	1,924	15,800	26
110	18.3	1	.....	5	20,366	100	26,300	27
22	11.0	.....	.....	2	1,375	.....	400	28
1,684	16.3	44	23	36	256,744	12,004	113,415	29
1,864	16.9	49	16	45	217,475	a 30,206	93,447	30
22,952	22.9	470	156	376	1,156,736	l 113,411	526,668	31
277	9.8	2	3	23	270,536	63,940	914,710	32
n 25,873	n 9.3	855	155	1,782	3,312,253	609,906	a 1,170,129	33
30,512	23.4	933	44	325	2,854,046	o 132,651	p 5,082,147	34
57	19.0	1	1	1	2,114	.....	330	35
775	155.0	2	.....	3	85,832	14,875	57,000	36
2,089	14.3	41	.....	105	114,240	7,655	a 85,239	37
310	13.4	2	7	14	95,023	7,763	47,525	38
g 17,072	g 11.7	866	226	371	993,821	a 107,036	s 600,177	39
v 507,755	v 13.4	d 25,869	d 2,658	d 9,302	30,993,325	w 3,069,239	x 16,044,601	

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7	7.0	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	500	40
27	13.5	.....	.....	2	4,500	200	1,500	41
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	360	.....	364	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
8	2.7	2	.....	1	575	70	135	44
5	2.5	1	.....	1	610	.....	.....	45
50	5.6	4	.....	5	9,045	270	2,499	

n Not including 8 establishments closed permanently.
o Including strike of January 4, 1887, New Jersey.
p Not including 2 establishments not reported.
q Including strike of November 28, 1894, New Jersey.
r Including strike of November 11, 1895, New Jersey.
s Not including 9 establishments not reported.
t Including strike of July 19, 1883, in all States and Territories and strikes of November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3, 1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New Jersey, February 23, 1900, Illinois, and April 2, 1900, Connecticut.
u Not including 1 establishment not reported and 23 establishments closed permanently.
v Not including 23 establishments closed permanently.
w Not including 18 establishments not reported, but including strike of January 4, 1887, New Jersey.
x Not including 22 establishments not reported.
y Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
z Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Agricultural implements	2,381	7	2,388
2	Boots and shoes	17,850	9,419	27,269
3	Brewing	3,536	.....	3,536
4	Brick	18,219	8	18,227
5	Building trades (*a*)	*b* 264,022	*b* 75	*b* 264,097
6	Carpeting	9,373	15,012	24,385
7	Carriages and wagons	700	.....	700
8	Clothing	295,085	172,072	467,157
9	Cooperage	2,735	.....	2,735
10	Cotton and woolen goods	4,972	10,031	15,003
11	Cotton goods	7,517	11,593	19,110
12	Domestic service	4,129	767	4,896
13	Food preparations	20,594	702	21,296
14	Furniture	23,423	231	23,654
15	Glass	7,478	175	7,653
16	Leather and leather goods	4,302	189	4,491
17	Lumber	111	.....	111
18	Machines and machinery (*c*)	45,143	83	45,226
19	Metals and metallic goods	61,300	1,765	63,065
20	Musical instruments	8,853	2	8,855
21	Paper and paper goods	511	592	1,103
22	Pottery, earthenware, etc	287	196	483
23	Printing and publishing (*f*)	33,171	9,998	43,169
24	Public ways construction	34,779	.....	34,779
25	Public works construction (*g*)	16,860	1	16,861
26	Railroad car building	5,287	3	5,290
27	Rope and bagging	546	348	894
28	Rubber goods	285	275	560
29	Shipbuilding, etc. (*h*)	10,534	.....	10,534
30	Silk goods	6,704	6,684	13,388
31	Stone quarrying and cutting	26,118	.....	26,118
32	Telegraph and telephone (*i*)	12,748	1,283	14,031
33	Tobacco	88,921	82,771	171,692
34	Transportation	270,686	776	271,462
35	Trunks and valises	92	6	98
36	Watches	1,565	143	1,708
37	Wooden goods	8,054	409	8,463
38	Woolen and worsted goods (*j*)	4,437	8,654	13,091
39	Miscellaneous (*k*)	68,985	7,030	76,015
	Total (*m*)	*b* 1,392,293	*b* 341,300	*b* 1,733,593

NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

40	Building trades	800	.....	800
41	Cotton goods	576	524	1,100
42	Stone quarrying and cutting	53	.....	53
43	Telegraph and telephone (*o*)	.....	.....	.....
44	Tobacco	162	.....	162
45	Transportation	1,455	.....	1,455
	Total (*p*)	3,046	524	3,570

a Including strike of March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 2, 1900, Connecticut.
b Not including 26 establishments not reported.
c Not including 21 establishments not reported.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported.
e Including strike of July 3, 1899, New Jersey, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 26, 1897, New Jersey, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 1, 1900, New Jersey.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 2, 1900, Connecticut.
h Including strike of July 31, 1899, New Jersey.
i The general strike of telegraphers, July 19, 1883, which extended through all the States and Territories is included here.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
404	771	.....	771	90	.....	90	75	1
8,439	11,406	4,976	16,382	1,175	198	1,373	598	2
2,535	2,585	.....	2,585	796	.....	796	441	3
17,052	17,846	.....	17,846	1,848	.....	1,848	1,343	4
187,226	c 208,615	(c)	c 208,615	10,482	.....	10,482	d 1,123	5
12,633	6,266	9,234	15,500	959	663	1,622	d 549	6
489	494	.....	494	54	.....	54	.....	7
350,795	271,931	141,502	413,433	16,149	6,332	22,481	1,243	8
2,160	2,271	.....	2,271	355	.....	355	149	9
1,821	2,214	4,551	6,765	195	226	421	188	10
7,287	4,444	7,357	11,801	206	247	453	290	11
1,293	1,180	113	1,293	846	69	915	60	12
11,675	11,925	135	12,060	1,915	25	1,940	350	13
13,098	13,717	50	13,767	d 1,928	(d)	d 1,928	d 349	14
3,461	5,999	121	6,120	787	10	797	12	15
2,251	2,312	71	2,383	225	12	237	69	16
6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
12,103	13,832	2	13,834	990	.....	990	346	18
26,723	36,197	373	36,570	3,565	28	3,593	d 839	19
2,551	4,999	.....	4,999	773	.....	773	40	20
373	208	238	446	48	83	131	24	21
261	259	2	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
11,561	11,642	1,903	13,545	3,001	129	3,130	1,061	23
17,008	22,072	.....	22,072	1,787	.....	1,787	1,082	24
9,480	10,207	.....	10,207	1,163	.....	1,163	d 529	25
1,077	2,161	.....	2,161	30	.....	30	.....	26
321	518	280	798	27	.....	27	1	27
322	222	200	422	18	.....	18	.....	28
4,846	5,947	.....	5,947	712	.....	712	132	29
6,434	4,949	4,550	9,499	543	142	685	175	30
18,453	20,894	.....	20,894	3,460	.....	3,460	1,082	31
7,639	7,264	402	7,666	417	25	442	131	32
109,309	73,349	66,935	140,284	7,777	5,336	13,113	865	33
103,074	111,534	.....	111,534	19,318	.....	19,318	d 5,456	34
35	34	1	35	8	.....	8	.....	35
453	462	11	473	129	6	135	50	36
5,256	5,038	405	5,443	610	43	653	57	37
2,955	1,655	3,240	4,895	197	249	446	60	38
46,086	44,891	4,393	49,284	4,328	321	4,649	l 579	39
1,008,945	c 942,316	c 251,045	c 1,193,361	d 86,911	d 14,144	d 101,055	n 19,348	

NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

250	300	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
293	201	174	375	95	8	103	50	41
53	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
80	159	.....	159	2	.....	2	2	44
110	116	.....	116	35	.....	35	.....	45
786	829	174	1,003	132	8	140	52	

j Including strike of November 28, 1894, New Jersey.
k Including strike of November 11, 1895, New Jersey.
l Not including 2 establishments not reported.
m Including strike of July 19, 1883, in all States and Territories and strikes of November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3, 1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New Jersey, February 23, 1900, Illinois, Connecticut.
n Not including 8 establishments not reported.
o Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
p Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Coal and coke	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
2	Domestic service	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Printing and publishing	4	3	1	4	1	21	21.0
4	Public ways construction	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
5	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tobacco	2	2	.....	6	3	12	4.0
7	Transportation	13	1	12	13	12	118	9.8
	Total (*b*)	22	6	16	26	17	158	9.3

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8	Agricultural implements	8	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....
9	Boots and shoes	30	11	19	65	50	1,297	25.9
10	Brewing	5	5	.....	30	8	40	5.0
11	Brick	8	3	5	92	89	691	7.8
12	Building trades	131	102	29	1,057	569	9,743	17.1
13	Carpeting	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	Carriages and wagons	23	5	18	31	15	156	10.4
15	Clothing	41	35	6	292	111	*c* 938	*c* 8.5
16	Coal and coke (*d*)	356	240	116	2,095	2,069	*e* 76,026	*e* 36.8
17	Cooperage	19	11	8	65	59	623	10.6
18	Cotton goods	2	.....	2	2	2	13	6.5
19	Domestic service	18	7	11	22	.....	.....	.....
20	Food preparations	15	10	5	71	14	63	4.5
21	Furniture	18	9	9	64	28	715	25.5
22	Glass (*f*)	57	27	30	72	54	4,675	86.6
23	Leather and leather goods	6	4	2	20	1	7	7.0
24	Machines and machinery (*g*)	68	43	25	178	51	*c* 815	*c* 16.3
25	Metals and metallic goods (*i*)	265	139	126	481	200	7,864	39.3
26	Musical instruments	5	2	3	5	1	3	3.0
27	Paper and paper goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Pottery, earthenware, etc	24	12	12	84	36	3,789	105.3
29	Printing and publishing	63	54	9	114	15	*c* 116	*c* 8.3
30	Public ways construction	23	7	16	28	20	106	5.3
31	Public works construction	12	3	9	17	12	54	4.5
32	Railroad car building	9	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....
33	Rope and bagging	2	1	1	6	5	50	10.0
34	Rubber goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
35	Shipbuilding, etc	12	7	5	14	4	26	6.5
36	Stone quarrying and cutting (*j*)	41	27	14	171	110	2,047	18.6
37	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	6	4	2	8	1	6	6.0
38	Tobacco	86	74	12	205	105	*k* 2,334	*k* 22.7
39	Transportation	127	47	80	207	87	701	8.1
40	Trunks and valises	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
41	Watches	2	1	1	2	1	3	3.0
42	Wooden goods	12	5	7	44	19	223	11.7
43	Woolen and worsted goods	2	.....	2	2	1	10	10.0
44	Miscellaneous	69	17	52	145	89	1,467	16.5
	Total (*m*)	1,571	918	653	5,712	3,826	*n* 114,601	*n* 30.0

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
e Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.
f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.
h Not including 1 establishment not reported.
i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania.
j Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 3, 1899, Pennsylvania.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	$420	.....	.....	1
14	14.0	.....	.....	1	147	.....	$100	2
85	21.3	4	.....	.....	1,196	$25	200	3
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	154	.....	50	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
18	3.0	6	.....	.....	475	.....	125	6
122	9.4	6	.....	7	42,076	.....	47,500	7
249	9.6	16	.....	10	44,468	25	47,975	

OHIO.

308	38.5	.....	.....	8	45,411	4,039	26,100	8
1,657	25.5	24	5	36	160,484	1,540	128,419	9
905	30.2	2	.....	28	40,900	6,021	95,410	10
775	8.4	70	1	21	17,320	178	11,482	11
22,706	21.5	321	410	326	591,832	38,553	239,888	12
47	47.0	1	.....	.....	660	.....	300	13
508	16.4	8	14	9	77,019	3,486	67,710	14
c6,850	c23.5	189	10	93	202,695	10,153	56,939	15
e82,062	e39.2	c521	e377	e1,194	6,964,827	124,447	2,940,997	16
783	12.0	32	12	21	26,979	1,041	11,870	17
13	6.5	1	.....	1	1,429	.....	300	18
101	4.6	3	1	18	2,589	492	3,150	19
1,210	17.0	22	.....	49	13,104	3,350	5,523	20
2,901	45.3	3	22	39	132,793	35,701	60,790	21
4,896	68.0	34	6	32	841,229	136,440	221,750	22
1,187	59.4	2	9	9	57,090	8,415	98,500	23
c6,223	c35.2	66	41	71	640,682	46,082	h393,630	24
15,755	32.8	213	52	216	4,090,492	252,954	h1,320,539	25
11	2.2	2	1	2	2,300	.....	550	26
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	85	.....	.....	27
4,555	54.2	14	30	40	728,869	h43,363	162,162	28
c2,574	c22.8	63	11	40	146,130	39,688	h74,920	29
147	5.3	14	2	12	33,952	.....	h10,940	30
150	8.8	3	2	12	7,757	.....	1,606	31
47	5.2	1	2	6	5,153	.....	4,235	32
60	10.0	5	.....	1	5,118	.....	3,400	33
11	11.0	.....	.....	1	1,260	.....	2,500	34
237	16.9	8	1	5	34,337	1,564	60,234	35
3,550	20.8	113	16	42	146,246	8,167	62,703	36
38	4.8	2	2	4	4,564	.....	3,735	37
k5,963	k29.4	126	2	77	96,217	26,614	49,195	38
1,969	9.5	h68	h40	h98	725,645	58,582	l1,358,609	39
59	19.7	1	1	1	4,200	.....	2,100	40
23	11.5	1	1	.....	8,435	860	20,000	41
689	15.7	18	.....	26	41,948	.....	37,875	42
17	8.5	.....	.....	2	2,300	.....	2,000	43
2,955	20.4	66	18	61	61,269	2,265	32,697	44
n171,949	n30.1	o2,017	o1,089	o2,602	15,963,320	h853,995	p7,572,758	

k Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
l Not including 4 establishments not reported.
m Not including 6 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, July 4, 1897, October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
n Not including 5 establishments closed permanently and 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.
o Not including 1 establishment not reported and 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.
p Not including 8 establishments not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Coal and coke	40	.....	40
2	Domestic service	.....	14	14
3	Printing and publishing	70	14	84
4	Public ways construction	400	.....	400
5	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
6	Tobacco	46	.....	46
7	Transportation	3,540	.....	3,540
	Total (*b*)	4,096	28	4,124

OHIO—Concluded.

8	Agricultural implements	3,876	14	3,890
9	Boots and shoes	6,486	4,288	10,774
10	Brewing	2,008	.....	2,008
11	Brick	1,507	.....	1,507
12	Building trades	21,468	2	21,470
13	Carpeting	26	17	43
14	Carriages and wagons	6,812	212	7,024
15	Clothing	12,709	11,559	24,268
16	Coal and coke (*c*)	222,987	.....	222,987
17	Cooperage	1,616	.....	1,616
18	Cotton goods	100	370	470
19	Domestic service	1,016	449	1,465
20	Food preparations	1,127	692	1,819
21	Furniture	4,917	108	5,025
22	Glass (*c*)	12,461	1,873	14,334
23	Leather and leather goods	2,530	16	2,546
24	Machines and machinery (*f*)	37,979	760	38,739
25	Metals and metallic goods (*g*)	105,250	575	105,825
26	Musical instruments	1,358	120	1,478
27	Paper and paper goods	11	25	36
28	Pottery, earthenware, etc	12,545	3,609	16,154
29	Printing and publishing	8,420	1,564	9,984
30	Public ways construction	5,576	.....	5,576
31	Public works construction	1,103	.....	1,103
32	Railroad car building	4,817	.....	4,817
33	Rope and bagging	855	50	905
34	Rubber goods	84	40	124
35	Shipbuilding, etc	7,712	.....	7,712
36	Stone quarrying and cutting (*h*)	4,808	.....	4,808
37	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	1,256	.....	1,256
38	Tobacco	3,926	1,603	5,529
39	Transportation	76,641	341	76,982
40	Trunks and valises	260	25	285
41	Watches	640	160	800
42	Wooden goods	3,530	215	3,745
43	Woolen and worsted goods	125	225	350
44	Miscellaneous	7,843	1,466	9,309
	Total (*i*)	586,385	30,378	616,763

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
d Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
40	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
14	.....	14	14	.....	12	12	8	2
29	29	.....	29	8	.....	8	2	3
41	41	.....	41	35	.....	35	35	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
42	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1,830	1,830	.....	1,830	360	.....	360	180	7
1,996	1,982	14	1,996	403	12	415	225	

OHIO—Concluded.

426	610	.....	610	175	.....	175	75	8
2,369	4,199	3,023	7,222	309	124	433	26	9
1,038	1,163	.....	1,163	290	.....	290	95	10
1,235	1,421	.....	1,421	24	.....	24	8	11
13,780	16,538	.....	16,538	1,486	.....	1,486	512	12
18	18	12	30	1	.....	1	.....	13
3,152	4,676	110	4,786	186	13	199	50	14
9,709	5,598	4,769	10,367	228	52	280	76	15
181,414	214,542	.....	214,542	*d* 1,147	(*d*)	*d* 1,147	*d* 882	16
1,251	1,289	.....	1,289	79	.....	79	13	17
322	100	370	470	.....	6	6	.....	18
375	357	26	383	248	23	271	141	19
437	440	77	517	169	27	196	68	20
2,841	3,276	63	3,339	282	6	288	82	21
4,673	9,001	1,267	10,268	234	29	263	131	22
921	973	.....	973	234	.....	234	219	23
8,950	15,328	316	15,644	1,201	.....	1,201	365	24
32,104	57,319	211	57,530	4,707	42	4,749	1,962	25
319	484	60	544	23	.....	23	.....	26
17	.....	17	17	.....	2	2	.....	27
4,619	8,447	1,685	10,132	198	10	208	96	28
3,800	5,014	425	5,439	561	44	605	307	29
2,414	2,920	.....	2,920	352	.....	352	29	30
487	976	.....	976	221	.....	221	110	31
360	525	.....	525	48	.....	48	43	32
250	615	27	642	15	.....	15	.....	33
84	45	39	84	1	.....	1	.....	34
1,458	1,841	.....	1,841	312	.....	312	75	35
2,648	2,999	.....	2,999	270	16	286	171	36
777	777	.....	777	51	.....	51	.....	37
3,066	2,997	678	3,675	381	193	574	160	38
23,278	29,780	2	29,782	4,505	.....	4,505	2,722	39
188	188	.....	188	5	10	15	.....	40
254	419	135	554	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
1,978	2,159	184	2,343	86	12	98	29	42
110	50	150	200	6	13	19	.....	43
3,666	4,059	862	4,921	654	119	773	141	44
314,783	401,143	14,508	415,651	*d* 18,689	*d* 741	*d* 19,430	*d* 8,588	

f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania.
h Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 3, 1899, Pennsylvania.
i Not including 6 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, July 4, 1897, October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OKLAHOMA.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Coal and coke	1	1	.....	1	1	15	15.0
2	Printing and publishing	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Transportation (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*c*)	2	2	.....	3	1	15	15.0

OREGON.

5	Building trades	5	5	.....	197	191	2,630	13.8
6	Clothing	2	2	.....	2	2	46	23.0
7	Food preparations	2	2	.....	16	16	1,036	64.8
8	Metals and metallic goods	3	2	1	3	1	16	16.0
9	Printing and publishing	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
10	Public works construction	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
12	Transportation	9	5	4	17	8	37	4.6
13	Woolen and worsted goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	Miscellaneous	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*d*)	28	19	9	244	218	3,765	17.3

PENNSYLVANIA.

15	Agricultural implements	1	1	.....	1	1	6	6.0
16	Boots and shoes	21	11	10	49	40	1,373	34.3
17	Brewing	5	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
18	Brick	35	25	10	163	72	496	6.9
19	Building trades	204	185	19	7,034	3,700	39,825	10.8
20	Carpeting	86	33	53	302	153	3,114	20.4
21	Carriages and wagons	1	1	.....	59	59	354	6.0
22	Clothing	95	64	31	1,328	879	8,844	10.1
23	Coal and coke (*f*)	885	*g* 359	*g* 525	6,327	6,224	285,476	45.9
24	Cooperage	13	4	9	19	9	59	6.6
25	Cotton and woolen goods	86	13	73	134	60	1,076	17.9
26	Cotton goods	38	6	32	39	21	441	21.0
27	Domestic service	6	1	5	8	.....	.....	.....
28	Food preparations	11	8	3	94	40	400	10.0
29	Furniture	23	18	5	85	16	210	13.1
30	Glass (*i*)	113	54	59	211	140	*j* 7,974	*j* 57.4
31	Leather and leather goods	23	4	19	36	10	49	4.9
32	Lumber	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
33	Machines and machinery (*k*)	55	*g* 37	*g* 17	112	28	137	4.9
34	Metals and metallic goods (*l*)	548	210	338	1,005	429	*m* 17,589	*m* 41.2
35	Paper and paper goods	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
36	Pottery, earthenware, etc	5	2	3	11	9	270	30.0
37	Printing and publishing	46	41	5	206	2	2	1.0
38	Public ways construction	42	6	36	89	19	46	2.4
39	Public works construction	15	2	13	15	7	27	3.9
40	Railroad car building	18	3	15	18	3	9	3.0
41	Rubber goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
42	Shipbuilding, etc	20	9	11	64	43	396	9.2
43	Silk goods	21	4	17	21	4	14	3.5
44	Stone quarrying and cutting (*o*)	53	29	24	222	90	2,881	32.0
45	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)	5	1	4	13	.....	.....	.....
46	Tobacco	120	87	33	202	75	1,582	21.1
47	Transportation	61	25	36	98	47	364	7.7
48	Watches	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported.
f Including strike of July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.
g Not including 1 strike not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OKLAHOMA.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
15	15.0	.....	.....	1	$2,500	.....	$200	1
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	2,000	$827	1,200	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
29	9.7	.....	.....	3	4,500	827	1,400	

OREGON.

3,046	15.5	11	.....	186	35,169	.....	2,925	5
46	23.0	2	.....	.....	1,385	251	300	6
1,036	64.8	.....	16	.....	496,900	1,500	223,000	7
34	11.3	1	.....	2	4,383	742	2,850	8
19	6.3	.....	.....	3	310	155	3,250	9
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	269	.....	.....	10
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	11
73	4.3	7	6	4	27,231	.....	3,400	12
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	300	.....	75	13
24	8.0	.....	3	.....	7,500	.....	.....	14
4,287	17.6	22	25	197	573,466	2,648	235,800	

PENNSYLVANIA.

6	6.0	1	.....	.....	900	.....	500	15
1,900	38.8	11	1	37	213,562	7,000	62,360	16
75	15.5	2	.....	3	3,332	112	270	17
5,037	30.9	24	60	79	168,470	*e* 14,393	35,890	18
214,188	30.5	3,591	1,199	2,244	2,573,200	204,623	1,599,199	19
10,825	35.8	112	28	162	1,016,233	19,337	419,138	20
354	6.0	59	.....	.....	4,500	.....	7,000	21
25,419	19.1	840	101	387	777,649	54,956	262,801	22
332,974	52.6	1,192	2,553	2,582	58,140,846	*h* 1,081,622	13,978,710	23
188	9.9	10	.....	9	11,068	40	1,770	24
4,642	34.6	27	35	72	688,574	32,250	435,657	25
742	19.0	9	5	25	101,821	4,150	38,880	26
25	3.1	1	.....	7	472	100	733	27
830	8.8	41	.....	53	8,849	900	11,151	28
1,876	22.1	19	1	65	59,400	12,379	45,360	29
j 10,598	*j* 50.5	86	21	104	3,357,775	390,367	852,263	30
264	7.3	7	1	28	53,779	1,790	20,125	31
8	8.0	.....	1	.....	2,292	.....	3,000	32
4,991	44.6	53	14	45	203,569	21,958	211,630	33
m 31,867	*m* 31.8	435	104	466	13,246,507	*n* 865,058	*e* 3,470,698	34
29	14.5	1	.....	1	3,250	.....	300	35
284	25.8	1	8	2	29,483	.....	7,600	36
10,815	52.5	28	20	158	392,804	170,015	166,480	37
2,899	32.6	49	3	37	29,276	*e* 738	*e* 9,448	38
63	4.2	6	1	8	3,647	.....	531	39
114	6.3	6	7	5	23,992	.....	5,225	40
21	21.0	.....	.....	1	400	.....	50	41
1,283	20.0	14	2	48	204,556	20,000	531,950	42
210	10.0	2	.....	19	35,059	1,630	10,899	43
5,838	26.3	115	23	84	625,588	15,184	143,037	44
108	8.3	2	2	9	8,480	700	2,000	45
5,987	29.6	94	13	95	427,835	122,567	176,209	46
1,639	16.7	23	18	57	778,013	131,987	1,148,605	47
45	45.0	.....	.....	1	6,000	2,000	2,000	48

h Not including 26 establishments not reported.
i Including strike of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio.
j Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
k Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.
l Including strike of January 15, 1900, Ohio.
m Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
n Not including 2 establishments not reported.
o Including strike of October 3, 1899, Ohio.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Coal and coke	234	.....	234
2	Printing and publishing	77	8	85
3	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
4	Transportation (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*c*)	311	8	319

OREGON—Concluded.

5	Building trades	838	.....	838
6	Clothing	29	.....	29
7	Food preparations	5,935	.....	5,935
8	Metals and metallic goods	196	.....	196
9	Printing and publishing	255	3	258
10	Public works construction	300	.....	300
11	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)	18	.....	18
12	Transportation	3,114	.....	3,114
13	Woolen and worsted goods	180	70	250
14	Miscellaneous	400	.....	400
	Total (*d*)	11,265	73	11,338

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

15	Agricultural implements	95	.....	95
16	Boots and shoes	5,572	2,385	7,957
17	Brewing	278	.....	278
18	Brick	10,287	.....	10,287
19	Building trades	122,728	.....	122,728
20	Carpeting	29,983	23,544	53,527
21	Carriages and wagons	450	.....	450
22	Clothing	27,399	37,321	64,720
23	Coal and coke (*e*)	1,133,136	.....	1,133,136
24	Cooperage	1,884	.....	1,884
25	Cotton and woolen goods	20,343	19,388	39,731
26	Cotton goods	3,817	3,165	6,982
27	Domestic service	251	82	333
28	Food preparations	3,841	126	3,967
29	Furniture	4,751	23	4,774
30	Glass (*f*)	44,113	3,645	47,758
31	Leather and leather goods	7,898	366	8,264
32	Lumber	301	.....	301
33	Machines and machinery (*g*)	36,502	209	36,711
34	Metals and metallic goods (*h*)	486,973	794	487,767
35	Paper and paper goods	385	5	390
36	Pottery, earthenware, etc	2,033	106	2,139
37	Printing and publishing	5,860	672	6,532
38	Public ways construction	9,148	.....	9,148
39	Public works construction	1,002	.....	1,002
40	Railroad car building	29,940	28	29,968
41	Rubber goods	213	35	248
42	Shipbuilding, etc	37,238	.....	37,238
43	Silk goods	2,849	3,897	6,746
44	Stone quarrying and cutting (*i*)	9,761	25	9,786
45	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)	2,175	800	2,975
46	Tobacco	13,868	5,570	19,438
47	Transportation	77,853	353	78,206
48	Watches	800	500	1,300

a Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
176	234	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
27	26	1	27	20	.....	20	20	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
203	260	1	261	20	.....	20	20	

OREGON—Concluded.

695	695	.....	695	23	.....	23	15	5
29	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
4,250	5,935	.....	5,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
63	104	.....	104	23	.....	23	.....	8
158	157	1	158	12	5	17	4	9
40	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
13	13	.....	13	8	.....	8	.....	11
1,080	1,088	.....	1,088	198	.....	198	45	12
50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
275	275	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
6,653	8,386	1	8,387	264	5	269	64	

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

38	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
3,568	3,446	1,388	4,834	168	.....	168	56	16
109	109	.....	109	18	.....	18	7	17
6,083	6,789	.....	6,789	648	.....	648	280	18
62,171	84,392	.....	84,392	7,756	.....	7,756	4,035	19
12,926	16,138	9,703	25,841	1,229	952	2,181	38	20
440	450	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
23,770	23,359	29,465	52,824	547	664	1,211	230	22
889,997	1,067,816	.....	1,067,816	55,470	.....	55,470	34,578	23
651	678	.....	678	175	.....	175	.....	24
9,141	9,966	8,827	18,793	1,093	396	1,489	177	25
3,388	3,011	2,179	5,190	299	138	437	134	26
186	169	17	186	169	15	184	33	27
652	759	22	781	112	3	115	10	28
1,649	1,894	6	1,900	322	.....	322	10	29
13,359	32,157	2,312	34,469	1,396	27	1,423	670	30
1,315	2,508	123	2,631	234	.....	234	18	31
200	225	.....	225	2	.....	2	.....	32
5,101	7,843	.....	7,843	656	.....	656	261	33
138,862	236,476	368	236,844	14,356	47	14,403	5,932	34
135	135	.....	135	70	.....	70	.....	35
905	861	106	967	80	5	85	.....	36
2,096	2,190	67	2,257	1,332	1	1,333	344	37
5,447	5,898	.....	5,898	984	.....	984	654	38
749	771	.....	771	382	.....	382	214	39
1,967	2,984	.....	2,984	237	.....	237	.....	40
23	10	23	33	.....	10	10	.....	41
4,353	6,488	.....	6,488	1,982	.....	1,982	1,350	42
2,221	1,138	1,718	2,856	169	76	245	63	43
5,379	8,222	.....	8,222	728	.....	728	474	44
465	465	.....	465	175	.....	175	.....	45
10,471	9,996	3,245	13,241	1,438	488	1,926	446	46
25,323	34,482	30	34,512	4,482	.....	4,482	3,133	47
43	43	.....	43	35	.....	35	.....	48

e Including strike of July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.
f Including strike of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.
h Including strike of January 15, 1900, Ohio.
i Including strike of October 3, 1899, Ohio.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Wooden goods	19	14	5	103	54	520	9.6
2	Woolen and worsted goods	58	5	53	58	27	384	14.2
3	Miscellaneous	109	*a* 39	*a* 69	302	163	*b* 1,015	*b* 6.3
	Total (*c*)	2,846	*d* 1,306	*d* 1,537	18,438	12,424	*e* 374,933	*e* 30.2
	RHODE ISLAND.							
4	Brick	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
5	Building trades	18	9	9	134	82	2,989	36.5
6	Clothing	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
7	Cotton and woolen goods	7	2	5	7	1	44	44.0
8	Cotton goods	71	10	61	76	23	489	21.3
9	Food preparations	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1.0
10	Machines and machinery	4	1	3	4	1	42	42.0
11	Metals and metallic goods	11	4	7	55	1	377	377.0
12	Printing and publishing	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
13	Public ways construction	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
14	Public works construction	6	.....	6	7	3	5	1.7
15	Rubber goods	4	.....	4	4	1	4	4.0
16	Shipbuilding, etc	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
17	Silk goods	7	.....	7	7	1	7	7.0
18	Stone quarrying and cutting (*i*)	5	3	2	29	.....	.....	.....
19	Telegraph and telephone (*j*)	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
20	Tobacco	1	1	.....	1	1	7	7.0
21	Transportation	2	.....	2	9	8	8	1.0
22	Wooden goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
23	Woolen and worsted goods	40	9	31	49	28	1,060	37.9
24	Miscellaneous	6	.....	6	6	1	1	1.0
	Total (*k*)	199	47	152	409	152	5,034	33.1
	SOUTH CAROLINA.							
25	Building trades	7	5	2	32	9	54	6.0
26	Cotton goods	2	2	.....	2	2	34	17.0
27	Public ways construction	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Public works construction	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
29	Stone quarrying and cutting	2	1	1	4	1	1	1.0
30	Telegraph and telephone (*l*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Transportation	5	4	1	5	2	10	5.0
32	Miscellaneous	4	1	3	6	5	25	5.0
	Total (*j*)	22	13	9	51	20	125	6.3
	SOUTH DAKOTA.							
33	Brick	1	.....	1	3	3	3	1.0
34	Building trades	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
35	Printing and publishing	2	2	.....	2	2	6	3.0
36	Public ways construction	3	1	2	3	3	4	1.3
37	Stone quarrying and cutting	6	3	3	6	3	35	11.7
38	Telegraph and telephone (*l*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Tobacco	2	2	.....	2	1	14	14.0
40	Transportation	1	.....	1	2	2	4	2.0
41	Miscellaneous	2	2	.....	11	11	977	88.8
	Total (*j*)	18	10	8	30	25	1,043	41.7

a Not including 1 strike not reported.
b Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
c Including strikes of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio, July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia, and October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Ohio, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.
d Not including 3 strikes not reported.
e Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
3,570	34.7	7	2	94	$176,192	$8,006	$91,755	1
1,048	18.1	22	10	26	223,059	6,900	129,790	2
b 5,512	*b* 18.3	176	21	105	523,405	38,419	353,190	3
c 686,274	*c* 37.2	7,066	4,254	7,118	84,123,837	*f* 3,229,181	*g* 24,236,204	

RHODE ISLAND.

2	2.0	.....	.....	1	1,120	.....	100	4
14,239	106.3	29	22	83	123,668	14,372	*h* 106,120	5
536	89.3	2	.....	4	9,150	4,230	2,025	6
158	22.6	2	2	3	67,275	2,700	60,010	7
1,146	15.1	17	4	55	323,827	11,895	218,235	8
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	37	.....	10	9
56	14.0	.....	.....	4	25,842	3,231	10,400	10
4,612	83.9	27	.....	28	155,195	3,500	104,190	11
68	17.0	.....	.....	4	2,255	796	2,905	12
5	1.3	1	.....	3	1,648	.....	.....	13
12	1.7	1	.....	6	1,197	.....	15	14
15	3.8	.....	.....	4	3,700	.....	1,520	15
9	9.0	1	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	16
68	9.7	.....	1	6	4,759	.....	760	17
1,755	60.5	27	1	1	65,072	10,900	43,250	18
4	1.3	.....	.....	3	28	.....	.....	19
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	204	68	25	20
9	1.0	.....	.....	9	1,362	.....	.....	21
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	22
1,496	30.5	8	11	30	890,840	30,277	380,800	23
70	11.7	.....	.....	6	6,749	.....	12,500	24
24,270	59.3	118	41	250	1,684,258	81,969	*h* 942,865	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

577	18.0	16	1	15	6,632	2,050	3,425	25
35	17.5	.....	.....	2	7,750	.....	3,500	26
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	263	.....	200	27
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	79	.....	.....	28
4	1.0	.....	.....	4	672	300	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
65	13.0	2	1	2	31,179	565	5,070	31
26	4.3	2	.....	4	4,597	.....	3,550	32
711	13.9	20	2	29	51,172	2,915	15,745	

SOUTH DAKOTA.

3	1.0	.....	.....	3	35	.....	.....	33
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	324	.....	75	34
6	3.0	1	.....	1	129	21	150	35
4	1.3	2	.....	1	1,369	.....	.....	36
52	8.7	5	.....	1	12,660	2,650	3,450	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
21	10.5	.....	.....	2	2,115	1,173	2,500	39
4	2.0	.....	2	.....	750	.....	40	40
977	88.8	11	.....	.....	2,740	.....	3,500	41
1,074	35.8	19	2	9	20,122	3,844	9,715	

f Not including 30 establishments not reported.
g Not including 2 establishments not reported.
h Not including 1 establishment not reported.
i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
j Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
k Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
' Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Wooden goods	5,205	126	5,331
2	Woolen and worsted goods	11,581	10,656	22,237
3	Miscellaneous	22,810	7,610	30,420
	Total (*b*)	2,173,323	121,431	2,294,754

RHODE ISLAND—Concluded.

4	Brick	450	.....	450
5	Building trades	2,139	.....	2,139
6	Clothing	64	18	82
7	Cotton and woolen goods	3,430	3,604	7,034
8	Cotton goods	18,755	15,299	34,054
9	Food preparations	25	.....	25
10	Machines and machinery	2,910	.....	2,910
11	Metals and metallic goods	4,741	850	5,591
12	Printing and publishing	266	.....	266
13	Public ways construction	768	.....	768
14	Public works construction	906	.....	906
15	Rubber goods	1,161	1,810	2,971
16	Shipbuilding, etc	75	.....	75
17	Silk goods	113	426	539
18	Stone quarrying and cutting (*c*)	1,390	.....	1,390
19	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)	46	.....	46
20	Tobacco	17	.....	17
21	Transportation	66	.....	66
22	Wooden goods	150	.....	150
23	Woolen and worsted goods	17,392	13,758	31,150
24	Miscellaneous	286	318	604
	Total (*f*)	55,150	36,083	91,233

SOUTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

25	Building trades	2,595	.....	2,595
26	Cotton goods	470	281	751
27	Public ways construction	125	.....	125
28	Public works construction	63	.....	63
29	Stone quarrying and cutting	197	.....	197
30	Telegraph and telephone (*g*)	.....	.....	.....
31	Transportation	856	.....	856
32	Miscellaneous	975	25	1,000
	Total (*d*)	5,281	306	5,587

SOUTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

33	Brick	20	.....	20
34	Building trades	20	.....	20
35	Printing and publishing	25	.....	25
36	Public ways construction	500	.....	500
37	Stone quarrying and cutting	665	.....	665
38	Telegraph and telephone (*g*)	.....	.....	.....
39	Tobacco	47	3	50
40	Transportation	75	.....	75
41	Miscellaneous	178	.....	178
	Total (*d*)	1,530	3	1,533

a Not including 2 establishments not reported.

b Including strikes of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio, July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia, and October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Ohio, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
2,931	4,119	30	4,149	1,229	.....	1,229	140	1
5,217	7,429	6,442	13,871	297	139	436	64	2
12,534	12,317	4,149	16,466	2,106	253	2,359	a 617	3
1,253,865	1,595,823	70,220	1,666,043	100,376	3,214	103,590	a 53,968	

RHODE ISLAND—Concluded.

400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1,482	1,564	.....	1,564	193	.....	193	55	5
72	57	15	72	23	7	30	30	6
1,593	1,570	755	2,325	119	46	165	8	7
7,561	9,176	7,467	16,643	337	94	431	291	8
25	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
348	473	.....	473	244	.....	244	199	10
685	883	66	899	586	22	608	326	11
64	64	.....	64	61	.....	61	61	12
349	349	.....	349	225	.....	225	40	13
370	473	.....	473	155	.....	155	80	14
516	421	740	1,161	.....	16	16	.....	15
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	16
310	87	228	315	34	12	46	34	17
739	759	.....	759	86	.....	86	.....	18
11	11	.....	11	5	.....	5	.....	19
17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
57	62	.....	62	57	.....	57	54	21
80	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
6,136	11,351	8,047	19,398	e 344	e 103	e 447	e 249	23
205	224	291	515	36	5	41	5	24
21,030	28,006	17,609	45,615	e 2,515	e 305	e 2,820	e 1,442	

SOUTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

333	353	.....	353	104	.....	104	43	25
715	427	289	716	17	.....	17	.....	26
65	65	.....	65	40	.....	40	40	27
63	63	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
50	50	.....	50	18	.....	18	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
717	792	.....	792	27	.....	27	.....	31
874	975	25	1,000	27	15	42	.....	32
2,817	2,725	314	3,039	233	15	248	83	

SOUTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
16	22	.....	22	1	3	4	4	35
500	500	.....	500	60	.....	60	.....	36
395	415	.....	415	10	.....	10	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
30	35	3	38	14	.....	14	14	39
75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
155	178	.....	178	80	.....	80	.....	41
1,203	1,257	3	1,260	165	3	168	18	

d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported.
f Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
g Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Boots and shoes	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
2	Brick	1	.....	1	1	1	18	18.0
3	Building trades	23	20	3	198	48	1,497	31.2
4	Clothing	8	6	2	22	13	38	2.9
5	Coal and coke (*a*)	88	47	41	228	218	16,162	74.1
6	Cooperage	10	7	3	21	11	202	18.4
7	Cotton goods	1	.....	1	1	1	274	274.0
8	Domestic service	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Food preparations	1	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
10	Leather and leather goods	8	8	.....	8	1	(*d*)	(*d*)
11	Machines and machinery	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
12	Metals and metallic goods	22	15	7	37	10	304	30.4
13	Printing and publishing	11	9	2	12	.....	.....	.....
14	Public ways construction	6	.....	6	6	3	8	2.7
15	Public works construction	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
16	Railroad car building	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
17	Stone quarrying and cutting	8	6	2	16	6	20	3.3
18	Telegraph and telephone (*f*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Tobacco	4	3	1	10	6	209	34.8
20	Transportation	22	11	11	53	2	8	4.0
21	Wooden goods	4	2	2	4	1	54	54.0
22	Woolen and worsted goods	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
23	Miscellaneous	8	3	5	8	4	70	17.5
	Total (*g*)	236	144	92	652	325	*e* 18,864	*e* 58.2

TEXAS.

24	Brewing	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
25	Building trades	33	26	7	393	254	3,065	12.1
26	Clothing	18	18	.....	25	17	439	25.8
27	Coal and coke	6	.....	6	6	3	201	67.0
28	Cotton and woolen goods	2	.....	2	2	1	70	70.0
29	Domestic service	2	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
30	Food preparations	4	3	1	8	6	54	9.0
31	Lumber	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
32	Machines and machinery	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
33	Metals and metallic goods	5	3	2	19	.....	.....	.....
34	Printing and publishing	12	10	2	16	3	7	2.3
35	Public ways construction	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
36	Public works construction	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
37	Rope and bagging	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
38	Stone quarrying and cutting	7	6	1	13	9	544	60.4
39	Telegraph and telephone (*i*)	3	2	1	9	.....	.....	.....
40	Tobacco	2	2	.....	2	2	15	7.5
41	Transportation (*j*)	27	22	5	36	11	151	13.7
42	Wooden goods	3	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....
43	Miscellaneous	11	6	5	24	7	44	6.3
	Total (*k*)	144	104	40	574	315	4,598	14.6

a Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Kentucky.
b Including $18,000 lost by free employees at convict mines.
c Including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies.
d Establishment closed permanently.
e Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
f Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
g Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
19	9.5	.....	.....	2	$3,560	.....	$400	1
20	20.0	.....	.....	1	1,800	.....	300	2
6,770	34.2	97	13	88	97,810	$7,765	36,760	3
435	19.8	13	1	8	12,790	3,393	3,690	4
19,703	86.4	25	48	155	b3,784,688	197,318	c1,220,884	5
825	39.3	9	.....	12	28,287	25	6,450	6
274	274.0	.....	.....	1	60,000	5,000	20,000	7
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	40	.....	40	8
336	21.0	.....	.....	16	4,640	500	2,500	9
c87	c12.4	2	2	4	13,799	2,950	78,480	10
74	24.7	.....	.....	3	15,213	3,857	12,300	11
1,228	33.2	6	1	30	219,948	7,013	47,236	12
735	61.3	4	.....	8	13,549	3,918	39,600	13
14	2.3	.....	.....	6	1,544	.....	1,250	14
35	17.5	2	.....	.....	1,735	.....	300	15
30	30.0	.....	.....	1	17,895	3,000	1,250	16
179	11.2	3	6	7	23,096	1,436	3,300	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
337	33.7	8	.....	2	3,460	1,089	2,800	19
363	6.8	.....	3	50	92,394	1,460	73,705	20
87	21.8	.....	.....	4	17,026	275	2,525	21
100	50.0	.....	.....	2	2,083	200	1,100	22
174	21.8	.....	1	7	44,620	3,500	22,050	23
c31,827	c48.9	170	75	407	b4,459,977	242,699	c1,576,920	

TEXAS.

1	1.0	1	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	24
8,335	21.2	261	68	64	155,588	h8,000	87,800	25
632	25.3	15	3	7	9,725	1,739	2,500	26
211	35.2	1	.....	5	152,550	3,500	200,000	27
81	40.5	2	.....	.....	45,225	5,000	15,000	28
144	20.6	5	.....	2	1,660	250	2,000	29
135	16.9	3	.....	5	7,345	305	14,050	30
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	718	.....	.....	31
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	1,650	50	.....	32
848	44.6	11	.....	8	7,310	300	1,000	33
204	12.8	6	1	9	29,876	3,249	2,900	34
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	66	.....	.....	35
6	2.0	2	.....	1	310	.....	.....	36
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	37
591	45.5	8	1	4	28,968	190	2,650	38
817	90.8	8	.....	1	97,830	4,600	50,100	39
244	122.0	1	.....	1	1,090	207	5,000	40
699	19.4	8	4	24	517,066	22,100	606,575	41
112	22.4	1	.....	4	1,720	.....	1,000	42
233	9.7	12	.....	12	13,551	1,020	13,335	43
13,325	23.2	347	77	150	1,074,373	h50,510	1,003,910	

h Not including 1 establishment not reported.
i Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
j Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.
k Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Boots and shoes	205	45	250
2	Brick	65	.....	65
3	Building trades	2,407	.....	2,407
4	Clothing	221	40	261
5	Coal and coke (*a*)	42,970	.....	42,970
6	Cooperage	594	.....	594
7	Cotton goods	250	250	500
8	Domestic service	28	12	40
9	Food preparations	65	.....	65
10	Leather and leather goods	529	5	534
11	Machines and machinery	305	.....	305
12	Metals and metallic goods	3,717	21	3,738
13	Printing and publishing	568	127	695
14	Public ways construction	535	.....	535
15	Public works construction	300	.....	300
16	Railroad car building	124	1	125
17	Stone quarrying and cutting	834	.....	834
18	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
19	Tobacco	87	.....	87
20	Transportation	21,335	1	21,336
21	Wooden goods	420	.....	420
22	Woolen and worsted goods	332	488	820
23	Miscellaneous	2,130	2	2,132
	Total (*c*)	78,021	992	79,013

TEXAS—Concluded.

24	Brewing	120	.....	120
25	Building trades	6,040	6	6,046
26	Clothing	262	.....	262
27	Coal and coke	990	.....	990
28	Cotton and woolen goods	400	600	1,000
29	Domestic service	75	.....	75
30	Food preparations	335	.....	335
31	Lumber	70	.....	70
32	Machines and machinery	675	.....	675
33	Metals and metallic goods	1,095	.....	1,095
34	Printing and publishing	421	.....	421
35	Public ways construction	75	.....	75
36	Public works construction	160	.....	160
37	Rope and bagging	250	50	300
38	Stone quarrying and cutting	469	.....	469
39	Telegraph and telephone (*d*)	852	239	1,091
40	Tobacco	36	.....	36
41	Transportation (*e*)	49,020	103	49,123
42	Wooden goods	110	.....	110
43	Miscellaneous	1,567	210	1,777
	Total (*f*)	63,022	1,208	64,230

a Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Kentucky.

b Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

c Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Kentucky.

d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
40	40	.....	40	37	.....	37	.....	1
10	65	.....	65	5	.....	5	.....	2
1,344	1,695	.....	1,695	297	.....	297	119	3
194	194	18	212	46	.....	46	27	4
34,724	40,732	.....	40,732	3,117	.....	3,117	2,074	5
474	500	.....	500	204	.....	204	96	6
200	250	250	500	175	175	350	.....	7
12	12	.....	12	4	.....	4	4	8
35	35	.....	35	25	.....	25	25	9
259	259	.....	259	44	.....	44	.....	10
83	83	.....	83	61	.....	61	61	11
1,677	2,742	.....	2,742	479	.....	479	326	12
169	176	.....	176	99	.....	99	78	13
372	415	.....	415	245	.....	245	30	14
95	95	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
40	40	.....	40	35	.....	35	21	16
382	416	.....	416	31	.....	31	10	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
64	52	.....	52	14	.....	14	.....	19
1,552	1,715	.....	1,715	611	.....	611	50	20
114	126	.....	126	70	.....	70	3	21
89	45	114	159	12	19	31	.....	22
941	1,182	.....	1,182	121	.....	121	4	23
42,870	50,869	382	51,251	5,732	194	5,926	2,928	

TEXAS—Concluded.

52	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
4,814	4,993	.....	4,993	297	.....	297	152	25
237	237	.....	237	26	.....	26	19	26
850	850	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
650	250	400	650	50	100	150	50	28
62	62	.....	62	11	.....	11	.....	29
240	245	.....	245	16	.....	16	5	30
70	70	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
59	59	.....	59	9	.....	9	5	32
74	156	.....	156	31	.....	31	.....	33
257	274	.....	274	68	3	71	56	34
75	75	.....	75	75	.....	75	.....	35
74	74	.....	74	18	.....	18	.....	36
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
298	306	.....	306	40	.....	40	.....	38
731	522	209	731	405	100	505	350	39
36	36	.....	36	6	.....	6	6	40
8,274	9,505	.....	9,505	1,989	.....	1,989	1,560	41
47	47	.....	47	15	.....	15	.....	42
1,319	1,122	197	1,319	159	64	223	2	43
18,419	19,135	806	19,941	3,215	267	3,482	2,205	

e Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

f Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

UTAH.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Building trades	7	6	1	164	160	1,401	8.8
2	Clothing	5	3	2	10	8	57	7.1
3	Coal and coke	3	1	2	3	3	11	3.7
4	Domestic service (*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Food preparations	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
6	Metals and metallic goods	3	.....	3	3	1	10	10.0
7	Printing and publishing	5	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
8	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	1	.....	1	1	2	2.0
9	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Transportation	3	1	2	3	1	7	7.0
11	Woolen and worsted goods	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
12	Miscellaneous	4	1	3	6	5	456	91.2
	Total (*c*)	33	17	16	197	181	1,949	10.8

VERMONT.

13	Carriages and wagons	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	Clothing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	Cotton and woolen goods	1	.....	1	1	1	(*d*)	(*d*)
16	Cotton goods	4	1	3	4	1	10	10.0
17	Furniture	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18	Printing and publishing	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
19	Stone quarrying and cutting	16	13	3	381	209	2,724	13.0
20	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Tobacco	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3.0
22	Transportation	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
23	Woolen and worsted goods	4	2	2	4	2	6	3.0
	Total (*e*)	32	18	14	397	214	*f* 2,743	*f* 12.9

VIRGINIA.

24	Agricultural implements	2	2	.....	3	1	4	4.0
25	Brick	2	2	.....	7	2	72	36.0
26	Building trades	13	12	1	78	41	542	13.2
27	Carriages and wagons	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
28	Clothing	9	9	.....	12	4	32	8.0
29	Coal and coke	8	4	4	16	11	209	19.0
30	Cooperage	3	2	1	4	2	124	62.0
31	Cotton goods	1	.....	1	1	1	8	8.0
32	Food preparations	1	1	.....	11	11	176	16.0
33	Lumber	3	.....	3	3	3	23	7.7
34	Machines and machinery	2	2	.....	2	1	17	17.0
35	Metals and metallic goods	13	3	10	13	9	354	39.3
36	Printing and publishing	9	8	1	13	1	1	1.0
37	Public ways construction	2	.....	2	2	2	7	3.5
38	Shipbuilding, etc	4	1	3	8	2	77	38.5
39	Stone quarrying and cutting	5	4	1	5	3	56	18.7
40	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Tobacco	28	19	9	55	34	495	14.6
42	Transportation	5	2	3	6	3	9	3.0
43	Wooden goods	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....
44	Miscellaneous	3	1	2	3	2	41	20.5
	Total (*e*)	115	72	43	249	134	2,248	16.8

a Strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.
b Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and July 18, 1894, Nebraska.
d Establishment closed permanently.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

UTAH.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1,914	11.7	153	7	4	$33,699	$1,100	$5,450	1
72	7.2	8	.....	2	846	90	475	2
11	3.7	1	1	1	5,450	.....	1,300	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1	1.0	.....	1	.....	315	.....	25	5
12	4.0	.....	.....	3	3,568	.....	2,000	6
183	36.6	.....	.....	5	8,361	2,905	2,500	7
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	75	.....	15	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
15	5.0	3	.....	.....	2,210	.....	500	10
4	4.0	.....	1	.....	540	.....	.....	11
461	76.8	.....	.....	6	77,622	500	2,350	12
2,675	13.6	166	10	21	132,686	4,595	14,615	

VERMONT.

14	14.0	.....	.....	1	110	.....	.....	13
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	14
(*d*)	(*d*)	.....	.....	1	1,500	.....	500	15
38	9.5	.....	.....	4	4,725	.....	500	16
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....	17
7	3.5	.....	.....	2	1,027	225	.....	18
22,324	58.6	287	87	7	471,259	17,647	76,994	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	1,500	321	.....	21
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	172	.....	.....	22
13	3.3	1	1	2	1,798	.....	325	23
f 22,413	*f* 56.6	289	88	20	482,941	18,193	78,319	

VIRGINIA.

41	13.7	.....	1	2	3,760	1,397	2,000	24
107	15.3	7	.....	.....	4,830	.....	2,175	25
943	12.1	42	17	19	13,138	1,102	7,900	26
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	125	.....	50	27
164	13.7	6	4	2	2,030	483	800	28
361	22.6	1	1	14	98,140	6,000	60,150	29
159	39.8	.....	2	2	3,152	20	1,325	30
8	8.0	.....	.....	1	1,112	.....	200	31
176	16.0	.....	.....	11	16,000	500	.....	32
23	7.7	1	1	1	9,600	.....	3,500	33
244	122.0	1	.....	1	25,392	12,111	113,000	34
497	38.2	5	.....	8	*g* 120,590	2,575	15,525	35
266	20.5	5	.....	8	*g* 6,364	1,855	1,250	36
7	3.5	.....	1	1	2,850	.....	200	37
355	44.4	1	.....	7	35,909	.....	*g* 5,150	38
270	54.0	4	1	.....	23,888	2,116	24,550	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
2,680	48.7	33	6	16	85,501	2,277	26,550	41
51	8.5	1	1	4	11,974	(*h*)	5,170	42
42	7.0	.....	.....	6	500	.....	200	43
42	14.0	.....	.....	3	7,912	.....	4,000	44
6,437	25.9	107	35	107	*h* 472,767	*h* 30,436	*g* 273,695	

e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
f Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
g Not including 1 establishment not reported.
h Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

UTAH—Concluded.

Marginal number-	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Building trades	1,339	.....	1,339
2	Clothing	81	2	83
3	Coal and coke	672	.....	672
4	Domestic service (*a*)	.....	.....	.....
5	Food preparations	60	192	252
6	Metals and metallic goods	721	.....	721
7	Printing and publishing	122	3	125
8	Stone quarrying and cutting	15	.....	15
9	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
10	Transportation	7,470	.....	7,470
11	Woolen and worsted goods	65	87	152
12	Miscellaneous	690	.....	690
	Total (*c*)	11,235	284	11,519

VERMONT—Concluded.

13	Carriages and wagons	64	6	70
14	Clothing	20	360	380
15	Cotton and woolen goods	35	95	130
16	Cotton goods	567	782	1,349
17	Furniture	170	.....	170
18	Printing and publishing	18	8	26
19	Stone quarrying and cutting	7,624	.....	7,624
20	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
21	Tobacco	9	1	10
22	Transportation	25	.....	25
23	Woolen and worsted goods	555	320	875
	Total (*d*)	9,087	1,572	10,659

VIRGINIA—Concluded.

24	Agricultural implements	260	.....	260
25	Brick	435	.....	435
26	Building trades	1,201	.....	1,201
27	Carriages and wagons	125	.....	125
28	Clothing	168	2	170
29	Coal and coke	6,740	.....	6,740
30	Cooperage	94	.....	94
31	Cotton goods	82	124	206
32	Food preparations	875	95	970
33	Lumber	1,075	.....	1,075
34	Machines and machinery	648	.....	648
35	Metals and metallic goods	4,186	.....	4,186
36	Printing and publishing	366	34	400
37	Public ways construction	800	.....	800
38	Shipbuilding, etc	9,665	.....	9,665
39	Stone quarrying and cutting	617	.....	617
40	Telegraph and telephone (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
41	Tobacco	6,129	5,438	11,567
42	Transportation	1,224	.....	1,224
43	Wooden goods	125	.....	125
44	Miscellaneous	450	100	550
	Total (*d*)	35,265	5,793	41,058

a Strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.
b Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

UTAH—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1,279	1,284	.....	1,284	33	.....	33	25	1
73	73	.....	73	19	.....	19	5	2
375	672	.....	672	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
204	60	192	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
140	506	.....	506	4	.....	4	.....	6
73	71	2	73	35	5	40	30	7
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
179	179	.....	179	7	.....	7	.....	10
150	63	87	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
185	570	.....	570	150	.....	150	35	12
2,673	3,493	281	3,774	248	5	253	95	

VERMONT—Concluded.

10	10	.....	10	5	.....	5	.....	13
125	.....	137	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
95	35	95	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
278	211	257	468	10	25	35	.....	16
32	32	.....	32	20	.....	20	20	17
8	8	.....	8	5	.....	5	.....	18
6,091	6,964	.....	6,964	122	.....	122	89	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
7	9	1	10	7	.....	7	.....	21
13	13	.....	13	13	.....	13	.....	22
428	352	220	572	68	12	80	.....	23
7,087	7,634	710	8,344	250	37	287	109	

VIRGINIA—Concluded.

51	124	.....	124	31	.....	31	31	24
365	380	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
547	567	.....	567	94	.....	94	15	26
100	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
77	102	.....	102	16	.....	16	6	28
4,612	6,100	.....	6,100	1,350	.....	1,350	1,350	29
85	85	.....	85	28	.....	28	.....	30
50	82	124	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
875	825	95	920	100	25	125	.....	32
206	1,065	.....	1,065	1	.....	1	.....	33
208	263	.....	263	186	.....	186	186	34
1,465	2,107	.....	2,107	313	.....	313	.....	35
117	124	.....	124	96	.....	96	59	36
800	800	.....	800	18	.....	18	18	37
942	2,655	.....	2,655	210	.....	210	.....	38
571	574	.....	574	265	.....	265	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
3,489	4,223	2,282	6,505	220	66	286	76	41
1,144	1,144	.....	1,144	731	.....	731	200	42
50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
262	262	100	362	6	.....	6	.....	44
16,016	21,657	2,601	24,258	3,665	91	3,756	1,941	

c Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WASHINGTON.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Brick	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	Building trades	19	19	.....	193	178	1,177	6.6
3	Clothing	11	11	.....	36	35	1,000	28.6
4	Coal and coke	13	6	7	18	16	562	35.1
5	Domestic service	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Food preparations	6	3	3	36	26	143	5.5
7	Lumber	7	2	5	14	10	117	11.7
8	Metals and metallic goods	4	4	.....	10	8	56	7.0
9	Printing and publishing	9	9	.....	15	10	24	2.4
10	Public ways construction	2	.....	2	2	2	11	5.5
11	Public works construction	3	2	1	3	3	70	23.3
12	Shipbuilding, etc	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
13	Stone quarrying and cutting	2	2	.....	3	3	60	20.0
14	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
15	Tobacco	1	1	.....	1	1	28	28.0
16	Transportation	10	6	4	11	4	53	13.3
17	Wooden goods	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
18	Miscellaneous	5	4	1	7	4	43	10.8
	Total (*a*)	98	72	26	355	302	3,351	11.1

WEST VIRGINIA.

19	Building trades	10	9	1	70	69	737	10.7
20	Clothing	3	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
21	Coal and coke (*b*)	111	*c* 36	*c* 74	589	567	20,976	37.0
22	Glass	4	3	1	5	5	*e* 208	*e* 69.3
23	Machines and machinery	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Metals and metallic goods	20	10	10	25	19	1,248	65.7
25	Paper and paper goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26	Pottery, earthenware, etc	3	3	.....	7	7	1,122	160.3
27	Printing and publishing	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
28	Public ways construction	3	.....	3	3	3	12	4.0
29	Public works construction	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
30	Railroad car building	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
31	Stone quarrying and cutting	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
32	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	3	.....	3	3	1	3	3.0
33	Tobacco	1	.....	1	30	30	420	14.0
34	Transportation	6	4	2	6	3	12	4.0
35	Wooden goods	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
36	Woolen and worsted goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
37	Miscellaneous	3	2	1	3	2	6	3.0
	Total (*f*)	180	*c* 75	*c* 104	764	708	*e* 24,747	*e* 35.1

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and April 9, 1900, Maryland.
c Not including 1 strike not reported.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WASHINGTON.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	$160	.....	.....	1
1,479	7.7	137	36	20	40,284	$500	$7,920	2
1,035	28.8	19	10	7	18,057	2,357	4,035	3
571	31.7	8	2	8	293,661	15,950	125,400	4
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	5
600	16.7	35	.....	1	10,015	1,920	1,775	6
121	8.6	5	1	8	17,007	.....	17,400	7
225	22.5	9	.....	1	4,911	964	1,075	8
42	2.8	11	.....	4	7,748	521	1,550	9
11	5.5	.....	.....	2	7,118	.....	1,300	10
77	25.7	1	.....	2	4,610	.....	.....	11
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	2,400	.....	.....	12
60	20.0	3	.....	.....	8,040	.....	1,575	13
63	31.5	.....	2	.....	4,200	500	2,000	14
28	28.0	1	.....	.....	768	240	125	15
84	7.6	5	.....	6	12,823	.....	1,700	16
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	900	.....	125	17
83	11.9	2	1	4	9,342	.....	4,150	18
4,492	12.7	239	52	64	442,080	22,952	170,130	

WEST VIRGINIA.

1,227	17.5	29	7	34	69,095	8,200	10,650	19
213	30.4	2	.....	5	4,130	930	1,000	20
22,512	38.2	*d* 99	*d* 142	*d* 347	4,466,992	*d* 51,650	1,030,750	21
e 208	*e* 69.3	(*e*)	*e* 1	*e* 2	450,807	41,400	82,550	22
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	270	.....	50	23
1,495	59.8	2	4	19	804,436	67,250	211,050	24
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	25
1,125	160.7	.....	6	1	386,880	36,300	56,250	26
209	34.8	2	.....	4	4,210	75	1,670	27
12	4.0	2	.....	1	1,937	.....	250	28
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	688	.....	500	29
2	1.0	1	.....	1	360	.....	100	30
24	8.0	.....	.....	3	556	125	100	31
13	4.3	1	.....	2	625	.....	150	32
420	14.0	30	.....	.....	1,200	.....	2,000	33
126	21.0	2	2	2	34,944	4,200	100,800	34
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	575	.....	100	35
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	60	.....	20	36
31	10.3	1	1	1	2,700	.....	500	37
e 27,636	*e* 36.2	*g* 175	*g* 163	*g* 423	6,230,505	*d* 210,130	1,498,490	

e Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

f Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and April 9, 1900, Maryland.

g Not including 1 establishment not reported and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Brick	50		50
2	Building trades	2,506		2,506
3	Clothing	259	1	260
4	Coal and coke	4,705		4,705
5	Domestic service	15	1	16
6	Food preparations	423	1	424
7	Lumber	1,280		1,280
8	Metals and metallic goods	170		170
9	Printing and publishing	172	9	181
10	Public ways construction	1,638		1,638
11	Public works construction	68		68
12	Shipbuilding, etc	210		210
13	Stone quarrying and cutting	80		80
14	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	160	200	360
15	Tobacco	12		12
16	Transportation	1,427		1,427
17	Wooden goods	200		200
18	Miscellaneous	1,251	400	1,651
	Total (*a*)	14,626	612	15,238

WEST VIRGINIA—Concluded.

19	Building trades	2,795		2,795
20	Clothing	74		74
21	Coal and coke (*b*)	76,856		76,856
22	Glass	1,294	73	1,367
23	Machines and machinery	20		20
24	Metals and metallic goods	14,813	35	14,848
25	Paper and paper goods	35		35
26	Pottery, earthenware, etc	1,515	640	2,155
27	Printing and publishing	69	21	90
28	Public ways construction	335		335
29	Public works construction	550		550
30	Railroad car building	2,075		2,075
31	Stone quarrying and cutting	210		210
32	Telegraph and telephone (*a*)	312	58	370
33	Tobacco	110		110
34	Transportation	596		596
35	Wooden goods	125		125
36	Woolen and worsted goods	235	55	290
37	Miscellaneous	87		87
	Total (*d*)	102,106	882	102,988

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
b Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and April 9, 1900, Maryland.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
10	10	.....	10	1	.....	1	.....	1
2,118	2,332	.....	2,332	60	.....	60	.....	2
258	258	.....	258	15	.....	15	8	3
3,700	3,766	.....	3,766	1,270	.....	1,270	1,156	4
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
281	291	.....	291	6	.....	6	4	6
606	1,046	.....	1,046	177	.....	177	53	7
139	139	.....	139	31	.....	31	.....	8
137	141	.....	141	23	.....	23	.....	9
1,505	1,638	.....	1,638	43	.....	43	43	10
60	68	.....	68	40	.....	40	15	11
52	210	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
80	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
86	35	51	86	.....	30	30	30	14
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
967	1,029	.....	1,029	143	.....	143	20	16
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
823	583	400	983	123	250	373	.....	18
11,046	11,850	451	12,301	1,932	280	2,212	1,329	

WEST VIRGINIA—Concluded.

1,570	2,780	.....	2,780	78	.....	78	.....	19
55	55	.....	55	21	.....	21	21	20
62,388	74,618	.....	74,618	5,924	.....	5,924	3,150	21
331	1,284	73	1,357	*c* 5	(*c*)	*c* 5	(*c*)	22
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
6,772	10,501	35	10,536	73	.....	73	50	24
10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
1,620	1,515	640	2,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
43	43	.....	43	9	.....	9	8	27
335	335	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
550	550	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
122	147	.....	147	16	.....	16	.....	30
25	43	.....	43	13	.....	13	8	31
104	104	.....	104	19	.....	19	19	32
110	110	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
410	500	.....	500	237	.....	237	200	34
125	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
33	25	8	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
68	70	.....	70	20	.....	20	20	37
74,683	92,827	756	93,583	*c* 6,415	(*c*)	*c* 6,415	*c* 3,476	

c Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
d Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and April 9, 1900, Maryland.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WISCONSIN.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Agricultural implements	4	1	3	4	1	1	1.0
2	Boots and shoes	16	9	7	21	15	152	10.1
3	Brewing	5	5	.....	21	14	63	4.5
4	Brick	4	2	2	8	6	82	13.7
5	Building trades	76	71	5	1,184	764	13,453	17.6
6	Carriages and wagons	7	4	3	16	8	103	12.9
7	Clothing	18	16	2	147	78	663	8.5
8	Cooperage	7	7	.....	42	16	201	12.6
9	Cotton and woolen goods	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
10	Cotton goods	4	.....	4	4	2	40	20.0
11	Domestic service	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
12	Food preparations	6	6	.....	138	4	36	9.0
13	Furniture	15	9	6	26	14	347	24.8
14	Leather and leather goods	15	7	8	24	12	1,399	116.6
15	Lumber (*a*)	61	*b* 30	*b* 30	132	112	1,380	12.3
16	Machines and machinery	12	9	3	19	9	23	2.6
17	Metals and metallic goods	51	31	20	68	22	308	14.0
18	Paper and paper goods	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
19	Pottery, earthenware, etc	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
20	Printing and publishing	16	13	3	40	8	29	3.6
21	Public ways construction	19	2	17	74	51	405	7.9
22	Public works construction	19	2	17	26	20	116	5.8
23	Railroad car building	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Rubber goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
25	Shipbuilding, etc	5	4	1	7	2	120	60.0
26	Stone quarrying and cutting	12	11	1	34	28	371	13.3
27	Telegraph and telephone (*c*)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Tobacco	39	29	10	236	161	2,811	17.5
29	Transportation (*d*)	81	*b* 40	*b* 40	188	112	678	6.1
30	Trunks and valises	7	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
31	Wooden goods (*f*)	12	6	6	39	32	*g* 900	*g* 28.1
32	Woolen and worsted goods	1	.....	1	2	2	62	31.0
33	Miscellaneous	30	5	25	47	14	88	6.3
	Total (*h*)	556	*i* 323	*i* 231	2,568	1,508	*g* 23,834	*g* 15.8

WYOMING.

34	Coal and coke	14	5	9	16	15	241	16.1
35	Domestic service (*j*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Printing and publishing	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
37	Public ways construction	4	.....	4	4	1	3	3.0
38	Telegraph and telephone (*k*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Transportation	5	2	3	5	1	4	4.0
40	Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
	Total (*l*)	26	9	17	28	18	249	13.8

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, Michigan.
b Not including 1 strike not reported.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
d Including strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported.
f Including strike of May 15, 1899, Michigan.
g Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WISCONSIN.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
32	8.0	2	1	1	$1,811	$60	.....	1
356	17.0	12	.....	9	65,082	12,550	$51,075	2
437	20.8	12	.....	9	62,095	15,030	15,550	3
108	13.5	.....	.....	8	17,150	500	10,600	4
29,713	25.1	349	175	660	442,630	30,475	239,110	5
1,405	87.8	11	.....	5	18,623	9,108	8,000	6
1,913	13.0	65	68	14	115,318	2,300	55,100	7
2,054	48.9	35	1	6	61,618	4,486	24,600	8
6	3.0	.....	.....	2	75	.....	.....	9
110	27.5	.....	.....	4	13,873	.....	5,000	10
10	2.5	1	.....	3	362	.....	835	11
2,378	17.2	1	.....	137	12,521	725	3,650	12
758	29.2	7	4	15	146,558	1,652	27,325	13
1,829	76.2	3	3	18	500,264	54,424	389,225	14
1,521	11.5	58	5	69	378,821	4,800	305,956	15
172	9.1	13	2	4	39,906	8,345	9,650	16
1,605	23.6	29	9	30	376,183	64,446	126,950	17
25	6.3	.....	.....	4	920	.....	200	18
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	19
428	10.7	17	.....	23	49,509	8,384	102,375	20
556	7.5	18	3	53	52,282	.....	33,950	21
135	5.2	13	1	12	14,919	.....	5,625	22
8	8.0	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	23
9	9.0	.....	.....	1	535	.....	.....	24
475	67.9	1	.....	6	121,745	8,125	6,700	25
706	20.8	32	.....	2	28,367	1,300	10,615	26
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	27
9,453	40.1	184	12	40	230,633	83,479	90,141	28
2,098	11.2	83	21	84	482,652	20,522	*e* 232,910	29
109	15.6	3	2	2	18,829	238	2,750	30
g 1,711	*g* 43.9	22	.....	17	291,691	16,930	1,280,300	31
62	31.0	.....	.....	2	5,497	.....	4,500	32
372	7.9	14	2	31	24,774	.....	15,875	33
g 60,558	*g* 23.6	986	309	1,273	3,575,372	347,879	*e* 3,058,567	

WYOMING.

305	19.1	8	2	6	256,822	3,000	248,400	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
49	24.5	2	.....	.....	1,068	.....	1,000	36
22	5.5	1	.....	3	4,020	.....	220	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
43	8.6	1	1	3	10,697	.....	12,000	39
1	1.0	.....	1	.....	1,500	.....	250	40
420	15.0	12	4	12	274,107	3,000	261,870	

h Including strikes of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Michigan, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 15, 1899, lumber, Michigan.

i Not including 2 strikes not reported.

j Strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

k Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

l Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

WISCONSIN—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Agricultural implements	545	.....	545
2	Boots and shoes	1,908	1,020	2,928
3	Brewing	3,678	414	4,092
4	Brick	1,042	.....	1,042
5	Building trades	16,328	.....	16,328
6	Carriages and wagons	1,618	43	1,661
7	Clothing	2,888	3,601	6,489
8	Cooperage	975	1	976
9	Cotton and woolen goods	18	172	190
10	Cotton goods	354	524	878
11	Domestic service	139	91	230
12	Food preparations	1,656	.....	1,656
13	Furniture	5,815	610	6,425
14	Leather and leather goods	4,835	76	4,911
15	Lumber (*a*)	20,886	35	20,921
16	Machines and machinery	3,610	40	3,650
17	Metals and metallic goods	20,508	134	20,642
18	Paper and paper goods	413	33	446
19	Pottery, earthenware, etc	5	.....	5
20	Printing and publishing	1,729	226	1,955
21	Public ways construction	9,040	.....	9,040
22	Public works construction	2,158	.....	2,158
23	Railroad car building	30	.....	30
24	Rubber goods	50	150	200
25	Shipbuilding, etc	1,978	.....	1,978
26	Stone quarrying and cutting	1,402	.....	1,402
27	Telegraph and telephone (*c*)	30	6	36
28	Tobacco	3,355	1,974	5,329
29	Transportation (*d*)	47,991	.....	47,991
30	Trunks and valises	979	111	1,090
31	Wooden goods (*e*)	6,229	256	6,485
32	Woolen and worsted goods	108	80	188
33	Miscellaneous	3,409	467	3,876
	Total (*f*)	165,709	10,064	175,773

WYOMING—Concluded.

34	Coal and coke	5,678	.....	5,678
35	Domestic service (*g*)	.....	.....	.....
36	Printing and publishing	15	.....	15
37	Public ways construction	816	.....	816
38	Telegraph and telephone (*h*)	.....	.....	.....
39	Transportation	1,857	.....	1,857
40	Miscellaneous	137	.....	137
	Total (*i*)	8,503	.....	8,503

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, Michigan.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.
d Including strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota.
e Including strike of May 15, 1899, Michigan.

TABLE III.—STRIKES FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

WISCONSIN—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
292	330	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1,578	1,306	635	1,941	221	58	279	115	2
1,310	1,408	13	1,421	115	.....	115	106	3
755	965	.....	965	22	.....	22	.....	4
8,771	11,979	.....	11,979	1,437	.....	1,437	1,030	5
499	894	18	912	62	.....	62	10	6
5,307	2,591	3,275	5,866	130	65	195	30	7
660	832	1	833	70	.....	70	50	8
42	.....	42	42	.....	12	12	.....	9
283	231	439	670	19	75	94	.....	10
49	25	24	49	11	24	35	.....	11
490	565	.....	565	34	.....	34	9	12
4,246	4,041	575	4,616	117	25	142	27	13
1,599	2,876	75	2,951	725	.....	725	649	14
15,458	18,030	17	18,047	1,434	.....	1,434	395	15
947	1,196	.....	1,196	100	.....	100	50	16
5,455	7,172	.....	7,172	879	.....	879	159	17
41	53	.....	53	36	.....	36	26	18
5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
563	751	.....	751	218	.....	218	160	20
5,187	6,176	.....	6,176	986	.....	986	584	21
1,514	1,725	.....	1,725	230	.....	230	*b* 35	22
8	8	.....	8	10	.....	10	.....	23
32	10	22	32	1	.....	1	.....	24
929	993	.....	993	255	.....	255	235	25
759	946	.....	946	18	.....	18	15	26
6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
4,058	2,845	1,698	4,543	405	280	685	351	28
14,036	18,326	.....	18,326	3,309	.....	3,309	2,193	29
335	342	.....	342	67	25	92	40	30
2,941	3,873	250	4,123	274	.....	274	80	31
188	108	80	188	10	7	17	.....	32
1,604	1,622	248	1,870	286	12	298	157	33
79,947	92,230	7,412	99,642	11,481	583	12,064	*b* 6,506	

WYOMING—Concluded.

3,520	5,459	.....	5,459	410	.....	410	150	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
15	15	.....	15	1	.....	1	.....	36
596	596	.....	596	160	.....	160	160	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
309	667	.....	667	208	.....	208	9	39
118	137	.....	137	49	.....	49	.....	40
4,558	6,874	.....	6,874	828	.....	828	319	

f Including strikes of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Michigan, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 15, 1899, lumber, Michigan.

g Strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

h Strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

i Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	California	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Illinois	20	13	7	20	10	357	35.7
4	Indiana	3	.....	3	3	1	60	60.0
5	Minnesota	6	5	1	6	2	a31	a31.0
6	New York	5	4	1	5	2	31	15.5
7	Ohio	8	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....
8	Pennsylvania	1	1	.....	1	1	6	6.0
9	Virginia	2	2	.....	3	1	4	4.0
10	Wisconsin	4	1	3	4	1	1	1.0
	Total	51	30	21	52	18	a490	a28.8

BOOTS AND SHOES.

11	California	23	17	6	25	6	81	13.5
12	Connecticut	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
13	Georgia	2	.....	2	2	1	12	12.0
14	Illinois	24	18	6	34	16	501	31.3
15	Indiana	4	3	1	6	6	124	20.7
16	Kentucky	2	1	1	3	3	31	10.3
17	Louisiana	2	.....	2	2	1	8	8.0
18	Maine	35	24	11	47	15	427	28.5
19	Maryland	12	11	1	12	4	115	28.8
20	Massachusetts	468	384	84	682	231	5,934	25.7
21	Michigan	3	3	.....	3	2	42	21.0
22	Minnesota	4	2	2	4	1	7	7.0
23	Missouri	20	17	3	29	16	236	14.8
24	New Hampshire	55	23	32	57	18	579	32.2
25	New Jersey	7	4	3	17	14	513	36.6
26	New York	131	99	32	203	115	2,927	25.5
27	Ohio	30	11	19	65	50	1,297	25.9
28	Pennsylvania	21	11	10	49	40	1,373	34.3
29	Tennessee	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
30	Wisconsin	16	9	7	21	15	152	10.1
	Total	862	639	223	1,264	555	14,373	25.9

BREWING.

31	California	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
32	Colorado	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
33	Connecticut	10	8	2	24	17	22	1.3
34	Illinois	3	2	1	30	.....	.....	.....
35	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
36	Kentucky	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
37	Maryland	5	5	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
38	Massachusetts	9	8	1	42	3	5	1.7
39	Michigan	4	4	.....	43	11	47	4.3
40	Minnesota	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
41	New Jersey	3	3	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
42	New York	24	23	1	106	30	128	4.3
43	Ohio	5	5	.....	30	8	40	5.0
44	Pennsylvania	5	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
45	Texas	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
46	Wisconsin	5	5	.....	21	14	63	4.5
	Total	81	73	8	364	83	305	3.7

a Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
b Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
21	21.0	1	.....	.....	$630	$300	$350	1
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	70	.....	.....	2
580	29.0	5	2	13	444,504	29,870	145,050	3
64	21.3	.....	.....	3	51,255	.....	50,050	4
a205	a41.0	3	1	2	17,700	707	7,200	5
254	50.8	1	1	3	77,715	5,485	24,400	6
308	38.5	.....	.....	8	45,411	4,039	26,100	7
6	6.0	1	.....	.....	900	.....	500	8
41	13.7	.....	1	2	3,760	1,397	2,000	9
32	8.0	2	1	1	1,811	60	.....	10
a1,513	a29.7	13	6	33	643,756	41,858	255,650	

BOOTS AND SHOES.

416	16.6	16	1	8	36,661	3,169	19,375	11
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	624	.....	1,000	12
26	13.0	.....	.....	2	626	.....	1,600	13
964	28.4	6	2	26	306,570	13,925	217,910	14
138	23.0	4	1	1	8,054	.....	1,300	15
31	10.3	.....	.....	3	2,460	.....	500	16
21	10.5	.....	.....	2	805	.....	750	17
1,360	28.9	13	2	32	431,033	9,445	171,205	18
255	21.3	4	2	6	25,684	b1,950	33,150	19
19,274	28.3	252	67	363	c5,238,637	460,381	d2,041,088	20
91	30.3	1	1	1	55,800	1,200	60,000	21
57	14.3	1	.....	3	4,781	.....	1,250	22
465	16.0	7	3	19	49,435	4,800	35,675	23
1,141	20.0	14	7	36	208,197	10,780	33,567	24
531	31.2	14	.....	3	84,941	.....	5,750	25
5,422	26.7	118	17	68	772,066	c72,141	455,263	26
1,657	25.5	24	5	36	160,484	1,540	128,419	27
1,900	38.8	11	1	37	213,562	7,000	62,360	28
19	9.5	.....	.....	2	3,560	.....	400	29
356	17.0	12	.....	9	65,082	12,550	51,075	30
34,138	27.0	498	109	657	c7,669,062	d598,881	d3,321,637	

BREWING.

34	11.3	2	.....	1	3,500	730	100	31
20	20.0	1	.....	.....	396	14	1,000	32
70	2.9	21	.....	3	1,292	.....	2,000	33
120	4.0	1	.....	29	52,200	2,092	10,150	34
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	9	.....	4	35
168	42.0	.....	.....	4	2,489	829	1,000	36
388	17.6	10	11	1	5,770	368	1,250	37
119	2.8	32	1	9	24,904	17,271	16,525	38
2,126	49.4	23	20	.....	31,444	1,380	48,500	39
80	20.0	4	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	40
111	4.1	1	.....	26	2,465	75	100	41
2,649	25.0	25	39	42	117,057	28,240	238,899	42
905	30.2	2	.....	28	40,900	6,021	95,410	43
75	15.5	2	.....	3	3,332	112	270	44
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	45
437	20.8	12	.....	9	62,095	15,030	15,550	46
7,304	20.1	138	71	155	349,578	72,162	430,758	

c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	California	66	.....	66
2	Georgia	32	.....	32
3	Illinois	14,573	100	14,673
4	Indiana	1,580	30	1,610
5	Minnesota	2,070	.....	2,070
6	New York	2,381	7	2,388
7	Ohio	3,876	14	3,890
8	Pennsylvania	95	.....	95
9	Virginia	260	.....	260
10	Wisconsin	545	.....	545
	Total	25,478	151	25,629

BOOTS AND SHOES—Concluded.

11	California	3,103	822	3,925
12	Connecticut	34	6	40
13	Georgia	70	24	94
14	Illinois	5,192	2,159	7,351
15	Indiana	275	.....	275
16	Kentucky	160	90	250
17	Louisiana	56	8	64
18	Maine	10,195	4,367	14,562
19	Maryland	970	585	1,555
20	Massachusetts	112,032	45,160	157,192
21	Michigan	1,200	600	1,800
22	Minnesota	496	180	676
23	Missouri	2,240	1,600	3,840
24	New Hampshire	9,852	5,264	15,116
25	New Jersey	2,165	549	2,714
26	New York	17,850	9,419	27,269
27	Ohio	6,486	4,288	10,774
28	Pennsylvania	5,572	2,385	7,957
29	Tennessee	205	45	250
30	Wisconsin	1,908	1,020	2,928
	Total	180,061	78,571	258,632

BREWING—Concluded.

31	California	130	.....	130
32	Colorado	12	.....	12
33	Connecticut	271	.....	271
34	Illinois	1,370	.....	1,370
35	Indiana	19	.....	19
36	Kentucky	175	.....	175
37	Maryland	2,094	.....	2,094
38	Massachusetts	2,390	.....	2,390
39	Michigan	619	.....	619
40	Minnesota	800	.....	800
41	New Jersey	282	.....	282
42	New York	3,536	.....	3,536
43	Ohio	2,008	.....	2,008
44	Pennsylvania	278	.....	278
45	Texas	120	.....	120
46	Wisconsin	3,678	414	4,092
	Total	17,782	414	18,196

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
10	10	.....	10	2	.....	2	.....	1
28	28	.....	28	20	.....	20	.....	2
7,050	10,453	100	10,553	1,846	15	1,861	930	3
140	910	30	940	100	.....	100	.....	4
190	425	.....	425	33	.....	33	30	5
404	771	.....	771	90	.....	90	75	6
426	610	.....	610	175	.....	175	75	7
38	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
51	124	.....	124	31	.....	31	31	9
292	330	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
8,629	13,751	130	13,881	2,297	15	2,312	1,141	

BOOTS AND SHOES—Concluded.

1,297	1,889	372	2,261	102	20	122	.....	11
20	34	6	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
49	38	12	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
4,124	3,415	1,407	4,822	190	45	235	35	14
275	275	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
236	150	86	236	60	.....	60	55	16
45	45	.....	45	40	.....	40	.....	17
2,418	3,922	1,315	5,237	1,273	283	1,556	1,290	18
693	815	290	1,105	167	10	177	17	19
42,110	60,407	19,864	80,271	10,606	2,207	12,813	4,731	20
840	1,000	400	1,400	60	.....	60	13	21
189	170	20	190	22	.....	22	.....	22
1,129	1,152	376	1,528	349	64	413	15	23
2,645	4,710	2,116	6,826	534	91	625	336	24
2,103	2,112	450	2,562	5	3	8	3	25
8,439	11,406	4,976	16,382	1,175	198	1,373	598	26
2,369	4,199	3,023	7,222	309	124	433	26	27
3,568	3,446	1,388	4,834	168	.....	168	56	28
40	40	.....	40	37	.....	37	.....	29
1,578	1,306	635	1,941	221	58	279	115	30
74,167	100,531	36,736	137,267	15,318	3,103	18,421	7,290	

BREWING—Concluded.

76	76	.....	76	12	.....	12	.....	31
8	8	.....	8	4	.....	4	4	32
236	242	.....	242	9	.....	9	7	33
548	548	.....	548	381	.....	381	373	34
4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
48	48	.....	48	15	.....	15	12	36
1,095	1,445	.....	1,445	10	.....	10	.....	37
426	426	.....	426	183	.....	183	122	38
478	529	.....	529	69	.....	69	20	39
35	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
257	257	.....	257	15	.....	15	15	41
2,535	2,585	.....	2,585	796	.....	796	441	42
1,038	1,163	.....	1,163	290	.....	290	95	43
109	109	.....	109	18	.....	18	7	44
52	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
1,310	1,408	13	1,421	115	.....	115	106	46
8,255	8,935	13	8,948	1,917	.....	1,917	1,202	

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BRICK.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Colorado	9	8	1	88	88	2,662	30.3
2	District of Columbia	3	3	.....	93	.....	.....	.....
3	Georgia	3	.....	3	3	3	16	5.3
4	Illinois	44	35	9	336	274	a 9,149	a 33.4
5	Indiana	9	7	2	31	24	387	16.1
6	Iowa	5	1	4	9	5	24	4.8
7	Kansas	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
8	Kentucky	1	.....	1	12	12	336	28.0
9	Maryland	3	2	1	36	34	646	19.0
10	Massachusetts	8	.....	8	9	5	16	3.2
11	Michigan	2	.....	2	3	3	18	6.0
12	Minnesota	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....
13	Missouri	2	.....	2	26	26	188	7.2
14	Nebraska	1	1	.....	10	10	160	16.0
15	New Jersey	5	1	4	16	2	8	4.0
16	New York	34	5	29	237	207	7,334	35.4
17	Ohio	8	3	5	92	89	691	7.8
18	Pennsylvania	35	25	10	163	72	496	6.9
19	Rhode Island	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
20	South Dakota	1	.....	1	3	3	3	1.0
21	Tennessee	1	.....	1	1	1	18	18.0
22	Virginia	2	2	.....	7	2	72	36.0
23	Washington	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Wisconsin	4	2	2	8	6	82	13.7
	Total	184	96	88	1,193	867	a 22,320	a 25.8

BUILDING TRADES.

25	Alabama	18	16	2	89	57	1,008	17.7
26	Arkansas	1	.....	1	8	8	48	6.0
27	California	31	29	2	263	129	1,013	7.9
28	Colorado	31	29	2	360	160	2,326	14.5
29	Connecticut (c)	51	39	12	358	132	1,384	10.5
30	Delaware	7	6	1	120	100	2,068	20.7
31	District of Columbia	21	19	2	271	45	1,270	28.2
32	Florida	12	10	2	86	70	739	10.6
33	Georgia	27	22	5	262	139	2,992	21.5
34	Illinois	821	776	45	10,257	7,443	85,271	11.5
35	Indiana	43	38	5	602	549	7,317	13.3
36	Iowa	23	19	4	113	55	908	16.5
37	Kansas	13	11	2	45	42	378	9.0
38	Kentucky	17	14	3	391	137	2,808	20.5
39	Louisiana	11	6	5	1,230	1,095	4,374	4.0
40	Maine	8	4	4	21	10	120	12.0
41	Maryland	13	10	3	159	54	1,493	27.6
42	Massachusetts	179	144	35	1,929	1,159	21,640	18.7
43	Michigan	24	21	3	217	60	1,670	27.8
44	Minnesota	63	50	13	810	567	8,614	15.2
45	Mississippi	2	2	.....	20	20	1,104	55.2
46	Missouri	50	40	10	1,811	1,197	18,963	15.8
47	Montana	6	5	1	24	24	378	15.8
48	Nebraska	19	18	1	205	188	6,899	36.7
49	New Hampshire	6	4	2	31	24	280	11.7
50	New Jersey (g)	110	91	19	1,752	788	5,728	7.3
51	New York (h)	2,285	2,096	189	9,740	6,771	i 69,422	i 10.3
52	North Carolina	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
53	Ohio	131	102	29	1,057	569	9,743	17.1
54	Oregon	5	5	.....	197	191	2,630	13.8
55	Pennsylvania	204	185	19	7,034	3,700	39,825	10.8
56	Rhode Island	18	9	9	134	82	2,989	36.5
57	South Carolina	7	5	2	32	9	54	6.0
58	South Dakota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
59	Tennessee	23	20	3	198	48	1,497	31.2
60	Texas	33	26	7	393	254	3,065	12.1
61	Utah	7	6	1	164	160	1,401	8.8
62	Virginia	13	12	1	78	41	542	13.2

a Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York.
d Not including 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887.
e Not including 1,093 establishments not reported.
f Not including 12 establishments not reported.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 9, 1900, New York.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BRICK.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
2,790	31.7	19	.....	69	$243,657	.....	$104,675	1
1,617	17.4	.....	58	35	21,257	$200	13,554	2
39	13.0	1	.....	2	909	.....	450	3
a 14,450	a 43.0	161	70	105	1,295,582	16,825	453,102	4
558	18.0	10	3	18	12,244	345	5,827	5
36	4.0	2	5	2	1,820	.....	800	6
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	3,000	.....	10,000	7
336	28.0	.....	.....	12	16,152	.....	5,000	8
676	18.8	34	.....	2	30,600	3,000	25,100	9
31	3.4	1	.....	8	1,141	.....	635	10
18	6.0	1	2	.....	4,855	.....	6,100	11
7	1.0	.....	.....	7	360	.....	575	12
188	7.2	4	.....	22	8,985	.....	.....	13
160	16.0	10	.....	.....	4,592	.....	1,500	14
125	7.8	.....	1	15	21,678	.....	7,000	15
11,190	47.2	54	15	168	686,030	5,000	185,806	16
775	8.4	70	1	21	17,320	178	11,482	17
5,087	30.9	24	60	79	168,470	b 14,393	35,890	18
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	1,120	.....	100	19
3	1.0	.....	.....	3	35	.....	.....	20
20	20.0	.....	.....	1	1,800	.....	300	21
107	15.3	7	.....	.....	4,830	.....	2,175	22
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	23
108	13.5	.....	.....	8	17,150	500	10,600	24
a 38,291	a 32.1	400	215	578	2,563,747	b 40,441	880,671	

BUILDING TRADES.

1,790	20.1	40	21	28	99,926	1,030	46,675	25
48	6.0	.....	.....	8	810	.....	.....	26
4,053	15.4	144	12	107	57,375	4,033	35,800	27
4,903	13.6	46	80	234	109,742	1,285	65,366	28
8,738	24.4	94	24	240	231,709	32,923	45,367	29
3,829	31.9	59	.....	61	34,332	2,700	29,800	30
12,389	45.7	140	79	52	340,760	29,255	187,495	31
883	10.3	29	3	54	27,871	3,277	15,730	32
9,018	34.4	12	12	238	118,366	7,036	195,303	33
184,304	18.0	7,151	567	2,539	5,186,240	d 311,184	d 3,122,399	34
8,053	13.4	145	238	219	187,716	16,485	92,880	35
1,912	16.9	58	10	45	31,625	2,600	19,600	36
386	8.6	39	1	5	12,019	.....	1,050	37
6,196	15.8	288	37	66	108,667	15,172	38,635	38
8,339	6.8	3	1	1,226	287,356	.....	e 3,375	39
260	12.4	5	.....	16	5,084	.....	2,219	40
5,868	36.9	31	55	73	173,089	10,260	112,160	41
42,119	21.8	729	598	602	728,584	b 92,268	693,963	42
6,354	29.3	100	21	96	414,923	60,587	158,450	43
20,030	24.7	444	164	202	260,309	19,268	231,735	44
1,104	55.2	.....	.....	20	45,600	1,587	11,500	45
55,076	30.4	694	433	684	787,008	41,439	237,335	46
378	15.8	22	.....	2	f 9,648	.....	7,250	47
7,086	34.6	152	10	43	249,209	10,800	80,250	48
599	19.3	16	9	6	8,890	2,300	4,220	49
19,763	11.3	593	634	525	437,638	34,330	75,272	50
i 142,538	i 14.5	j 7,042	j 520	j 2,162	6,311,727	b 791,924	k 1,752,073	51
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	500	52
22,706	21.5	321	410	326	591,832	38,553	239,888	53
3,046	15.5	11	.....	186	35,169	.....	2,925	54
214,188	30.5	3,591	1,199	2,244	2,573,200	204,623	1,599,199	55
14,239	106.3	29	22	83	123,668	14,372	b 106,120	56
577	18.0	16	1	15	6,632	2,050	3,425	57
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	324	.....	75	58
6,770	34.2	97	13	88	97,810	7,765	36,760	59
8,335	21.2	261	68	64	155,588	b 8,000	87,800	60
1,914	11.7	153	7	4	33,699	1,100	5,450	61
943	12.1	42	17	19	13,138	1,102	7,900	62

h Including strike of March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 2, 1900, Connecticut.

i Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.

j Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886, and 1 establishment not reported.

k Not including 4 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BRICK—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Colorado	3,482		3,482
2	District of Columbia	1,283		1,283
3	Georgia	80		80
4	Illinois	25,402	100	25,502
5	Indiana	859		859
6	Iowa	237		237
7	Kansas	200		200
8	Kentucky	800		800
9	Maryland	3,374		3,374
10	Massachusetts	332		332
11	Michigan	782	40	822
12	Minnesota	240		240
13	Missouri	1,500		1,500
14	Nebraska	164		164
15	New Jersey	1,990		1,990
16	New York	18,219	8	18,227
17	Ohio	1,507		1,507
18	Pennsylvania	10,287		10,287
19	Rhode Island	450		450
20	South Dakota	20		20
21	Tennessee	65		65
22	Virginia	435		435
23	Washington	50		50
24	Wisconsin	1,042		1,042
	Total	72,800	148	72,948

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

25	Alabama	3,177		3,177
26	Arkansas	54		54
27	California	6,152		6,152
28	Colorado	5,013		5,013
29	Connecticut(*a*)	5,523		5,523
30	Delaware	1,290		1,290
31	District of Columbia	4,161		4,161
32	Florida	1,785	83	1,868
33	Georgia	5,659		5,659
34	Illinois	265,503	548	266,051
35	Indiana	7,775		7,775
36	Iowa	1,388	28	1,416
37	Kansas	1,104		1,104
38	Kentucky	5,648	1	5,649
39	Louisiana	29,116	1,800	30,916
40	Maine	503		503
41	Maryland	6,841		6,841
42	Massachusetts	32,957	4	32,961
43	Michigan	6,873	9	6,882
44	Minnesota	10,064		10,064
45	Mississippi	470		470
46	Missouri	23,988		23,988
47	Montana	*b* 269	(*b*)	*b* 269
48	Nebraska	3,184	2	3,186
49	New Hampshire	741		741
50	New Jersey(*c*)	21,994		21,994
51	New York(*d*)	*e* 264,022	*e* 75	*e* 264,097
52	North Carolina	800		800
53	Ohio	21,468	2	21,470
54	Oregon	838		838
55	Pennsylvania	122,728		122,728
56	Rhode Island	2,139		2,139
57	South Carolina	2,595		2,595
58	South Dakota	20		20
59	Tennessee	2,407		2,407
60	Texas	6,040	6	6,046
61	Utah	1,339		1,339
62	Virginia	1,201		1,201

a Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York.
b Not including 12 establishments not reported.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 9, 1900, New York.
d Including strike of March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 2, 1900, Connecticut.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BRICK—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
3,027	3,405	.....	3,405	152	.....	152	75	1
1,283	1,283	.....	1,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
60	80	.....	80	10	.....	10	.....	3
20,742	22,877	100	22,977	1,670	.....	1,670	193	4
600	649	.....	649	44	.....	44	5	5
203	209	.....	209	37	.....	37	.....	6
125	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
675	775	.....	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
3,028	3,066	.....	3,066	12	.....	12	.....	9
236	277	.....	277	14	.....	14	.....	10
275	782	40	822	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
240	240	.....	240	46	.....	46	.....	12
1,300	1,300	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
164	164	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1,885	1,885	.....	1,885	220	.....	220	30	15
17,052	17,846	.....	17,846	1,848	.....	1,848	1,343	16
1,235	1,421	.....	1,421	24	.....	24	8	17
6,083	6,789	.....	6,789	648	.....	648	280	18
400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
10	65	.....	65	5	.....	5	.....	21
365	380	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
10	10	.....	10	1	.....	1	.....	23
755	965	.....	965	22	.....	22	.....	24
59,773	65,013	140	65,153	4,753	.....	4,753	1,934	

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

2,056	2,658	.....	2,658	213	.....	213	74	25
54	54	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
3,442	4,098	.....	4,098	433	.....	433	11	27
2,693	3,317	.....	3,317	364	.....	364	317	28
3,399	4,202	.....	4,202	568	.....	568	128	29
829	1,255	.....	1,255	36	.....	36	25	30
3,584	3,633	.....	3,633	444	.....	444	366	31
1,324	1,495	83	1,578	31	.....	31	.....	32
2,352	2,725	.....	2,725	813	.....	813	215	33
145,213	177,707	20	177,727	12,592	.....	12,592	3,189	34
5,497	7,408	.....	7,408	61	.....	61	15	35
984	1,066	.....	1,066	96	.....	96	20	36
562	811	.....	811	68	.....	68	7	37
3,235	4,233	.....	4,233	559	.....	559	494	38
26,103	27,503	1,500	29,003	5,000	200	5,200	5,200	39
348	363	.....	363	50	.....	50	.....	40
2,658	4,179	.....	4,179	499	.....	499	150	41
22,079	24,969	.....	24,969	2,577	.....	2,577	1,020	42
4,682	5,879	.....	5,879	311	.....	311	103	43
6,873	7,828	.....	7,828	1,764	.....	1,764	1,048	44
415	470	.....	470	44	.....	44	44	45
15,853	19,398	.....	19,398	911	.....	911	383	46
241	*b* 269	(*b*)	*b* 269	62	.....	62	.....	47
2,357	2,978	.....	2,978	129	.....	129	94	48
454	509	.....	509	19	.....	19	19	49
15,551	17,237	.....	17,237	1,216	.....	1,216	406	50
187,226	*f* 208,615	(*f*)	*f* 208,615	10,482	.....	10,482	*g* 1,123	51
250	300	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
13,780	16,538	.....	16,538	1,486	.....	1,486	512	53
695	695	.....	695	23	.....	23	15	54
62,171	84,392	.....	84,392	7,756	.....	7,756	4,035	55
1,482	1,564	.....	1,564	193	.....	193	55	56
333	353	.....	353	104	.....	104	43	57
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
1,344	1,695	.....	1,695	297	.....	297	119	59
4,814	4,993	.....	4,993	297	.....	297	152	60
1,279	1,284	.....	1,284	33	.....	33	25	61
547	567	.....	567	94	.....	94	15	62

e Not including 26 establishments not reported.
f Not including 21 establishments not reported.
g Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Washington	19	19	.....	193	178	1,177	6.6
2	West Virginia	10	9	1	70	69	737	10.7
3	Wisconsin	76	71	5	1,184	764	13,453	17.6
	Total	4,440	3,989	451	41,910	27,088	*a* 327,328	*a* 12.1
	CARPETING.							
4	Connecticut	4	.....	4	4	1	16	16.0
5	Massachusetts	16	5	11	16	9	183	20.3
6	New Jersey	9	.....	9	9	1	8	8.0
7	New York	21	7	14	21	9	225	25.0
8	Ohio	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Pennsylvania	86	33	53	302	153	3,114	20.4
	Total	137	45	92	353	173	3,546	20.5
	CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.							
10	Connecticut	6	3	3	17	.....	.....	.....
11	District of Columbia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
12	Illinois	4	2	2	189	189	2,796	14.8
13	Indiana	4	1	3	4	2	17	8.5
14	Massachusetts	5	3	2	66	54	594	11.0
15	New York	4	1	3	4	2	32	16.0
16	Ohio	23	5	18	31	15	156	10.4
17	Pennsylvania	1	1	.....	59	59	354	6.0
18	Vermont	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	Virginia	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
20	Wisconsin	7	4	3	16	8	103	12.9
	Total	57	20	37	389	330	4,053	12.3
	CLOTHING.							
21	Alabama	3	3	.....	9	7	631	90.1
22	Arkansas	4	4	.....	10	10	250	25.0
23	California	21	18	3	28	10	286	28.6
24	Colorado	10	9	1	37	7	112	16.0
25	Connecticut	44	24	20	66	33	336	10.2
26	District of Columbia	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
27	Georgia	14	14	.....	25	15	179	11.9
28	Illinois	67	56	11	1,143	910	*g* 35,037	*g* 38.5
29	Indiana	7	5	2	15	.....	.....	.....
30	Iowa	22	11	11	68	28	315	11.3
31	Kansas	9	8	1	23	22	560	25.5
32	Kentucky	7	7	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
33	Louisiana	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
34	Maryland	11	6	5	179	130	2,950	22.7
35	Massachusetts	122	80	42	387	295	*g* 3,351	*g* 11.4
36	Michigan	13	12	1	74	10	110	11.0
37	Minnesota	17	16	1	105	16	153	9.6
38	Mississippi	1	1	.....	1	1	42	42.0
39	Missouri	24	21	3	124	109	2,035	18.7
40	Montana	2	2	.....	4	1	21	21.0
41	Nebraska	5	5	.....	16	16	767	47.9
42	New Hampshire	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
43	New Jersey	110	92	18	220	56	820	14.6
44	New York	907	799	108	15,258	14,353	*i* 132,087	*i* 9.2

a Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.

b Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886, and 1 establishment not reported.

c Not including 12 establishments not reported.

d Not including 3 establishments not reported and 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1,479	7.7	137	36	20	$40,284	$500	$7,920	1
1,227	17.5	29	7	34	69,095	8,200	10,650	2
29,713	25.1	349	175	660	442,630	30,475	239,110	3
a 861,167	*a* 20.5	*b* 23,112	*b* 5,484	*b* 13,298	*c* 20,452,292	*d* 1,808,483	*e* 9,613,624	

CARPETING.

95	23.8	1	2	1	29,719	.....	5,025	4
286	17.9	1	3	12	258,839	2,950	116,555	5
89	9.9	2	.....	7	5,245	.....	3,565	6
575	27.4	1	4	16	547,423	32,163	332,902	7
47	47.0	1	.....	.....	660	.....	300	8
10,825	35.8	112	28	162	1,016,233	19,337	419,138	9
11,917	33.8	118	37	198	1,858,119	54,450	877,485	

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

773	45.5	7	1	9	51,387	1,493	26,605	10
24	24.0	1	.....	.....	1,235	494	2,500	11
3,132	16.6	178	1	10	79,630	2,573	61,650	12
80	20.0	1	.....	3	16,891	.....	300	13
1,136	17.2	59	1	6	21,675	852	15,422	14
74	18.5	1	.....	3	21,531	50	5,000	15
508	16.4	8	14	9	77,019	3,486	67,710	16
354	6.0	59	.....	.....	4,500	.....	7,000	17
14	14.0	.....	.....	1	110	.....	.....	18
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	125	.....	50	19
1,405	87.8	11	.....	5	18,623	9,108	8,000	20
7,501	19.3	325	17	47	292,726	18,056	194,237	

CLOTHING.

653	72.6	7	.....	2	6,775	1,361	1,900	21
250	25.0	5	2	3	3,450	846	800	22
487	17.4	4	1	23	*f* 24,563	4,226	6,120	23
5,074	137.1	17	.....	20	38,208	12,664	16,050	24
935	14.2	44	8	14	111,675	5,400	97,707	25
184	92.0	1	.....	1	2,394	1,582	.....	26
489	19.6	6	6	13	16,026	1,640	5,025	27
g 40,327	*g* 35.3	234	87	822	1,549,756	51,020	659,651	28
541	36.1	11	.....	4	15,414	1,540	1,130	29
628	9.2	48	7	13	15,295	371	12,300	30
562	24.4	21	.....	2	10,457	732	12,375	31
186	16.9	7	1	3	9,414	1,868	2,700	32
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	50	.....	100	33
8,684	48.5	130	.....	49	342,880	*h* 15,300	126,530	34
g 8,819	*g* 22.8	338	6	43	251,248	15,640	65,074	35
1,176	15.9	52	.....	22	15,137	4,247	5,430	36
2,020	19.2	52	.....	53	26,349	5,882	33,000	37
42	42.0	1	.....	.....	350	120	100	38
2,397	19.3	64	48	12	63,871	8,577	56,875	39
123	30.8	.....	.....	4	1,286	186	150	40
767	47.9	9	2	5	19,200	4,985	3,250	41
1	1.0	.....	1	.....	113	.....	28	42
3,039	13.8	88	34	98	287,858	54,229	72,405	43
i 155,750	*i* 10.2	12,149	1,121	1,988	6,458,465	260,930	1,553,239	44

e Not including 1,098 establishments not reported and 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois.
f Not including 1 establishment not reported.
g Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
h Not including 75 establishments not reported.
i Not including 9 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Washington	2,506	.....	2,506
2	West Virginia	2,795	.....	2,795
3	Wisconsin	16,328	.....	16,328
	Total	a 898,458	a 2,558	a 901,016

CARPETING—Concluded.

4	Connecticut	2,950	2,922	5,872
5	Massachusetts	9,691	12,607	22,298
6	New Jersey	1,095	561	1,656
7	New York	9,373	15,012	24,385
8	Ohio	26	17	43
9	Pennsylvania	29,983	23,544	53,527
	Total	53,118	54,663	107,781

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—Concluded.

10	Connecticut	1,614	6	1,620
11	District of Columbia	22	.....	22
12	Illinois	2,930	123	3,053
13	Indiana	3,445	.....	3,445
14	Massachusetts	1,002	2	1,004
15	New York	700	.....	700
16	Ohio	6,812	212	7,024
17	Pennsylvania	450	.....	450
18	Vermont	64	6	70
19	Virginia	125	.....	125
20	Wisconsin	1,618	43	1,661
	Total	18,782	392	19,174

CLOTHING—Continued.

21	Alabama	54	.....	54
22	Arkansas	71	.....	71
23	California	710	269	979
24	Colorado	528	102	630
25	Connecticut	4,854	9,451	14,305
26	District of Columbia	19	.....	19
27	Georgia	376	103	479
28	Illinois	25,504	18,002	43,506
29	Indiana	269	610	879
30	Iowa	871	1,549	2,420
31	Kansas	157	154	311
32	Kentucky	461	2	463
33	Louisiana	.....	38	38
34	Maryland	13,933	10,915	24,848
35	Massachusetts	11,267	9,376	20,643
36	Michigan	595	487	1,082
37	Minnesota	1,135	517	1,652
38	Mississippi	6	.....	6
39	Missouri	865	1,807	2,672
40	Montana	14	.....	14
41	Nebraska	263	6	269
42	New Hampshire	90	120	210
43	New Jersey	19,853	7,290	27,143
44	New York	295,085	172,072	467,157

a Not including 38 establishments not reported.
b Not including 33 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
2,118	2,332	.....	2,332	60	.....	60	.....	1
1,570	2,780	.....	2,780	78	.....	78	.....	2
8,771	11,979	.....	11,979	1,437	.....	1,437	1,030	3
559,230	*b* 664,343	*b* 1,603	*b* 665,946	51,200	200	51,400	*c* 20,452	

CARPETING—Concluded.

263	738	632	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
3,899	4,280	6,147	10,427	163	60	223	40	5
397	457	115	572	44	6	50	50	6
12,633	6,266	9,234	15,500	959	663	1,622	*c* 549	7
18	18	12	30	1	.....	1	.....	8
12,926	16,138	9,703	25,841	1,229	952	2,181	38	9
30,136	27,897	25,843	53,740	2,396	1,681	4,077	*c* 677	

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—Concluded.

299	514	.....	514	53	.....	53	13	10
19	19	.....	19	8	.....	8	8	11
2,441	2,605	28	2,633	169	.....	169	75	12
1,144	1,169	.....	1,169	34	.....	34	10	13
846	846	.....	846	35	.....	35	.....	14
489	494	.....	494	54	.....	54	.....	15
3,152	4,676	110	4,786	186	13	199	50	16
440	450	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
10	10	.....	10	5	.....	5	.....	18
100	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
499	894	18	912	62	.....	62	10	20
9,439	11,802	156	11,958	606	13	619	166	

CLOTHING—Continued.

50	50	.....	50	8	.....	8	8	21
71	71	.....	71	10	5	15	14	22
784	563	221	784	278	57	335	6	23
412	329	83	412	72	.....	72	13	24
2,799	2,563	2,896	5,459	241	167	408	190	25
16	16	.....	16	12	.....	12	12	26
366	289	103	392	68	39	107	46	27
26,236	16,907	12,995	29,902	1,197	630	1,827	69	28
466	172	304	476	65	7	72	40	29
1,269	476	977	1,453	23	21	44	16	30
178	147	49	196	4	12	16	4	31
181	372	.....	372	14	.....	14	10	32
38	.....	38	38	.....	18	18	.....	33
8,291	5,043	4,018	9,061	814	510	1,324	225	34
14,449	9,034	6,118	15,152	309	175	484	36	35
509	483	115	598	25	1	26	20	36
1,050	863	284	1,147	32	15	47	15	37
6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
1,952	698	1,322	2,020	75	65	140	41	39
14	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
269	263	6	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
75	40	35	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
11,234	10,556	1,588	12,144	2,456	111	2,567	907	43
350,795	271,931	141,502	413,433	16,149	6,332	22,481	1,243	44

c Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Ohio	41	35	6	292	111	*a* 938	*a* 8.5
2	Oregon	2	2	.....	2	2	46	23.0
3	Pennsylvania	95	64	31	1,328	879	8,844	10.1
4	Rhode Island	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
5	Tennessee	8	6	2	22	13	38	2.9
6	Texas	18	18	.....	25	17	439	25.8
7	Utah	5	3	2	10	8	57	7.1
8	Vermont	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Virginia	9	9	.....	12	4	32	8.0
10	Washington	11	11	.....	36	35	1,000	28.6
11	West Virginia	3	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
12	Wisconsin	18	16	2	147	78	663	8.5
	Total	1,638	1,365	273	19,695	17,177	*b* 192,100	*b* 11.2
	COAL AND COKE.							
13	Alabama	103	55	48	264	240	14,158	59.0
14	Arkansas	12	7	5	52	52	3,320	63.8
15	California	2	.....	2	2	1	7	7.0
16	Colorado	62	21	41	173	166	*c* 6,776	*c* 41.3
17	Connecticut	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18	Georgia	1	1	.....	1	1	38	38.0
19	Illinois (*g*)	389	259	130	2,040	1,948	*h* 76,718	*h* 39.4
20	Indiana (*g*)	88	69	19	697	674	37,887	56.2
21	Indian Territory	7	5	2	57	31	3,227	104.1
22	Iowa	151	70	81	1,003	977	*k* 34,112	*k* 35.2
23	Kansas	32	24	8	178	169	12,489	73.9
24	Kentucky (*l*)	81	52	29	285	279	17,724	63.5
25	Maryland (*m*)	10	*n* 6	*n* 3	75	66	5,714	86.6
26	Michigan	10	6	4	12	10	396	39.6
27	Missouri	64	21	43	414	403	21,509	53.4
28	Montana	9	4	5	9	8	185	23.1
29	New Mexico	7	4	3	12	11	750	68.2
30	North Dakota	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
31	Ohio (*g*)	356	240	116	2,095	2,069	*o* 76,026	*o* 36.8
32	Oklahoma	1	1	.....	1	1	15	15.0
33	Pennsylvania (*p*)	885	*n* 359	*n* 525	6,327	6,224	285,476	45.9
34	Tennessee (*r*)	88	47	41	228	218	16,162	74.1
35	Texas	6	.....	6	6	3	201	67.0
36	Utah	3	1	2	3	3	11	3.7
37	Virginia	8	4	4	16	11	209	19.0
38	Washington	13	6	7	18	16	562	35.1
39	West Virginia (*u*)	111	*n* 36	*n* 74	589	567	20,976	37.0
40	Wyoming	14	5	9	16	15	241	16.1
	Total	2,515	*v* 1,303	*v* 1,209	14,575	14,164	*w* 634,896	*w* 44.9

a Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
b Not including 12 establishments closed permanently.
c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Not including 75 establishments not reported.
e Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
f Not including 7 establishments not reported.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
h Not including 1 establishment not reported, 1 establishment closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.
i Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.
j Not including 29 establishments not reported.
k Not including 7 establishments closed permanently.
l Including strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Tennessee, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 1, 1897, Tennessee.
m Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia.
n Not including 1 strike not reported.
o Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
a 6,850	a 23.5	189	10	93	$202,695	$10,153	$56,939	1
46	23.0	2	.....	.....	1,385	251	300	2
25,419	19.1	840	101	387	777,649	54,956	262,801	3
536	89.3	2	.....	4	9,150	4,230	2,025	4
435	19.8	13	1	8	12,790	3,393	3,690	5
632	25.3	15	3	7	9,725	1,739	2,500	6
72	7.2	8	.....	2	846	90	475	7
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	8
164	13.7	6	4	2	2,030	483	800	9
1,035	28.8	19	10	7	18,057	2,357	4,035	10
213	30.4	2	.....	5	4,130	930	1,000	11
1,913	13.0	65	68	14	115,318	2,300	55,100	12
b 276,457	b 13.7	14,450	1,521	3,724	c 10,424,709	d 534,228	3,121,604	

COAL AND COKE.

15,546	58.9	46	23	195	2,365,633	14,254	472,633	13
6,839	131.5	6	.....	46	2,307,875	65,000	918,500	14
9	4.5	.....	.....	2	1,400	.....	.....	15
e 7,271	e 42.5	92	1	80	2,105,362	f 11,521	a 1,401,262	16
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	17
38	38.0	.....	.....	1	3,900	.....	700	18
h 86,664	h 42.5	i 541	i 511	i 987	9,273,661	c 386,371	j 2,730,296	19
40,285	57.8	145	176	376	4,709,491	69,246	1,141,259	20
9,956	174.7	1	1	55	870,750	87,000	701,350	21
k 37,815	k 38.0	262	90	651	2,611,261	60,210	1,044,305	22
19,915	111.9	21	92	65	1,709,142	51,500	552,772	23
18,894	66.3	90	97	98	2,806,771	92,263	756,348	24
6,829	91.1	1	28	46	1,745,148	c 41,560	678,175	25
527	43.9	3	3	6	65,837	6,500	15,100	26
23,749	57.4	38	39	337	1,365,112	23,195	517,325	27
201	22.3	4	.....	5	215,307	1,000	74,950	28
765	63.8	7	.....	5	179,868	.....	58,700	29
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	420	.....	.....	30
o 82,062	o 39.2	o 521	o 377	o 1,194	6,964,827	124,447	2,940,997	31
15	15.0	.....	.....	1	2,500	.....	200	32
332,974	52.6	1,192	2,553	2,582	58,140,846	q 1,081,622	13,978,710	33
19,703	86.4	25	48	155	s 3,784,688	197,318	t 1,220,884	34
211	35.2	1	.....	5	152,550	3,500	200,000	35
11	3.7	1	1	1	5,450	.....	1,300	36
361	22.6	1	1	14	98,140	6,000	60,150	37
571	31.7	8	2	8	293,661	15,950	125,400	38
22,512	38.2	c 99	c 142	c 347	4,466,992	c 51,650	1,030,750	39
305	19.1	8	2	6	256,822	3,000	248,400	40
w 734,038	w 50.4	x 3,114	x 4,187	x 7,269	$106,503,470	y 2,393,107	z 30,870,466	

p Including strike of July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.

q Not including 26 establishments not reported.

r Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Kentucky.

s Including $18,000 lost by free employees at convict mines.

t Including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies.

u Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and April 9, 1900, Maryland.

v Not including 3 strikes not reported.

w Not including 1 establishment not reported, 10 establishments closed permanently, 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

x Not including 1 establishment not reported, 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

y Not including 36 establishments not reported.

z Not including 29 establishments not reported and 1 establishment closed permanently, but including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

CLOTHING—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Ohio	12,709	11,559	24,268
2	Oregon	29	.....	29
3	Pennsylvania	27,399	37,321	64,720
4	Rhode Island	64	18	82
5	Tennessee	221	40	261
6	Texas	262	.....	262
7	Utah	81	2	83
8	Vermont	20	360	380
9	Virginia	168	2	170
10	Washington	259	1	260
11	West Virginia	74	.....	74
12	Wisconsin	2,888	3,601	6,489
	Total	421,154	285,774	706,928

COAL AND COKE—Concluded.

13	Alabama	43,714	.....	43,714
14	Arkansas	7,905	.....	7,905
15	California	556	.....	556
16	Colorado	28,695	.....	28,695
17	Connecticut	75	1	76
18	Georgia	90	.....	90
19	Illinois (*a*)	186,984	.....	186,984
20	Indiana (*a*)	63,228	.....	63,228
21	Indian Territory	8,959	.....	8,959
22	Iowa	67,269	.....	67,269
23	Kansas	19,802	.....	19,802
24	Kentucky (*c*)	33,091	.....	33,091
25	Maryland (*d*)	16,880	.....	16,880
26	Michigan	1,183	.....	1,183
27	Missouri	26,959	.....	26,959
28	Montana	3,395	.....	3,395
29	New Mexico	2,500	.....	2,500
30	North Dakota	40	.....	40
31	Ohio (*a*)	222,987	.....	222,987
32	Oklahoma	234	.....	234
33	Pennsylvania (*f*)	1,133,136	.....	1,133,136
34	Tennessee (*g*)	42,970	.....	42,970
35	Texas	990	.....	990
36	Utah	672	.....	672
37	Virginia	6,740	.....	6,740
38	Washington	4,705	.....	4,705
39	West Virginia (*h*)	76,856	.....	76,856
40	Wyoming	5,678	.....	5,678
	Total	2,006,293	1	2,006,294

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania.
b Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.
c Including strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Tennessee, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 1, 1897, Tennessee.
d Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia.
e Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.
f Including strike of July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

CLOTHING—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
9,709	5,598	4,769	10,367	228	52	280	76	1
29	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
23,770	23,359	29,465	52,824	547	664	1,211	230	3
72	57	15	72	23	7	30	30	4
194	194	18	212	46	.....	46	27	5
237	237	.....	237	26	.....	26	19	6
73	73	.....	73	19	.....	19	5	7
125	.....	137	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
77	102	.....	102	16	.....	16	6	9
258	258	.....	258	15	.....	15	8	10
55	55	.....	55	21	.....	21	21	11
5,307	2,591	3,275	5,866	130	65	195	30	12
461,416	353,439	210,333	563,772	22,923	8,953	31,876	3,367	

COAL AND COKE—Concluded.

29,809	38,752	.....	38,752	814	.....	814	672	13
7,875	7,905	.....	7,905	3,900	.....	3,900	3,900	14
65	65	.....	65	65	.....	65	65	15
24,519	26,664	.....	26,664	1,349	.....	1,349	955	16
10	10	.....	10	4	.....	4	.....	17
75	87	.....	87	50	.....	50	20	18
136,876	174,654	.....	174,654	*b* 5,533	.....	*b* 5,533	*b* 3,476	19
48,655	60,844	.....	60,844	1,409	.....	1,409	1,348	20
6,571	7,544	.....	7,544	2,446	.....	2,446	1,200	21
56,506	62,308	.....	62,308	3,792	.....	3,792	2,819	22
17,274	18,480	.....	18,480	1,739	.....	1,739	1,450	23
29,402	30,813	.....	30,813	1,836	.....	1,836	1,511	24
14,645	16,675	.....	16,675	623	.....	623	250	25
977	1,084	.....	1,084	91	.....	91	80	26
24,518	26,304	.....	26,304	3,060	.....	3,060	1,419	27
2,313	3,219	.....	3,219	309	.....	309	.....	28
2,198	2,198	.....	2,198	300	.....	300	300	29
40	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
181,414	214,542	.....	214,542	*c* 1,147	.....	*c* 1,147	*c* 882	31
176	234	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
889,997	1,067,816	.....	1,067,816	55,470	.....	55,470	34,578	33
34,724	40,732	.....	40,732	3,117	.....	3,117	2,074	34
850	850	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
375	672	.....	672	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
4,612	6,100	.....	6,100	1,350	.....	1,350	1,350	37
3,700	3,766	.....	3,766	1,270	.....	1,270	1,156	38
62,388	74,618	.....	74,618	5,924	.....	5,924	3,150	39
3,520	5,459	.....	5,459	410	.....	410	150	40
1,584,084	1,892,435	.....	1,892,435	*i* 96,008	.....	*i* 96,008	*i* 62,805	

g Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Kentucky.

h Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and April 9, 1900, Maryland.

i Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

COOPERAGE.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	California	8	8	.....	30	6	28	4.7
2	District of Columbia	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
4	Illinois	46	32	14	404	353	7,522	21.3
5	Indiana	21	11	10	36	20	559	28.0
6	Iowa	8	5	3	15	6	79	13.2
7	Kansas	4	2	2	4	2	7	3.5
8	Maryland	9	7	2	15	3	33	11.0
9	Massachusetts	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
10	Michigan	6	2	4	24	19	101	5.3
11	Minnesota	22	9	13	70	68	686	10.1
12	Missouri	7	6	1	51	45	424	9.4
13	Nebraska	1	.....	1	1	1	6	6.0
14	New Hampshire	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
15	New Jersey	11	10	1	11	10	127	12.7
16	New York	37	27	10	74	54	876	16.2
17	Ohio	19	11	8	65	59	623	10.6
18	Pennsylvania	13	4	9	19	9	59	6.6
19	Tennessee	10	7	3	21	11	202	18.4
20	Virginia	3	2	1	4	2	124	62.0
21	Wisconsin	7	7	.....	42	16	201	12.6
	Total	236	152	84	891	685	11,687	17.1

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.

22	Connecticut	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
23	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	1	42	42.0
24	Illinois	3	.....	3	3	2	16	8.0
25	Indiana	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3.0
26	Maine	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
27	Massachusetts	21	2	19	54	5	a 229	a 57.3
28	New Hampshire	9	.....	9	9	1	2	2.0
29	New Jersey	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
30	New York	56	5	51	60	20	170	8.5
31	Pennsylvania	86	13	73	134	60	1,076	17.9
32	Rhode Island	7	2	5	7	1	44	44.0
33	Texas	2	.....	2	2	1	70	70.0
34	Vermont	1	.....	1	1	1	(b)	(b)
35	Wisconsin	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total	195	23	172	280	93	c 1,652	c 18.1

COTTON GOODS.

36	Alabama	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
37	Colorado	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
38	Connecticut	41	4	37	41	14	224	16.0
39	Delaware	7	2	5	7	6	65	10.8
40	Georgia	13	6	7	25	13	444	34.2
41	Illinois	1	.....	1	1	1	31	31.0
42	Indiana	4	1	3	4	2	161	80.5
43	Louisiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
44	Maine	30	5	25	35	13	367	28.2
45	Maryland	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
46	Massachusetts	246	54	192	342	143	5,201	36.4
47	Mississippi	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
48	New Hampshire	14	5	9	20	11	153	13.9
49	New Jersey	8	4	4	8	2	74	37.0
50	New York	18	4	14	18	9	315	35.0
51	North Carolina	2	1	1	2	1	4	4.0
52	Ohio	2	.....	2	2	2	13	6.5
53	Pennsylvania	38	6	32	39	21	441	21.0
54	Rhode Island	71	10	61	76	23	489	21.3
55	South Carolina	2	2	.....	2	2	34	17.0
56	Tennessee	1	.....	1	1	1	274	274.0
57	Vermont	4	1	3	4	1	10	10.0
58	Virginia	1	.....	1	1	1	8	8.0
59	Wisconsin	4	.....	4	4	2	40	20.0
	Total	512	106	406	637	270	8,354	30.9

a Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
b Establishment closed permanently.
c Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

COOPERAGE.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
783	26.1	18	.....	12	$13,031	$6,026	$7,755	1
28	14.0	.....	.....	2	392	.....	.....	2
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	21	.....	90	3
8,422	20.8	305	20	79	190,350	42,228	133,784	4
1,216	33.8	8	2	26	38,203	3,772	10,740	5
435	29.0	4	3	8	8,957	300	2,400	6
72	18.0	3	.....	1	6,070	600	1,550	7
244	16.3	11	.....	4	7,625	1,243	5,525	8
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	484	.....	11	9
121	5.0	18	1	5	4,671	.....	2,870	10
714	10.2	51	.....	19	35,006	2,725	14,900	11
551	10.8	25	25	1	17,420	1,700	3,800	12
6	6.0	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	13
30	30.0	.....	1	.....	2,500	.....	.....	14
208	18.9	7	.....	4	24,682	3,100	6,310	15
1,348	18.2	37	3	34	65,700	3,217	26,914	16
783	12.0	32	12	21	26,979	1,041	11,870	17
188	9.9	10	.....	9	11,068	40	1,770	18
825	39.3	9	.....	12	28,287	25	6,450	19
159	39.8	.....	2	2	3,152	20	1,325	20
2,054	48.9	35	1	6	61,618	4,486	24,600	21
18,189	20.4	574	70	247	546,416	70,523	262,664	

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.

9	3.0	1	.....	2	975	.....	.....	22
49	49.0	.....	.....	1	42,000	1,000	10,000	23
33	11.0	1	.....	2	491	.....	1,050	24
3	3.0	.....	1	.....	900	.....	150	25
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	150	.....	40	26
a 810	a 15.3	2	3	49	1,095,948	35,475	612,110	27
42	4.7	1	1	7	3,265	.....	600	28
10	5.0	.....	2	.....	913	.....	95	29
581	9.7	12	10	38	92,035	3,050	25,469	30
4,642	34.6	27	35	72	688,574	32,250	435,657	31
158	22.6	2	2	3	67,275	2,700	60,010	32
81	40.5	2	.....	.....	45,225	5,000	15,000	33
(b)	(b)	.....	.....	1	1,500	.....	500	34
6	3.0	.....	.....	2	75	.....	.....	35
c 6,428	c 23.1	48	54	178	2,039,326	79,475	1,160,681	

COTTON GOODS.

1	1.0	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	36
36	36.0	.....	.....	1	8,400	.....	5,000	37
458	11.2	5	4	32	247,417	10,316	85,568	38
71	10.1	3	1	3	17,916	.....	3,680	39
752	30.1	2	.....	23	187,205	12,570	127,000	40
31	31.0	.....	.....	1	9,500	.....	2,500	41
215	53.8	.....	.....	4	79,796	2,000	50,000	42
61	61.0	.....	.....	1	10,061	.....	25,000	43
536	15.3	6	5	24	551,465	2,000	104,000	44
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	45
d 8,472	d 24.9	d 74	d 58	d 208	4,375,236	143,665	e 1,055,277	46
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	342	.....	.....	47
441	22.1	1	1	18	234,089	1,950	70,225	48
260	32.5	1	.....	7	313,925	25,000	56,500	49
423	23.5	.....	1	17	752,014	9,393	142,350	50
27	13.5	.....	.....	2	4,500	200	1,500	51
13	6.5	1	.....	1	1,429	.....	300	52
742	19.0	9	5	25	101,821	4,150	38,880	53
1,146	15.1	17	4	55	323,827	11,895	218,235	54
35	17.5	.....	.....	2	7,750	.....	3,500	55
274	274.0	.....	.....	1	60,000	5,000	20,000	56
38	9.5	.....	.....	4	4,725	.....	500	57
8	8.0	.....	.....	1	1,112	.....	200	58
110	27.5	.....	.....	4	13,873	.....	5,000	59
d 14,156	d 22.3	d 120	d 79	d 436	7,306,712	228,139	e 2,015,215	

d Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901.
e Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

COOPERAGE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	California	452		452
2	District of Columbia	28		28
3	Georgia	13		13
4	Illinois	8,264		8,264
5	Indiana	1,828		1,828
6	Iowa	509	44	553
7	Kansas	242	1	243
8	Maryland	617		617
9	Massachusetts	19		19
10	Michigan	465		465
11	Minnesota	2,126		2,126
12	Missouri	1,387		1,387
13	Nebraska	18		18
14	New Hampshire	75		75
15	New Jersey	782		782
16	New York	2,735		2,735
17	Ohio	1,616		1,616
18	Pennsylvania	1,884		1,884
19	Tennessee	594		594
20	Virginia	94		94
21	Wisconsin	975	1	976
	Total	24,723	46	24,769

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS—Concluded.

22	Connecticut	302	950	1,252
23	Georgia	900	800	1,700
24	Illinois	89	146	235
25	Indiana	110	100	210
26	Maine	65	35	100
27	Massachusetts	26,502	30,090	56,592
28	New Hampshire	715	1,240	1,955
29	New Jersey	382	443	825
30	New York	4,972	10,031	15,003
31	Pennsylvania	20,343	19,388	39,731
32	Rhode Island	3,430	3,604	7,034
33	Texas	400	600	1,000
34	Vermont	35	95	130
35	Wisconsin	18	172	190
	Total	58,263	67,694	125,957

COTTON GOODS—Concluded.

36	Alabama	75	175	250
37	Colorado	80	145	225
38	Connecticut	8,721	11,543	20,264
39	Delaware	758	1,206	1,964
40	Georgia	5,833	7,665	13,498
41	Illinois	98	180	278
42	Indiana	606	1,280	1,886
43	Louisiana	140	660	800
44	Maine	18,711	18,036	36,747
45	Maryland	25	50	75
46	Massachusetts	119,591	135,028	254,619
47	Mississippi	52	157	209
48	New Hampshire	13,475	15,355	28,830
49	New Jersey	3,585	7,490	11,075
50	New York	7,517	11,593	19,110
51	North Carolina	576	524	1,100
52	Ohio	100	370	470
53	Pennsylvania	3,817	3,165	6,982
54	Rhode Island	18,755	15,299	34,054
55	South Carolina	470	281	751
56	Tennessee	250	250	500
57	Vermont	567	782	1,349
58	Virginia	82	124	206
59	Wisconsin	354	524	878
	Total	204,238	231,882	436,120

a Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

COOPERAGE—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
275	315	.....	315	59	.....	59	3	1
28	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	3
7,878	7,938	.....	7,938	665	.....	665	413	4
1,050	1,305	.....	1,305	116	.....	116	23	5
169	177	.....	177	44	.....	44	20	6
109	201	.....	201	2	.....	2	.....	7
314	391	.....	391	48	.....	48	.....	8
11	11	.....	11	11	.....	11	.....	9
445	445	.....	445	18	.....	18	.....	10
1,962	2,078	.....	2,078	98	.....	98	50	11
1,112	1,132	.....	1,132	26	.....	26	.....	12
18	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
40	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
664	664	.....	664	41	.....	41	41	15
2,160	2,271	.....	2,271	355	.....	355	149	16
1,251	1,289	.....	1,289	79	.....	79	13	17
651	678	.....	678	175	.....	175	.....	18
474	500	.....	500	204	.....	204	96	19
85	85	.....	85	28	.....	28	.....	20
660	832	1	833	70	.....	70	50	21
19,366	20,443	1	20,444	2,049	.....	2,049	858	

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS—Concluded.

50	70	160	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
270	800	800	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
80	14	116	130	2	25	27	.....	24
75	110	100	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
35	20	15	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
4,769	5,474	6,711	12,185	741	336	1,077	832	27
464	233	526	759	20	6	26	.....	28
55	45	205	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
1,821	2,214	4,551	6,765	195	226	421	188	30
9,141	9,966	8,827	18,793	1,093	396	1,489	177	31
1,593	1,570	755	2,325	119	46	165	8	32
650	250	400	650	50	100	150	50	33
95	35	95	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
42	.....	42	42	.....	12	12	.....	35
19,140	20,801	23,303	44,104	2,220	1,147	3,367	1,255	

COTTON GOODS—Concluded.

10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
200	55	145	200	50	.....	50	50	37
5,607	4,986	6,002	10,988	372	251	623	473	38
753	633	1,043	1,676	27	21	48	35	39
5,223	3,077	3,528	6,605	422	377	799	643	40
120	95	180	275	.....	10	10	.....	41
932	278	739	1,017	40	140	180	10	42
270	50	220	270	50	175	225	.....	43
5,518	8,368	9,180	17,548	285	178	463	65	44
75	25	50	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
65,964	57,210	60,145	117,355	a2,559	a988	a3,547	a682	46
58	52	157	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
3,762	6,182	7,635	13,817	343	260	603	34	48
5,125	1,740	3,385	5,125	105	20	125	90	49
7,287	4,444	7,357	11,801	206	247	453	290	50
293	201	174	375	95	8	103	50	51
322	100	370	470	.....	6	6	.....	52
3,388	3,011	2,179	5,190	299	138	437	134	53
7,561	9,176	7,467	16,643	337	94	431	291	54
715	427	289	716	17	.....	17	.....	55
200	250	250	500	175	175	350	.....	56
278	211	257	468	10	25	35	.....	57
50	82	124	206	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
283	231	439	670	19	75	94	.....	59
113,994	100,894	111,315	212,209	a5,411	a3,188	a8,599	a2,847	

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	California	9	5	4	51	28	70	2.5
2	Colorado	9	6	3	15	6	84	14.0
3	Connecticut	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
4	Georgia	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
5	Illinois	31	18	13	228	53	182	3.4
6	Indiana	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
7	Iowa	2	1	1	7	1	23	23.0
8	Massachusetts	6	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
9	Minnesota	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
10	Missouri	5	4	1	27	1	3	3.0
11	Nebraska (*b*)	9	8	1	9	1	4	4.0
12	New Jersey	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
13	New York	59	44	15	68	1	2	2.0
14	North Dakota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	Ohio	18	7	11	22	.....	.....	.....
16	Pennsylvania	6	1	5	8	.....	.....	.....
17	Tennessee	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18	Texas	2	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
19	Utah (*c*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Washington	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
21	Wisconsin	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
22	Wyoming (*c*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	175	101	74	468	91	368	4.0

FOOD PREPARATIONS.

23	Alabama	2	.....	2	2	2	15	7.5
24	California	17	10	7	114	4	15	3.8
25	Connecticut	7	5	2	17	3	6	2.0
26	Delaware	4	1	3	20	18	199	11.1
27	District of Columbia	1	1	.....	5	3	9	3.0
28	Georgia	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....
29	Illinois	65	43	22	1,399	70	551	7.9
30	Indiana	7	3	4	20	8	179	22.4
31	Iowa	7	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....
32	Kansas	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
33	Kentucky	2	1	1	37	.....	.....	.....
34	Louisiana	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
35	Maine	3	.....	3	4	2	25	12.5
36	Maryland	11	4	7	77	36	287	8.0
37	Massachusetts	7	4	3	14	.....	.....	.....
38	Michigan	4	4	.....	10	4	40	10.0
39	Minnesota	11	11	.....	35	2	8	4.0
40	Missouri	11	8	3	225	26	129	5.0
41	Nebraska	3	2	1	9	7	29	4.1
42	New Jersey	20	15	5	279	168	211	1.3
43	New York	173	157	16	2,453	730	1,931	2.6
44	Ohio	15	10	5	71	14	63	4.5
45	Oregon	2	2	.....	16	16	1,036	64.8
46	Pennsylvania	11	8	3	94	40	400	10.0
47	Rhode Island	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1.0
48	Tennessee	1	1	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
49	Texas	4	3	1	8	6	54	9.0
50	Utah	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
51	Virginia	1	1	.....	11	11	176	16.0
52	Washington	6	3	3	36	26	143	5.5
53	Wisconsin	6	6	.....	138	4	36	9.0
	Total	408	308	100	5,126	1,203	5,546	4.6

a Not including 2 establishments not reported.
b Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
381	7.5	.....	1	50	$20,031	a $3,000	$11,948	1
175	11.7	10	.....	5	4,475	233	5,635	2
4	2.0	.....	.....	2	225	.....	25	3
2	1.0	.....	.....	2	600	.....	25	4
4,081	18.0	81	120	27	99,421	9,250	41,695	5
5	1.7	.....	.....	3	81	.....	250	6
302	43.1	4	2	1	758	433	2,340	7
10	1.7	1	.....	5	755	314	500	8
7	2.3	.....	.....	3	300	.....	150	9
209	7.7	.....	.....	27	9,014	1,500	25,000	10
181	20.1	7	.....	2	2,725	100	3,950	11
4	1.3	.....	.....	3	107	.....	10	12
389	5.7	15	1	52	16,500	2,092	7,165	13
14	14.0	.....	.....	1	147	.....	100	14
101	4.6	3	1	18	2,589	492	3,150	15
25	3.1	1	.....	7	472	100	733	16
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	40	.....	40	17
144	20.6	5	.....	2	1,660	250	2,000	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	20
10	2.5	1	.....	3	362	.....	835	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
6,048	12.9	130	125	213	160,298	a 17,764	105,551	

FOOD PREPARATIONS.

15	7.5	2	.....	.....	4,388	.....	700	23
614	5.4	8	3	103	24,645	d 2,119	10,510	24
64	3.8	2	2	13	1,054	55	575	25
865	43.3	5	.....	15	7,671	250	13,140	26
15	3.0	3	.....	2	472	100	845	27
46	11.5	.....	1	3	556	.....	50	28
4,939	3.5	992	1	406	968,362	22,800	763,897	29
660	33.0	1	2	17	19,797	.....	156,425	30
65	9.3	2	.....	5	3,343	365	625	31
25	12.5	.....	2	.....	1,500	.....	350	32
78	2.1	.....	.....	37	240	.....	.....	33
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	34
38	9.5	1	.....	3	10,300	.....	1,150	35
667	8.7	32	3	42	19,830	3,153	6,960	36
679	48.5	5	1	8	73,142	8,800	53,700	37
140	14.0	4	.....	6	22,093	2,060	13,000	38
685	19.6	22	4	9	17,103	1,747	31,900	39
3,221	14.3	29	.....	196	17,486	2,375	11,835	40
123	13.7	4	.....	5	240,500	.....	80,000	41
1,363	4.9	245	13	21	22,642	3,550	10,015	42
24,209	9.9	1,899	46	508	214,586	19,845	123,878	43
1,210	17.0	22	.....	49	13,104	3,350	5,523	44
1,036	64.8	.....	16	.....	496,900	1,500	223,000	45
830	8.8	41	.....	53	8,849	900	11,151	46
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	37	.....	10	47
336	21.0	.....	.....	16	4,640	500	2,500	48
135	16.9	3	.....	5	7,345	305	14,050	49
1	1.0	.....	1	.....	315	.....	25	50
176	16.0	.....	.....	11	16,000	500	.....	51
600	16.7	35	.....	1	10,015	1,920	1,775	52
2,378	17.2	1	.....	137	12,521	725	3,650	53
45,216	8.8	3,359	95	1,672	2,239,476	d 76,919	1,541,239	

c Strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

DOMESTIC SERVICE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	California	1,213	136	1,349
2	Colorado	206	44	250
3	Connecticut	7	15	22
4	Georgia	26	.....	26
5	Illinois	12,871	5,206	18,077
6	Indiana	135	.....	135
7	Iowa	48	14	62
8	Massachusetts	271	37	308
9	Minnesota	19	35	54
10	Missouri	858	394	1,252
11	Nebraska (*a*)	279	709	988
12	New Jersey	23	31	54
13	New York	4,129	767	4,896
14	North Dakota	.....	14	14
15	Ohio	1,016	449	1,465
16	Pennsylvania	251	82	333
17	Tennessee	28	12	40
18	Texas	75	.....	75
19	Utah (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
20	Washington	15	1	16
21	Wisconsin	139	91	230
22	Wyoming (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
	Total	21,609	8,037	29,646

FOOD PREPARATIONS—Concluded.

23	Alabama	525	50	575
24	California	2,470	1,187	3,657
25	Connecticut	462	5	467
26	Delaware	486	337	823
27	District of Columbia	118	7	125
28	Georgia	104	122	226
29	Illinois	195,467	7,231	202,698
30	Indiana	3,450	164	3,614
31	Iowa	692	879	1,571
32	Kansas	4,790	410	5,200
33	Kentucky	184	105	289
34	Louisiana	40	.....	40
35	Maine	790	405	1,195
36	Maryland	2,489	772	3,261
37	Massachusetts	1,341	21	1,362
38	Michigan	268	8	276
39	Minnesota	2,186	.....	2,186
40	Missouri	2,154	125	2,279
41	Nebraska	10,700	100	10,800
42	New Jersey	4,522	660	5,182
43	New York	20,594	702	21,296
44	Ohio	1,127	692	1,819
45	Oregon	5,935	.....	5,935
46	Pennsylvania	3,841	126	3,967
47	Rhode Island	25	.....	25
48	Tennessee	65	.....	65
49	Texas	335	.....	335
50	Utah	60	192	252
51	Virginia	875	95	970
52	Washington	423	1	424
53	Wisconsin	1,656	.....	1,656
	Total	268,174	14,396	282,570

a Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

DOMESTIC SERVICE—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
906	941	6	947	587	1	588	.....	1
207	183	27	210	70	4	74	.....	2
16	5	11	16	.....	15	15	10	3
15	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	.....	4
8,970	8,889	88	8,977	708	25	733	150	5
63	63	.....	63	63	.....	63	25	6
28	26	7	33	9	2	11	2	7
132	132	.....	132	108	.....	108	.....	8
32	12	20	32	12	16	28	.....	9
367	420	15	435	162	185	347	43	10
104	66	39	105	8	35	43	35	11
38	14	24	38	14	12	26	26	12
1,293	1,180	113	1,293	846	69	915	69	13
14	.....	14	14	.....	12	12	8	14
375	357	26	383	248	23	271	141	15
186	169	17	186	169	15	184	33	16
12	12	.....	12	4	.....	4	4	17
62	62	.....	62	11	.....	11	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
49	25	24	49	11	24	35	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
12,881	12,583	431	13,014	3,045	438	3,483	537	

FOOD PREPARATIONS—Concluded.

150	525	50	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
708	575	141	716	441	1	442	174	24
109	121	2	123	39	.....	39	18	25
443	381	62	443	36	.....	36	28	26
76	78	.....	78	10	.....	10	10	27
121	21	100	121	12	.....	12	.....	28
46,455	66,568	750	67,318	2,574	85	2,659	666	29
722	2,556	164	2,720	26	14	40	.....	30
219	99	265	364	32	5	37	.....	31
57	210	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
75	75	.....	75	35	.....	35	.....	33
40	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	40	34
180	655	340	995	130	.....	130	.....	35
1,406	1,456	.....	1,456	365	.....	365	200	36
178	725	.....	725	260	.....	260	38	37
114	140	8	148	69	2	71	55	38
772	774	.....	774	121	.....	121	86	39
740	648	95	743	244	20	264	73	40
8,022	8,822	.....	8,822	1,010	.....	1,010	.....	41
2,166	1,583	590	2,173	71	31	102	47	42
11,675	11,925	135	12,060	1,915	25	1,940	350	43
437	440	77	517	169	27	196	68	44
4,250	5,935	.....	5,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
652	759	22	781	112	3	115	10	46
25	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
35	35	.....	35	25	.....	25	25	48
240	245	.....	245	16	.....	16	5	49
204	60	192	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
875	825	95	920	100	25	125	.....	51
281	291	.....	291	6	.....	6	4	52
490	565	.....	565	34	.....	34	9	53
81,917	107,157	3,088	110,245	7,892	238	8,130	1,906	

b Strike included in general strike of July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

FURNITURE.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	California	9	9	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
2	Colorado	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Connecticut	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
4	Illinois	42	34	8	182	108	2,477	22.9
5	Indiana	13	6	7	17	9	117	13.0
6	Iowa	1	1	.....	1	1	15	15.0
7	Kentucky	1	1	.....	1	1	35	35.0
8	Maryland	11	9	2	27	21	795	37.9
9	Massachusetts	30	19	11	58	5	107	21.4
10	Michigan	7	4	3	12	3	32	10.7
11	Minnesota	5	1	4	6	4	22	5.5
12	Missouri	13	11	2	82	25	625	25.0
13	New York	212	201	11	531	146	3,603	24.7
14	Ohio	18	9	9	64	28	715	25.5
15	Pennsylvania	23	18	5	85	16	210	13.1
16	Vermont	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
17	Wisconsin	15	9	6	26	14	347	24.8
	Total	405	333	72	1,108	381	9,100	23.9

GLASS.

18	Colorado	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
19	Connecticut	5	2	3	5	1	9	9.0
20	Illinois	19	13	6	61	26	1,258	48.4
21	Indiana (*c*)	62	23	39	64	45	1,077	23.9
22	Kentucky	5	5	.....	5	4	419	104.8
23	Maryland	14	3	11	18	11	460	41.8
24	Massachusetts (*c*)	14	13	1	14	5	246	49.2
25	Michigan	1	1	.....	1	1	162	162.0
26	Minnesota	3	.....	3	3	3	24	8.0
27	Missouri	2	1	1	2	2	163	81.5
28	New Jersey	39	18	21	53	22	697	31.7
29	New York	35	25	10	84	47	2,429	51.7
30	Ohio (*c*)	57	27	30	72	54	4,675	86.6
31	Pennsylvania (*e*)	113	54	59	211	140	*f* 7,974	*f* 57.4
32	West Virginia	4	3	1	5	5	*g* 208	*g* 69.3
	Total	374	188	186	599	367	*h* 19,804	*h* 54.4

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.

33	California	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
34	Connecticut	4	1	3	4	1	7	7.0
35	Delaware	4	2	2	15	2	193	96.5
36	Illinois	15	14	1	27	15	465	31.0
37	Indiana	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
38	Iowa	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
39	Kansas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
40	Kentucky	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
41	Maryland	4	2	2	11	9	246	27.3
42	Massachusetts	51	30	21	64	20	*f* 521	*f* 27.4
43	Michigan	2	.....	2	2	2	28	14.0
44	Missouri	10	7	3	26	2	10	5.0
45	Nebraska	3	3	.....	5	3	258	86.0
46	New Hampshire	1	.....	1	1	1	31	31.0
47	New Jersey	11	4	7	49	45	635	14.1
48	New York	41	17	24	78	40	*f* 1,161	*f* 29.8
49	Ohio	6	4	2	20	1	7	7.0
50	Pennsylvania	23	4	19	36	10	49	4.9
51	Tennessee	8	8	.....	8	1	(*i*)	(*i*)
52	Wisconsin	15	7	8	24	12	1,399	116.6
	Total	208	110	98	382	164	*j* 5,010	*j* 31.1

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 4 establishments not reported.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.
d Not including 2 establishments not reported.
e Including strike of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio.
f Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

FURNITURE.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
178	16.2	5	2	4	$7,874	$2,691	$52,900	1
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	2
44	14.7	.....	.....	3	982	220	2,000	3
4,459	24.5	37	32	113	611,730	33,955	394,590	4
249	14.6	2	2	13	22,946	332	22,650	5
61	61.0	.....	.....	1	8,000	.....	500	6
56	56.0	.....	.....	1	1,750	.....	9,000	7
855	31.7	4	.....	23	a23,750	4,135	15,405	8
853	14.7	21	3	34	121,282	5,685	46,025	9
765	63.8	3	.....	9	39,539	8,668	15,800	10
174	29.0	.....	.....	6	3,795	180	1,675	11
1,131	13.8	52	.....	30	122,579	7,725	30,133	12
15,029	28.3	218	50	263	693,439	145,931	b326,856	13
2,901	45.3	3	22	39	132,793	35,701	60,790	14
1,876	22.1	19	1	65	59,400	12,379	45,360	15
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....	16
758	29.2	7	4	15	146,558	1,652	27,325	17
29,395	26.5	371	116	621	a1,996,587	259,254	b1,051,009	

GLASS.

3	3.0	.....	.....	1	106	.....	60	18
528	105.6	1	.....	4	11,234	1,677	21,275	19
1,657	27.2	29	4	28	431,122	92,800	157,125	20
1,337	20.9	17	2	45	675,536	24,775	176,889	21
710	142.0	4	1	.....	47,307	a1,475	95,500	22
690	38.3	1	2	15	130,869	d13,000	24,669	23
468	33.4	5	.....	9	112,732	18,560	29,175	24
162	162.0	1	.....	.....	25,000	1,600	10,000	25
24	8.0	2	.....	1	800	.....	1,500	26
163	81.5	2	.....	.....	28,400	15,000	.....	27
2,273	42.9	12	4	37	657,787	a192,346	a217,235	28
4,450	53.0	15	3	66	721,715	104,500	254,145	29
4,896	68.0	34	6	32	841,229	136,440	221,750	30
f10,598	f50.5	86	21	104	3,357,775	390,367	852,263	31
g208	g69.3	(g)	g1	g2	450,807	41,400	82,550	32
h28,167	h47.3	g209	g44	g344	7,492,419	b1,033,940	a2,144,136	

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.

23	5.8	2	1	1	1,384	478	150	33
43	10.8	2	.....	2	1,984	525	100	34
2,247	149.8	1	.....	14	163,575	48,239	66,000	35
1,064	39.4	4	8	15	189,909	17,726	246,943	36
393	98.3	.....	1	3	26,200	3,500	12,200	37
58	58.0	1	.....	.....	504	196	1,000	38
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	72	.....	200	39
19	9.5	.....	.....	2	1,065	262	500	40
284	25.8	1	.....	10	7,630	2,250	3,500	41
f2,753	f43.7	18	6	40	273,547	24,669	266,259	42
37	18.5	.....	.....	2	2,800	.....	1,300	43
639	24.6	14	1	11	32,135	4,935	23,653	44
268	53.6	1	1	3	3,132	600	500	45
31	31.0	.....	.....	1	3,000	.....	700	46
733	15.0	25	.....	24	25,329	6,208	4,650	47
f1,797	f23.3	41	4	33	85,111	1,619	97,029	48
1,187	59.4	2	9	9	57,090	8,415	98,500	49
264	7.3	7	1	28	53,779	1,790	20,125	50
f87	f12.4	2	2	4	13,799	2,950	78,480	51
1,829	76.2	3	3	18	500,264	54,424	389,225	52
j13,759	j36.3	124	37	221	1,442,309	178,786	1,311,014	

g Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
h Not including 1 establishment closed permanently and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
i Establishment closed permanently.
j Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

FURNITURE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	California	781	45	826
2	Colorado	12	.....	12
3	Connecticut	179	11	190
4	Illinois	19,766	290	20,056
5	Indiana	2,445	48	2,493
6	Iowa	393	6	399
7	Kentucky	125	.....	125
8	Maryland	991	24	1,015
9	Massachusetts	12,596	1,420	14,016
10	Michigan	2,244	117	2,361
11	Minnesota	309	.....	309
12	Missouri	4,517	36	4,553
13	New York	23,423	231	23,654
14	Ohio	4,917	108	5,025
15	Pennsylvania	4,751	23	4,774
16	Vermont	170	.....	170
17	Wisconsin	5,815	610	6,425
	Total	83,434	2,969	86,403

GLASS—Concluded.

18	Colorado	27	.....	27
19	Connecticut	837	47	884
20	Illinois	12,020	.....	12,020
21	Indiana (*b*)	18,029	207	18,236
22	Kentucky	494	15	509
23	Maryland	3,272	129	3,401
24	Massachusetts(*b*)	2,166	193	2,359
25	Michigan	66	.....	66
26	Minnesota	140	.....	140
27	Missouri	220	.....	226
28	New Jersey	16,890	377	17,267
29	New York	7,478	175	7,653
30	Ohio (*b*)	12,461	1,873	14,334
31	Pennsylvania (*c*)	44,113	3,645	47,758
32	West Virginia	1,294	73	1,367
	Total	119,507	6,734	126,241

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS—Concluded.

33	California	246	5	251
34	Connecticut	393	50	443
35	Delaware	938	170	1,108
36	Illinois	4,801	394	5,195
37	Indiana	375	.....	375
38	Iowa	12	.....	12
39	Kansas	25	.....	25
40	Kentucky	89	7	96
41	Maryland	270	.....	270
42	Massachusetts	8,405	173	8,578
43	Michigan	130	.....	130
44	Missouri	1,458	11	1,469
45	Nebraska	110	3	113
46	New Hampshire	80	.....	80
47	New Jersey	2,372	.....	2,372
48	New York	4,302	189	4,491
49	Ohio	2,530	16	2,546
50	Pennsylvania	7,898	366	8,264
51	Tennessee	529	5	534
52	Wisconsin	4,835	76	4,911
	Total	39,798	1,465	41,263

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

FURNITURE—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
265	265	.....	265	68	.....	68	18	1
5	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	.....	2
60	60	.....	60	88	.....	88	20	3
12,066	14,728	55	14,783	1,406	.....	1,406	588	4
1,092	1,122	40	1,162	37	.....	37	4	5
112	393	6	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
125	125	.....	125	55	.....	55	.....	7
688	690	.....	690	87	.....	87	41	8
2,926	3,866	124	3,990	327	6	333	38	9
644	644	90	734	124	.....	124	83	10
179	179	.....	179	44	.....	44	33	11
3,851	3,851	4	3,855	283	.....	283	100	12
13,098	13,717	50	13,767	*a* 1,928	(*a*)	*a* 1,928	*a* 349	13
2,841	3,276	63	3,339	282	6	288	82	14
1,649	1,894	6	1,900	322	.....	322	10	15
32	32	.....	32	20	.....	20	20	16
4,246	4,041	575	4,616	117	25	142	27	17
43,879	48,888	1,013	49,901	*a* 5,191	*a* 37	*a* 5,228	*a* 1,413	

GLASS—Concluded.

20	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
151	179	2	181	31	.....	31	25	19
4,085	7,180	.....	7,180	135	.....	135	25	20
5,492	13,903	190	14,093	763	.....	763	562	21
110	160	15	175	28	.....	28	28	22
1,127	2,224	9	2,233	194	.....	194	150	23
741	1,295	69	1,364	135	.....	135	98	24
28	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
110	140	.....	140	110	.....	110	100	26
70	220	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
5,132	11,084	174	11,258	557	.....	557	416	28
3,461	5,999	121	6,120	787	10	797	12	29
4,673	9,001	1,267	10,268	294	29	263	131	30
13,359	32,157	2,312	34,469	1,396	27	1,423	670	31
331	1,284	73	1,357	*d* 5	(*d*)	*d* 5	(*d*)	32
38,890	84,919	4,232	89,151	*d* 4,375	*d* 66	*d* 4,441	*d* 2,217	

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS—Concluded.

136	136	.....	136	2	.....	2	.....	33
26	75	.....	75	63	3	66	61	34
786	789	28	817	340	15	355	12	35
2,688	3,513	.....	3,513	367	.....	367	215	36
215	225	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
9	9	.....	9	5	.....	5	.....	38
12	12	.....	12	12	.....	12	8	39
47	47	.....	47	12	.....	12	7	40
152	263	.....	263	15	5	20	.....	41
2,877	4,525	146	4,671	531	.....	531	305	42
120	130	.....	130	95	.....	95	.....	43
688	687	1	688	133	1	134	96	44
83	83	.....	83	5	.....	5	5	45
80	80	.....	80	40	.....	40	40	46
1,516	1,516	.....	1,516	35	.....	35	.....	47
2,251	2,312	71	2,383	225	12	237	69	48
921	973	.....	973	234	.....	234	219	49
1,315	2,508	123	2,631	234	.....	234	18	50
259	259	.....	259	44	.....	44	.....	51
1,599	2,876	75	2,951	725	.....	725	649	52
15,780	21,018	444	21,462	3,117	36	3,153	1,704	

c Including strike of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio.
d Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

LUMBER.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	5	5	.....	11	7	254	36.3
2	California	5	.....	5	12	1	281	281.0
3	Florida	27	25	2	69	52	4,390	84.4
4	Illinois	2	2	.....	151	151	2,252	14.9
5	Indiana	2	2	.....	9	8	24	3.0
6	Iowa	5	.....	5	5	3	276	92.0
7	Kentucky	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
8	Louisiana	2	1	1	13	13	79	6.1
9	Maine	8	4	4	11	9	120	13.3
10	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	1	6	6.0
11	Michigan (*a*)	19	4	15	205	204	5,838	28.6
12	Minnesota	23	7	16	41	21	142	6.8
13	Mississippi	1	1	.....	6	6	216	36.0
14	Missouri	2	.....	2	10	9	126	14.0
15	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
16	New Mexico	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
17	New York	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18	Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	Texas	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
20	Virginia	3	.....	3	3	3	23	7.7
21	Washington	7	2	5	14	10	117	11.7
22	Wisconsin (*b*)	61	*c* 30	*c* 30	132	112	1,380	12.3
	Total	179	*c* 83	*c* 95	699	611	15,531	25.4

MACHINES AND MACHINERY.

23	Alabama	4	3	1	15	.....	.....	.....
24	California	7	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
25	Colorado	8	7	1	13	10	152	15.2
26	Connecticut	19	7	12	19	4	70	17.5
27	District of Columbia	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
28	Georgia	3	.....	3	3	1	3	3.0
29	Illinois (*d*)	66	54	12	477	353	10,323	29.2
30	Indiana (*e*)	13	7	6	14	6	58	9.7
31	Iowa	5	1	4	5	1	1	1.0
32	Kansas	3	3	.....	3	1	9	9.0
33	Louisiana	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1.0
34	Maine	4	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
35	Maryland	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
36	Massachusetts	25	15	10	63	18	494	27.4
37	Michigan	6	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....
38	Minnesota	3	1	2	3	3	21	7.0
39	Mississippi	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
40	Missouri	6	5	1	9	3	27	9.0
41	Nebraska	1	1	.....	1	1	4	4.0
42	New Hampshire	1	1	.....	1	1	14	14.0
43	New Jersey (*g*)	26	14	12	45	3	103	34.3
44	New York (*h*)	100	68	32	154	28	279	10.0
45	Ohio (*e*)	68	43	25	178	51	*i* 815	*i* 16.3
46	Pennsylvania (*e*)	55	*c* 37	*c* 17	112	28	137	4.9
47	Rhode Island	4	1	3	4	1	42	42.0
48	Tennessee	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
49	Texas	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
50	Virginia	2	2	.....	2	1	17	17.0
51	West Virginia	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
52	Wisconsin	12	9	3	19	9	23	2.6
	Total	453	*c* 300	*c* 152	1,174	525	*i* 12,600	*i* 24.0

a Including strike of May 15, 1899, Wisconsin.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, Michigan.
c Not including 1 strike not reported.
d Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.
f Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

LUMBER.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
461	41.9	2	3	6	$45,435	$1,100	$31,000	1
543	45.3	1	.....	11	21,908	.....	550	2
4,930	71.4	4	35	30	123,111	400	163,494	3
2,252	14.9	.....	1	150	270,096	150	200,500	4
26	2.9	9	.....	.....	1,400	.....	23,000	5
295	59.0	1	.....	4	32,540	100	8,000	6
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	938	.....	.....	7
79	6.1	1	.....	12	6,450	.....	1,050	8
138	12.5	2	2	7	17,385	320	11,300	9
91	91.0	.....	.....	1	11,250	.....	9,000	10
6,110	29.8	54	22	129	634,139	1,800	235,650	11
217	5.3	9	6	26	84,221	335	91,950	12
216	36.0	.....	.....	6	39,400	.....	15,000	13
127	12.7	1	.....	9	9,176	.....	4,000	14
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	153	.....	20	15
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	350	.....	.....	16
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	17
8	8.0	.....	1	.....	2,292	.....	3,000	18
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	718	.....	.....	19
23	7.7	1	1	1	9,600	.....	3,500	20
121	8.6	5	1	8	17,007	.....	17,400	21
1,521	11.5	58	5	69	378,821	4,800	305,956	22
17,188	24.6	149	77	473	1,706,420	9,005	1,124,370	

MACHINES AND MACHINERY.

295	19.7	1	3	11	5,352	336	5,500	23
205	25.6	2	.....	6	85,973	30,194	11,000	24
346	26.6	4	2	7	87,945	5,291	15,225	25
550	28.9	9	1	9	49,955	19,839	25,770	26
225	45.0	.....	.....	5	3,135	600	600	27
18	6.0	.....	.....	3	2,052	.....	400	28
16,746	35.1	349	9	119	1,417,290	281,467	2,140,339	29
217	15.5	4	2	8	58,105	1,322	6,850	30
150	30.0	1	.....	4	10,463	525	3,425	31
21	7.0	2	.....	1	3,863	.....	40,250	32
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....	33
53	13.3	2	1	1	32,150	6,900	3,275	34
28	9.3	1	.....	2	5,140	120	3,000	35
1,760	27.9	15	17	31	236,124	17,625	*f* 173,654	36
102	17.0	.....	.....	6	13,845	2,076	1,300	37
99	33.0	3	.....	.....	8,320	2,342	20,150	38
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	1,438	.....	.....	39
332	36.9	3	3	3	70,924	2,514	81,450	40
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	345	.....	.....	41
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	.....	1,200	42
2,182	48.5	18	3	24	322,209	74,907	189,610	43
5,641	36.6	74	27	53	560,370	69,792	200,167	44
i 6,223	*i* 35.2	66	41	71	640,682	46,082	*f* 393,630	45
4,991	44.6	53	14	45	203,569	21,958	211,630	46
56	14.0	.....	.....	4	25,842	3,231	10,400	47
74	24.7	.....	.....	3	15,213	3,857	12,300	48
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	1,650	50	.....	49
244	122.0	1	.....	1	25,392	12,111	113,000	50
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	270	.....	50	51
172	9.1	13	2	4	39,906	8,345	9,650	52
i 40,780	*i* 34.8	625	125	424	3,929,672	611,484	*j* 3,673,825	

g Including strike of July 26, 1897, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 3, 1899, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

h Including strike of July 3, 1899, New Jersey, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 26, 1897, New Jersey, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

i Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

j Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

LUMBER—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	1,605	.....	1,605
2	California	1,289	.....	1,289
3	Florida	4,313	.....	4,313
4	Illinois	12,016	.....	12,016
5	Indiana	550	.....	550
6	Iowa	1,331	12	1,343
7	Kentucky	150	.....	150
8	Louisiana	745	.....	745
9	Maine	861	.....	861
10	Massachusetts	125	.....	125
11	Michigan (*a*)	17,525	.....	17,525
12	Minnesota	7,710	.....	7,710
13	Mississippi	750	.....	750
14	Missouri	616	.....	616
15	New Jersey	28	.....	28
16	New Mexico	75	.....	75
17	New York	111	.....	111
18	Pennsylvania	301	.....	301
19	Texas	70	.....	70
20	Virginia	1,075	.....	1,075
21	Washington	1,280	.....	1,280
22	Wisconsin (*b*)	20,886	35	20,921
	Total	73,412	47	73,459

MACHINES AND MACHINERY—Concluded.

23	Alabama	1,705	.....	1,705
24	California	3,806	.....	3,806
25	Colorado	4,619	1	4,620
26	Connecticut	6,730	748	7,478
27	District of Columbia	285	.....	285
28	Georgia	365	.....	365
29	Illinois (*c*)	57,536	7	57,543
30	Indiana (*d*)	4,926	.....	4,926
31	Iowa	537	3	540
32	Kansas	434	1	435
33	Louisiana	50	.....	50
34	Maine	1,995	.....	1,995
35	Maryland	330	.....	330
36	Massachusetts	11,203	123	11,326
37	Michigan	437	125	562
38	Minnesota	178	.....	178
39	Mississippi	137	.....	137
40	Missouri	1,795	.....	1,795
41	Nebraska	47	.....	47
42	New Hampshire	100	.....	100
43	New Jersey (*c*)	15,112	2,727	17,839
44	New York (*f*)	45,143	83	45,226
45	Ohio (*d*)	37,979	760	38,739
46	Pennsylvania (*d*)	36,502	209	36,711
47	Rhode Island	2,910	.....	2,910
48	Tennessee	305	.....	305
49	Texas	675	.....	675
50	Virginia	648	.....	648
51	West Virginia	20	.....	20
52	Wisconsin	3,610	40	3,650
	Total	240,119	4,827	244,946

a Including strike of May 15, 1899, Wisconsin.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, Michigan.
c Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of February 23, 1900, Illinois.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

LUMBER—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
902	902	.....	902	54	.....	54	.....	1
277	298	.....	298	70	.....	70	10	2
3,259	3,448	.....	3,448	249	.....	249	142	3
8,016	12,016	.....	12,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
462	475	.....	475	12	.....	12	.....	5
469	1,018	12	1,030	79	.....	79	47	6
35	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
745	745	.....	745	170	.....	170	.....	8
492	738	.....	738	39	.....	39	20	9
100	125	.....	125	50	.....	50	.....	10
11,862	17,323	.....	17,323	1,626	.....	1,626	177	11
3,150	5,386	.....	5,386	466	.....	466	210	12
725	725	.....	725	225	.....	225	225	13
185	575	.....	575	24	.....	24	.....	14
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
30	30	.....	30	5	.....	5	.....	16
6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
200	225	.....	225	2	.....	2	.....	18
70	70	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
206	1,065	.....	1,065	1	.....	1	.....	20
606	1,046	.....	1,046	177	.....	177	53	21
15,458	18,030	17	18,047	1,434	.....	1,434	395	22
47,270	64,386	29	64,415	4,683	.....	4,683	1,279	

MACHINES AND MACHINERY—Concluded.

191	201	.....	201	68	.....	68	68	23
759	930	.....	930	126	.....	126	.....	24
2,927	2,947	.....	2,947	916	.....	916	19	25
671	1,590	113	1,703	38	44	82	11	26
33	43	.....	43	2	.....	2	2	27
133	133	.....	133	32	.....	32	.....	28
19,341	29,493	.....	29,493	1,558	.....	1,558	346	29
2,475	2,532	.....	2,532	219	.....	219	153	30
213	239	1	240	53	.....	53	50	31
256	256	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
50	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	.....	33
1,023	1,366	.....	1,366	106	.....	106	100	34
228	228	.....	228	32	.....	32	2	35
3,805	4,854	.....	4,854	773	.....	773	396	36
196	203	.....	203	74	.....	74	32	37
128	178	.....	178	10	.....	10	10	38
137	137	.....	137	116	.....	116	56	39
1,423	1,458	.....	1,458	60	.....	60	60	40
47	47	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
12	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
2,239	2,931	58	2,989	668	8	676	227	43
12,103	13,832	2	13,834	990	.....	990	346	44
8,950	15,328	316	15,644	1,201	.....	1,201	365	45
5,101	7,843	.....	7,843	656	.....	656	261	46
348	473	.....	473	244	.....	244	199	47
83	83	.....	83	61	.....	61	61	48
59	59	.....	59	9	.....	9	5	49
208	263	.....	263	186	.....	186	186	50
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
947	1,196	.....	1,196	100	.....	100	50	52
64,093	89,005	490	89,495	8,348	52	8,400	3,005	

e Including strike of July 26, 1897, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 3, 1899, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

f Including strike of July 3, 1899, New Jersey, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 26, 1897, New Jersey, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	19	14	5	20	11	559	50.8
2	California	26	15	11	46	12	199	16.6
3	Colorado	19	12	7	24	10	*b* 330	*b* 36.7
4	Connecticut	178	51	127	179	33	711	21.5
5	Delaware	6	1	5	6	3	27	9.0
6	District of Columbia	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
7	Georgia	10	9	1	18	2	108	54.0
8	Illinois	182	108	74	626	341	*c* 4,365	*c* 12.9
9	Indiana	73	33	40	82	54	1,199	22.2
10	Iowa	7	3	4	7	4	93	23.3
11	Kansas	7	2	5	15	14	192	13.7
12	Kentucky	20	7	13	29	12	*f* 831	*f* 75.5
13	Louisiana	1	.....	1	20	20	60	3.0
14	Maine	3	3	.....	3	2	55	27.5
15	Maryland	40	*g* 24	*g* 15	205	168	4,103	24.4
16	Massachusetts	87	44	43	212	101	1,072	10.6
17	Michigan	25	20	5	34	8	572	71.5
18	Minnesota	7	5	2	14	2	16	8.0
19	Missouri	48	37	11	267	52	*b* 1,061	*b* 20.8
20	Montana	5	2	3	5	3	9	3.0
21	Nebraska	1	.....	1	1	1	21	21.0
22	New Hampshire	10	5	5	11	4	20	5.0
23	New Jersey	69	36	33	124	25	1,330	53.2
24	New York	291	202	89	982	329	5,928	18.0
25	Ohio (*k*)	265	139	126	481	200	7,864	39.3
26	Oregon	3	2	1	3	1	16	16.0
27	Pennsylvania (*l*)	548	210	338	1,005	429	*c* 17,589	*c* 41.2
28	Rhode Island	11	4	7	55	1	377	377.0
29	Tennessee	22	15	7	37	10	304	30.4
30	Texas	5	3	2	19	.....	.....	.....
31	Utah	3	.....	3	3	1	10	10.0
32	Virginia	13	3	10	13	9	354	39.3
33	Washington	4	4	.....	10	8	56	7.0
34	West Virginia	20	10	10	25	19	1,248	65.7
35	Wisconsin	51	31	20	68	22	308	14.0
	Total	2,080	*g* 1,055	*g* 1,024	4,652	1,911	*m* 50,987	*m* 26.8

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

36	Illinois	17	16	1	17	5	231	46.2
37	Indiana	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
38	Kentucky	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
39	Massachusetts	5	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
40	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
41	New York	24	23	1	56	20	576	28.8
42	Ohio	5	2	3	5	1	3	3.0
	Total	54	46	8	86	27	817	30.3

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
c Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
d Not including 2 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently.
e Not including 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893, and 1 establishment not reported.
f Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
g Not including 1 strike not reported.
h Not including 2 establishments not reported.
i Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.
j Not including 5 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
831	41.6	4	4	12	$652,770	$35,759	$191,350	1
2,430	52.8	15	2	29	387,723	*a* 73,140	411,985	2
b 822	*b* 35.7	3	8	13	236,384	2,200	223,782	3
3,662	20.5	69	15	95	430,504	53,921	*a* 254,260	4
85	14.2	2	.....	4	60,413	.....	22,600	5
141	47.0	3	.....	.....	1,650	100	425	6
903	50.2	5	.....	13	70,588	13,425	57,075	7
d 11,066	*d* 17.8	209	94	323	3,120,257	88,535	1,858,528	8
2,288	27.9	25	12	45	763,753	114,827	*e* 188,140	9
152	21.7	1	.....	6	16,470	3,500	54,550	10
199	13.3	7	.....	8	35,760	.....	22,000	11
f 1,313	*f* 46.9	*f* 11	*f* 2	*f* 15	553,199	22,607	167,450	12
60	3.0	.....	.....	20	600	.....	.....	13
64	21.3	2	.....	1	5,161	450	1,000	14
4,435	21.6	133	53	19	165,619	*h* 8,950	65,183	15
i 4,550	*i* 21.7	*i* 78	*i* 34	*i* 98	360,691	64,397	130,525	16
1,691	49.7	10	2	22	359,162	24,373	149,450	17
164	11.7	9	.....	5	12,595	1,270	22,550	18
b 6,176	*b* 23.2	168	10	89	620,368	110,650	*j* 754,150	19
50	10.0	1	.....	4	172,575	.....	2,700	20
21	21.0	.....	.....	1	9,945	.....	20,000	21
128	11.6	1	2	8	6,885	1,600	3,430	22
2,785	22.5	72	9	43	583,969	31,961	207,715	23
16,799	17.1	553	55	374	2,268,946	191,851	830,029	24
15,755	32.8	213	52	216	4,090,492	252,954	*a* 1,320,539	25
34	11.3	1	.....	2	4,383	742	2,850	26
c 31,867	*c* 31.8	435	104	466	13,246,507	*h* 865,058	*a* 3,470,698	27
4,612	83.9	27	.....	28	155,195	3,500	104,190	28
1,228	33.2	6	1	30	219,948	7,013	47,236	29
848	44.6	11	.....	8	7,310	300	1,000	30
12	4.0	.....	.....	3	3,568	.....	2,000	31
497	38.2	5	.....	8	*a* 120,590	2,575	15,525	32
225	22.5	9	.....	1	4,911	964	1,075	33
1,495	59.8	2	4	19	804,436	67,250	211,050	34
1,605	23.6	29	9	30	376,183	64,446	126,950	35
n 118,993	*n* 25.6	*o* 2,119	*o* 472	*o* 2,058	*a* 29,929,510	*j* 2,108,318	*p* 10,941,990	

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

579	34.1	7	4	6	86,345	22,510	30,350	36
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....	37
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	100	.....	50	38
68	13.6	.....	1	4	15,902	8,250	2,000	39
7	7.0	.....	1	.....	1,000	.....	200	40
2,289	40.9	11	7	38	289,885	37,989	178,160	41
11	2.2	2	1	2	2,300	.....	550	42
2,960	34.4	20	14	52	395,682	68,749	211,310	

k Not including 1 strike included in general strike of January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania.

l Including strike of January 15, 1900, Ohio.

m Not including 6 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

n Not including 6 establishments closed permanently, 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently, 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

o Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

p Not including 9 establishments not reported and 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893, Indiana.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	6,758	.....	6,758
2	California	10,708	4	10,712
3	Colorado	6,626	5	6,631
4	Connecticut	57,946	8,126	66,072
5	Delaware	3,415	.....	3,415
6	District of Columbia	24	.....	24
7	Georgia	1,188	.....	1,188
8	Illinois	138,879	2,712	141,591
9	Indiana	26,746	315	27,061
10	Iowa	680	20	700
11	Kansas	1,726	1	1,727
12	Kentucky	7,818	10	7,828
13	Louisiana	100	.....	100
14	Maine	142	.....	142
15	Maryland	26,258	271	26,529
16	Massachusetts	23,765	722	24,487
17	Michigan	9,108	1	9,109
18	Minnesota	1,062	15	1,077
19	Missouri	15,260	35	15,295
20	Montana	2,080	.....	2,080
21	Nebraska	325	.....	325
22	New Hampshire	1,575	55	1,630
23	New Jersey	24,736	939	25,675
24	New York	61,300	1,765	63,065
25	Ohio (*d*)	105,250	575	105,825
26	Oregon	196	.....	196
27	Pennsylvania (*e*)	486,973	794	487,767
28	Rhode Island	4,741	850	5,591
29	Tennessee	3,717	21	3,738
30	Texas	1,095	.....	1,095
31	Utah	721	.....	721
32	Virginia	4,186	.....	4,186
33	Washington	170	.....	170
34	West Virginia	14,813	35	14,848
35	Wisconsin	20,508	134	20,642
	Total	1,070,595	17,405	1,088,000

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Concluded.

36	Illinois	8,325	1	8,326
37	Indiana	240	45	285
38	Kentucky	232	3	235
39	Massachusetts	975	.....	975
40	New Jersey	98	5	103
41	New York	8,853	2	8,855
42	Ohio	1,358	120	1,478
	Total	20,081	176	20,257

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
b Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.
c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Not including 1 strike included in general strike of January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania.
e Including strike of January 15, 1900, Ohio.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
3,516	4,480	.....	4,480	974	.....	974	923	1
2,337	2,969	.....	2,969	638	9	647	142	2
3,036	3,198	.....	3,198	281	.....	281	14	3
6,395	11,838	1,042	12,880	1,340	64	1,404	596	4
1,324	2,106	.....	2,106	95	.....	95	95	5
17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
852	897	.....	897	288	.....	288	49	7
37,964	59,814	1,051	60,865	5,057	150	5,207	1,731	8
7,063	17,632	77	17,709	945	17	962	447	9
243	484	.....	484	65	.....	65	10	10
882	1,502	.....	1,502	113	.....	113	17	11
2,388	3,679	.....	3,679	*a* 311	(*a*)	*a* 311	*a* 207	12
100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
59	137	.....	137	5	.....	5	.....	14
5,504	6,772	21	6,793	269	.....	269	131	15
5,945	8,713	64	8,777	*b* 885	*b* 18	*b* 903	*b* 321	16
3,512	4,221	1	4,222	568	.....	568	97	17
385	417	.....	417	78	10	88	68	18
7,598	9,646	.....	9,646	1,480	.....	1,480	769	19
1,800	1,925	.....	1,925	575	.....	575	125	20
300	325	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
258	529	.....	529	83	.....	83	45	22
6,689	11,736	638	12,374	1,112	85	1,197	269	23
26,723	36,197	373	36,570	3,565	28	3,593	*c* 839	24
32,104	57,319	211	57,530	4,707	42	4,749	1,962	25
63	104	.....	104	23	.....	23	.....	26
138,862	236,476	368	236,844	14,356	47	14,403	5,932	27
685	833	66	899	586	22	608	326	28
1,677	2,742	.....	2,742	479	.....	479	326	29
74	156	.....	156	31	.....	31	.....	30
140	506	.....	506	4	.....	4	.....	31
1,465	2,107	.....	2,107	313	.....	313	.....	32
139	139	.....	139	31	.....	31	.....	33
6,772	10,501	35	10,536	73	.....	73	50	34
5,455	7,172	.....	7,172	879	.....	879	159	35
312,326	507,389	3,947	511,336	*f* 40,209	*f* 492	*f* 40,701	*g* 15,650	

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Concluded.

1,088	1,163	.....	1,163	130	.....	130	30	36
30	30	.....	30	14	.....	14	.....	37
25	25	.....	25	10	.....	10	.....	38
134	134	.....	134	66	.....	66	24	39
100	95	5	100	8	.....	8	8	40
2,551	4,999	.....	4,999	773	.....	773	40	41
319	484	60	544	23	.....	23	.....	42
4,247	6,930	65	6,995	1,024	.....	1,024	102	

f Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

g Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PAPER AND PAPER GOODS.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Connecticut	9	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....
2	Delaware	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Illinois	3	1	2	3	1	58	58.0
4	Maine	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
5	Massachusetts	5	.....	5	5	1	7	7.0
6	New Jersey	3	1	2	3	2	8	4.0
7	New York	13	3	10	13	4	55	13.8
8	Ohio	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Pennsylvania	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
10	West Virginia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11	Wisconsin	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
	Total	43	8	35	43	8	128	16.0

POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.

12	Delaware	1	.....	1	2	2	8	4.0
13	Illinois	10	9	1	10	7	117	16.7
14	Indiana	4	3	1	4	3	112	37.3
15	Maryland	1	1	.....	1	1	148	148.0
16	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
17	Minnesota	2	.....	2	2	2	2	1.0
18	Missouri	2	.....	2	3	2	5	2.5
19	New Jersey	16	7	9	48	34	4,349	127.9
20	New York	5	3	2	5	3	35	11.7
21	Ohio	24	12	12	84	36	3,789	105.3
22	Pennsylvania	5	2	3	11	9	270	30.0
23	West Virginia	3	3	.....	7	7	1,122	160.3
24	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
	Total	75	40	35	179	107	9,960 [b]	93.1

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25	Alabama	3	3	.....	9	4	10	2.5
26	Arizona	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
27	Arkansas	2	2	.....	4	4	106	26.5
28	California	24	24	.....	57	2	3	1.5
29	Colorado	5	4	1	11	.....	.....	.....
30	Connecticut	10	9	1	11	.....	.....	.....
31	Delaware	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
32	District of Columbia	2	2	.....	5	2	6	3.0
33	Florida	4	4	.....	8	1	8	8.0
34	Georgia	15	11	4	21	3	(c)	(c)
35	Illinois	71	57	14	191	71	236	3.3
36	Indiana	14	12	2	22	5	19	3.8
37	Iowa	22	13	9	26	.....	.....	.....
38	Kansas	6	5	1	6	1	7	7.0
39	Kentucky	9	8	1	12	1	33	33.0
40	Louisiana	4	4	.....	4	1	1	1.0
41	Maryland	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
42	Massachusetts	20	12	8	39	7	218	31.1
43	Michigan	17	14	3	102	3	6	2.0
44	Minnesota	35	29	6	135	69	180	2.6
45	Missouri	22	16	6	54	4	12	3.0
46	Montana	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
47	Nebraska	10	10	.....	23	12	696	58.0
48	New Jersey (e)	14	11	3	15	.....	.....	.....
49	New Mexico	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
50	New York (f)	254	234	20	511	122	g 452	g 3.7
51	North Dakota	4	3	1	4	1	21	21.0
52	Ohio	63	54	9	114	15	g 116	g 8.3
53	Oklahoma	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 7 establishments not reported.
c Establishments closed permanently.
d Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PAPER AND PAPER GOODS.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
51	5.7	1	1	7	$3,283	$960	$805	1
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	52	.....	.....	2
80	26.7	1	.....	2	5,025	500	18,002	3
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	34	.....	.....	4
18	3.6	1	.....	4	1,149	.....	100	5
15	5.0	2	.....	1	1,307	.....	300	6
82	6.3	.....	2	11	2,260	.....	8,760	7
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	85	.....	.....	8
29	14.5	1	.....	1	3,250	.....	300	9
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	10
25	6.3	.....	.....	4	920	.....	200	11
316	7.3	7	3	33	17,405	1,460	28,467	

POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.

8	4.0	.....	.....	2	668	.....	400	12
177	17.7	2	.....	8	35,411	170	14,575	13
276	69.0	1	2	1	56,679	5,500	15,000	14
178	178.0	.....	.....	1	20,000	1,532	3,000	15
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	16
2	1.0	.....	.....	2	100	.....	.....	17
14	4.7	1	.....	2	2,800	.....	900	18
5,657	117.9	2	24	22	1,242,464	44,243	516,000	19
60	12.0	2	1	2	13,178	.....	4,540	20
4,555	54.2	14	30	40	728,869	*a* 43,363	162,162	21
284	25.8	1	8	2	29,483	.....	7,600	22
1,125	160.7	.....	6	1	386,880	36,300	56,250	23
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	24
12,340	68.9	24	71	84	2,516,570	*a* 131,108	780,427	

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584	64.9	.....	.....	9	9,752	1,567	3,325	25
4	2.0	.....	.....	2	2,100	450	.....	26
106	26.5	3	.....	1	1,160	300	3,050	27
1,040	18.2	6	7	44	101,328	21,868	116,720	28
202	18.4	*b* 1	(*b*)	*b* 3	2,645	559	1,090	29
28	2.5	1	.....	10	1,232	21	2,600	30
51	25.5	.....	.....	2	849	.....	25	31
104	20.8	2	.....	3	6,664	3,446	1,826	32
272	34.0	2	.....	6	9,975	2,973	2,985	33
d 362	*d* 20.1	.....	.....	21	30,677	6,304	14,475	34
2,286	12.0	92	9	90	142,786	21,279	252,775	35
548	24.9	10	2	10	49,827	7,801	16,630	36
399	15.3	11	.....	15	8,440	2,019	20,250	37
54	9.0	1	.....	5	3,744	659	1,650	38
720	60.0	1	.....	11	57,527	15,242	*a* 22,700	39
225	56.3	.....	.....	4	11,000	3,985	250	40
74	74.0	1	.....	.....	146	63	.....	41
522	13.4	17	1	21	36,563	6,076	20,775	42
769	7.5	54	21	27	25,527	9,464	14,040	43
1,130	8.4	99	6	30	24,606	7,356	23,120	44
1,808	33.5	10	2	42	44,319	18,720	80,180	45
208	52.0	2	.....	2	2,484	119	2,000	46
1,230	53.5	2	.....	21	23,365	5,418	12,300	47
785	52.3	4	.....	11	30,193	3,995	18,150	48
68	34.0	.....	.....	2	360	.....	.....	49
g 10,586	*g* 20.7	248	82	181	535,378	157,893	*a* 478,160	50
85	21.3	4	.....	.....	1,196	25	200	51
g 2,574	*g* 22.8	63	11	40	146,130	39,688	*a* 74,920	52
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	2,000	827	1,200	53

e Including strike of October 1, 1900, New York.
f Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 1, 1900, New Jersey.
g Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PAPER AND PAPER GOODS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Connecticut	1,385	724	2,109
2	Delaware	35	.....	35
3	Illinois	135	147	282
4	Maine	475	50	525
5	Massachusetts	418	261	679
6	New Jersey	358	.....	358
7	New York	511	592	1,103
8	Ohio	11	25	36
9	Pennsylvania	385	5	390
10	West Virginia	35	.....	35
11	Wisconsin	413	33	446
	Total	4,161	1,837	5,998

POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.—Concluded.

12	Delaware	145	.....	145
13	Illinois	1,235	.....	1,285
14	Indiana	550	75	625
15	Maryland	110	7	117
16	Massachusetts	50	.....	50
17	Minnesota	80	.....	80
18	Missouri	620	.....	620
19	New Jersey	8,296	2,181	10,477
20	New York	287	196	483
21	Ohio	12,545	3,609	16,154
22	Pennsylvania	2,033	106	2,139
23	West Virginia	1,515	640	2,155
24	Wisconsin	5	.....	5
	Total	27,471	6,814	34,285

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Continued.

25	Alabama	158	24	182
26	Arizona	45	.....	45
27	Arkansas	47	.....	47
28	California	2,569	429	2,998
29	Colorado	409	79	488
30	Connecticut	282	20	302
31	Delaware	39	1	40
32	District of Columbia	193	29	222
33	Florida	244	33	277
34	Georgia	769	196	965
35	Illinois	21,601	2,177	23,778
36	Indiana	773	60	833
37	Iowa	553	41	594
38	Kansas	*a* 167	*a* 22	215
39	Kentucky	915	114	1,029
40	Louisiana	145	2	147
41	Maryland	23	2	25
42	Massachusetts	2,521	1,078	3,599
43	Michigan	2,185	213	2,398
44	Minnesota	3,810	358	4,168
45	Missouri	2,167	453	2,620
46	Montana	40	1	41
47	Nebraska	298	15	313
48	New Jersey(*b*)	669	127	796
49	New Mexico	20	.....	20
50	New York (*c*)	33,171	9,998	43,169
51	North Dakota	70	14	84
52	Ohio	8,420	1,564	9,984
53	Oklahoma	77	8	85

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Including strike of October 1, 1900, New York.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PAPER AND PAPER GOODS—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
156	151	58	209	46	20	66	.....	1
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	2
173	71	102	173	26	75	101	20	3
20	.....	20	20	.....	10	10	10	4
118	68	60	128	46	29	75	.....	5
59	357	.....	357	8	.....	8	8	6
378	208	238	446	48	83	131	24	7
17	.....	17	17	.....	2	2	.....	8
135	135	.....	135	70	.....	70	.....	9
10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
41	53	.....	53	36	.....	36	26	11
1,097	1,057	495	1,552	284	219	503	92	

POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.—Concluded.

145	145	.....	145	11	.....	11	.....	12
637	1,065	.....	1,065	150	.....	150	.....	13
430	530	75	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
43	110	7	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
7	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
75	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
430	605	.....	605	30	.....	30	.....	18
8,596	7,258	1,945	9,203	413	97	510	15	19
261	259	2	261	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
4,619	8,447	1,685	10,132	198	10	208	96	21
905	861	106	967	80	5	85	.....	22
1,620	1,515	640	2,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
17,773	20,890	4,460	25,350	882	112	994	111	

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Continued.

66	88	8	96	63	.....	63	63	25
12	12	.....	12	12	.....	12	8	26
33	33	.....	33	21	.....	21	21	27
747	884	133	1,017	289	60	349	181	28
81	80	1	81	16	3	19	10	29
83	83	.....	83	39	.....	39	21	30
19	18	1	19	8	7	15	2	31
120	155	12	167	41	4	45	24	32
209	207	2	209	103	1	104	89	33
251	249	7	256	141	2	143	83	34
3,577	8,133	180	8,313	992	30	1,022	633	35
498	450	60	510	292	56	348	293	36
236	236	13	249	95	23	118	74	37
86	77	9	86	68	18	86	49	38
274	382	39	421	138	.....	138	76	39
87	86	2	88	90	.....	90	22	40
3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
970	1,005	58	1,063	113	18	131	60	42
1,058	1,035	88	1,123	205	20	225	152	43
1,319	1,839	58	1,897	278	20	298	132	44
839	774	65	839	334	38	372	140	45
25	24	1	25	16	1	17	.....	46
259	252	7	259	107	4	111	47	47
267	263	10	273	99	4	103	65	48
15	20	.....	20	13	.....	13	.....	49
11,561	11,642	1,903	13,545	3,001	129	3,130	1,061	50
29	29	.....	29	8	.....	8	2	51
3,800	5,014	425	5,439	561	44	605	307	52
27	26	1	27	20	.....	20	20	53

c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 1, 1900, New Jersey.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Oregon	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
2	Pennsylvania	46	41	5	206	2	2	1.0
3	Rhode Island	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
4	South Dakota	2	2	.....	2	2	6	3.0
5	Tennessee	11	9	2	12	.....	.....	.....
6	Texas	12	10	2	16	3	7	2.3
7	Utah	5	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
8	Vermont	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
9	Virginia	9	8	1	13	1	1	1.0
10	Washington	9	9	.....	15	10	24	2.4
11	West Virginia	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
12	Wisconsin	16	13	3	40	8	29	3.6
13	Wyoming	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total	765	657	108	1,723	354	b 2,199	b 6.3

PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION.

14	Alabama	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	California	7	.....	7	7	4	30	7.5
16	Colorado	4	1	3	4	1	2	2.0
17	Connecticut	14	2	12	14	5	20	4.0
18	District of Columbia	2	.....	2	2	2	10	5.0
19	Georgia	2	.....	2	2	1	4	4.0
20	Illinois	35	16	19	39	27	140	5.2
21	Indiana	15	2	13	46	15	63	4.2
22	Iowa	9	1	8	9	2	11	5.5
23	Kansas	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
24	Kentucky	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
25	Maine	1	.....	1	1	1	8	8.0
26	Maryland	4	.....	4	4	3	6	2.0
27	Massachusetts	22	2	20	26	11	46	4.2
28	Michigan	5	1	4	5	2	8	4.0
29	Minnesota	28	3	25	95	86	394	4.6
30	Missouri	3	.....	3	3	1	7	7.0
31	Montana	1	1	.....	1	1	43	43.0
32	Nebraska	4	.....	4	4	4	81	20.3
33	New Hampshire	2	.....	2	2	2	2	1.0
34	New Jersey	7	.....	7	7	5	20	4.0
35	New York	110	23	87	155	58	315	5.4
36	North Dakota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
37	Ohio	23	7	16	28	20	106	5.3
38	Pennsylvania	42	6	36	89	19	46	2.4
39	Rhode Island	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
40	South Carolina	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
41	South Dakota	3	1	2	3	3	4	1.3
42	Tennessee	6	.....	6	6	3	8	2.7
43	Texas	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
44	Virginia	2	.....	2	2	2	7	3.5
45	Washington	2	.....	2	2	2	11	5.5
46	West Virginia	3	.....	3	3	3	12	4.0
47	Wisconsin	19	2	17	74	51	405	7.9
48	Wyoming	4	.....	4	4	1	3	3.0
	Total	390	70	320	648	336	1,813	5.4

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 5 establishments closed permanently.
c Not including 7 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
19	6.3	.....	.....	3	$310	$155	$3,250	1
10,815	52.5	28	20	158	392,804	170,015	166,480	2
68	17.0	.....	.....	4	2,255	796	2,905	3
6	3.0	1	.....	1	129	21	150	4
735	61.3	4	.....	8	13,549	3,918	39,600	5
204	12.8	6	1	9	29,876	3,249	2,900	6
183	36.6	.....	.....	5	8,361	2,905	2,500	7
7	3.5	.....	.....	2	1,027	225	.....	8
266	20.5	5	.....	8	a 6,364	1,855	1,250	9
42	2.8	11	.....	4	7,748	521	1,550	10
209	34.8	2	.....	4	4,210	75	1,670	11
428	10.7	17	.....	23	49,509	8,384	102,375	12
49	24.5	2	.....	.....	1,068	.....	1,000	13
b 39,869	b 23.2	c 710	c 162	c 844	a 1,829,183	530,236	d 1,511,026	

PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION.

3	3.0	.....	.....	1	169	.....	.....	14
36	5.1	4	.....	3	59,279	.....	25,075	15
15	3.8	1	1	2	2,585	.....	100	16
32	2.3	3	1	10	2,999	.....	182	17
10	5.0	1	.....	1	525	.....	.....	18
5	2.5	.....	.....	2	95	.....	.....	19
227	5.8	21	5	13	35,712	175	17,495	20
168	3.7	22	18	6	14,512	.....	5,700	21
86	9.6	6	.....	3	28,103	225	15,300	22
95	47.5	2	.....	.....	1,620	.....	500	23
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	24
8	8.0	.....	.....	1	3,500	.....	.....	25
7	1.8	1	.....	3	1,665	.....	800	26
99	3.8	15	.....	11	8,711	.....	1,060	27
26	5.2	.....	1	4	8,529	.....	2,500	28
483	5.1	40	28	27	86,970	.....	38,100	29
19	6.3	.....	1	2	799	.....	.....	30
43	43.0	.....	.....	1	14,800	.....	.....	31
81	20.3	.....	.....	4	24,360	1,000	10,000	32
2	1.0	1	1	.....	169	.....	.....	33
34	4.9	4	.....	3	3,950	.....	150	34
1,568	10.1	64	12	79	168,830	23,843	42,755	35
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	154	.....	50	36
147	5.3	14	2	12	33,952	.....	a 10,940	37
2,899	32.6	49	3	37	29,276	a 738	a 9,448	38
5	1.3	1	.....	3	1,648	.....	.....	39
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	263	.....	200	40
4	1.3	2	.....	1	1,369	.....	.....	41
14	2.3	.....	.....	6	1,544	.....	1,250	42
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	66	.....	.....	43
7	3.5	.....	1	1	2,850	.....	200	44
11	5.5	.....	.....	2	7,118	.....	1,300	45
12	4.0	2	.....	1	1,937	.....	250	46
556	7.5	18	3	53	52,282	.....	33,950	47
22	5.5	1	.....	3	4,020	.....	220	48
6,733	10.4	273	77	298	604,393	a 25,981	e 217,465	

d Not including 3 establishments not reported.
e Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Oregon	255	3	258
2	Pennsylvania	5,860	672	6,532
3	Rhode Island	266	.....	266
4	South Dakota	25	.....	25
5	Tennessee	568	127	695
6	Texas	421	.....	421
7	Utah	122	3	125
8	Vermont	18	8	26
9	Virginia	366	34	400
10	Washington	172	9	181
11	West Virginia	69	21	90
12	Wisconsin	1,729	226	1,955
13	Wyoming	15	.....	15
	Total	a 92,266	a 18,161	110,453

PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION—Concluded.

14	Alabama	91	.....	91
15	California	3,944	.....	3,944
16	Colorado	1,462	.....	1,462
17	Connecticut	5,815	45	5,860
18	District of Columbia	75	.....	75
19	Georgia	85	.....	85
20	Illinois	8,655	.....	8,655
21	Indiana	4,237	.....	4,237
22	Iowa	4,180	.....	4,180
23	Kansas	90	.....	90
24	Kentucky	25	.....	25
25	Maine	400	.....	400
26	Maryland	1,000	.....	1,000
27	Massachusetts	4,740	.....	4,740
28	Michigan	1,560	.....	1,560
29	Minnesota	11,923	.....	11,923
30	Missouri	318	.....	318
31	Montana	200	.....	200
32	Nebraska	746	.....	746
33	New Hampshire	125	.....	125
34	New Jersey	674	.....	674
35	New York	34,779	.....	34,779
36	North Dakota	400	.....	400
37	Ohio	5,576	.....	5,576
38	Pennsylvania	9,148	.....	9,148
39	Rhode Island	768	.....	768
40	South Carolina	125	.....	125
41	South Dakota	500	.....	500
42	Tennessee	535	.....	535
43	Texas	75	.....	75
44	Virginia	800	.....	800
45	Washington	1,638	.....	1,638
46	West Virginia	335	.....	335
47	Wisconsin	9,040	.....	9,040
48	Wyoming	816	.....	816
	Total	114,880	45	114,925

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
158	157	1	158	12	5	17	4	1
2,096	2,190	67	2,257	1,332	1	1,333	344	2
64	64	.....	64	61	.....	61	61	3
16	22	.....	22	1	3	4	4	4
169	176	.....	176	99	.....	99	78	5
257	274	.....	274	68	3	71	56	6
73	71	2	73	35	5	40	30	7
8	8	.....	8	5	.....	5	.....	8
117	124	.....	124	96	.....	96	59	9
137	141	.....	141	23	.....	23	.....	10
43	43	.....	43	9	.....	9	8	11
563	751	.....	751	218	.....	218	160	12
15	15	.....	15	1	.....	1	.....	13
30,267	37,135	3,153	40,288	9,123	499	9,622	4,439	

PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION—Concluded.

75	75	.....	75	20	.....	20	.....	14
3,270	3,707	.....	3,707	174	.....	174	40	15
695	695	.....	695	25	.....	25	.....	16
707	784	.....	784	351	.....	351	150	17
75	75	.....	75	9	.....	9	.....	18
38	38	.....	38	23	.....	23	.....	19
3,823	4,334	.....	4,334	756	.....	756	238	20
2,871	3,250	.....	3,250	28	.....	28	.....	21
1,019	1,319	.....	1,319	262	.....	262	25	22
37	67	.....	67	8	.....	8	.....	23
8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
620	620	.....	620	35	.....	35	25	26
1,719	1,731	.....	1,731	580	.....	580	130	27
665	1,315	.....	1,315	65	.....	65	25	28
9,551	10,730	.....	10,730	1,594	.....	1,594	830	29
66	66	.....	66	48	.....	48	8	30
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
445	746	.....	746	250	.....	250	50	32
125	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
590	590	.....	590	200	.....	200	150	34
17,008	22,072	.....	22,072	1,787	.....	1,787	1,082	35
41	41	.....	41	35	.....	35	35	36
2,414	2,920	.....	2,920	352	.....	352	29	37
5,447	5,898	.....	5,898	984	.....	984	654	38
349	349	.....	349	225	.....	225	40	39
65	65	.....	65	40	.....	40	40	40
500	500	.....	500	60	.....	60	.....	41
372	415	.....	415	245	.....	245	30	42
75	75	.....	75	75	.....	75	.....	43
800	800	.....	800	18	.....	18	18	44
1,505	1,638	.....	1,638	43	.....	43	43	45
335	335	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
5,187	6,176	.....	6,176	986	.....	986	584	47
596	596	.....	596	160	.....	160	160	48
61,693	72,755	.....	72,755	9,438	.....	9,438	4,386	

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	3	.....	3	3	2	6	3.0
2	California	4	.....	4	4	2	5	2.5
3	Colorado	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
4	Connecticut (a)	3	1	2	5	3	24	8.0
5	Delaware	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	District of Columbia	4	.....	4	4	2	9	4.5
7	Florida	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
8	Georgia	3	.....	3	3	3	26	8.7
9	Illinois	35	8	27	36	24	90	3.8
10	Indiana	8	.....	8	8	5	17	3.4
11	Iowa	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3.0
12	Kentucky	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
13	Louisiana	4	3	1	4	1	3	3.0
14	Maine	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
15	Maryland	2	.....	2	2	1	1	1.0
16	Massachusetts	21	2	19	21	7	18	2.6
17	Michigan	3	.....	3	7	6	17	2.8
18	Minnesota	7	2	5	7	5	12	2.4
19	Missouri	2	2	.....	7	6	48	8.0
20	Nebraska	2	.....	2	2	2	5	2.5
21	New Hampshire	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
22	New Jersey	10	.....	10	10	4	15	3.8
23	New York (b)	34	6	28	34	17	81	4.8
24	Ohio	12	3	9	17	12	54	4.5
25	Oregon	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26	Pennsylvania	15	2	13	15	7	27	3.9
27	Rhode Island	6	.....	6	7	3	5	1.7
28	South Carolina	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
29	Tennessee	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
30	Texas	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
31	Washington	3	2	1	3	3	70	23.3
32	West Virginia	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
33	Wisconsin	19	2	17	26	20	116	5.8
	Total	218	35	183	243	140	664	4.7

RAILROAD CAR BUILDING.

34	Alabama	2	1	1	2	2	59	29.5
35	Delaware	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
36	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
37	Illinois	22	7	15	24	7	110	15.7
38	Indiana	13	2	11	13	1	5	5.0
39	Kentucky	1	1	.....	1	1	13	13.0
40	Michigan	6	1	5	6	4	61	15.3
41	Minnesota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
42	Missouri	6	4	2	6	3	6	2.0
43	New York	9	3	6	9	2	19	9.5
44	Ohio	9	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....
45	Pennsylvania	18	3	15	18	3	9	3.0
46	Tennessee	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
47	West Virginia	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
48	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	94	25	69	96	23	282	12.3

a Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 2, 1900, Connecticut.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
7	2.3	1	.....	2	$302	.....	.....	1
11	2.8	2	1	1	1,732	.....	$100	2
8	4.0	1	1	.....	810	.....	.....	3
28	5.6	2	.....	3	2,629	.....	500	4
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	108	.....	.....	5
19	4.8	1	.....	3	1,839	.....	275	6
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	750	.....	210	7
26	8.7	1	.....	2	2,831	.....	650	8
171	4.8	19	2	15	46,483	$1,500	19,405	9
30	3.8	6	.....	2	1,863	.....	1,500	10
3	3.0	.....	1	.....	184	.....	30	11
6	3.0	.....	.....	2	664	.....	.....	12
7	1.8	1	.....	3	2,110	.....	200	13
4	2.0	1	1	.....	249	.....	75	14
2	1.0	1	.....	1	35	.....	10	15
71	3.4	9	2	10	24,616	.....	25,087	16
31	4.4	1	5	1	4,625	.....	300	17
24	3.4	3	1	3	2,587	100	2,150	18
55	7.9	.....	6	1	5,805	.....	1,100	19
5	2.5	.....	1	1	1,150	.....	1,000	20
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	170	.....	.....	21
37	3.7	2	5	3	7,820	.....	350	22
318	9.4	19	3	12	93,984	820	17,355	23
150	8.8	3	2	12	7,757	.....	1,606	24
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	260	.....	.....	25
63	4.2	6	1	8	3,647	.....	531	26
12	1.7	1	.....	6	1,197	.....	15	27
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	79	.....	.....	28
35	17.5	2	.....	.....	1,735	.....	300	29
6	2.0	2	.....	1	310	.....	.....	30
77	25.7	1	.....	2	4,610	.....	.....	31
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	688	.....	500	32
135	5.2	13	1	12	14,919	.....	5,625	33
1,356	5.6	99	33	111	238,548	2,420	78,874	

RAILROAD CAR BUILDING.

59	29.5	1	.....	1	93,000	1,151	23,500	34
6	3.0	.....	.....	2	256	.....	.....	35
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	516	.....	.....	36
313	13.0	3	1	20	472,535	24,872	c24,960	37
87	6.7	2	2	9	15,836	700	11,170	38
21	21.0	.....	.....	1	3,720	.....	500	39
82	13.7	.....	.....	6	81,751	325	48,950	40
14	14.0	.....	.....	1	621	.....	.....	41
68	11.3	2	.....	4	37,536	216	4,000	42
135	15.0	4	3	2	46,789	1,924	15,800	43
47	5.2	1	2	6	5,153	.....	4,235	44
114	6.3	6	7	5	23,992	.....	5,225	45
30	30.0	.....	.....	1	17,895	3,000	1,250	46
2	1.0	1	.....	1	360	.....	100	47
8	8.0	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	48
988	10.3	20	15	61	800,060	32,188	c139,690	

c Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	232	.....	232
2	California	197	.....	197
3	Colorado	305	.....	305
4	Connecticut (*a*)	420	.....	420
5	Delaware	60	.....	60
6	District of Columbia	275	.....	275
7	Florida	50	.....	50
8	Georgia	315	.....	315
9	Illinois	5,635	.....	5,635
10	Indiana	550	.....	550
11	Iowa	35	.....	35
12	Kentucky	190	.....	190
13	Louisiana	968	.....	968
14	Maine	270	.....	270
15	Maryland	315	.....	315
16	Massachusetts	4,569	1	4,570
17	Michigan	780	.....	780
18	Minnesota	786	.....	786
19	Missouri	402	.....	402
20	Nebraska	214	.....	214
21	New Hampshire	270	.....	270
22	New Jersey	1,935	.....	1,935
23	New York (*b*)	16,860	1	16,861
24	Ohio	1,103	.....	1,103
25	Oregon	300	.....	300
26	Pennsylvania	1,002	.....	1,002
27	Rhode Island	906	.....	906
28	South Carolina	63	.....	63
29	Tennessee	300	.....	300
30	Texas	160	.....	160
31	Washington	68	.....	68
32	West Virginia	550	.....	550
33	Wisconsin	2,158	.....	2,158
	Total	42,243	2	42,245

RAILROAD CAR BUILDING—Concluded.

34	Alabama	1,650	.....	1,650
35	Delaware	1,888	12	1,900
36	Georgia	107	.....	107
37	Illinois	45,435	650	46,085
38	Indiana	8,724	.....	8,724
39	Kentucky	131	.....	131
40	Michigan	5,954	20	5,974
41	Minnesota	60	.....	60
42	Missouri	3,093	8	3,101
43	New York	5,287	3	5,290
44	Ohio	4,817	.....	4,817
45	Pennsylvania	29,940	28	29,968
46	Tennessee	124	1	125
47	West Virginia	2,075	.....	2,075
48	Wisconsin	30	.....	30
	Total	109,315	722	110,037

a Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of April 2, 1900, Connecticut.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
112	112	.....	112	42	.....	42	.....	1
121	143	.....	143	30	.....	30	.....	2
129	129	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
378	403	.....	403	335	.....	335	325	4
43	43	.....	43	35	.....	35	.....	5
250	250	.....	250	100	.....	100	100	6
50	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	.....	7
315	315	.....	315	102	.....	102	.....	8
4,274	4,653	.....	4,653	717	.....	717	300	9
423	438	.....	438	193	.....	193	40	10
35	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
152	152	.....	152	4	.....	4	.....	12
641	641	.....	641	500	.....	500	.....	13
85	85	.....	85	3	.....	3	.....	14
277	277	.....	277	52	.....	52	.....	15
3,720	3,760	.....	3,760	492	.....	492	365	16
480	480	.....	480	75	.....	75	.....	17
558	595	.....	595	77	.....	77	.....	18
343	394	.....	394	48	.....	48	.....	19
152	214	.....	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
25	51	.....	51	25	.....	25	.....	21
1,622	1,882	.....	1,882	321	.....	321	81	22
9,480	10,207	.....	10,207	1,163	.....	1,163	*c* 529	23
487	976	.....	976	221	.....	221	110	24
40	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
749	771	.....	771	382	.....	382	214	26
370	473	.....	473	155	.....	155	80	27
63	63	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
95	95	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
74	74	.....	74	18	.....	18	.....	30
60	68	.....	68	40	.....	40	15	31
550	550	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
1,514	1,725	.....	1,725	230	.....	230	*c* 35	33
27,667	30,144	.....	30,144	5,410	.....	5,410	*d* 2,194	

RAILROAD CAR BUILDING—Concluded.

912	1,650	.....	1,650	97	.....	97	97	34
46	46	.....	46	35	.....	35	.....	35
15	15	.....	15	6	.....	6	.....	36
9,025	9,658	100	9,758	901	20	921	21	37
1,141	1,816	.....	1,816	183	.....	183	88	38
64	120	.....	120	50	.....	50	35	39
4,605	5,095	10	5,105	106	.....	106	.....	40
37	37	.....	37	37	.....	37	20	41
1,161	1,161	.....	1,161	309	.....	309	.....	42
1,077	2,161	.....	2,161	30	.....	30	.....	43
360	525	.....	525	48	.....	48	43	44
1,967	2,984	.....	2,984	237	.....	237	.....	45
40	40	.....	40	35	.....	35	21	46
122	147	.....	147	16	.....	16	.....	47
8	8	.....	8	10	.....	10	.....	48
20,580	25,463	110	25,573	2,100	20	2,120	325	

c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

ROPE AND BAGGING.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	California	1	.....	1	1	1	5	5.0
2	Illinois	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
3	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
4	Kentucky	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
5	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Minnesota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
7	Missouri	3	1	2	3	2	9	4.5
8	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
9	New York	6	2	4	6	3	44	14.7
10	Ohio	2	1	1	6	5	50	10.0
11	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	19	4	15	23	14	125	8.9

RUBBER GOODS.

12	Connecticut	14	1	13	14	4	77	19.3
13	Illinois	3	.....	3	3	2	17	8.5
14	Massachusetts	27	11	16	27	13	325	25.0
15	New Jersey	3	1	2	3	3	28	9.3
16	New York	2	.....	2	2	1	2	2.0
17	Ohio	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18	Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	Rhode Island	4	.....	4	4	1	4	4.0
20	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	56	13	43	56	24	453	18.9

SHIPBUILDING, ETC.

21	Alabama	1	1	.....	1	1	20	20.0
22	California	11	6	5	11	2	19	9.5
23	Delaware	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
24	Florida	1	1	.....	1	1	30	30.0
25	Illinois	12	3	9	21	9	306	34.0
26	Iowa	2	.....	2	2	1	36	36.0
27	Kentucky	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
28	Louisiana	1	1	.....	5	5	35	7.0
29	Maine	12	7	5	18	5	59	11.8
30	Maryland	4	4	.....	16	10	1,693	169.3
31	Massachusetts	12	7	5	73	39	487	12.5
32	Michigan	8	6	2	9	6	100	16.7
33	Missouri	2	2	.....	2	2	153	76.5
34	New Jersey (*b*)	10	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....
35	New York (*c*)	26	18	8	103	22	606	27.5
36	Ohio	12	7	5	14	4	26	6.5
37	Pennsylvania	20	9	11	64	43	396	9.2
38	Rhode Island	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
39	Virginia	4	1	3	8	2	77	38.5
40	Washington	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
41	Wisconsin	5	4	1	7	2	120	60.0
	Total	151	83	68	373	155	4,167	26.9

a Not including 2 establishments not reported.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 31, 1899, New York.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

ROPE AND BAGGING.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
5	5.0	.....	.....	1	$1,510	.....	$2,000	1
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	84	.....	150	2
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	3
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	150	.....	100	4
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....	5
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	6
17	5.7	1	2	.....	1,662	$50	500	7
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	10,200	.....	5,000	8
110	18.3	1	.....	5	20,366	100	26,300	9
60	10.0	5	.....	1	5,118	.....	3,400	10
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	11
227	9.9	11	2	10	41,655	150	37,450	

RUBBER GOODS.

120	8.6	6	.....	8	48,970	1,200	a 20,600	12
23	7.7	2	.....	1	1,831	.....	1,575	13
1,001	37.1	3	7	17	279,375	28,300	185,000	14
28	9.3	1	.....	2	5,075	1,000	15,030	15
22	11.0	.....	.....	2	1,375	.....	400	16
11	11.0	.....	.....	1	1,260	.....	2,500	17
21	21.0	.....	.....	1	400	.....	50	18
15	3.8	.....	.....	4	3,700	.....	1,520	19
9	9.0	.....	.....	1	535	.....	.....	20
1,250	22.3	12	7	37	342,521	30,500	a 226,675	

SHIPBUILDING, ETC.

20	20.0	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	300	21
208	18.9	2	2	7	60,992	8,630	76,180	22
24	6.0	.....	.....	4	4,547	.....	300	23
61	61.0	1	.....	.....	2,500	.....	1,000	24
399	19.0	.....	6	15	141,785	4,000	56,625	25
39	19.5	.....	.....	2	8,590	.....	100	26
70	35.0	1	.....	1	5,393	.....	2,000	27
35	7.0	5	.....	.....	10,000	.....	1,500	28
152	8.4	6	4	8	36,508	200	6,650	29
1,751	109.4	9	6	1	85,451	5,075	47,475	30
1,143	15.7	45	10	18	49,275	.....	12,677	31
246	27.3	5	.....	4	194,688	33,200	88,750	32
153	76.5	1	.....	1	11,000	1,000	1,000	33
140	14.0	5	.....	5	63,654	13,200	29,960	34
1,684	16.3	44	23	36	256,744	12,004	113,415	35
237	16.9	8	1	5	34,337	1,564	60,234	36
1,283	20.0	14	2	48	204,556	20,000	531,950	37
9	9.0	1	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	38
355	44.4	1	.....	7	35,909	.....	d 5,150	39
4	4.0	.....	.....	1	2,400	.....	.....	40
475	67.9	1	.....	6	121,745	8,125	6,700	41
8,488	22.8	149	54	170	1,332,254	106,998	d 1,041,966	

c Including strike of July 31, 1899, New Jersey.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

ROPE AND BAGGING—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	California	172	33	205
2	Illinois	50	40	90
3	Indiana	50	100	150
4	Kentucky	162	53	215
5	Massachusetts	205	225	430
6	Minnesota	195	35	230
7	Missouri	145	450	595
8	New Jersey	200	650	850
9	New York	546	348	894
10	Ohio	855	50	905
11	Texas	250	50	300
	Total	2,830	2,034	4,864

RUBBER GOODS—Concluded.

12	Connecticut	6,167	7,133	13,300
13	Illinois	555	150	705
14	Massachusetts	6,981	4,836	11,817
15	New Jersey	411	249	660
16	New York	285	275	560
17	Ohio	84	40	124
18	Pennsylvania	213	35	248
19	Rhode Island	1,161	1,810	2,971
20	Wisconsin	50	150	200
	Total	15,907	14,678	30,585

SHIPBUILDING, ETC.—Concluded.

21	Alabama	65	.....	65
22	California	a 12,914	a 9	a 12,923
23	Delaware	8,050	10	8,060
24	Florida	42	.....	42
25	Illinois	8,035	3	8,038
26	Iowa	537	.....	537
27	Kentucky	166	.....	166
28	Louisiana	712	.....	712
29	Maine	2,724	.....	2,724
30	Maryland	5,277	.....	5,277
31	Massachusetts	2,303	.....	2,303
32	Michigan	5,871	.....	5,871
33	Missouri	240	.....	240
34	New Jersey (b)	2,844	.....	2,844
35	New York (c)	10,534	.....	10,534
36	Ohio	7,712	.....	7,712
37	Pennsylvania	37,238	.....	37,238
38	Rhode Island	75	.....	75
39	Virginia	9,665	.....	9,665
40	Washington	210	.....	210
41	Wisconsin	1,978	.....	1,978
	Total	a 117,192	a 22	a 117,214

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 31, 1899, New York.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

ROPE AND BAGGING—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
68	162	33	195	19	.....	19	.....	1
10	50	40	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
25	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
213	162	53	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
105	81	24	105	60	21	81	.....	6
570	120	450	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
850	200	650	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
321	518	280	798	27	.....	27	1	9
250	615	27	642	15	.....	15	.....	10
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
2,617	2,108	1,587	3,695	121	21	142	1	

RUBBER GOODS—Concluded.

1,579	1,232	1,284	2,516	111	44	155	.....	12
147	167	30	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
5,221	5,986	3,777	9,763	497	402	899	466	14
486	370	249	619	3	.....	3	.....	15
322	222	200	422	18	.....	18	.....	16
84	45	39	84	1	.....	1	.....	17
23	10	23	33	.....	10	10	.....	18
516	421	740	1,161	.....	16	16	.....	19
32	10	22	32	1	.....	1	.....	20
8,410	8,463	6,364	14,827	631	472	1,103	466	

SHIPBUILDING, ETC.—Concluded.

22	65	.....	65	15	.....	15	15	21
509	1 041	.....	1,041	348	.....	348	51	22
149	439	.....	439	47	.....	47	18	23
40	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
2,045	3 550	.....	3,550	437	.....	437	100	25
153	237	.....	237	28	.....	28	28	26
88	113	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
712	712	.....	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
1,369	1,550	.....	1,550	117	.....	117	111	29
1,250	1,655	.....	1,655	27	.....	27	12	30
1,185	1,301	.....	1,301	137	.....	137	.....	31
2,731	4,882	.....	4,882	139	.....	139	45	32
145	205	.....	205	38	.....	38	.....	33
1,134	1,154	.....	1,154	143	.....	143	119	34
4,846	5,947	.....	5,947	712	.....	712	132	35
1,458	1,841	.....	1,841	312	.....	312	75	36
4,353	6,488	.....	6,488	1,982	.....	1,982	1,350	37
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	38
942	2,655	.....	2,655	210	.....	210	.....	39
52	210	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
929	993	.....	993	255	.....	255	235	41
24,122	35,088	.....	35,088	4,957	.....	4,957	2,301	

c Including strike of July 31, 1899, New Jersey.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

SILK GOODS.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Connecticut	12	.....	12	12	2	21	10.5
2	Maryland	2	.....	2	2	1	10	10.0
3	Massachusetts	11	3	8	11	3	58	19.3
4	New Jersey	137	59	78	235	175	5,576	31.9
5	New York	97	67	30	110	71	683	9.6
6	Pennsylvania	21	4	17	21	4	14	3.5
7	Rhode Island	7	.....	7	7	1	7	7.0
	Total	287	133	154	398	257	6,369	24.8

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.

8	Alabama	1	1	.....	5	5	125	25.0
9	California	28	28	.....	60	30	342	11.4
10	Colorado	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
11	Connecticut (*b*)	35	27	8	79	33	1,019	30.9
12	Delaware	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
13	District of Columbia	7	5	2	29	8	116	14.5
14	Georgia	44	37	7	67	56	*d* 1,227	*d* 22.3
15	Illinois	65	46	19	475	377	11,019	29.2
16	Indiana	12	10	2	24	14	156	11.1
17	Iowa	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
18	Kansas	3	3	.....	3	3	10	3.3
19	Kentucky	4	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
20	Maine (*b*)	34	27	7	62	31	2,171	70.0
21	Maryland	16	14	2	21	11	206	18.7
22	Massachusetts (*f*)	69	55	14	583	246	*d* 13,430	*d* 54.8
23	Michigan	8	6	2	19	16	294	18.4
24	Minnesota	36	27	9	82	41	*d* 446	*d* 11.2
25	Missouri	14	11	3	80	41	5,103	124.5
26	Montana	3	3	.....	3	3	49	16.3
27	Nebraska	2	2	.....	15	15	1,210	80.7
28	New Hampshire (*b*)	11	8	3	28	19	*d* 105	*d* 5.8
29	New Jersey	11	6	5	41	35	1,556	44.5
30	New York	288	183	105	1,002	634	13,841	21.8
31	North Carolina	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3.0
32	Ohio (*h*)	41	27	14	171	110	2,047	18.6
33	Pennsylvania (*i*)	53	29	24	222	90	2,881	32.0
34	Rhode Island (*b*)	5	3	2	29	.....	.....	.....
35	South Carolina	2	1	1	4	1	1	1.0
36	South Dakota	6	3	3	6	3	35	11.7
37	Tennessee	8	6	2	16	6	20	3.3
38	Texas	7	6	1	13	9	544	60.4
39	Utah	1	1	.....	1	1	2	2.0
40	Vermont	16	13	3	381	209	2,724	13.0
41	Virginia	5	4	1	5	3	56	18.7
42	Washington	2	2	.....	3	3	60	20.0
43	West Virginia	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
44	Wisconsin	12	11	1	34	28	371	13.3
	Total	856	612	244	3,583	2,083	*j* 61,199	*j* 29.4

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
c Not including 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893.
d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Not including 2 establishments not reported.
f Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

SILK GOODS.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
108	9.0	7	.....	5	$14,426	.....	a $8,600	1
28	14.0	.....	.....	2	2,250	.....	5,500	2
407	37.0	2	1	8	55,848	$800	43,875	3
8,170	34.8	73	29	133	1,580,029	67,273	672,922	4
1,864	16.9	49	16	45	217,475	a 30,206	93,447	5
210	10.0	2	.....	19	35,059	1,630	10,899	6
68	9.7	.....	1	6	4,759	.....	760	7
10,855	27.3	133	47	218	1,909,846	a 99,909	a 836,003	

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.

125	25.0	.....	.....	5	3,500	.....	1,500	8
898	15.0	36	2	22	87,736	a 11,603	13,752	9
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	336	.....	.....	10
3,114	39.4	45	8	26	211,335	39,623	396,592	11
30	30.0	.....	.....	1	2,230	650	2,500	12
921	31.8	19	.....	10	29,343	c 900	10,354	13
d 1,426	d 21.6	23	17	27	223,151	400	78,425	14
14,202	29.9	219	100	156	1,689,025	15,718	522,083	15
233	9.7	6	5	13	11,309	700	2,700	16
6	3.0	.....	.....	2	89	.....	.....	17
10	3.3	2	.....	1	1,225	.....	.....	18
294	24.5	7	5	.....	3,280	662	1,100	19
2,725	44.0	22	22	18	267,729	54,302	34,190	20
369	17.6	11	5	5	56,861	e 8,023	e 24,810	21
d 35,117	d 60.3	325	141	117	1,251,281	202,642	a 499,242	22
328	17.3	9	8	2	19,496	4,273	5,090	23
d 4,866	d 60.1	63	.....	19	122,017	14,555	105,500	24
5,962	74.5	7	22	51	100,073	1,024	17,750	25
49	16.3	2	.....	1	4,206	835	5,000	26
1,210	80.7	.....	.....	15	43,060	1,000	14,000	27
d 1,079	d 40.0	4	2	22	39,632	6,065	7,285	28
1,609	39.2	3	8	30	82,352	25,860	37,472	29
22,952	22.9	470	156	376	1,156,736	g 113,411	526,668	30
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	360	.....	364	31
3,550	20.8	113	16	42	146,246	8,167	62,703	32
5,838	26.3	115	23	84	625,588	15,184	143,037	33
1,755	60.5	27	1	1	65,072	10,900	43,250	34
4	1.0	.....	.....	4	672	300	.....	35
52	8.7	5	.....	1	12,660	2,650	3,450	36
179	11.2	3	6	7	23,095	1,436	3,300	37
591	45.5	8	1	4	28,968	190	2,650	38
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	75	.....	15	39
22,324	58.6	287	87	7	471,259	17,647	76,994	40
270	54.0	4	1	.....	23,888	2,116	24,550	41
60	20.0	3	.....	.....	8,040	.....	1,575	42
24	8.0	.....	.....	3	556	125	100	43
706	20.8	32	.....	2	28,367	1,300	10,615	44
j 132,890	j 37.1	1,873	636	1,074	6,840,849	k 562,261	l 2,678,616	

g Not including 14 establishments not reported.
h Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 3, 1899, Pennsylvania.
i Including strike of October 3, 1899, Ohio.
j Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.
k Not including 17 establishments not reported and 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893, District of Columbia.
l Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

SILK GOODS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Connecticut	2,910	2,657	5,567
2	Maryland	170	115	285
3	Massachusetts	919	1,982	2,901
4	New Jersey	23,406	24,891	48,297
5	New York	6,704	6,684	13,388
6	Pennsylvania	2,849	3,897	6,746
7	Rhode Island	113	426	539
	Total	37,071	40,652	77,723

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING—Concluded.

8	Alabama	53	.....	53
9	California	1,886	.....	1,886
10	Colorado	22	.....	22
11	Connecticut (*a*)	6,281	.....	6,281
12	Delaware	66	.....	66
13	District of Columbia	607	.....	607
14	Georgia	7,382	.....	7,382
15	Illinois	32,618	8	32,626
16	Indiana	914	.....	914
17	Iowa	120	.....	120
18	Kansas	121	.....	121
19	Kentucky	329	.....	329
20	Maine (*a*)	4,937	.....	4,937
21	Maryland	2,272	.....	2,272
22	Massachusetts (*b*)	20,815	6	20,821
23	Michigan	696	.....	696
24	Minnesota	5,111	.....	5,111
25	Missouri	2,261	.....	2,261
26	Montana	79	.....	79
27	Nebraska	148	.....	148
28	New Hampshire (*a*)	1,251	.....	1,251
29	New Jersey	936	.....	936
30	New York	26,118	.....	26,118
31	North Carolina	53	.....	53
32	Ohio (*c*)	4,808	.....	4,808
33	Pennsylvania (*d*)	9,761	25	9,786
34	Rhode Island (*a*)	1,390	.....	1,390
35	South Carolina	197	.....	197
36	South Dakota	665	.....	665
37	Tennessee	834	.....	834
38	Texas	469	.....	469
39	Utah	15	.....	15
40	Vermont	7,624	.....	7,624
41	Virginia	617	.....	617
42	Washington	80	.....	80
43	West Virginia	210	.....	210
44	Wisconsin	1,402	.....	1,402
	Total	143,148	39	143,187

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.
b Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

SILK GOODS—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
933	882	678	1,560	29	12	41	23	1
111	119	58	177	32	.....	32	20	2
1,417	500	1,518	2,018	40	131	171	120	3
20,545	18,483	18,911	37,394	1,336	300	1,636	533	4
6,434	4,949	4,550	9,499	543	142	685	175	5
2,221	1,138	1,718	2,856	169	76	245	63	6
310	87	228	315	34	12	46	34	7
31,971	26,158	27,661	53,819	2,183	673	2,856	968	

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING—Concluded.

41	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1,458	1,544	.....	1,544	297	.....	297	38	9
14	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
3,293	3,607	.....	3,607	351	.....	351	17	11
66	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
467	548	.....	548	2	.....	2	.....	13
2,896	6,164	.....	6,164	945	.....	945	532	14
24,869	27,527	.....	27,527	2,227	.....	2,227	616	15
687	747	.....	747	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
17	17	.....	17	9	.....	9	.....	17
67	121	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
85	85	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
2,592	3,069	.....	3,069	520	.....	520	114	20
1,233	1,394	.....	1,394	203	.....	203	111	21
13,579	15,929	.....	15,929	1,900	.....	1,900	813	22
593	647	.....	647	13	.....	13	13	23
3,169	3,254	.....	3,254	466	.....	466	353	24
968	1,132	.....	1,132	131	.....	131	.....	25
74	79	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
148	148	.....	148	118	.....	118	118	27
610	782	.....	782	126	.....	126	8	28
860	860	.....	860	212	.....	212	7	29
18,453	20,894	.....	20,894	3,460	.....	3,460	1,082	30
53	53	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
2,648	2,999	.....	2,999	270	16	286	171	32
5,379	8,222	.....	8,222	728	.....	728	474	33
739	759	.....	759	86	.....	86	.....	34
50	50	.....	50	18	.....	18	.....	35
395	415	.....	415	10	.....	10	.....	36
382	416	.....	416	31	.....	31	10	37
298	306	.....	306	40	.....	40	.....	38
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
6,091	6,964	.....	6,964	122	.....	122	89	40
571	574	.....	574	265	.....	265	.....	41
80	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
25	43	.....	43	13	.....	13	8	43
759	946	.....	946	18	.....	18	15	44
93,724	110,523	.....	110,523	12,581	16	12,597	4,589	

c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of October 3, 1899, Pennsylvania.
d Including strike of October 3, 1899, Ohio.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

[The general strike of telegraphers July 19, 1883, which extended through all the States and Territories, is included in New York.]

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	California	6	3	3	18	3	15	5.0
3	Colorado	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
4	Connecticut	8	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....
5	Illinois	9	2	7	11	.....	.....	.....
6	Indiana	2	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....
7	Iowa	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
8	Louisiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Maine	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
10	Maryland	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
11	Massachusetts	5	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....
12	Minnesota	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
13	Montana	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
14	Nebraska	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	New Jersey	3	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....
16	New York	25	5	20	28	.....	.....	.....
17	Ohio	6	4	2	8	1	6	6.0
18	Oregon	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	Pennsylvania	5	1	4	13	.....	.....	.....
20	Rhode Island	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
21	Texas	3	2	1	9	.....	.....	.....
22	Washington	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
23	West Virginia	3	.....	3	3	1	3	3.0
24	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	95	28	67	135	5	24	4.8

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25	Alabama	8	6	2	9	6	103	17.2
26	California	9	9	.....	23	19	410	21.6
27	Colorado	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1.0
28	Connecticut	18	14	4	35	17	129	7.6
29	Delaware	1	1	.....	3	3	9	3.0
30	District of Columbia	3	3	.....	5	1	2	2.0
31	Florida	160	35	125	591	531	*d* 25,522	*d* 48.2
32	Illinois	99	84	15	1,232	244	*e* 3,792	*e* 15.8
33	Indiana	47	47	.....	92	36	767	21.3
34	Iowa	42	36	6	87	44	884	20.1
35	Kansas	7	7	.....	9	9	239	26.6
36	Kentucky	25	20	5	30	6	320	53.3
37	Louisiana	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
38	Maine	6	4	2	9	7	151	21.6
39	Maryland	28	22	6	73	9	131	14.6
40	Massachusetts	33	30	3	80	56	2,040	36.4
41	Michigan	62	60	2	124	54	1,171	21.7
42	Minnesota	27	27	.....	35	10	156	15.6
43	Missouri	40	37	3	88	59	*g* 1,590	*g* 27.4
44	Nebraska	5	5	.....	11	8	33	4.1
45	New Hampshire	5	4	1	15	13	58	4.5
46	New Jersey	23	18	5	51	39	1,220	31.3
47	New York	566	407	159	2,792	778	*h* 9,911	*h* 12.9
48	North Carolina	3	2	1	3	2	5	2.5
49	North Dakota	2	2	.....	6	3	12	4.0
50	Ohio	86	74	12	205	105	*d* 2,334	*d* 22.7
51	Pennsylvania	120	87	33	202	75	1,582	21.1
52	Rhode Island	1	1	.....	1	1	7	7.0
53	South Dakota	2	2	.....	2	1	14	14.0
54	Tennessee	4	3	1	10	6	209	34.8
55	Texas	2	2	.....	2	2	15	7.5
56	Vermont	1	1	.....	1	1	3	3.0
57	Virginia	28	19	9	55	34	495	14.6
58	Washington	1	1	.....	1	1	28	28.0
59	West Virginia	1	.....	1	30	30	420	14.0
60	Wisconsin	39	29	10	236	161	2,811	17.5
	Total	1,509	1,102	407	6,153	2,372	*i* 56,574	*i* 24.0

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 1 establishment not reported and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.
d Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
e Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

[The general strike of telegraphers July 19, 1883, which extended through all the States and Territories, is included in New York.]

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	$70	.....	.....	1
a 487	a 28.6	a 9	a 6	a 2	a 13,332	a $860	a $9,700	2
27	13.5	.....	.....	2	723	.....	b 50	3
17	2.1	2	.....	6	370	.....	10	4
65	5.9	3	.....	8	6,686	.....	6,770	5
282	56.4	1	4	.....	1,538	.....	710	6
31	10.3	2	.....	1	1,184	.....	1,000	7
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	150	.....	20	8
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	160	.....	400	9
12	6.0	.....	1	1	2,450	.....	600	10
16	3.2	2	1	2	1,568	.....	600	11
5	2.5	.....	.....	2	840	.....	300	12
118	118.0	1	.....	.....	3,000	.....	200	13
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	14
135	27.0	2	1	2	7,304	1,050	1,000	15
277	9.8	2	3	23	270,536	63,940	914,710	16
38	4.8	2	2	4	4,564	.....	3,735	17
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	18
108	8.3	2	2	9	8,480	700	2,000	19
4	1.3	.....	.....	3	28	.....	.....	20
817	90.8	8	.....	1	97,830	4,600	50,100	21
63	31.5	.....	2	.....	4,200	500	2,000	22
13	4.3	1	.....	2	625	.....	150	23
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	24
a 2,537	a 18.9	a 38	a 22	a 74	a 425,699	a 71,650	c 994,055	

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351	39.0	4	1	4	11,901	3,189	5,300	25
562	24.4	5	11	7	17,280	3,703	5,700	26
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	45	32	15	27
623	17.8	31	2	2	5,587	1,837	3,313	28
9	3.0	3	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	29
97	19.4	4	.....	1	381	115	300	30
d 28,136	d 47.8	341	156	94	2,241,619	440,618	706,960	31
e 23,234	e 18.9	557	18	657	417,156	84,638	208,063	32
2,356	25.6	40	23	29	25,371	11,702	10,712	33
2,478	28.5	36	7	44	65,795	12,300	52,125	34
239	26.6	2	.....	7	3,956	489	2,625	35
1,237	41.2	19	.....	11	41,426	12,579	31,575	36
31	7.8	.....	.....	4	9,810	3,675	550	37
224	24.9	3	.....	6	5,891	1,986	710	38
5,793	79.4	55	2	16	53,600	27,946	f 47,300	39
2,531	31.6	56	1	23	159,214	50,967	98,545	40
4,048	32.6	89	2	33	173,609	83,986	98,877	41
708	20.2	15	1	19	17,016	7,175	13,520	42
g 2,763	g 31.8	76	1	11	37,202	8,414	b 14,545	43
202	18.4	9	.....	2	1,429	301	550	44
66	4.4	9	5	1	3,840	462	948	45
1,768	34.7	42	.....	9	61,655	6,315	12,945	46
h 25,873	h 9.3	855	155	1,782	3,312,253	609,906	b 1,170,129	47
8	2.7	2	.....	1	575	70	135	48
18	3.0	6	.....	.....	475	.....	125	49
d 5,963	d 29.4	126	2	77	96,217	26,614	49,195	50
5,987	29.6	94	13	95	427,835	122,567	176,209	51
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	204	68	25	52
21	10.5	.....	.....	2	2,115	1,173	2,500	53
337	33.7	8	.....	2	3,460	1,089	2,800	54
244	122.0	1	.....	1	1,090	207	5,000	55
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	1,500	321	.....	56
2,680	48.7	35	6	16	85,501	2,277	26,550	57
28	28.0	1	.....	.....	768	240	125	58
420	14.0	30	.....	.....	1,200	.....	2,000	59
9,453	40.1	184	12	40	230,633	83,479	90,141	60
i 128,499	i 20.9	2,738	418	2,997	7,517,709	1,610,440	j 2,840,112	

f Not including 2 establishments not reported.
g Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
h Not including 8 establishments closed permanently.
i Not including 17 establishments closed permanently.
j Not including 4 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE—Concluded.

[The general strike of telegraphers July 19, 1883, which extended through all the States and Territories, is included in New York.]

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	60	3	63
2	California	2,967	370	3,337
3	Colorado	28	7	35
4	Connecticut	703	7	710
5	Illinois	5,950	515	6,465
6	Indiana	51	.....	51
7	Iowa	160	14	174
8	Louisiana	24	3	27
9	Maine	46	.....	46
10	Maryland	510	90	600
11	Massachusetts	748	256	1,004
12	Minnesota	325	50	375
13	Montana	23	12	35
14	Nebraska	49	4	53
15	New Jersey	153	.....	153
16	New York	12,748	1,283	14,031
17	Ohio	1,256	.....	1,256
18	Oregon	18	.....	18
19	Pennsylvania	2,175	800	2,975
20	Rhode Island	46	.....	46
21	Texas	852	239	1,091
22	Washington	160	200	360
23	West Virginia	312	58	370
24	Wisconsin	30	6	36
	Total	29,394	3,917	33,311

TOBACCO—Concluded.

25	Alabama	277	6	283
26	California	403	42	445
27	Colorado	18	.....	18
28	Connecticut	360	64	424
29	Delaware	32	6	38
30	District of Columbia	11	.....	11
31	Florida	47,088	12,696	59,784
32	Illinois	10,261	1,563	11,824
33	Indiana	1,063	34	1,097
34	Iowa	970	596	1,566
35	Kansas	64	.....	64
36	Kentucky	2,142	890	3,032
37	Louisiana	1,675	1,650	3,325
38	Maine	65	26	91
39	Maryland	1,702	1,606	3,308
40	Massachusetts	3,864	1,174	5,038
41	Michigan	2,760	1,438	4,198
42	Minnesota	755	73	828
43	Missouri	2,262	1,249	3,511
44	Nebraska	63	.....	63
45	New Hampshire	265	35	300
46	New Jersey	1,456	4,634	6,090
47	New York	88,921	82,771	171,692
48	North Carolina	162	.....	162
49	North Dakota	46	.....	46
50	Ohio	3,926	1,603	5,529
51	Pennsylvania	13,868	5,570	19,438
52	Rhode Island	17	.....	17
53	South Dakota	47	3	50
54	Tennessee	87	.....	87
55	Texas	36	.....	36
56	Vermont	9	1	10
57	Virginia	6,129	5,438	11,567
58	Washington	12	.....	12
59	West Virginia	110	.....	110
60	Wisconsin	3,355	1,974	5,329
	Total	194,281	125,142	319,423

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE—Concluded.

[The general strike of telegraphers July 19, 1883, which extended through all the States and Territories, is included in New York.]

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
7	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	1
491	575	.....	575	a 85	(a)	a 85	a 32	2
24	28	.....	28	14	.....	14	9	3
111	111	.....	111	69	.....	69	.....	4
276	291	.....	291	221	.....	221	25	5
28	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
53	53	.....	53	12	.....	12	.....	7
16	16	.....	16	11	.....	11	11	8
31	31	.....	31	5	.....	5	.....	9
50	120	.....	120	7	.....	7	7	10
378	378	.....	378	5	.....	5	.....	11
72	72	.....	72	28	.....	28	.....	12
20	20	.....	20	12	.....	12	12	13
12	12	.....	12	17	.....	17	6	14
111	111	.....	111	18	.....	18	18	15
7,639	7,264	402	7,666	417	25	442	131	16
777	777	.....	777	51	.....	51	.....	17
13	13	.....	13	8	.....	8	.....	18
465	465	.....	465	175	.....	175	.....	19
11	11	.....	11	5	.....	5	.....	20
731	522	209	731	405	100	505	350	21
86	35	51	86	.....	30	30	30	22
104	104	.....	104	19	.....	19	19	23
6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
11,512	11,050	662	11,712	a 1,591	a 155	a 1,746	a 650	

TOBACCO—Concluded.

221	262	6	268	25	.....	25	10	25
356	388	35	423	13	1	14	.....	26
14	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
272	286	25	311	36	.....	36	10	28
35	32	6	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
11	11	.....	11	2	.....	2	.....	30
43,443	40,116	10,738	50,854	b 2,831	b 422	b 3,253	b 788	31
8,734	9,048	382	9,430	1,119	3	1,122	686	32
760	945	18	963	162	.....	162	54	33
806	719	138	857	185	48	233	124	34
45	64	.....	64	21	6	27	27	35
2,176	1,591	640	2,231	85	62	147	51	36
306	306	.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
77	56	26	82	34	1	35	28	38
981	894	227	1,121	305	122	427	167	39
3,271	2,944	1,057	4,001	335	81	416	70	40
2,219	2,311	770	3,081	504	190	694	170	41
379	426	4	430	70	86	156	28	42
1,269	1,218	273	1,491	99	12	111	.....	43
51	53	.....	53	8	.....	8	8	44
225	247	35	282	17	.....	17	.....	45
4,292	1,423	4,634	6,057	54	90	144	126	46
109,309	73,349	66,935	140,284	7,777	5,336	13,113	865	47
80	159	.....	159	2	.....	2	2	48
42	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
3,066	2,997	678	3,675	381	193	574	160	50
10,471	9,996	3,245	13,241	1,438	488	1,926	446	51
17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
30	35	3	38	14	.....	14	14	53
64	52	.....	52	14	.....	14	.....	54
36	36	.....	36	6	.....	6	6	55
7	9	1	10	7	.....	7	.....	56
3,489	4,223	2,282	6,505	220	66	286	76	57
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
110	110	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
4,058	2,845	1,698	4,543	405	280	685	351	60
200,734	157,240	93,856	251,096	b 16,169	b 7,487	b 23,656	b 4,267	

b Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	25	5	20	25	23	29	1.3
2	Arizona (*a*)	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Arkansas	10	3	7	10	2	12	6.0
4	California (*a*)	49	13	36	95	48	425	8.9
5	Colorado (*a*)	17	13	4	17	1	1	1.0
6	Connecticut	33	3	30	34	4	80	20.0
7	Delaware	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
8	District of Columbia	10	2	8	18	11	35	3.2
9	Florida	23	14	9	90	61	*b* 871	*b* 15.0
10	Georgia	36	22	14	127	85	527	6.2
11	Idaho	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
12	Illinois (*a*)	225	91	134	478	312	1,702	5.5
13	Indiana	50	17	33	59	17	108	6.4
14	Indian Territory (*c*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Iowa (*a*)	11	3	8	12	3	5	1.7
16	Kansas (*d*)	3	3	.....	3	1	17	17.0
17	Kentucky	23	5	18	25	5	14	2.8
18	Louisiana	18	15	3	115	62	527	8.5
19	Maine	4	1	3	9	7	129	18.4
20	Maryland	12	3	9	23	3	5	1.7
21	Massachusetts	31	10	21	38	12	34	2.8
22	Michigan	31	22	9	65	24	60	2.5
23	Minnesota (*f*)	50	*g* 34	*g* 14	86	55	280	5.1
24	Mississippi	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
25	Missouri (*h*)	29	18	11	88	32	150	4.7
26	Montana	5	2	3	5	3	6	2.0
27	Nebraska	2	1	1	2	2	10	5.0
28	New Hampshire	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
29	New Jersey	26	6	20	35	14	195	13.9
30	New Mexico (*a*)	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
31	New York	149	71	78	1,302	971	23,052	23.7
32	North Carolina	2	1	1	2	1	2	2.0
33	North Dakota	13	1	12	13	12	118	9.8
34	Ohio	127	47	80	207	87	701	8.1
35	Oklahoma (*c*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Oregon	9	5	4	17	8	37	4.6
37	Pennsylvania	61	25	36	98	47	364	7.7
38	Rhode Island	2	.....	2	9	8	8	1.0
39	South Carolina	5	4	1	5	2	10	5.0
40	South Dakota	1	.....	1	2	2	4	2.0
41	Tennessee	22	11	11	53	2	8	4.0
42	Texas (*m*)	27	22	5	36	11	151	13.7
43	Utah	3	1	2	3	1	7	7.0
44	Vermont	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
45	Virginia	5	2	3	6	3	9	3.0
46	Washington	10	6	4	11	4	53	13.3
47	West Virginia	6	4	2	6	3	12	4.0
48	Wisconsin (*n*)	81	*o* 40	*o* 40	188	112	678	6.1
49	Wyoming	5	2	3	5	1	4	4.0
	Total	1,265	*p* 554	*p* 708	3,436	2,062	*b* 30,440	*b* 14.8

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

50	California	3	3	.....	4	4	29	7.3
51	Georgia	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
52	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
53	New Jersey	1	1	.....	1	1	2	2.0
54	New York	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
55	Ohio	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
56	Wisconsin	7	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
	Total	21	11	10	22	6	38	6.3

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
b Not including 3 establishments not reported.
c Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
d Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported.
f Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.
g Not including 2 strikes not reported.
h Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
52	2.1	1	.....	24	$16,372	.....	$13,350	1
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	2
50	5.0	2	.....	8	13,050	$1,500	3,515	3
1,061	11.2	32	2	61	1,088,117	23,270	679,437	4
85	5.0	5	5	7	64,700	1,818	140,600	5
319	9.4	13	1	20	18,398	1,275	12,350	6
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	7
53	2.9	8	2	8	4,431	100	17,883	8
1,417	15.7	46	28	16	85,345	200	92,955	9
1,070	8.4	20	59	48	267,651	27,363	188,611	10
23	11.5	2	.....	.....	10,304	.....	.....	11
3,844	8.0	153	35	290	3,103,367	1,427,960	11,518,848	12
437	7.4	20	10	29	102,425	3,825	347,220	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
52	4.3	3	.....	9	28,466	11,477	10,700	15
26	8.7	1	.....	2	49,789	.....	*e* 50,000	16
165	6.6	4	2	19	293,779	5,716	*b* 96,850	17
893	7.8	37	19	59	243,111	4,000	124,425	18
137	15.2	2	.....	7	10,600	.....	1,650	19
174	7.6	2	4	17	49,236	1,150	50,925	20
294	7.7	7	3	28	59,453	15,206	117,533	21
788	12.1	23	22	20	84,563	4,250	59,275	22
927	10.8	26	6	54	744,773	5,035	1,020,775	23
5	1.7	.....	1	2	166	.....	.....	24
1,181	13.4	37	15	36	1,238,336	111,543	4,037,698	25
107	21.4	1	1	3	23,913	.....	25,000	26
12	6.0	.....	.....	2	95,745	7,000	200	27
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....	28
715	20.4	11	.....	24	172,361	*i* 13,678	207,225	29
26	5.2	1	1	3	22,686	324	35,500	30
30,512	23.4	933	44	325	2,854,046	*j* 132,651	*k* 5,082,147	31
5	2.5	1	.....	1	610	.....	.....	32
122	9.4	6	.....	7	42,076	.....	47,500	33
1,969	9.5	*e* 68	*e* 40	*e* 98	725,645	58,582	*l* 1,358,609	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
73	4.3	7	6	4	27,231	.....	3,400	36
1,639	16.7	23	18	57	778,013	131,987	1,148,605	37
9	1.0	.....	.....	9	1,362	.....	.....	38
65	13.0	2	1	2	31,179	565	5,070	39
4	2.0	.....	2	.....	750	.....	40	40
363	6.8	.....	3	50	92,394	1,460	73,705	41
699	19.4	8	4	24	517,066	22,100	606,575	42
15	5.0	3	.....	.....	2,210	.....	500	43
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	172	.....	.....	44
51	8.5	1	1	4	11,974	(*k*)	5,170	45
84	7.6	5	.....	6	12,823	.....	1,700	46
126	21.0	2	2	2	34,944	4,200	100,800	47
2,098	11.2	83	21	84	482,652	20,522	*e* 232,910	48
43	8.6	1	1	3	10,697	.....	12,000	49
51,798	15.1	*e* 1,602	*e* 359	*e* 1,474	13,517,259	*k* 2,038,757	*q* 27,531,256	

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

37	9.3	.....	.....	4	3,063	.....	.....	50
45	15.0	.....	.....	3	3,358	.....	.....	51
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	108	.....	.....	52
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	225	.....	50	53
57	19.0	1	1	1	2,114	.....	330	54
59	19.7	1	1	1	4,200	.....	2,100	55
109	15.6	3	2	2	18,829	238	2,750	56
316	14.4	6	4	12	31,897	238	5,230	

i Not including 1 establishment included in strike of January 1, 1887, New York.
j Including strike of January 4, 1887, New Jersey.
k Not including 2 establishments not reported.
l Not including 4 establishments not reported.
m Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.
n Including strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota.
o Not including 1 strike not reported.
p Not including 3 strikes not reported.
q Not including 11 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	4,761	82	4,843
2	Arizona (*a*)	831	3	834
3	Arkansas	5,093	.....	5,093
4	California (*a*)	61,624	130	61,754
5	Colorado (*a*)	7,350	4	7,354
6	Connecticut	6,923	83	7,006
7	Delaware	15	.....	15
8	District of Columbia	1,541	.....	1,541
9	Florida	5,890	.....	5,890
10	Georgia	24,793	29	24,822
11	Idaho	878	.....	878
12	Illinois (*a*)	422,094	1,968	424,062
13	Indiana	38,788	77	38,865
14	Indian Territory (*c*)	.....	.....	.....
15	Iowa (*a*)	5,789	3	5,792
16	Kansas (*d*)	23,252	200	23,452
17	Kentucky	30,598	69	30,667
18	Louisiana	24,880	31	24,911
19	Maine	410	.....	410
20	Maryland	8,445	.....	8,445
21	Massachusetts	21,019	12	21,031
22	Michigan	5,384	.....	5,384
23	Minnesota (*e*)	40,818	96	40,914
24	Mississippi	62	.....	62
25	Missouri (*g*)	55,547	85	55,632
26	Montana	524	.....	524
27	Nebraska	8,969	.....	8,969
28	New Hampshire	75	.....	75
29	New Jersey	5,680	.....	5,680
30	New Mexico (*a*)	5,120	.....	5,120
31	New York	270,686	776	271,462
32	North Carolina	1,455	.....	1,455
33	North Dakota	3,540	.....	3,540
34	Ohio	76,641	341	76,982
35	Oklahoma (*c*)	.....	.....	.....
36	Oregon	3,114	.....	3,114
37	Pennsylvania	77,853	353	78,206
38	Rhode Island	66	.....	66
39	South Carolina	856	.....	856
40	South Dakota	75	.....	75
41	Tennessee	21,335	1	21,336
42	Texas (*h*)	49,020	103	49,123
43	Utah	7,470	.....	7,470
44	Vermont	25	.....	25
45	Virginia	1,224	.....	1,224
46	Washington	1,427	.....	1,427
47	West Virginia	596	.....	596
48	Wisconsin (*i*)	47,991	.....	47,991
49	Wyoming	1,857	.....	1,857
	Total	1,382,384	4,446	1,386,830

TRUNKS AND VALISES—Concluded.

50	California	212	10	222
51	Georgia	160	.....	160
52	Massachusetts	12	.....	12
53	New Jersey	50	.....	50
54	New York	92	6	98
55	Ohio	260	25	285
56	Wisconsin	979	111	1,090
	Total	1,765	152	1,917

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.
d Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.
e Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.
f Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1,018	1,099	.....	1,099	720	.....	720	97	1
25	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
308	820	.....	820	96	.....	96	93	3
9,010	15,667	8	15,675	3,636	.....	3,636	422	4
1,643	2,332	.....	2,332	339	.....	339	317	5
983	1,109	.....	1,109	355	.....	355	135	6
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
801	827	.....	827	183	.....	183	.....	8
4,825	5,264	.....	5,264	873	.....	873	84	9
10,826	10,707	5	10,712	2,933	2	2,935	1,764	10
778	778	.....	778	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
54,990	106,303	1	106,304	20,178	.....	20,178	[b]16,212	12
4,251	7,142	.....	7,142	703	.....	703	407	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
474	1,374	.....	1,374	65	.....	65	34	15
3,052	7,252	.....	7,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
5,063	5,515	.....	5,515	3,201	.....	3,201	2,683	17
23,101	23,577	.....	23,577	3,164	.....	3,164	573	18
380	385	.....	385	60	.....	60	.....	19
2,599	2,677	.....	2,677	1,053	.....	1,053	605	20
6,116	6,131	.....	6,131	2,717	.....	2,717	2,090	21
3,648	3,819	.....	3,819	681	.....	681	340	22
21,942	25,671	2	25,673	6,303	.....	6,303	[f]1,105	23
60	60	.....	60	10	.....	10	.....	24
22,162	28,368	2	28,370	9,169	.....	9,169	4,612	25
319	319	.....	319	97	.....	97	.....	26
1,024	8,969	.....	8,969	19	.....	19	.....	27
12	12	.....	12	6	.....	6	.....	28
3,558	3,558	.....	3,558	1,673	.....	1,673	236	29
1,329	1,785	.....	1,785	11	.....	11	10	30
103,074	111,534	.....	111,534	19,318	.....	19,318	[b]5,456	31
110	116	.....	116	35	.....	35	.....	32
1,830	1,830	.....	1,830	360	.....	360	180	33
23,278	29,780	2	29,782	4,505	.....	4,505	2,722	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
1,080	1,088	.....	1,088	198	.....	198	45	36
25,323	34,482	30	34,512	4,482	.....	4,482	3,133	37
57	62	.....	62	57	.....	57	54	38
717	792	.....	792	27	.....	27	.....	39
75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
1,552	1,715	.....	1,715	611	.....	611	50	41
8,274	9,505	.....	9,505	1,989	.....	1,989	1,560	42
179	179	.....	179	7	.....	7	.....	43
13	13	.....	13	13	.....	13	.....	44
1,144	1,144	.....	1,144	731	.....	731	200	45
967	1,029	.....	1,029	143	.....	143	20	46
410	500	.....	500	237	.....	237	200	47
14,036	18,326	.....	18,326	3,309	.....	3,309	2,193	48
309	667	.....	667	208	.....	208	9	49
366,737	484,404	50	484,454	94,475	2	94,477	[j]47,641	

TRUNKS AND VALISES—Concluded.

172	172	10	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
70	70	.....	70	36	.....	36	.....	51
12	12	.....	12	3	.....	3	.....	52
50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
35	34	1	35	8	.....	8	.....	54
188	188	.....	188	5	10	15	.....	55
335	342	.....	342	67	25	92	40	56
862	868	11	879	119	35	154	40	

[g] Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of December 6, 1900, Texas.

[h] Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

[f] Including strikes of August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota.

[j] Not including 5 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

WATCHES.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Connecticut	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2	Illinois	7	1	6	7	2	6	3.0
3	Kentucky	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
4	Massachusetts	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
5	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	New York	5	5	.....	5	1	22	22.0
7	Ohio	2	1	1	2	1	3	3.0
8	Pennsylvania	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	20	9	11	20	4	31	7.8

WOODEN GOODS.

9	Arkansas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
10	California	11	9	2	46	5	88	17.6
11	Colorado	2	2	.....	14	5	25	5.0
12	Delaware	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
13	District of Columbia	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
14	Georgia	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
15	Illinois	96	92	4	405	269	4,288	15.9
16	Indiana	3	1	2	11	9	36	4.0
17	Kansas	4	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
18	Kentucky	7	4	3	16	1	5	5.0
19	Louisiana	4	1	3	15	12	84	7.0
20	Maryland	5	4	1	10	3	50	16.7
21	Massachusetts	10	5	5	39	3	6	2.0
22	Michigan (*a*)	9	7	2	20	8	79	9.9
23	Minnesota	10	6	4	59	44	138	3.1
24	Missouri	6	4	2	50	5	45	9.0
25	Nebraska	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
26	New Hampshire	1	.....	1	2	1	1	1.0
27	New Jersey	2	1	1	2	2	5	2.5
28	New York	65	57	8	146	25	347	13.9
29	Ohio	12	5	7	44	19	223	11.7
30	Pennsylvania	19	14	5	103	54	520	9.6
31	Rhode Island	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
32	Tennessee	4	2	2	4	1	54	54.0
33	Texas	3	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....
34	Virginia	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....
35	Washington	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
36	West Virginia	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
37	Wisconsin (*c*)	12	6	6	39	32	*d* 900	*d* 28.1
	Total	294	227	67	1,056	500	*d* 6,899	*d* 13.8

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

38	California	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
39	Connecticut	29	.....	29	33	12	*d* 86	*d* 7.8
40	Delaware	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
41	Illinois	3	1	2	3	2	50	25.0
42	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
43	Iowa	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
44	Kentucky	3	1	2	5	3	189	63.0
45	Maine	11	1	10	11	3	72	24.0
46	Maryland	1	.....	1	1	1	9	9.0
47	Massachusetts	81	9	72	83	31	619	20.0
48	Minnesota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
49	New Hampshire	8	.....	8	8	3	19	6.3
50	New Jersey (*e*)	15	2	13	15	5	*d* 87	*d* 21.8
51	New York (*f*)	23	5	18	23	5	*b* 66	*b* 16.5
52	Ohio	2	.....	2	2	1	10	10.0
53	Oregon	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
54	Pennsylvania	58	5	53	58	27	384	14.2
55	Rhode Island	40	9	31	49	28	1,060	37.9

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, Wisconsin.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Including strike of May 15, 1899, Michigan.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

WATCHES.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	$7,000	.....	$500	1
42	6.0	2	1	4	9,286	.....	7,200	2
6	6.0	.....	.....	1	180	.....	.....	3
3	1.5	.....	.....	2	100	.....	.....	4
10	10.0	.....	.....	1	198	.....	20	5
775	155.0	2	.....	3	85,832	$14,875	57,000	6
23	11.5	1	1	.....	8,435	860	20,000	7
45	45.0	.....	.....	1	6,000	2,000	2,000	8
911	45.6	6	2	12	117,031	17,735	86,720	

WOODEN GOODS.

2	2.0	.....	.....	1	125	.....	.....	9
5,283	114.8	27	.....	19	263,277	64,441	79,550	10
493	35.2	5	.....	9	59,090	4,409	32,800	11
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	25	.....	40	12
20	5.0	.....	.....	4	837	.....	.....	13
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	14
8,171	20.2	176	19	210	586,740	36,030	521,011	15
606	55.1	.....	.....	11	25,156	5,000	35,025	16
52	13.0	.....	.....	4	10,950	.....	5,000	17
170	29.4	9	.....	7	6,429	1,110	2,937	18
90	6.0	13	.....	2	8,725	.....	2,500	19
185	18.5	3	5	2	11,677	1,942	15,950	20
1,188	30.5	6	.....	33	7,082	2,860	12,475	21
383	19.2	1	1	18	39,691	1,600	24,700	22
1,812	30.7	28	.....	31	28,703	3,250	16,700	23
1,481	29.6	4	.....	46	98,915	12,899	103,075	24
186	31.0	.....	.....	6	21,600	1,000	150,000	25
2	1.0	.....	.....	2	80	.....	.....	26
5	2.5	2	.....	.....	270	.....	100	27
2,089	14.3	41	.....	105	114,240	7,655	*b* 85,239	28
689	15.7	18	.....	26	41,948	.....	37,875	29
3,570	34.7	7	2	94	176,192	8,006	91,755	30
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	31
87	21.8	.....	.....	4	17,026	275	2,525	32
112	22.4	1	.....	4	1,720	.....	1,000	33
42	7.0	.....	.....	6	500	.....	200	34
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	900	.....	125	35
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	575	.....	100	36
d 1,711	*d* 43.9	22	.....	17	291,691	16,930	1,280,300	37
d 28,738	*d* 27.2	366	27	663	1,814,344	167,407	*b* 2,500,982	

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

4	4.0	.....	1	.....	80	.....	50	38
d 243	*d* 7.6	12	3	18	26,509	.....	*b* 23,880	39
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	97	.....	150	40
51	17.0	1	.....	2	6,925	.....	3,005	41
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	66	.....	10	42
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	400	.....	.....	43
194	38.8	1	.....	4	28,947	1,228	20,320	44
129	11.7	1	1	9	16,633	450	21,445	45
9	9.0	.....	.....	1	3,200	.....	700	46
1,574	19.0	30	10	43	225,389	3,225	125,062	47
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	300	.....	150	48
146	18.3	.....	1	7	7,358	350	3,040	49
d 162	*d* 11.6	2	.....	13	56,866	.....	2,730	50
310	13.4	2	7	14	95,023	7,763	47,525	51
17	8.5	.....	.....	2	2,300	.....	2,000	52
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	300	.....	75	53
1,048	18.1	22	10	26	223,059	6,900	129,790	54
1,496	30.5	8	11	30	890,840	30,277	380,800	55

d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 28, 1894, New York.
f Including strike of November 28, 1894, New Jersey.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

WATCHES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Connecticut	1,368	525	1,893
2	Illinois	2,915	2,511	5,426
3	Kentucky	590	60	650
4	Massachusetts	910	1,690	2,600
5	New Jersey	160	145	305
6	New York	1,565	143	1,708
7	Ohio	640	160	800
8	Pennsylvania	800	500	1,300
	Total	8,948	5,734	14,682

WOODEN GOODS—Concluded.

9	Arkansas	190	.....	190
10	California	1,902	1	1,903
11	Colorado	1,115	.....	1,115
12	Delaware	75	.....	75
13	District of Columbia	176	.....	176
14	Georgia	150	.....	150
15	Illinois	39,186	120	39,306
16	Indiana	405	.....	405
17	Kansas	1,032	2	1,034
18	Kentucky	349	.....	349
19	Louisiana	1,085	.....	1,085
20	Maryland	817	.....	817
21	Massachusetts	594	4	598
22	Michigan (*a*)	2,170	.....	2,170
23	Minnesota	3,520	.....	3,520
24	Missouri	2,945	35	2,980
25	Nebraska	265	.....	265
26	New Hampshire	126	.....	126
27	New Jersey	55	.....	55
28	New York	8,054	409	8,463
29	Ohio	3,530	215	3,745
30	Pennsylvania	5,205	126	5,331
31	Rhode Island	150	.....	150
32	Tennessee	420	.....	420
33	Texas	110	.....	110
34	Virginia	125	.....	125
35	Washington	200	.....	200
36	West Virginia	125	.....	125
37	Wisconsin (*b*)	6,229	256	6,485
	Total	80,305	1,168	81,473

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Continued.

38	California	42	20	62
39	Connecticut	3,229	3,309	6,538
40	Delaware	170	72	242
41	Illinois	178	142	320
42	Indiana	150	.....	150
43	Iowa	65	20	85
44	Kentucky	785	485	1,270
45	Maine	1,329	621	1,950
46	Maryland	250	150	400
47	Massachusetts	14,767	11,494	26,261
48	Minnesota	235	60	295
49	New Hampshire	1,537	2,983	4,520
50	New Jersey (*c*)	2,993	3,410	6,403
51	New York (*d*)	4,437	8,654	13,091
52	Ohio	125	225	350
53	Oregon	180	70	250
54	Pennsylvania	11,581	10,656	22,237
55	Rhode Island	17,392	13,758	31,150

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of May 15, 1899, Wisconsin.
b Including strike of May 15, 1899, Michigan.
c Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 28, 1894, New York.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

WATCHES—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
115	450	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1,177	762	415	1,177	39	25	64	14	2
18	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
30	.....	30	30	.....	24	24	.....	4
11	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
453	462	11	473	129	6	135	50	6
254	419	135	554	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
43	43	.....	43	35	.....	35	.....	8
2,101	2,165	591	2,756	203	55	258	64	

WOODEN GOODS—Concluded.

28	28	.....	28	28	.....	28	28	9
1,171	1,208	.....	1,208	141	.....	141	28	10
720	899	.....	899	74	.....	74	74	11
40	70	.....	70	8	.....	8	.....	12
93	93	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	14
21,283	25,743	120	25,863	2,288	45	2,333	15	15
287	287	.....	287	172	.....	172	150	16
277	277	.....	277	11	.....	11	.....	17
142	191	.....	191	39	.....	39	15	18
780	780	.....	780	30	.....	30	.....	19
512	563	.....	563	60	.....	60	.....	20
402	409	.....	409	227	.....	227	.....	21
852	1,352	.....	1,352	262	.....	262	112	22
2,240	2,430	.....	2,430	348	.....	348	190	23
1,853	1,845	8	1,853	408	2	410	98	24
205	205	.....	205	56	.....	56	56	25
70	106	.....	106	41	.....	41	.....	26
55	55	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
5,256	5,038	405	5,443	610	43	653	57	28
1,978	2,159	184	2,343	86	12	98	29	29
2,931	4,119	30	4,149	1,229	.....	1,229	140	30
80	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
114	126	.....	126	70	.....	70	3	32
47	47	.....	47	15	.....	15	.....	33
50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
125	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
2,941	3,873	250	4,123	274	.....	274	80	37
44,736	52,362	997	53,359	6,481	102	6,583	1,075	

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Continued.

13	4	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
1,871	1,496	1,675	3,171	39	51	90	20	39
50	55	5	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
66	130	122	252	25	8	33	15	41
20	20	.....	20	2	.....	2	.....	42
20	53	20	73	1	.....	1	1	43
955	485	470	955	35	.....	35	25	44
564	659	362	1,021	86	35	121	.....	45
35	250	150	400	10	5	15	.....	46
5,653	5,618	4,526	10,144	556	278	834	173	47
25	25	.....	25	15	.....	15	15	48
234	363	378	741	53	19	72	10	49
1,252	1,455	1,139	2,594	40	26	66	33	50
2,955	1,655	3,240	4,895	197	249	446	60	51
110	50	150	200	6	13	19	.....	52
50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
5,217	7,429	6,442	13,871	297	139	436	64	54
6,136	11,351	8,047	19,398	*e* 344	103	*e* 447	*e* 249	55

d Including strike of November 28, 1894, New Jersey.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Tennessee	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
2	Utah	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
3	Vermont	4	2	2	4	2	6	3.0
4	West Virginia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
5	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	2	2	62	31.0
	Total	289	37	252	307	127	*a* 2,725	*a* 22.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

6	Alabama	10	4	6	27	6	83	13.8
7	Arizona	1	1	.....	2	2	14	7.0
8	Arkansas	1	1	.....	1	1	11	11.0
9	California	21	5	16	23	6	33	5.5
10	Colorado	27	8	19	74	66	*d* 4,261	*d* 80.4
11	Connecticut	21	3	18	22	2	45	22.5
12	Delaware	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
13	District of Columbia	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
14	Florida	3	1	2	9	5	91	18.2
15	Georgia	5	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
16	Idaho	11	11	.....	12	11	*f* 264	*f* 26.4
17	Illinois	83	37	46	220	60	*b* 602	*b* 10.4
18	Indiana	22	5	17	64	18	107	5.9
19	Iowa	22	9	13	24	6	*f* 75	*f* 15.0
20	Kansas	4	1	3	4	2	13	6.5
21	Kentucky	3	1	2	5	2	2	1.0
22	Louisiana	8	4	4	71	68	267	3.9
23	Maine	8	3	5	13	5	196	39.2
24	Maryland	17	3	14	53	26	276	10.6
25	Massachusetts	52	16	36	99	24	426	17.8
26	Michigan	69	13	56	171	117	3,857	33.0
27	Minnesota	14	5	9	16	8	30	3.8
28	Mississippi	1	1	.....	3	3	96	32.0
29	Missouri	13	4	9	29	5	40	8.0
30	Montana	7	6	1	10	8	*f* 1,081	*f* 154.4
31	Nebraska	7	2	5	10	.....	.....	.....
32	Nevada	1	1	.....	1	1	33	33.0
33	New Hampshire	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
34	New Jersey (*g*)	87	31	56	109	45	482	10.7
35	New Mexico	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
36	New York (*h*)	322	184	138	1,463	1,077	*f* 8,352	*f* 7.8
37	Ohio	69	17	52	145	89	1,467	16.5
38	Oregon	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
39	Pennsylvania	109	*j* 39	*j* 69	302	163	*f* 1,015	*f* 6.3
40	Rhode Island	6	.....	6	6	1	1	1.0
41	South Carolina	4	1	3	6	5	25	5.0
42	South Dakota	2	2	.....	11	11	977	88.8
43	Tennessee	8	3	5	8	4	70	17.5
44	Texas	11	6	5	24	7	44	6.3
45	Utah	4	1	3	6	5	456	91.2
46	Virginia	3	1	2	3	2	41	20.5
47	Washington	5	4	1	7	4	43	10.8
48	West Virginia	3	2	1	3	2	6	3.0
49	Wisconsin	30	5	25	47	14	88	6.3
50	Wyoming	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
	Total	1,102	*j* 444	*j* 657	3,118	1,884	*k* 24,977	*k* 13.4

a Not including 2 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Not including 13 establishments closed permanently.
e Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
f Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 11, 1895, New York.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
100	50.0	.....	.....	2	$2,083	$200	$1,100	1
4	4.0	.....	1	.....	540	.....	.....	2
13	3.3	1	1	2	1,798	.....	325	3
3	3.0	.....	.....	1	60	.....	20	4
62	31.0	.....	.....	2	5,497	.....	4,500	5
b 5,577	b 18.3	82	46	179	1,594,270	50,393	c 766,677	

MISCELLANEOUS.

720	26.7	.....	1	26	77,246	500	24,265	6
14	7.0	2	.....	.....	2,400	.....	100	7
11	11.0	.....	.....	1	203	.....	1,500	8
199	8.7	6	2	15	37,688	75	30,725	9
d 4,362	d 71.5	20	3	51	e 1,995,284	110,000	e 2,185,560	10
177	8.0	7	.....	15	32,715	.....	6,135	11
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	12
4	2.0	1	.....	1	249	.....	150	13
123	13.7	.....	4	5	20,627	2,300	24,142	14
31	6.2	.....	.....	5	2,329	.....	1,425	15
f 422	f 38.4	4	1	7	185,012	26,000	736,100	16
b 1,797	b 8.2	101	4	115	106,212	11,150	88,952	17
603	9.4	12	28	24	52,062	2,620	97,400	18
f 291	f 12.6	9	.....	15	c 9,202	470	c 16,760	19
46	11.5	2	.....	2	3,200	.....	950	20
13	2.6	3	.....	2	291	13	50	21
271	3.8	1	20	50	31,846	.....	7,000	22
474	36.5	5	.....	8	32,874	1,157	10,475	23
620	11.7	38	2	13	53,131	9,160	79,610	24
1,456	14.7	13	27	59	97,991	17,900	101,955	25
4,711	27.5	43	9	119	1,406,816	7,770	560,568	26
44	2.8	1	1	14	30,008	.....	15,020	27
96	32.0	.....	.....	3	30,000	.....	6,000	28
313	10.8	3	1	25	31,026	2,140	13,160	29
f 1,184	f 131.6	4	.....	6	131,372	36,248	87,200	30
251	25.1	7	.....	3	3,504	185	1,400	31
33	33.0	1	.....	.....	2,200	.....	1,000	32
2	2.0	.....	1	.....	32	.....	.....	33
1,548	14.2	39	7	63	270,559	10,512	154,568	34
14	7.0	.....	.....	2	1,500	.....	.....	35
f 17,072	f 11.7	866	226	371	993,821	c 107,036	i 600,177	36
2,955	20.4	66	18	61	61,269	2,265	32,697	37
24	8.0	.....	3	.....	7,500	.....	.....	38
f 5,512	f 18.3	176	21	105	523,405	38,419	353,190	39
70	11.7	.....	.....	6	6,749	.....	12,500	40
26	4.3	2	.....	4	4,597	.....	3,550	41
977	88.8	11	.....	.....	2,740	.....	3,500	42
174	21.8	.....	1	7	44,620	3,500	22,050	43
233	9.7	12	.....	12	13,551	1,020	13,335	44
461	76.8	.....	.....	6	77,622	500	2,350	45
42	14.0	.....	.....	3	7,912	.....	4,000	46
83	11.9	2	1	4	9,342	.....	4,150	47
31	10.3	1	1	1	2,700	.....	500	48
372	7.9	14	2	31	24,774	.....	15,875	49
1	1.0	.....	1	.....	1,500	.....	250	50
k 47,867	k 15.5	1,473	385	1,260	l 6,429,699	c 390,940	m 5,320,294	

h Including strike of November 11, 1895, New Jersey.
i Not including 9 establishments not reported.
j Not including 1 strike not reported.
k Not including 20 establishments closed permanently.
l Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.
m Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 10 establishments not reported.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Concluded.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Tennessee	332	488	820
2	Utah	65	87	152
3	Vermont	555	320	875
4	West Virginia	235	55	290
5	Wisconsin	108	80	188
	Total	60,740	57,159	117,899

MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.

6	Alabama	3,471	38	3,509
7	Arizona	100	.....	100
8	Arkansas	21	10	31
9	California	3,593	865	4,458
10	Colorado	5,620	41	5,661
11	Connecticut	3,834	4,009	7,843
12	Delaware	18	.....	18
13	District of Columbia	190	.....	190
14	Florida	1,477	.....	1,477
15	Georgia	380	.....	380
16	Idaho	2,628	.....	2,628
17	Illinois	42,909	3,857	46,766
18	Indiana	12,693	55	12,748
19	Iowa	840	295	1,135
20	Kansas	460	.....	460
21	Kentucky	59	70	129
22	Louisiana	6,755	.....	6,755
23	Maine	1,341	.....	1,341
24	Maryland	5,011	244	5,255
25	Massachusetts	7,944	2,265	10,209
26	Michigan	48,455	544	48,999
27	Minnesota	5,052	26	5,078
28	Mississippi	420	.....	420
29	Missouri	2,126	304	2,430
30	Montana	3,725	104	3,829
31	Nebraska	664	35	699
32	Nevada	22	.....	22
33	New Hampshire	28	.....	28
34	New Jersey (*b*)	22,194	12,436	34,630
35	New Mexico	240	.....	240
36	New York (*c*)	68,985	7,030	76,015
37	Ohio	7,843	1,466	9,309
38	Oregon	400	.....	400
39	Pennsylvania	22,810	7,610	30,420
40	Rhode Island	286	318	604
41	South Carolina	975	25	1,000
42	South Dakota	178	.....	178
43	Tennessee	2,130	2	2,132
44	Texas	1,567	210	1,777
45	Utah	690	.....	690
46	Virginia	450	100	550
47	Washington	1,251	400	1,651
48	West Virginia	87	.....	87
49	Wisconsin	3,409	467	3,876
50	Wyoming	137	.....	137
	Total	293,468	42,826	336,294

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 1 strike included in general strike of November 11, 1895, New York.
c Including strike of November 11, 1895, New Jersey.

TABLE IV.—STRIKES FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Concluded.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
89	45	114	159	12	19	31	.....	1
150	63	87	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
428	352	220	572	68	12	80	.....	3
33	25	8	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
188	108	80	188	10	7	17	.....	5
26,114	31,741	27,244	58,985	*a* 1,796	*a* 964	*a* 2,760	*a* 665	

MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.

1,975	2,551	5	2,556	419	5	424	289	6
100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
30	20	10	30	26	12	38	.....	8
2,283	1,960	544	2,504	306	46	352	90	9
3,708	5,185	.....	5,185	1,674	.....	1,674	1,395	10
1,129	843	746	1,589	195	.....	195	76	11
15	15	.....	15	3	.....	3	3	12
151	151	.....	151	12	.....	12	.....	13
1,131	1,156	.....	1,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
131	131	.....	131	53	.....	53	10	15
2,197	2,553	.....	2,553	725	.....	725	150	16
9,061	9,497	658	10,155	1,114	59	1,173	47	17
2,936	3,192	15	3,207	727	.....	727	473	18
554	523	89	612	111	47	158	6	19
430	430	.....	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
77	27	70	97	15	.....	15	.....	21
6,523	6,523	.....	6,523	20	.....	20	.....	22
744	899	.....	899	134	.....	134	4	23
2,647	2,806	.....	2,806	216	.....	216	113	24
4,000	3,850	1,116	4,966	707	52	759	37	25
26,506	35,441	536	35,977	4,355	6	4,361	3,461	26
3,953	4,731	2	4,733	146	2	148	.....	27
420	420	.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
1,508	1,383	155	1,538	557	48	605	7	29
1,676	1,633	43	1,676	73	22	95	.....	30
367	357	10	367	6	10	16	.....	31
21	21	.....	21	1	.....	1	.....	32
8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
9,734	7,879	5,467	13,346	1,287	120	1,407	608	34
85	85	.....	85	45	.....	45	45	35
46,086	44,891	4,393	49,284	4,328	321	4,649	*d* 579	36
3,666	4,059	862	4,921	654	119	773	141	37
275	275	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
12,534	12,317	4,149	16,466	2,106	253	2,359	*d* 617	39
205	224	291	515	36	5	41	5	40
874	975	25	1,000	27	15	42	.....	41
155	178	.....	178	80	.....	80	.....	42
941	1,182	.....	1,182	121	.....	121	4	43
1,319	1,122	197	1,319	159	64	223	2	44
185	570	.....	570	150	.....	150	35	45
262	262	100	362	6	.....	6	.....	46
823	583	400	983	123	250	373	.....	47
68	70	.....	70	20	.....	20	20	48
1,604	1,622	248	1,870	286	12	298	157	49
118	137	.....	137	49	.....	49	.....	50
153,215	162,837	20,131	182,968	21,072	1,468	22,540	*c* 8,374	

d Not including 2 establishments not reported.
c Not including 4 establishments not reported.

TABLE V.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS.

Marginal number.	Years.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	471	222	249	2,928	1,634	19,925	12.2
2	1882	454	218	236	2,105	1,137	28,285	24.9
3	1883	478	271	207	2,759	1,754	42,520	24.2
4	1884	443	239	204	2,367	1,532	49,320	32.2
5	1885	645	361	284	2,284	1,635	49,042	30.0
6	1886	1,432	760	672	10,053	5,855	125,423	21.4
7	1887	1,436	*c* 952	*c* 483	6,589	3,792	*d* 67,254	*d* 17.8
8	1888	906	*g* 616	*g* 288	3,506	1,874	*h* 39,747	*h* 21.2
9	1889	1,075	724	351	3,786	2,343	*k* 69,759	*k* 29.8
10	1890	1,833	*g* 1,306	*g* 525	9,424	5,301	*o* 86,632	*o* 16.4
11	1891	1,717	*c* 1,284	*c* 432	8,116	4,598	*r* 87,758	*r* 19.1
12	1892	1,298	918	380	5,540	3,634	*k* 53,967	*k* 14.9
13	1893	1,305	906	399	4,555	2,990	*w* 50,224	*w* 16.9
14	1894	1,349	*c* 847	*c* 501	8,196	5,729	*bb* 211,017	*bb* 36.9
15	1895	1,215	*g* 658	*g* 555	6,973	5,984	*bb* 100,893	*bb* 16.9
16	1896	1,026	*c* 662	*c* 363	5,462	4,570	*ee* 94,351	*ee* 20.7
17	1897	1,078	596	482	8,492	7,091	*d* 175,071	*d* 24.7
18	1898	1,056	638	418	3,809	2,941	*ii* 53,833	*ii* 18.4
19	1899	1,797	1,115	682	11,317	7,669	*r* 67,018	*r* 8.7
20	1900	1,779	1,164	615	9,248	5,181	*jj* 77,895	*jj* 15.1
	Total	22,793	*oo* 14,457	*oo* 8,326	117,509	77,244	*pp* 1,549,934	*pp* 20.1

a Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Not including 9 establishments included in general strike of January 26, 1887, Massachusetts.
c Not including 1 strike not reported.
d Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.
e Including general strike of December 13, 1886, Massachusetts, but not including 8 establishments not reported and 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois.
f Not including 16 establishments not reported and 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois.
g Not including 2 strikes not reported.
h Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
i Not including 5 establishments not reported.
j Not including 3 establishments not reported.
k Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
l Not including 2 establishments not reported.
m Not including 4 establishments not reported.
n Not including 8 establishments not reported.
o Not including 9 establishments closed permanently.
p Not including 1 establishment not reported.
q Not including 12 establishments not reported.
r Not including 6 establishments closed permanently.
s Including $18,000 lost by free employees at convict mines in Tennessee.
t Not including 30 establishments not reported.
u Not including 10 establishments not reported, but including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies in Tennessee.
v Not including 1,095 establishments not reported.
w Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894, and 7 establishments closed permanently.
x Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894, 7 establishments closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently.
y Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894.
z Not including 1 establishment not reported and 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893, District of Columbia.
aa Not including 11 establishments not reported and 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893, Indiana.
bb Not including 5 establishments closed permanently.
cc Not including 33 establishments not reported.
dd Not including 79 establishments not reported.

TABLE V.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
37,431	12.8	1,797	205	926	$3,372,578	$287,999	$1,919,483	1
46,038	21.9	1,128	172	805	9,864,228	734,339	4,269,094	2
56,937	20.6	1,605	444	710	6,274,480	461,233	4,696,027	3
72,119	30.5	1,219	92	1,056	7,666,717	407,871	3,393,073	4
68,688	30.1	1,206	217	861	10,663,248	465,827	4,388,893	5
235,253	23.4	*a* 3,463	*a* 1,892	*a* 4,683	14,992,453	*b* 1,122,130	12,357,808	6
d 137,831	*d* 20.9	3,007	474	3,108	16,560,534	*e* 1,121,554	*f* 6,698,495	7
h 71,261	*h* 20.3	1,831	192	1,483	6,377,749	*i* 1,752,668	*j* 6,509,017	8
k 99,137	*k* 26.2	1,760	716	1,310	*l* 10,409,686	*m* 592,017	*n* 2,936,752	9
o 227,901	*o* 24.2	*p* 4,961	*p* 943	*p* 3,519	13,875,338	*q* 910,285	*i* 5,135,404	10
r 282,839	*r* 34.9	3,074	673	4,369	*s* 14,801,505	*t* 1,132,557	*u* 6,176,688	11
k 129,416	*k* 23.4	2,178	482	2,880	10,772,622	833,874	*v* 5,145,691	12
x 93,729	*x* 20.6	*y* 2,315	*y* 470	*y* 1,767	9,938,048	*z* 563,183	*aa* 3,406,195	13
bb 265,454	*bb* 32.4	3,122	1,106	3,968	37,145,532	*n* 931,052	*cc* 18,982,129	14
bb 142,851	*bb* 20.5	3,852	693	2,428	*p* 13,044,830	*dd* 559,165	*l* 5,072,282	15
ff 119,870	*ff* 22.0	3,233	408	1,821	*gg* 11,098,207	*j* 462,165	*hh* 5,304,235	16
d 232,443	*d* 27.4	4,867	2,388	1,237	*p* 17,468,904	721,164	4,868,687	17
ii 85,269	*ii* 22.5	2,445	243	1,121	*q* 10,037,284	585,228	*l* 4,596,462	18
r 171,655	*r* 15.2	8,289	1,612	1,416	*p* 15,157,965	*l* 1,096,030	*l* 7,443,407	19
kk 213,038	*kk* 23.1	*ll* 4,286	*ll* 1,903	*ll* 3,041	*mm* 18,341,570	*nn* 1,434,452	*nn* 9,431,299	20
qq 2,789,160	*qq* 23.8	*rr* 59,638	*rr* 15,325	*rr* 42,509	*ss* 257,863,478	*tt* 16,174,793	*uu* 122,731,121	

ee Not including 18 establishments closed permanently and 3 establishments not reported.

ff Not including 18 establishments closed permanently.

gg Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.

hh Not including 4 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.

ii Not including 1 establishment not reported and 10 establishments closed permanently.

jj Not including 7 establishments closed permanently, 4 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report, and 1 establishment not reported.

kk Not including 7 establishments closed permanently and 9 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

ll Not including 9 establishments not reported and 9 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

mm Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

nn Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

oo Not including 10 strikes not reported.

pp Not including 89 establishments closed permanently, 7 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report, and 5 establishments not reported.

qq Not including 1 establishment not reported, 89 establishments closed permanently, 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently, and 12 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

rr Not including 10 establishments not reported and 27 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

ss Not including 18 establishments not reported, 3 establishments closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, but including $18,000 lost by free employees at convict mines in Tennessee.

tt Not including 153 establishments not reported, 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois, 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893, District of Columbia, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

uu Not including 1,189 establishments not reported, 4 establishments closed permanently, 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois, 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893, Indiana, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, but including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies in Tennessee.

TABLE V.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Years.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	156,685	12,138	168,823
2	1882	172,355	15,254	187,609
3	1883	151,133	22,820	173,953
4	1884	154,288	22,989	177,277
5	1885	258,022	40,398	298,420
6	1886	556,967	107,735	664,702
7	1887	530,415	53,503	583,918
8	1888	306,791	34,943	341,734
9	1889	404,157	44,495	448,652
10	1890	542,173	59,362	601,535
11	1891	443,596	44,630	488,226
12	1892	468,912	46,487	515,399
13	1893	469,909	51,747	521,656
14	1894	*b* 933,198	*b* 98,540	*b* 1,031,738
15	1895	*g* 456,936	*g* 90,576	*f* 547,538
16	1896	316,629	63,874	380,503
17	1897	482,290	68,872	551,162
18	1898	*h* 315,173	*h* 59,399	*h* 374,572
19	1899	*b* 713,794	*b* 93,057	*b* 806,851
20	1900	842,225	73,081	915,306
	Total	*j* 8,675,648	*j* 1,103,900	*k* 9,779,574

a Not including 2 establishments not reported.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 3 establishments not reported.
d Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported and 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894.
f Not including 4 establishments not reported.
g Not including 5 establishments not reported.
h Not including 33 establishments not reported.

TABLE V.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
101,070	121,857	7,664	129,521	9,987	970	10,957	3,949	1
120,857	142,535	12,136	154,671	10,811	542	11,353	5,356	2
122,198	131,283	18,480	149,763	9,819	1,615	11,434	4,450	3
117,313	130,559	16,495	147,054	10,326	1,507	11,833	4,324	4
158,584	213,013	29,692	242,705	17,542	1,535	19,077	7,224	5
407,152	437,777	70,267	508,044	36,455	3,399	39,854	12,932	6
272,776	348,420	31,256	379,676	37,928	1,621	39,549	a 18,173	7
103,218	135,156	12,548	147,704	15,657	1,043	16,700	a 5,237	8
205,068	225,804	23,755	249,559	b 15,914	b 811	b 16,725	a 6,802	9
285,900	318,613	33,331	351,944	29,562	1,472	31,034	c 12,393	10
245,042	283,681	15,258	298,939	32,956	1,159	34,115	b 17,378	11
163,499	193,376	13,295	206,671	24,749	1,098	25,847	13,492	12
195,008	247,471	18,443	265,914	d 20,805	d 1,102	d 21,907	e 11,017	13
505,049	595,300	65,125	660,425	70,744	4,348	75,092	f 35,198	14
285,742	331,827	60,576	392,403	b 23,263	b 1,463	b 24,726	b 9,221	15
183,813	210,001	31,169	241,170	11,929	1,360	13,289	5,128	16
332,570	363,000	45,391	408,391	14,990	1,118	16,108	7,344	17
182,067	h 213,604	h 35,398	h 249,002	17,131	1,933	19,064	7,335	18
308,267	372,942	44,130	417,072	34,748	1,555	36,303	16,171	19
399,656	478,791	26,275	505,066	i 29,282	i 2,308	i 31,590	i 11,331	20
4,694,849	h 5,495,010	h 610,684	h 6,105,694	l 474,598	l 31,959	l 506,557	m 214,455	

i Not including 9 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report and 1 establishment not reported.

j Not including 40 establishments not reported.

k Not including 39 establishments not reported.

l Not including 12 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report and 3 establishments not reported.

m Not including 12 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report and 17 establishments not reported.

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama (*a*)	210	117	93	494	373	17,060	45.7
2	Arizona (*b*)	3	3	.....	5	2	14	7.0
3	Arkansas (*a*)	31	17	14	86	77	3,747	48.7
4	California (*b*)	341	224	117	948	323	3,384	10.5
5	Colorado (*b*)	213	125	88	840	523	*f* 16,738	*f* 33.0
6	Connecticut (*j*)	586	209	377	1,021	322	*k* 4,300	*k* 13.4
7	Delaware (*a*)	45	14	31	188	135	2,599	19.3
8	District of Columbia (*a*)	62	41	21	451	75	1,460	19.5
9	Florida (*a*)	231	90	141	855	722	*n* 31,658	*n* 44.2
10	Georgia (*a*)	190	126	64	578	324	*p* 5,618	*p* 17.6
11	Idaho (*a*)	13	11	2	14	11	*k* 264	*k* 26.4
12	Illinois (*q*)	2,640	1,950	690	20,784	13,683	*r* 262,037	*r* 19.2
13	Indiana (*w*)	552	313	239	1,964	1,532	50,559	33.0
14	Indian Territory (*b*)	7	5	2	57	31	3,227	104.1
15	Iowa (*b*)	351	177	174	1,408	1,139	*y* 36,862	*y* 32.6
16	Kansas (*aa*)	101	74	27	303	267	13,935	52.2
17	Kentucky (*bb*)	223	138	85	895	468	*cc* 22,761	*cc* 48.7
18	Louisiana (*a*)	64	38	26	1,488	1,281	5,442	4.2
19	Maine (*ff*)	172	87	85	254	110	3,900	35.5
20	Maryland (*gg*)	242	*hh* 146	*hh* 94	1,049	606	19,381	32.0
21	Massachusetts (*jj*)	1,705	976	729	5,099	2,508	*p* 57,320	*p* 22.9
22	Michigan (*mm*)	344	213	131	1,174	577	14,709	25.5
23	Minnesota (*nn*)	383	*hh* 243	*hh* 138	1,633	1,009	*o* 11,362	*o* 11.3
24	Mississippi (*a*)	10	5	5	35	32	1,467	45.8
25	Missouri (*oo*)	406	277	129	3,516	2,078	*o* 52,667	*o* 25.4
26	Montana (*a*)	43	30	13	66	51	*k* 1,772	*k* 35.4
27	Nebraska (*rr*)	77	59	18	331	271	10,183	37.6
28	Nevada (*a*)	1	1	.....	1	1	33	33.0
29	New Hampshire (*ff*)	128	50	78	190	99	*k* 1,294	*k* 13.2
30	New Jersey (*ss*)	805	442	363	3,209	1,502	*k* 23,818	*k* 15.9

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

b Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

c Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

d Not including 1 establishment not reported and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

e Not including 5 establishments not reported and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

f Not including 16 establishments closed permanently.

g Not including 7 establishments not reported.

h Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.

i Not including 4 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.

j Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

k Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

l Not including 5 establishments not reported.

m Not including 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893.

n Not including 2 establishments closed permanently and 3 establishments not reported.

o Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.

p Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

q Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

r Not including 1 establishment not reported, 11 establishments closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

s Not including 1 establishment not reported, 11 establishments closed permanently, 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

t Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

u Not including 1 establishment not reported and 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887.

v Not including 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, and 30 establishments not reported.

w Not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, and July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

x Not including 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
21,514	43.6	110	56	328	$3,394,600	$60,247	$821,298	1
21	4.2	3	----------	2	4,750	450	100	2
7,306	85.0	16	2	68	2,326,673	67,646	927,365	3
c 20,008	c 21.1	c 347	c 57	c 543	d 2,422,112	e 264,556	c 1,607,532	4
f 26,642	f 32.3	g 227	g 101	g 505	h 4,960,913	g 150,026	i 4,198,270	5
k 20,857	k 20.4	389	73	559	1,546,245	171,285	l 1,043,344	6
7,238	38.5	76	1	111	292,870	51,839	138,635	7
15,851	35.1	184	139	128	415,564	m 36,892	236,207	8
o 35,829	o 42.0	423	226	206	2,511,798	449,768	1,007,476	9
p 14,351	p 25.0	71	95	412	973,557	69,738	681,304	10
k 445	k 34.2	6	1	7	195,316	26,000	736,100	11
s 440,954	s 21.2	t 11,643	t 1,733	7,407	32,390,065	u 3,053,273	v 26,652,943	12
61,963	31.5	504	536	924	7,044,635	275,992	x 2,483,821	13
9,956	174.7	1	1	55	870,750	87,000	701,350	14
y 45,296	y 32.4	451	125	832	z 2,891,489	95,091	z 1,266,110	15
21,719	71.7	104	95	104	1,856,367	53,980	z 701,272	16
cc 31,195	cc 34.9	cc 447	cc 145	cc 302	3,992,370	z 171,026	dd 1,254,815	17
10,118	6.8	61	40	1,387	622,264	11,660	ee 166,720	18
6,322	24.9	71	38	145	1,426,906	77,210	369,784	19
39,109	37.3	514	179	356	z 3,023,636	ii 160,180	dd 1,377,287	20
kk 137,750	kk 27.1	ll 2,163	ll 1,003	ll 1,929	z 15,459,873	z 1,244,778	g 6,571,484	21
30,832	26.3	495	141	538	3,728,540	259,359	1,626,000	22
o 34,504	o 21.2	875	218	540	1,532,280	71,927	1,693,870	23
1,472	42.1	2	1	32	117,296	1,707	32,600	24
o 108,258	o 30.8	1,243	612	1,661	4,811,386	380,416	pp 6,055,139	25
k 2,461	k 37.9	37	1	28	qq 578,591	38,388	204,450	26
11,794	35.6	202	14	115	744,089	32,389	378,900	27
33	33.0	1	----------	----------	2,200	----------	1,000	28
k 3,727	k 19.7	48	32	110	520,235	23,507	125,243	29
k 54,324	k 16.9	1,274	775	1,160	6,389,023	tt 612,832	z 2,530,424	30

y Not including 8 establishments closed permanently.

z Not including 1 establishment not reported.

aa Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

bb Including strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Tennessee, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 1, 1897, Tennessee.

cc Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

dd Not including 4 establishments not reported.

ee Not including 1,093 establishments not reported.

ff Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

gg Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

hh Not including 2 strikes not reported.

ii Not including 84 establishments not reported.

jj Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.

kk Not including 4 establishments closed permanently and 4 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

ll Not including 4 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

mm Including strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Wisconsin, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Wisconsin.

nn Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.

oo Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

pp Not including 6 establishments not reported.

qq Not including 12 establishments not reported.

rr Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

ss Including strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New York, but not including 7 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3, 1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

tt Not including 1 establishment not reported and 1 establishment included in strike of January 1, 1887, New York.

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama (*a*)	68,431	378	68,809
2	Arizona (*b*)	976	3	979
3	Arkansas (*a*)	13,381	10	13,391
4	California (*b*)	*c* 124,107	*c* 4,377	*c* 128,484
5	Colorado (*b*)	65,629	428	66,057
6	Connecticut (*e*)	130,575	52,457	183,032
7	Delaware (*a*)	17,480	1,814	19,294
8	District of Columbia (*a*)	9,008	36	9,044
9	Florida (*a*)	60,889	12,812	73,701
10	Georgia (*a*)	48,877	8,939	57,816
11	Idaho (*a*)	3,506	----------	3,506
12	Illinois (*f*)	1,645,037	51,050	1,696,087
13	Indiana (*i*)	205,838	3,200	209,038
14	Indian Territory (*b*)	8,959	----------	8,959
15	Iowa (*b*)	87,216	3,524	90,740
16	Kansas (*j*)	*c* 53,666	*c* 791	54,483
17	Kentucky (*k*)	85,868	1,974	87,842
18	Louisiana (*a*)	66,491	4,192	70,683
19	Maine (*m*)	45,259	23,540	68,799
20	Maryland (*n*)	104,246	14,960	119,206
21	Massachusetts (*o*)	470,009	260,240	730,249
22	Michigan (*q*)	117,310	3,602	120,912
23	Minnesota (*r*)	101,205	1,445	102,650
24	Mississippi (*a*)	1,897	157	2,054
25	Missouri (*t*)	155,943	6,592	162,535
26	Montana (*a*)	*u* 10,349	*u* 117	*u* 10,466
27	Nebraska (*v*)	26,506	874	27,380
28	Nevada (*a*)	22	----------	22
29	New Hampshire (*m*)	30,380	25,052	55,432
30	New Jersey (*w*)	188,379	69,795	258,174

a Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

b Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

c Not including 1 establishment not reported.

d Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

e Including strike of April 2, 1900, New York, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

f Including strike of February 23, 1900, in Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

g Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

h Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

i Not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, and July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

j Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, May 12, 1900, Missouri, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

k Including strikes of August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Tennessee, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 1, 1897, Tennessee.

l Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

m Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES—Continued.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
41,133	53,540	69	53,609	3,539	5	3,544	2,316	1
137	147	.....	147	12	.....	12	8	2
8,399	8,931	10	8,941	4,081	17	4,098	4,056	3
31,006	40,585	1,512	42,097	*d* 8,221	*d* 195	*d* 8,416	*d* 1,311	4
44,082	49,518	256	49,774	5,403	7	5,410	3,252	5
31,721	38,664	15,332	53,996	4,802	671	5,473	2,329	6
4,759	6,109	1,145	7,254	685	43	728	222	7
7,024	7,227	12	7,239	825	4	829	522	8
54,281	51,776	10,823	62,599	*c* 4,137	*c* 423	*c* 4,560	*c* 1,103	9
24,100	25,893	4,555	30,448	5,983	420	6,403	3,362	10
2,975	3,331	.....	3,331	725	.....	725	150	11
636,148	831,559	19,040	850,599	*g* 67,370	*g* 1,250	*g* 68,620	*h* 31,446	12
90,809	130,507	1,837	132,344	6,410	234	6,644	4,147	13
6,571	7,544	.....	7,544	2,446	.....	2,446	1,200	14
63,791	71,070	1,528	72,598	5,003	146	5,149	3,276	15
23,449	30,032	58	30,090	2,046	36	2,082	1,562	16
45,897	49,476	1,373	50,849	*l* 6,502	*l* 62	*l* 6,564	*l* 5,209	17
59,557	61,174	1,760	62,934	9,165	393	9,558	5,846	18
16,335	22,703	11,258	33,961	2,847	507	3,354	1,742	19
50,265	54,760	4,830	59,590	5,135	652	5,787	2,226	20
219,430	236,935	111,535	348,470	*p* 28,688	*p* 4,805	*p* 33,493	*p* 13,007	21
68,039	89,306	2,058	91,364	9,535	219	9,754	4,998	22
58,720	68,696	414	69,110	12,258	170	12,428	*s* 4,323	23
1,821	1,870	157	2,027	395	.....	395	325	24
92,100	104,760	2,766	107,526	17,978	435	18,413	7,864	25
6,682	*u* 7,702	*u* 44	*u* 7,746	1,144	23	1,167	137	26
14,027	23,722	62	23,784	1,732	49	1,782	419	27
21	21	.....	21	1	.....	1	.....	28
9,099	14,152	10,725	24,877	1,307	376	1,683	492	29
109,229	109,886	40,237	150,123	12,374	913	13,287	4,534	30

n Including strike of April 9, 1900, West Virginia, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

o Including strike of March 1, 1900, in Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 5, 1887, Pennsylvania.

p Not including 4 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

q Including strike of May 15, 1899, lumber, Wisconsin, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Wisconsin.

r Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Wisconsin.

s Not including 3 establishments not reported.

t Including strike of May 12, 1900, Kansas, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

u Not including 12 establishments not reported.

v Including strike of July 18, 1894, in Utah and Wyoming, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

w Including strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New York, but not including 7 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3, 1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	New Mexico (*a*)	17	10	7	22	12	753	62.8
2	New York (*b*)	6,460	5,085	1,375	37,845	26,707	*c* 287,339	*c* 10.8
3	North Carolina (*h*)	9	6	3	9	5	14	2.8
4	North Dakota (*h*)	22	6	16	26	17	158	9.3
5	Ohio (*i*)	1,571	918	653	5,712	3,826	*j* 114,601	*j* 30.0
6	Oklahoma (*a*)	2	2	.....	3	1	15	15.0
7	Oregon (*h*)	28	19	9	244	218	3,765	17.3
8	Pennsylvania (*n*)	2,846	*o* 1,306	*o* 1,537	18,438	12,424	*p* 374,933	*p* 30.2
9	Rhode Island (*s*)	199	47	152	409	152	5,034	33.1
10	South Carolina (*h*)	22	13	9	51	20	125	6.3
11	South Dakota (*h*)	18	10	8	30	25	1,043	41.7
12	Tennessee (*t*)	236	144	92	652	325	*u* 18,864	*u* 58.2
13	Texas (*x*)	144	104	40	574	315	4,598	14.6
14	Utah (*y*)	33	17	16	197	181	1,949	10.8
15	Vermont (*h*)	32	18	14	397	214	*u* 2,743	*u* 12.9
16	Virginia (*h*)	115	72	43	249	134	2,248	16.8
17	Washington (*h*)	98	72	26	355	302	3,351	11.1
18	West Virginia (*z*)	180	*aa* 75	*aa* 104	764	708	*bb* 24,747	*bb* 35.1
19	Wisconsin (*dd*)	556	*ee* 323	*ee* 231	2,568	1,508	*u* 23,834	*u* 15.8
20	Wyoming (*y*)	26	9		28	18	249	13.8
	Total	22,793	*ff* 14,457	*ff* 8,326	117,509	77,244	*ii* 1,549,934	*ii* 20.1

a Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

b Including strike of July 19, 1883, in all States and Territories, and strikes of November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3, 1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New Jersey, February 23, 1900, Illinois, and April 2, 1900, Connecticut.

c Not including 23 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.

d Not including 23 establishments closed permanently.

e Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886, and 1 establishment not reported,

f Not including 18 establishments not reported, but including strike of January 4, 1887, New Jersey.

g Not including 22 establishments not reported.

h Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

i Not including 6 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, July 4, 1897, October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

j Not including 5 establishments closed permanently and 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.

k Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

l Not including 1 establishment not reported.

m Not including 8 establishments not reported.

n Including strikes of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio, July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia, and October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Ohio, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

o Not including 3 strikes not reported.

p Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

q Not including 30 establishments not reported.

r Not including 2 establishments not reported.

s Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

t Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Kentucky.

u Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

v Including $18,000 lost by free employees at convict mines.

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES—Continued.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
880	40.0	8	1	13	$204,764	$324	$94,200	1
d 507,755	*d* 13.4	*e* 25,869	*e* 2,658	*e* 9,302	30,993,325	*f* 3,069,239	*g* 16,044,601	2
50	5.6	4	.....	5	9,045	270	2,499	3
249	9.6	16	.....	10	44,468	25	47,975	4
j 171,949	*j* 30.1	*k* 2,017	*k* 1,089	*k* 2,602	15,963,320	*l* 853,995	*m* 7,572,758	5
29	9.7	.....	.....	3	4,500	827	1,400	6
4,287	17.6	22	25	197	573,466	2,648	235,800	7
p 686,274	*p* 37.2	7,066	4,254	7,118	84,123,837	*q* 3,229,181	*r* 24,236,204	8
24,270	59.3	118	41	250	1,684,258	81,969	*l* 942,865	9
711	13.9	20	2	29	51,172	2,915	15,745	10
1,074	35.8	19	2	9	20,122	3,844	9,715	11
u 31,827	*u* 48.9	170	75	407	*v* 4,459,977	242,699	*w* 1,576,920	12
13,325	23.2	347	77	150	1,074,373	*l* 50,510	1,003,910	13
2,675	13.6	166	10	21	132,686	4,595	14,615	14
u 22,413	*u* 56.6	289	88	20	482,941	18,193	78,319	15
6,437	25.9	107	35	107	*r* 472,767	*r* 30,436	*l* 273,695	16
4,492	12.7	239	52	64	442,080	22,952	170,130	17
bb 27,636	*bb* 36.2	*cc* 175	*cc* 163	*cc* 423	6,230,505	*l* 210,130	1,498,490	18
u 60,558	*u* 23.6	986	309	1,273	3,575,372	347,879	*l* 3,058,567	19
420	15.0	12	4	12	274,107	3,000	261,870	20
jj 2,789,160	*jj* 23.8	*kk* 59,638	*kk* 15,325	*kk* 42,509	*ll* 257,863,478	*oo* 16,174,793	*ss* 122,731,121	

w Including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies.

x Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

y Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

z Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and April 9, 1900, Maryland.

aa Not including 1 strike not reported.

bb Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

cc Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894, and 1 establishment not reported.

dd Including strikes of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Michigan, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York and May 15, 1899, lumber, Michigan.

ee Not including 2 strikes not reported.

ff Not including 10 strikes not reported.

ii Not including 89 establishments closed permanently, 7 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report, and 5 establishments not reported.

jj Not including 1 establishment not reported, 89 establishments closed permanently, 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently, and 12 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

kk Not including 10 establishments not reported and 27 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

ll Not including 18 establishments not reported, 3 establishments closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, but including $18,000 lost by free employees at convict mines in Tennessee.

oo Not including 153 establishments not reported, 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois, 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893, District of Columbia, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 12, 1901.

ss Not including 1,189 establishments not reported, 4 establishments closed permanently, 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois, 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893, Indiana, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, but including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies in Tennessee.

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	New Mexico (*a*)	7,955	.....	7,955
2	New York (*b*)	*c* 1,392,293	*c* 341,300	*c* 1,733,593
3	North Carolina (*g*)	3,046	524	3,570
4	North Dakota (*g*)	4,096	28	4,124
5	Ohio (*h*)	586,385	30,378	616,763
6	Oklahoma (*a*)	311	8	319
7	Oregon (*g*)	11,265	73	11,338
8	Pennsylvania (*j*)	2,173,323	121,431	2,294,754
9	Rhode Island (*l*)	55,150	36,083	91,233
10	South Carolina (*g*)	5,281	306	5,587
11	South Dakota (*g*)	1,530	3	1,533
12	Tennessee (*m*)	78,021	992	79,013
13	Texas (*n*)	63,022	1,208	64,230
14	Utah (*o*)	11,235	284	11,519
15	Vermont (*g*)	9,087	1,572	10,659
16	Virginia (*g*)	35,265	5,793	41,058
17	Washington (*g*)	14,626	612	15,238
18	West Virginia (*p*)	102,106	882	102,988
19	Wisconsin (*r*)	165,709	10,064	175,773
20	Wyoming (*o*)	8,503	.....	8,503
	Total	*s* 8,675,648	*s* 1,103,900	*t* 9,779,574

a Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and December 6, 1900, Texas.

b Including strike of July 19, 1883, in all States and Territories, and strikes of November 28, 1894, November 11, 1895, July 3, 1899, July 31, 1899, and March 9, 1900, New Jersey, but not including 4 strikes included in general strikes of July 26, 1897, and October 1, 1900, New Jersey, February 23, 1900, Illinois, and April 2, 1900, Connecticut.

c Not including 26 establishments not reported.

d Not including 21 establishments not reported.

e Not including 1 establishment not reported.

f Not including 8 establishments not reported.

g Not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

h Not including 6 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, December 5, 1887, July 4, 1897, October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Pennsylvania, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

i Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.

j Including strikes of December 5, 1887, in Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio, July 4, 1897, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia, and October 3, 1899, and January 15, 1900, Ohio, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and February 23, 1900, Illinois.

k Not including 2 establishments not reported.

l Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and March 1, 1900, Massachusetts.

m Including strike of May 1, 1897, Kentucky, but not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and August 9, 1899, and September 13, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE VI.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
3,657	4,118	.....	4,118	374	.....	374	355	1
1,008,945	*d* 942,316	*d* 251,045	*d* 1,193,361	*e* 86,911	*e* 14,144	*e* 101,055	*f* 19,348	2
786	829	174	1,003	132	8	140	52	3
1,996	1,982	14	1,996	403	12	415	225	4
314,788	401,143	14,508	415,651	*i* 18,689	*i* 741	*i* 19,430	*i* 8,588	5
203	260	1	261	20	.....	20	20	6
6,653	8,386	1	8,387	264	5	269	64	7
1,253,865	1,595,823	70,220	1,666,043	100,376	3,214	103,590	*k* 53,968	8
21,030	28,006	17,609	45,615	*e* 2,515	*e* 305	*e* 2,820	*e* 1,442	9
2,817	2,725	314	3,039	233	15	248	83	10
1,203	1,257	3	1,260	165	3	168	18	11
42,870	50,869	382	51,251	5,732	194	5,926	2,928	12
18,419	19,135	806	19,941	3,215	267	3,482	2,205	13
2,673	3,493	281	3,774	248	5	253	95	14
7,087	7,634	710	8,344	250	37	287	109	15
16,016	21,657	2,601	24,258	3,665	91	3,756	1,941	16
11,046	11,850	451	12,301	1,932	280	2,212	1,329	17
74,683	92,827	756	93,583	*q* 6,415	(*q*)	*q* 6,415	*q* 3,476	18
79,947	92,230	7,412	99,642	11,481	583	12,064	*e* 6,506	19
4,558	6,874	.....	6,874	828	.....	828	319	20
4,694,849	*u* 5,495,010	*u* 610,684	*u* 6,105,694	*v* 474,598	*v* 31,959	*v* 506,557	*w* 214,455	

n Including strike of December 6, 1900, in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, but not including 1 strike included in general strike of July 19, 1883, New York.

o Not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and July 18, 1894, Nebraska.

p Not including 3 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, July 4, 1897, Pennsylvania, and April 9, 1900, Maryland.

q Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

r Including strikes of May 15, 1899, wooden goods, Michigan, and August 14, 1899, and October 3, 1899, Minnesota, but not including 2 strikes included in general strikes of July 19, 1883, New York, and May 15, 1899, lumber, Michigan.

s Not including 40 establishments not reported.

t Not including 39 establishments not reported.

u Not including 33 establishments not reported.

v Not including 12 establishment in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report an 5 establishments not reported.

w Not including 12 establishments in whic strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report and 17 establishments not reported.

TABLE VII.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRIES.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total strikes.	Ordered by labor organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Agricultural implements	51	30	21	52	18	a 490	a 28.8
2	Boots and shoes	862	639	223	1,264	555	14,373	25.9
3	Brewing	81	73	8	364	83	305	3.7
4	Brick	184	96	88	1,193	867	a 22,320	a 25.8
5	Building trades	4,440	3,989	451	41,910	27,088	d 327,328	d 12.1
6	Carpeting	137	45	92	353	173	3,546	20.5
7	Carriages and wagons	57	20	37	389	330	4,053	12.3
8	Clothing	1,638	1,365	273	19,695	17,177	i 192,100	i 11.2
9	Coal and coke	2,515	k 1,303	k 1,209	14,575	14,164	l 634,896	l 44.9
10	Cooperage	236	152	84	891	685	11,687	17.1
11	Cotton and woolen goods	195	23	172	280	93	q 1,652	q 18.1
12	Cotton goods	512	106	406	637	270	8,354	30.9
13	Domestic service	175	101	74	468	91	368	4.0
14	Food preparations	408	308	100	5,126	1,203	5,546	4.6
15	Furniture	405	333	72	1,108	381	9,100	23.9
16	Glass	374	188	186	599	367	u 19,804	u 54.4
17	Leather and leather goods	208	110	98	382	164	d 5,010	d 31.1
18	Lumber	179	w 83	w 95	699	611	15,531	25.4
19	Machines and machinery	453	w 300	w 152	1,174	525	a 12,600	a 24.0
20	Metals and metallic goods	2,080	w 1,055	w 1,024	4,652	1,911	x 50,987	x 26.8
21	Musical instruments	54	46	8	86	27	817	30.3
22	Paper and paper goods	43	8	35	43	8	128	16.0
23	Pottery, earthenware, etc	75	40	35	179	107	9,960	93.1
24	Printing and publishing	765	657	108	1,723	354	cc 2,199	cc 6.3
25	Public ways construction	390	70	320	648	336	1,813	5.4
26	Public works construction	218	35	183	243	140	664	4.7
27	Railroad car building	94	25	69	96	23	282	12.3
28	Rope and bagging	19	4	15	23	14	125	8.9
29	Rubber goods	56	13	43	56	24	453	18.9
30	Shipbuilding, etc	151	83	68	373	155	4,167	26.9
31	Silk goods	287	133	154	398	257	6,369	24.8
32	Stone quarrying and cutting	856	612	244	3,583	2,083	ee 61,199	ee 29.4
33	Telegraph and telephone	95	28	67	135	5	24	4.8
34	Tobacco	1,509	1,102	407	6,153	2,372	ii 56,574	ii 24.0
35	Transportation	1,265	k 554	k 708	3,436	2,062	c 30,440	c 14.8
36	Trunks and valises	21	11	10	22	6	38	6.3
37	Watches	20	9	11	20	4	31	7.8
38	Wooden goods	294	227	67	1,056	500	a 6,899	a 13.8
39	Woolen and worsted goods	289	37	252	307	127	kk 2,725	kk 22.0
40	Miscellaneous	1,102	w 444	w 657	3,118	1,884	ll 24,977	ll 13.4
	Total	22,793	rr 14,457	rr 8,326	117,509	77,244	ss 1,549,934	ss 20.1

a Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 3 establishments not reported.
d Not including 3 establishments closed permanently.
e Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886, and 1 establishment not reported.
f Not including 12 establishments not reported.
g Not including 3 establishments not reported and 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois.
h Not including 1,098 establishments not reported and 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois.
i Not including 12 establishments closed permanently.
j Not including 75 establishments not reported.
k Not including 3 strikes not reported.
l Not including 1 establishment not reported, 10 establishments closed permanently, and 4 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.
m Not including 1 establishment not reported and 4 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.
n Including $18,000 lost by free employees at convict mines in Tennessee.
o Not including 36 establishments not reported.
p Not including 29 establishments not reported and 1 establishment closed permanently, but including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies in Tennessee.
q Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
r Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901.
s Not including 2 establishments not reported.
t Not including 4 establishments not reported.
u Not including 1 establishment closed permanently and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
v Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
w Not including 1 strike not reported.
x Not including 6 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
y Not including 6 establishments closed permanently, 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently, and 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.
z Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

TABLE VII.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRIES.

Days until strikers were reemployed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which strikes—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
a 1,513	*a* 29.7	13	6	33	$643,756	$41,858	$255,650	1
34,138	27.0	498	109	657	*b* 7,669,062	*c* 598,881	*c* 3,321,637	2
7,304	20.1	138	71	155	349,578	72,162	430,758	3
a 38,291	*a* 32.1	400	215	578	2,563,747	*b* 40,441	880,671	4
d 861,167	*d* 20.5	*e* 23,112	*e* 5,484	*e* 13,298	*f* 20,452,292	*g* 1,808,483	*h* 9,613,624	5
11,917	33.8	118	37	198	1,858,119	54,450	877,485	6
7,501	19.3	325	17	47	292,726	18,056	194,237	7
i 270,457	*i* 13.7	14,450	1,521	3,724	*b* 10,424,709	*j* 534,228	3,121,604	8
l 734,038	*l* 50.4	*m* 3,114	*m* 4,187	*m* 7,269	*n* 106,503,470	*o* 2,393,107	*p* 30,870,466	9
18,189	20.4	574	70	247	546,416	70,523	262,664	10
q 6,428	*q* 23.1	48	54	178	2,039,326	79,475	1,160,681	11
r 14,156	*r* 22.3	*r* 120	*r* 79	*r* 436	7,306,712	228,139	*s* 2,015,215	12
6,048	12.9	130	125	213	160,298	*s* 17,764	105,551	13
45,216	8.8	3,359	95	1,672	2,239,476	*b* 76,919	1,541,239	14
29,395	26.5	371	116	621	*b* 1,996,587	259,254	*t* 1,051,009	15
u 28,167	*u* 47.3	*v* 209	*v* 44	*v* 344	7,492,419	*t* 1,033,940	*b* 2,144,136	16
d 13,759	*d* 36.3	124	37	221	1,442,309	178,786	1,311,014	17
17,188	24.6	149	77	473	1,706,420	9,005	1,124,370	18
a 40,780	*a* 34.8	625	125	424	3,929,672	611,484	*s* 3,673,825	19
y 118,993	*y* 25.6	*z* 2,119	*z* 472	*z* 2,058	*b* 29,929,510	*aa* 2,108,318	*bb* 10,941,990	20
2,960	34.4	20	14	52	395,682	68,749	211,310	21
316	7.3	7	3	33	17,405	1,460	28,467	22
12,340	68.9	24	71	84	2,516,570	*b* 131,108	780,427	23
cc 39,869	*cc* 23.2	*dd* 710	*dd* 162	*dd* 844	*b* 1,829,183	530,236	*c* 1,511,026	24
6,733	10.4	273	77	298	604,393	*b* 25,981	*s* 217,465	25
1,356	5.6	99	33	111	238,548	2,420	78,874	26
988	10.3	20	15	61	800,060	32,188	*b* 139,690	27
227	9.9	11	2	10	41,655	150	37,450	28
1,250	22.3	12	7	37	342,521	30,500	*s* 226,675	29
8,488	22.8	149	54	170	1,332,254	106,998	*b* 1,041,966	30
10,855	27.3	133	47	218	1,909,846	*b* 99,909	*b* 836,003	31
ee 132,890	*ee* 37.1	1,873	636	1,074	6,840,849	*ff* 562,261	*c* 2,678,616	32
gg 2,537	*gg* 18.9	*gg* 38	*gg* 22	*gg* 74	*gg* 425,699	*gg* 71,650	*hh* 994,055	33
ii 128,499	*ii* 20.9	2,738	418	2,997	7,517,709	1,610,440	*t* 2,840,112	34
51,798	15.1	*b* 1,602	*b* 359	*b* 1,474	13,517,259	*s* 2,038,757	*jj* 27,531,256	35
316	14.4	6	4	12	31,897	238	5,230	36
911	45.6	6	2	12	117,031	17,735	86,720	37
a 28,738	*a* 27.2	366	27	663	1,814,344	167,407	*b* 2,500,982	38
q 5,577	*q* 18.3	82	46	179	1,594,270	50,393	*b* 766,677	39
ll 47,867	*ll* 15.5	1,473	385	1,260	*nn* 6,429,699	*b* 390,940	*oo* 5,320,294	40
tt 2,789,160	*tt* 23.8	*uu* 59,638	*uu* 15,325	*uu* 42,509	*vv* 257,863,478	*xx* 16,174,793	*yy* 122,731,121	

aa Not including 5 establishments not reported.

bb Not including 9 establishments not reported and 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893, Indiana.

cc Not including 5 establishments closed permanently.

dd Not including 7 establishments not reported.

ee Not including 4 establishments closed permanently.

ff Not including 17 establishments not reported and 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893, District of Columbia.

gg Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

hh Not including 1 establishment not reported and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

ii Not including 17 establishments closed permanently.

jj Not including 11 establishments not reported.

kk Not including 2 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.

ll Not including 20 establishments closed permanently.

nn Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 1 establishment not reported.

oo Not including 3 establishments closed permanently and 10 establishments not reported.

rr Not including 10 strikes not reported.

ss Not including 89 establishments closed permanently, 7 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report, and 5 establishments not reported.

tt Not including 1 establishment not reported, 89 establishments closed permanently, 1 establishment in which department on strike closed permanently, and 12 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

uu Not including 10 establishments not reported and 27 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

vv Not including 18 establishments not reported, 3 establishments closed permanently, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, but including $18,000 lost by free employees at convict mines in Tennessee.

xx Not including 153 establishments not reported, 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois, 10 establishments included in lockout of June 23, 1893, District of Columbia, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

yy Not including 1,189 establishments not reported, 4 establishments closed permanently, 639 establishments included in lockout of May 14, 1887, Illinois, 1 establishment included in lockout of February 20, 1893, Indiana, and 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, but including $145,000 lost by convict-employing companies in Tennessee.

TABLE VII.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before strike.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Agricultural implements	25,478	151	25,629
2	Boots and shoes	180,061	78,571	258,632
3	Brewing	17,782	414	18,196
4	Brick	72,800	148	72,948
5	Building trades	a898,458	a2,558	a901,016
6	Carpeting	53,118	54,663	107,781
7	Carriages and wagons	18,782	392	19,174
8	Clothing	421,154	285,774	706,928
9	Coal and coke	2,006,293	1	2,006,294
10	Cooperage	24,723	46	24,769
11	Cotton and woolen goods	58,263	67,694	125,957
12	Cotton goods	204,238	231,882	436,120
13	Domestic service	21,609	8,037	29,646
14	Food preparations	268,174	14,396	282,570
15	Furniture	83,434	2,969	86,403
16	Glass	119,507	6,734	126,241
17	Leather and leather goods	39,798	1,465	41,263
18	Lumber	73,412	47	73,459
19	Machines and machinery	240,119	4,827	244,946
20	Metals and metallic goods	1,070,595	17,405	1,088,000
21	Musical instruments	20,081	176	20,257
22	Paper and paper goods	4,161	1,837	5,998
23	Pottery, earthenware, etc	27,471	6,814	34,285
24	Printing and publishing	c92,266	c18,161	110,453
25	Public ways construction	114,880	45	114,925
26	Public works construction	42,243	2	42,245
27	Railroad car building	109,315	722	110,037
28	Rope and bagging	2,830	2,034	4,864
29	Rubber goods	15,907	14,678	30,585
30	Shipbuilding, etc	c117,192	c22	c117,214
31	Silk goods	37,071	40,652	77,723
32	Stone quarrying and cutting	143,148	39	143,187
33	Telegraph and telephone	29,394	3,917	33,311
34	Tobacco	194,281	125,142	319,423
35	Transportation	1,382,384	4,446	1,386,830
36	Trunks and valises	1,765	152	1,917
37	Watches	8,948	5,734	14,682
38	Wooden goods	80,305	1,168	81,473
39	Woolen and worsted goods	60,740	57,159	117,899
40	Miscellaneous	293,468	42,826	336,294
	Total	m8,675,648	m1,103,900	n9,779,574

a Not including 38 establishments not reported.
b Not including 33 establishments not reported.
c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Not including 4 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.
e Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901.
f Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.
g Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.
h Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE VII.—SUMMARY OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

Strikers.	Employees thrown out of employment by strike.			New employees after strike.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
8,629	13,751	130	13,881	2,297	15	2,312	1,141	1
74,167	100,531	36,736	137,267	15,318	3,103	18,421	7,290	2
8,255	8,935	13	8,948	1,917	.....	1,917	1,202	3
59,773	65,013	140	65,153	4,753	.....	4,753	1,934	4
559,230	b 664,343	b 1,603	b 665,946	51,200	200	51,400	c 20,452	5
30,136	27,897	25,843	53,740	2,396	1,681	4,077	c 677	6
9,439	11,802	156	11,958	606	13	619	166	7
461,416	353,439	210,333	563,772	22,923	8,953	31,876	3,367	8
1,584,084	1,892,435	.....	1,892,435	d 96,008	(d)	d 96,008	d 62,805	9
19,366	20,443	1	20,444	2,049	.....	2,049	858	10
19,140	20,801	23,303	44,104	2,220	1,147	3,367	1,255	11
113,994	100,894	111,315	212,209	e 5,411	e 3,188	e 8,599	e 2,847	12
12,881	12,583	431	13,014	3,045	438	3,483	537	13
81,917	107,157	3,088	110,245	7,892	238	8,130	1,906	14
43,879	48,888	1,013	49,901	c 5,191	c 37	c 5,228	c 1,413	15
38,890	84,919	4,232	89,151	f 4,375	f 66	f 4,441	f 2,217	16
15,780	21,018	444	21,462	3,117	36	3,153	1,704	17
47,270	64,386	29	64,415	4,683	.....	4,683	1,279	18
64,098	89,005	490	89,495	8,348	52	8,400	3,005	19
312,326	507,389	3,947	511,336	g 40,209	g 492	g 40,701	h 15,650	20
4,247	6,930	65	6,995	1,024	.....	1,024	102	21
1,097	1,057	495	1,552	284	219	503	92	22
17,773	20,890	4,460	25,350	882	112	994	111	23
30,267	37,135	3,153	40,288	9,123	499	9,622	4,439	24
61,693	72,755	.....	72,755	9,438	.....	9,438	4,386	25
27,667	30,144	.....	30,144	5,410	.....	5,410	i 2,194	26
20,580	25,463	110	25,573	2,100	20	2,120	325	27
2,617	2,108	1,587	3,695	121	21	142	1	28
8,410	8,463	6,364	14,827	631	472	1,103	466	29
24,122	35,088	.....	35,088	4,957	.....	4,957	2,301	30
31,971	26,158	27,661	53,819	2,183	673	2,856	968	31
93,724	110,523	.....	110,523	12,581	16	12,597	4,589	32
11,512	11,050	662	11,712	j 1,591	j 155	j 1,746	j 650	33
200,734	157,240	93,856	251,096	c 16,169	c 7,487	c 23,656	c 4,267	34
366,737	484,404	50	484,454	94,475	2	94,477	k 47,641	35
862	868	11	879	119	35	154	40	36
2,101	2,165	591	2,756	203	55	258	64	37
44,736	52,362	997	53,359	6,481	102	6,583	1,075	38
26,114	31,741	27,244	58,985	c 1,796	c 964	c 2,760	c 665	39
153,215	162,837	20,131	182,968	21,072	1,468	22,540	l 8,374	40
4,694,849	b 5,495,010	b 610,684	b 6,105,694	o 474,598	o 31,959	o 506,557	p 214,455	

i Not including 2 establishments not reported.
j Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.
k Not including 5 establishments not reported.
l Not including 4 establishments not reported.
m Not including 40 establishments not reported.
n Not including 39 establishments not reported.
o Not including 12 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report and 3 establishments not reported.
p Not including 12 establishments in which strikes were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report and 17 establishments not reported.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES.

ALABAMA.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against apprentices and helpers doing journeymen's work	6	.....	6	.....
Against being assessed to pay company physician	2	.....	.....	2
Against change of coal screen	1	.....	1	.....
Against check system and deduction from each day's pay for powder used	5	.....	.....	5
Against discharge of union employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of boys	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of colored men	3	3	.....	.....
Against employment of imported workmen	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	8	3	.....	5
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	2	.....	.....	2
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	113	8	3	102
Against truck system and employment of nonunion men, and for increase of wages and monthly payment	5	.....	.....	5
Against use of breaker at tipple	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of fork instead of shovel in coal mines	1	.....	.....	1
Against violation of agreement	2	.....	.....	2
For abolition of contract	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	3	.....	1	2
For adoption of union scale	4	4	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale and against deduction from pay for insurance	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of piece payment	1	.....	1	.....
For change of date of expiration of contract	1	.....	.....	1
For change of pay day	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of company's physician	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	3	.....	.....	3
For discharge of mate	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of mine boss	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of mine boss and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of weighman	1	1	.....	.....
For doors to be placed on rear end of cars	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of checkweighman and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	.....	3	.....
For employment of checkweighmen	1	1	.....	.....
For increase and readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	208	59	15	134
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	11	.....	.....	11
For increase of wages and change from day to piece work	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and pay for time spent in going to and from work	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	7	.....	6	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	26	2	15	9
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against employer doing journeyman's work, etc	3	.....	3	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and a year's contract	7	4	.....	3
For mules in coal mines	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for dead work	3	.....	.....	3
For payment of wages overdue	6	4	.....	2
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	2	1	.....	1
For recognition of union	2	.....	.....	2
For recognition of union and adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of cost of supplies	6	6	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged checkweighman	4	.....	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged employees	11	5	.....	6
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	2	.....	.....	2
Total	494	110	56	328

ARIZONA.

Against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages	2	.....	.....	2
Total	5	3	.....	2

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

ARKANSAS.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against being docked	4			4
Against change from weekly to monthly payment	1			1
Against reduction of force	1			1
Against reduction of wages	7	3	2	2
For discharge of foreman	3			3
For increase of wages	15	8		7
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	23			23
For reduction of hours	8			8
For reinstatement of discharged employees	7	5		2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	17			17
Total	86	16	2	68

CALIFORNIA.

Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	1		
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	1		
Against being compelled to breakfast at 7.30 a. m. and for better board	1			1
Against being compelled to do duty while ship was in quarantine	1			1
Against being compelled to pay for repairs	1			1
Against change from day to piece work	2	2		
Against change in method of doing work	1			1
Against change in method of doing work and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
Against discharge of employees and for increase of wages	1		1	
Against employment of additional apprentices	4	3		1
Against employment of additional apprentices and retention of part of wages	1	1		
Against employment of additional helpers	1	1		
Against employment of Chinese labor	1			1
Against employment of colored men	1			1
Against employment of foreign labor	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men	26	9		17
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	6		1	5
Against employment of shinglers	17			17
Against extra work without extra pay	1	1		
Against feeding their own machines (nailers)	1	1		
Against fines for imperfect work	2	2		
Against foreman doing journeyman's work and for limit to work per day	1			1
Against handling cars of road on which strike was pending	1	1		
Against increase of hours	8	3	2	3
Against increase of hours or reduction of wages	7			7
Against increase of hours with corresponding increase of wages	1			1
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	1			1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	2	1	1	
Against obnoxious rules	10			10
Against payment in time checks	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	2			2
Against reduction of force causing increase of work, and for pay for overtime	1			1
Against reduction of wages	83	23	5	55
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	2	2		
Against Sunday work	60			60
Against Sunday work and for weekly payment	8			8
Against sweating system	1	1		
Against transfer of employee to another department	1			1
Against use of boycotted material	2			2
Against use of plate matter	1	1		
Against use of plate matter and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1		1	
Against using convict-made material	1			1
Against women doing men's work	2	2		
Against working in teams	1			1
Against working seven days per week and for adoption of uniform scale	6			6
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1			1
For adoption of union rules	3	2		1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	1	1		
For adoption of union scale	8		3	5
For better board	2			2
For change from day to piece work	2			2

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For change from monthly to mileage rates	1	1		
For change from night to day work and reduction of hours	3		3	
For change from piece to day work	1			1
For change in method of doing work	1	1		
For change of pay day	1	1		
For discharge of employees	3	1		2
For discharge of foreman	3	1		2
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1		
For discharge of shipowners' association agent	32			32
For employment of additional helpers	2	1		1
For employment of boiler maker to run rivet machine	1			1
For enforcement of union rules	6	1		5
For enforcement of union scale	1			1
For fixed rate of wages	2	2		
For fortnightly payment	1			1
For increase of force	1			1
For increase of force and better treatment	1			1
For increase of wages	317	158	27	132
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1	1		
For increase of wages and against firm using counterfeit label	1	1		
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	1	1		
For increase of wages and discharge of employees	1		1	
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime	1	1		
For increase of wages and recognition of union	5	3		2
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	41	a 32	a 1	a 7
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	12	9	3	
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and recognition of union	4		4	
For pay for lost time	3	3		
For pay for overtime	3	3		
For payment of wages overdue	2	2		
For privilege of smoking during working hours	4	4		
For recognition of union	5			5
For reduction of hours	68	23	2	43
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	26	24		2
For reduction of hours and double pay for overtime	2			2
For reinstatement of discharged employees	17	3	2	12
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	3			3
For restoration of wages	2	1		1
For working shed and to enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1			1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	64			64
In vindication of right to belong to labor organizations	3	3		
To compel foreman to join union	1	1		
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	3	2		1
Total	948	a 347	a 57	a 543

COLORADO.

Against alleged excessive docking	1	1		
Against being compelled to board at place designated by employer	2			2
Against being compelled to pay hospital dues	1	1		
Against change from piece to day work	16	16		
Against change in method of piece payment	2	1		1
Against compulsory accident insurance	1	1		
Against discharge of union employees	6			6
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trade	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men	17	12		5
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1			1
Against extra work without extra pay	1	1		
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against increase of hours	11	8		3
Against introduction of machinery	2			2
Against miners being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	2	2		
Against obnoxious rules and employment of nonunion men	1		1	
Against paying fee to employment agency	1			1
Against reduction of wages	56	26	1	29
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	3		1	2
Against use of certain safety lamp	1			1

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

COLORADO—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of new scale	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	26	1	.....	25
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For apology from firm for alleged insulting language	1	.....	.....	1
For better board	2	2	.....	.....
For better drinking water	1	1	.....	.....
For change of coal screen	3	3	.....	.....
For discharge of assistant superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman	3	3	.....	.....
For discharge of station agent and increase of force	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of trainmaster and chief dispatcher and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of yard master	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of additional helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of check weighman	2	2	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	24	1	.....	23
For increase of force	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	248	*a* 56	*a* 90	*a* 95
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and employment of check weighman	13	13	.....	.....
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	37	.....	.....	37
For increase of wages and reduction in price of board	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	4	2	.....	2
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For pay for dead work	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for overtime and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For payment in cash instead of by check	3	.....	.....	3
For payment of wages overdue	9	4	.....	5
For payment of wages to discharged employee	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction in price of newspapers	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	36	2	.....	34
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged drivers	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	35	27	2	6
For semimonthly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For shelter from sun while at work	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	208	.....	.....	208
To compel employees to withdraw from journeymen's union	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign agreement	26	26	.....	.....
Total	840	*a* 227	*a* 101	*a* 505

CONNECTICUT.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1	.....	.....	1
Against adoption of new time card	1	.....	.....	1
Against adoption of proposed scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive fines	3	2	1	.....
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	3	.....	.....	3
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	3	1	.....	2
Against change from piece to day work	3	.....	.....	3
Against change in method of doing work	2	.....	1	1
Against change of hour for beginning work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of pay day	5	4	.....	1
Against change of working hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against check system of keeping time	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	3	2	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of certain nationalities	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	27	14	.....	13
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	8	8	.....	.....
Against employment of women	4	.....	.....	4
Against fines for imperfect work	8	4	.....	4
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	2	.....	1	1
Against increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....

a Not including 7 establishments not reported.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

CONNECTICUT—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against introduction of two-loom system	1	1	.....	.....
Against joining Cigarmakers' International Union	1	1	.....	.....
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against nonunion men being persecuted by union men	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	7	2	.....	5
Against poor quality of material	6	3	1	2
Against reduction of hours and wages	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of rate per hour and reduction of hours	3	3	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	105	31	9	65
Against reduction of wages and change of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against sale of nonunion cigars	1	1	.....	.....
Against subcontracting	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of boycotted material	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	3	2	.....	1
Against working overtime	4	2	1	1
For adoption of fixed scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	13	7	6	.....
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union, etc., rules	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	15	.....	.....	15
For better board	1	.....	.....	1
For better ventilation	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work	2	2	.....	.....
For change of rules	5	4	.....	1
For discharge of apprentices	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of employees	5	4	.....	1
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreign employees	5	4	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	15	7	.....	8
For discharge of foreman and nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of forewoman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion employees	4	3	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For double pay for special work	1	.....	.....	1
For equal distribution of work	1	.....	.....	1
For extra rate for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For improvement of tenements	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	353	116	22	215
For increase of wages and adoption of union, etc., rules	4	.....	.....	4
For increase of wages and against reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	73	22	25	26
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	6	.....	.....	6
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and fortnightly payment	3	.....	.....	3
For pay for overtime	5	.....	.....	5
For payment of wages overdue	4	3	.....	1
For privilege of carrying beer home	1	.....	.....	1
For readjustment of wages	6	6	.....	.....
For recognition of union	40	8	.....	32
For reduction of hours	162	83	3	76
For regular payment	5	5	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	18	7	.....	11
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	18	7	.....	11
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	2	.....	.....	2
For restoration of wages	6	.....	1	5
For semimonthly payment	2	.....	.....	2
For weekly payment	5	3	.....	2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1,021	389	73	559

DELAWARE.

Against being compelled to board with employer and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	13	.....	.....	13
Against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of helpers designated by employer	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of nonunion men	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of women	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

DELAWARE—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against obnoxious rules	1			1
Against reduction of hours and wages	1	1		
Against reduction of wages	5	1		4
Against use of plate matter	1			1
Against working overtime	1			1
For adoption of uniform scale	3	3		
For discharge of employees	2	1		1
For enforcement of union rules	1			1
For increase of wages	74	48	1	25
For payment of wages overdue	1			1
For recognition of union	4			4
For reduction of hours	71	18		53
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	1		
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	1		
Total	188	76	1	111

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Against change in shape of cigar	1			1
Against change of rules	1			1
Against change of working hours	1		1	
Against discharge of union employees	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	2			2
Against fines for imperfect work	1	1		
Against foreman being allowed to work overtime	1			1
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against increase of hours	1	1		
Against obnoxious rules	1			1
Against reduction of wages	4	1	1	2
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and weekly payment	10			10
For adoption of union rules	1	1		
For adoption of union scale	2	2		
For enforcement of union rules	1	1		
For increase of wages	239	105	59	75
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	10	2	6	2
For payment of wages overdue	1			1
For privilege of working full time	1	1		
For reduction of hours	167	66	72	29
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For weekly payment	1			1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	1		
Total	451	184	139	128

FLORIDA.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	3	1		2
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	10	10		
Against bookkeeper doing trimmer's work, or to compel him to join union	1	1		
Against cheroots being made in cigar factory	2			2
Against discharge of employees	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men	24	1		23
Against employment of nonunion men and for weekly payment	1			1
Against firm supplying material to obnoxious establishment	1			1
Against introduction of machinery	30	30		
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	1		1	
Against obnoxious rules and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against poor quality of material	13	10		3
Against poor quality of material and for discharge of foreman	1		1	
Against reduction of wages	18	7		11
Against rule discharging employees whose wages were garnisheed	1	1		
Against truck system and change in shape of cigar	1	1		
Against violation of union rules	2			2
Against weighing filler	1	1		
Against working overtime	1			1
Against working with employees belonging to another labor organization	1		1	

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

FLORIDA—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against working with nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of employees	12	2	1	9
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	16	3	.....	13
For discharge of foreign employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	19	10	.....	9
For discharge of foreman and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and against manager being allowed in workroom	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of superintendent	2	2	.....	.....
For employment of union men only	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of force	3	1	.....	2
For increase of wages	337	276	35	26
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	36	21	15	.....
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	3	2	1	.....
For increase of wages and against weighing filler	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and of force	3	.....	3	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	125	.....	125	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	23	1	.....	22
For increase of wages, recognition of union, and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment in cash	4	.....	4	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and weekly payment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, and against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, weekly payment, yearly contract, and against compulsory insurance, deduction from wages to pay company's physician, and being compelled to trade at company's stores	25	.....	25	.....
For reduction of cost of supplies	4	.....	.....	4
For reduction of hours	29	27	.....	2
For reduction of hours and regular payment	5	.....	5	.....
For regular payment	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees	13	2	1	10
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For restoration of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For same price for making cheroots as was paid for making cigars	2	.....	1	1
For steady employment	1	.....	.....	1
For stools while car driving	1	1	.....	.....
For use of winches (stevedores)	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	46	.....	.....	46
To compel employer to have factory open and material ready for work at 6 a. m	1	1	.....	.....
To compel teacher to admit colored children to school in building owned by employer, or for his discharge	5	.....	5	.....
To enforce agreement	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
Total	855	423	226	206

GEORGIA.

Against adoption of proposed scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to help slower workmen	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to pay shop rent	1	.....	1	.....
Against change from pay by the hour to pay by the week	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in position of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of convict labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	29	2	.....	27
Against employment of women as apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against extra work without extra pay	3	.....	.....	3
Against increase of hours	2	.....	.....	2
Against journeymen being compelled to do laborers' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules and change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of force, causing increase of work	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

GEORGIA—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against reduction of hours and wages	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages	22	1	3	18
Against reduction of wages and for caller to wake conductors and engineers	1	.....	1	.....
Against rule requiring freight brakemen to remain on top of cars during entire run	1	.....	.....	1
Against sailors doing longshoremen's work	12	12	.....	.....
Against sweating system	3	2	.....	1
Against unsuitable place of work	1	1	.....	.....
Against work being sent out of city to be done	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	6	1	3	2
For adoption of uniform scale	11	.....	.....	11
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	10	4	.....	6
For adoption of uniform scale, reduction of hours, and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	16	3	1	12
For adoption of union scale	7	1	.....	6
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	10	.....	10	.....
For change in method of keeping time	5	.....	.....	5
For change of pay day	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of colored employees	3	2	.....	1
For discharge of employees	4	1	.....	3
For discharge of foreman	6	1	.....	5
For discharge of foreman and against colored laborers doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
For fortnightly payment	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages	88	7	44	37
For increase of wages and against truck system	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and change of rules	20	.....	14	6
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	84	20	13	51
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men	136	.....	.....	136
For pay for lost time	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	4	1	.....	3
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	2	1	.....	1
For recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union and against subcontracting to nonunion contractors	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	37	1	.....	36
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For regular morning-paper schedule of working hours	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	4	1	.....	3
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For renewal of scale	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of wages	5	.....	4	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees in same establishment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	7	2	.....	5
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
Total	578	71	95	412

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Against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	3	1	1	1
For adoption of uniform scale	3	.....	.....	3
For discharge of Japanese interpreter	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	3	3	.....	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Total	14	6	1	7

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

ILLINOIS.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against adoption of proposed scale	2	.....	.....	2
Against agreement made by employers not to sell union brick to establishments in which strike was pending	26	26	.....	.....
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	3	2	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees and obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of foreign labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive fines	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged short weight of coal	5	3	.....	2
Against appointment of yard master	12	.....	.....	12
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against being assessed to pay company physician	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to board with employer and for reduction of hours and recognition of union	350	350	.....	.....
Against being compelled to contribute to sick and death benefit fund	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to correct alleged imperfect work	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to give certificate of character and bond releasing employer from damages in case of accident to employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to pay shop rent	5	5	.....	.....
Against being compelled to put tags on work	1	1	.....	.....
Against bricklayers doing housesmith's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against certain daily task	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to per-cent-of-sales system of payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	12	9	.....	3
Against change from piece to day work	6	2	.....	4
Against change in method of digging coal	2	.....	.....	2
Against change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of piece payment	3	3	.....	.....
Against change of coal screen	10	8	.....	2
Against change of coal screen and for increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against change of pay day	2	.....	.....	2
Against change of rules	2	1	.....	1
Against clause in contract which prevented employees from working for contractors not members of master's association	500	500	.....	.....
Against company establishing maximum weight for carload of coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees	12	3	1	8
Against discharge of employees and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	11	1	.....	10
Against discharge of union employees	6	4	.....	2
Against double-header freight trains	1	.....	.....	1
Against driver being compelled to pay for mule killed by accident	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	34	26	.....	8
Against employer and superintendent doing miner's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against employers d journeymen's work	21	21	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	6	2	.....	4
Against employment of boy alleged to have been exposed to smallpox	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of colored men	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	5	5	.....	.....
Against employment of men not in good standing in union	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion foreman	3	2	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion inspector	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	451	351	.....	100
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction hours	9	7	.....	2
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	10	4	.....	6
Against employment of obnoxious person	1	1	.....	.....
Against extra work without extra pay	9	5	.....	4
Against fines for imperfect work	3	2	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm supplying material to establishment in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against firm supplying material to nonunion establishment	52	16	.....	36
Against firm withholding wages to pay union assessments of delinquent employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against handling cars of road on which strike was pending	7	1	.....	6
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	3	1	.....	2
Against increase of brushing in coal mine	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of force	2	2	.....	.....

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against increase of hours	119	25	.....	94
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	181	8	44	129
Against introduction of fare boxes and discharge of conductors	1	1	.....	.....
Against introduction of machinery	25	21	.....	4
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	30	29	.....	1
Against loading Lake Shore cars	1	.....	.....	1
Against mine filling orders for another mine in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against miners being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	9	8	.....	1
Against miners being compelled to remove loaded cars	1	.....	.....	1
Against nonunion electrical workers doing union gasfitters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	9	6	.....	3
Against obnoxious rules and reduction of wages	204	204	.....	.....
Against one contractor on job employing nonunion men in another city	3	3	.....	.....
Against order to search head waiter accused of stealing	1	.....	.....	1
Against overcharge for supplies—powder, tools, etc	2	.....	1	1
Against patent matter	2	.....	.....	2
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	15	7	.....	8
Against performing work out of regular occupation	3	2	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	3	1	.....	2
Against reduction of force and wages	38	.....	38	.....
Against reduction of hours and wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	1,010	372	314	324
Against reduction of wages and alleged discrimination against union men	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and boys doing men's work	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	6	6	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for privilege of organizing union	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours and weekly payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for weekly payment	4	.....	4	.....
Against reduction of wages and laborers doing journeymen's work	5	5	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and signing away rights under State law	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and to compel employer to sign union contract	24	.....	24	.....
Against reduction of wages and violation of apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against retention of part of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	2	1	.....	1
Against sale of nonunion cigars	5	3	.....	2
Against signing agreement not to demand increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against signing contract releasing firm from liability in case of accident	1	.....	.....	1
Against signing contracts	1	1	.....	.....
Against stonecutters doing bricklayers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against subcontracting	1	.....	.....	1
Against sweating system and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against system of measuring work	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of fork instead of shovel in coal mines	3	2	.....	1
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	71	40	.....	31
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and employment of nonunion men	20	19	.....	1
Against use of brick made outside of county	28	.....	.....	28
Against use of convict-made material	19	.....	.....	19
Against use of nonunion-made material	4	2	.....	2
Against use of stone cut outside of city	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement	11	11	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement as to hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of union rules	6	5	.....	1
Against working injured mule	1	1	.....	.....
Against working in yard in which switchmen were striking	2	.....	.....	2
Against working on job with nonunion contractors	1	1	.....	.....
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	184	20	.....	164
Against working overtime	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of new rules and scale	61	60	.....	1
For adoption of new scale	1,337	529	225	583
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	8	.....	8	.....

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For adoption of new scale, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of sliding scale	100	.....	.....	100
For adoption of uniform scale	21	21	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	4	4	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., rules	3	2	.....	1
For adoption of union, etc., scale	6	4	1	1
For adoption of union rules	20	14	.....	6
For adoption of union rules and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	237	219	8	10
For adoption of union rules and union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	42	30	.....	12
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	7	5	.....	2
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	38	37	.....	1
For adoption of union scale and to compel employer to sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale, discharge of foreman, and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	1	.....	.....	1
For appointment of an arbitrator	3	.....	.....	3
For appointment of miner as check weighman	3	1	.....	2
For better arrangements for safety	1	1	.....	.....
For better board	1	1	.....	.....
For better board and lodging (living with employer)	1	.....	.....	1
For better powder for miners	1	1	.....	.....
For better treatment	1	1	.....	.....
For better workroom	1	.....	.....	1
For better ventilation and repair of machinery	1	1	.....	.....
For car fare	5	1	.....	4
For change from day to mileage rates and increase of force to lighten work	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	3	1	1	1
For change from piece to day work	13	5	.....	8
For change from piece to day work and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of piece payment	2	2	.....	.....
For change of basis of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For change of coal screen	3	2	.....	1
For change of coal screen and increase of wages	6	.....	.....	6
For change of pay day	4	.....	.....	4
For change of rules	2	1	.....	1
For definite understanding as to price list	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of chief engineer and against increase of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of colored employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees	15	5	.....	10
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	21	3	.....	18
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of foreign employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	16	2	.....	14
For discharge of foreman and employment of assistant stokers	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman and reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of head waiter	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of head waiter and against discharge of waiters' helpers	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of master mechanic	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of mine boss	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	7	1	.....	6
For discharge of nonunion foremen	7	4	.....	3
For discharge of station agent	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of superintendent	3	2	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent and reinstatement of discharged trainmaster	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of trainmaster and chief dispatcher	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of weighman	2	2	.....	.....
For discharge of yard master	3	1	.....	2
For double pay for holiday work	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of check weighmen	5	4	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	815	812	.....	3
For enforcement of union rules and employment of additional helpers	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules and to compel employer to sign union contract	8	8	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	3	3	.....	.....

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For enforcement of union scale	154	a 146	a 2	a 5
For enforcement of union scale and against being fined	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale and against boys running nailing machines	6	6	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	25	23	.....	2
For enforcement of union scale and against use of forks	2	2	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale and against working overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For equalization of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For equal rate of wages winter and summer	1	1	.....	.....
For fixed rate of wages	2	.....	.....	2
For fortnightly payment	327	.....	.....	327
For increase and readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of force	4	3	.....	1
For increase of force and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	4,081	2,428	446	1,207
For increase of wages according to agreement	359	9	.....	350
For increase of wages and against alleged discrimination against certain employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against boys working on machines	8	8	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	17	17	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against new employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages and against use of material from nonunion establishment	750	.....	.....	750
For increase of wages and discharge of contractor	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of foremen	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and employment of local residents only	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and enforcement of union indenture rules	132	132	.....	.....
For increase of wages and privilege of organizing union	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages and recognition of union	355	15	.....	340
For increase of wages and reduction of cost of supplies	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	2,053	1,365	186	502
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	4	1	1	2
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	120	100	.....	20
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, recognition of contractors' union, and against firm giving work to nonunion contractors	30	.....	30	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and double time for Sundays	22	22	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	173	35	100	38
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and Saturday half holiday	29	21	.....	8
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and to compel employer to sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and abolition of piecework	8	8	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and against employment of women	26	.....	8	18
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and change in method of payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for holidays, and recognition of union	39	39	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, holidays, and after midnight, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	285	285	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of price for blacksmithing, and change of rules	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, regular hours, and pay for overtime	4	4	.....	.....
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and privilege of working for employers not members of Iron League	52	.....	52	.....
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and privilege of working for employers not members of masters' association	800	800	.....	.....
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	40	37	.....	3
For larger workshops	1	1	.....	.....
For lunch at close of day	1	.....	.....	1
For more compressed air	1	1	.....	.....
For more mining machines	1	.....	.....	1
For new safety catches on elevator cage	1	1	.....	.....
For pay by the hour	1	.....	1	.....
For pay for dead work	3	3	.....	.....
For pay for extra work	3	2	.....	1
For pay for gross weight of coal	1	1	.....	.....

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For pay for gross weight of coal and weekly payment	13	11	.....	2
For pay for lost time	4	1	.....	3
For pay for overtime	7	5	2	.....
For pay for overtime and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for slack	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for work lost because of underheated iron	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	90	68	1	21
For payment of wages overdue and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For payment of wages to discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of affixing union label	2	2	.....	.....
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of stopping long enough to eat	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of working eight consecutive hours	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of working full time	2	2	.....	.....
For readjustment of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of agent of union	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of check weighman selected by miners	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	42	11	.....	31
For recognition of union, adoption of uniform scale, and against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	56	32	.....	24
For recognition of union and against increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and enforcement of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union and privilege of affixing union label	3	.....	.....	3
For recognition of union and reduction of cost of supplies	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and to compel contractor to sign a year's contract	4	4	.....	.....
For recognition of union and to compel employer to sign union agreement	2	2	.....	.....
For recognition of union, enforcement of union scale, and to compel employer to sign union contract, and against employment of nonunion men	12	8	.....	4
For reduction of daily task	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	1,430	806	177	447
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	72	68	1	3
For reduction of hours and against boys doing men's work	5	5	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	28	9	10	9
For reduction of hours and enforcement of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	10	10	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	140	134	1	5
For reduction of hours and to compel employer to sign union contract	2	1	.....	1
For reduction of hours and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and time and a half for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	10	10	.....	.....
For regular payment in cash and for company to furnish tools	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	77	35	3	39
For reinstatement of discharged employees and change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and extra pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	4	.....	3	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foreman, etc	5	.....	.....	5
For reinstatement of discharged foremen	18	13	.....	5
For reinstatement of discharged inspector	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged train dispatcher	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of locked-out employees and enforcement of union scale	11	11	.....	.....
For restoration of wages	102	66	1	35
For Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
For semimonthly payment	4	1	.....	3
For semimonthly payment in cash	1	.....	1	.....
For time and a half for overtime	2	.....	.....	2
For weekly payment	94	86	.....	8
In anticipation of a lockout	2	.....	.....	2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1,292	22	30	1,240
To compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	2	1	.....	1
To compel employer to furnish truss hoops	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association	22	16	.....	6
To compel employer to join masters' association and against employment of nonunion men	12	12	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association and for enforcement of union scale	6	6	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association and to sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association, for enforcement of union scale, and against employment of nonunion men	18	17	.....	1

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To compel employer to retain a part of employees' wages to pay dues, etc., to union, and against employment of nonunion men	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign a years' contract	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign contract	4	3	.....	1
To compel employer to sign union contract	21	16	.....	5
To compel employer to sign union contract and against employment of nonunion men	2	2	.....	.....
To compel manager to join mine managers' union	2	1	.....	1
To compel school board to insert union labor clause in all contracts	47	47	.....	.....
To compel World's Fair directors to employ none but union men in building trades	472	472	.....	.....
To enforce agreement	17	14	1	2
To enforce Chicago agreement	60	60	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
Total	20,784	a11,643	a1,733	a7,407

INDIANA.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	2	.....	.....	2
Against adoption of proposed scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking	3	.....	.....	3
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged short weight of coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work and for adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to buy powder at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to pay for needles used in excess of certain allowance	1	.....	.....	1
Against brakemen being compelled to coal up engines and for increase of force	1	.....	1	.....
Against change from day to piece work	6	.....	.....	6
Against change in kind of shears	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of coal screen	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against contract system	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees	2	1	.....	1
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	17	8	.....	9
Against employment of nonunion men and for abolition of rule requiring knitters to pay for needles broken	1	.....	1	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	22	.....	22	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and to enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	2	1	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and for adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for obscene writing	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm using a bogus label	1	1	.....	.....
Against handling alleged light scrap at heavy scrap rate per ton	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours	21	17	.....	4
Against interchanging ready-set matter	2	2	.....	.....
Against introduction of machinery	5	1	.....	4
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	24	2	21	1
Against order forbidding employees bringing beer into shop and drinking it during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of force	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	225	27	16	182
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	5	.....	.....	5
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	2	.....	.....	2
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1	.....	.....	1
Against sale of nonunion cigars	3	3	.....	.....
Against threatened lockout	1	1	.....	.....
Against transfer of employee to another department	1	.....	.....	1
Against violation of agreement	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against working in teams	1	.....	.....	1

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

INDIANA—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against working under nonunion foreman and change from day to piece work	1			1
Against working with colored men	1			1
For adoption of new scale	107		107	
For adoption of uniform scale and pay for overtime	26		26	
For adoption of union, etc., scale	1			1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	16	2		14
For adoption of union scale	1			1
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	1		
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	28		28	
For appointment of check weighman to be paid by company	1			1
For change from piece to day work	1			1
For change in method of piece payment	4	1		3
For change of coal screen	6	6		
For discharge of apprentice	1			1
For discharge of colored employees	1	1		
For discharge of employees	2	1		1
For discharge of foremen	8	2		6
For discharge of foreman and change from piece to day work	1		1	
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For discharge of head waiter	1			1
For discharge of nonunion employees	5	1		4
For discharge of superintendent and mine bosses	1			1
For enforcement of union rules	1			1
For enforcement of union scale	1	1		
For equal distribution of work	1			1
For glass to be cut in larger sizes	1			1
For guaranty against reduction of wages on change of appliances	1	1		
For increase of force	2			2
For increase of wages	655	231	55	369
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	5		5	
For increase of wages and against truck system	2	2		
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1		
For increase of wages and employment of coal wheelers	1	1		
For increase of wages and recognition of union	2		1	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	340	41	161	138
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	1		1	
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	7			7
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men	20		20	
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, etc	18		18	
For pay for extra work	5	5		
For pay for overtime	2	1		1
For payment for second-quality axes	1			1
For payment of wages overdue	20	19	1	
For privilege of doing lathing at plasterers' wages	25			25
For privilege of joining union	1	1		
For recognition of union	10			10
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	22	21		1
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	9	8		1
For reduction of amount of work required to be done and pay for overtime	1		1	
For reduction of hours	27	13		14
For reduction of hours on Saturday	5	5		
For regular payment	1	1		
For renewal of scale	1		1	
For reinstatement of discharged employees	24	10	1	13
For reinstatement of discharged employees and restoration of badges	1		1	
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	2	1		1
For reinstatement of discharged foremen	1	1		
For reinstatement of employee to former position	1			1
For restoration of wages	4		3	1
For Saturday half holiday	1	1		
For semimonthly payment	1	1		
For semimonthly payment and retention of less wages	47	47		
For time and a half for overtime	10		10	
For weekly payment	1	1		
For weekly payment and against being compelled to buy powder	34		34	
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	38			38
To compel employer to rebuild incomplete foundation, because begun by nonunion men	1	1		
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay check weighman	2	2		
To compel employer to sign union contract and against employment of nonunion men	14			14
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	7	1		6
Total	1,964	504	536	924

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against reduction of wages	22			22
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	1	1		
For increase of wages	1			1
For recognition of union	5			5
For reduction of cost of supplies	1		1	
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	27			27
Total	57	1	1	55

IOWA.

Against accepting firm's terms for work done under new system	1	1		
Against alleged excessive charges for blacksmithing	1	1		
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	1			1
Against alleged short weight of coal	3	3		
Against change from day to piece work	4			4
Against change from fortnightly to monthly payment	1			1
Against change in method of doing work	2	2		
Against change in thickness of button blanks without corresponding increase in wages	1	1		
Against change of coal screen	4	1		3
Against change of rules	2			2
Against change to summer scale earlier than usual	11	1		10
Against discharge of employees	1	1		
Against drivers being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	1			1
Against employment of additional apprentices	2			2
Against employment of colored men	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men	19	4		15
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	4	1		3
Against extra work without extra pay	1	1		
Against handling cars of road on which strike was pending	1			1
Against introduction of coal screen	1			1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against obnoxious rules and for discharge of colored head waiter	1			1
Against reduction of wages	177	42	14	121
Against reduction of wages and abolition of union rules	1			1
Against reduction of wages and change of coal screen	1		1	
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	26	26		
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	16	16		
Against signing contracts	1			1
Against system of measuring work	1			1
Against theft of unweighed button blanks and consequent loss of pay	1			1
Against truck system	3	2		1
For adoption of fixed scale	3			3
For adoption of new scale	13	1		12
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	86			86
For adoption of new scale one month earlier than proposed	59			59
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	9		9	
For adoption of union, etc., rules	2			2
For adoption of union, etc., scale	1			1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	2			2
For adoption of union scale	10	7		3
For adoption of union scale and against illegal use of union label	1			1
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	1	1		
For better treatment	1	1		
For change from day to piece work	8			8
For change from piece to day work	1			1
For change from piece to day work and for increase of wages	1	1		
For change of coal screen	2	2		
For change of pay day	1	1		
For change of rules	2			2
For change of rules and semimonthly payment	7	2		5
For discharge of check weighman	1			1
For discharge of employees	1	1		
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	3			3
For discharge of foremen	2	1		1
For discharge of forewoman	1	1		
For discharge of nonunion employees	2			2
For employment of additional helpers	1			1
For employment of check weighman	2			2
For enforcement of union rules	3	1		2
For fortnightly payment	20	20		
For free files and saws	2	2		
For increase of force	1			1

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

IOWA—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages	584	205	81	298
For increase of wages and against change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against signing contracts	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	8	5	2	1
For increase of wages and reduction of cost of supplies	5	.....	.....	5
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	40	39	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	4	.....	.....	4
For pay for extra work	3	2	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	2	2	.....	.....
For readjustment of wages	18	18	.....	.....
For recognition of union	4	4	.....	.....
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union and modification of mine rules	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and to compel employer to sign a year's contract	3	3	.....	.....
For reduction of cost of supplies	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	46	20	1	25
For regular payment	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees	5	1	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	4	1	.....	3
For reinstatement of discharged foremen	2	.....	.....	2
For restoration of union scale and yearly contract	14	.....	14	.....
For restoration of wages	3	.....	1	2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	110	.....	.....	110
To compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	3	2	.....	1
Total	1,408	451	125	832

KANSAS.

Against being docked	1	1	.....	.....
Against coal being shipped to localities where strike was pending	2	.....	.....	2
Against compulsory accident insurance	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	4	3	.....	1
Against handling cars of road on which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase in weight of ton from 2,250 to 2,500 pounds	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of hours and wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	30	22	.....	8
For adoption of fixed scale	3	.....	.....	3
For adoption of new scale	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale	5	5	.....	.....
For appointment of a miner as check weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
For change of coal screen	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of screen law	49	.....	49	.....
For increase and readjustment of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	65	15	3	47
For increase of wages and employment of check weighman	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and extra pay for overtime and Sundays	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	3	.....	3	.....
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	3	1	.....	2
For recognition of union	20	.....	.....	20
For reduction of hours	32	27	.....	5
For reduction of hours on Saturday	11	11	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	6	6	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment and better powder	1	1	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	40	3	37	.....
Total	303	104	95	104

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

KENTUCKY.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	13	13	.....	.....
Against being compelled to give bond	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of coal screen	2	.....	1	1
Against doubling trains and laying off one crew	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of apprentices	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of convict labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	42	33	.....	9
Against increase of hours	4	.....	.....	4
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of price of coal furnished miners	3	.....	.....	3
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	5	4	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of number of switch engines in yard	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	77	38	12	27
Against use of boycotted patterns	1	1	.....	.....
Against washing for men who took places of railroad strikers	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of new scale	78	26	.....	52
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., scale	4	.....	.....	4
For adoption of union scale	12	11	.....	1
For adoption of union scale and employment of check weighman	1	.....	1	.....
For change from night to day work	35	.....	.....	35
For change from piece to day work and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For change in machinery	1	.....	.....	1
For change of coal screen	4	3	.....	1
For discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	6	2	.....	4
For discharge of mine boss	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of yard master	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of additional helpers	1	1	.....	.....
For employment of checkweighmen	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union indenture rules	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	5	4	.....	1
For extra rate for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	306	a 129	a 74	a 102
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	44	38	6	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employee	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	12	1	11	.....
For increase of wages, discharge of nonunion employees, and adoption of fixed scale	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	6	5	.....	1
For recognition of union	8	1	.....	7
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	130	115	1	14
For regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	15	9	.....	6
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For renewal of scale	37	.....	37	.....
For restoration of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For Saturday half holiday and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	4	2	.....	2
For semimonthly payment and change of coal screen	1	.....	1	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	8	.....	.....	8
Total	895	a 447	a 145	a 302

LOUISIANA.

Against discharge of union employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of colored girls	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of colored men	12	.....	.....	12
Against employment of men at less than union rates	12	.....	.....	12
Against employment of nonunion men	16	12	.....	4
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	20	.....	20	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	5	.....	.....	5
Against fines for drunkenness	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours	6	1	.....	5
Against patent matter	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of time for dinner	1	1	.....	.....

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against reduction of wages	17	13	.....	4
For discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For fortnightly payment and against retention of part of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	115	20	2	93
For increase of wages and against check system	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	115	.....	.....	115
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	7	6	.....	1
For increase of wages, coal for fuel, and better material	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for overtime	18	.....	18	.....
For payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of going out for beer during working hours	5	5	.....	.....
For recognition of union	1,093	.....	.....	1,093
For reduction of hours	10	1	.....	9
For reinstatement of discharged employees	4	.....	.....	4
For time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	21	.....	.....	21
Total	1,488	61	40	1,387

MAINE.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1	1	.....	.....
Against adoption of proposed scale	6	.....	.....	6
Against being compelled to carry material to place of work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from pay by the day to pay by the hour	2	.....	.....	2
Against change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of certain nationalities	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	15	11	.....	4
Against employment of obnoxious person	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours	4	.....	.....	4
Against introduction of machinery	6	.....	.....	6
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against lasters furnishing their own tacks and pegs	1	.....	.....	1
Against McKay stitchers being compelled to furnish their own needles	1	.....	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages	21	4	1	16
Against system of measuring work	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of machine-made material	1	.....	.....	1
Against violation of agreement	1	.....	.....	1
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of union, etc., scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For fortnightly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of force	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	95	29	10	56
For increase of wages and adoption of uniform scale	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	25	3	21	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	2	.....	2	.....
For pay for extra work	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	4	4	.....	.....
For recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	29	11	2	16
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	4	.....	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	3	.....	1	2
Total	254	71	38	145

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

MARYLAND.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1			1
Against adoption of proposed scale	1			1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against being compelled to board with employers, and for increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	7	7		
Against being compelled to pay for defective ware, and for adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1			1
Against being docked	1	1		
Against change from day to piece work	2			2
Against change in shape of cigar	1	1		
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1		
Against employment of apprentices	1			1
Against employment of boys as sheet-tin separators	1			1
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	40			40
Against employment of nonunion men	13	5		8
Against fines for imperfect work	1			1
Against increase in price of New York papers	2			2
Against increase of amount of work required to be done, and reduction of price per piece	1	1		
Against increase of apprentices	1			1
Against increase of hours	2			2
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	1			1
Against introduction of machinery	3	1	1	1
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against poor quality of material	1			1
Against reduction of force, causing increase of work	1			1
Against reduction of wages	66	16	8	42
Against reduction of wages and discharge of helpers	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	22	22		
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	5			5
Against sweating system and for regular hours and payment, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	75	75		
Against system of measuring work	3		3	
Against use of certain machinery and increase of hours	1			1
Against use of plate matter	1	1		
Against violation of agreement	1			1
For adoption of new scale and against discharge of employees	1	1		
For adoption of new scale one month earlier than proposed	1	1		
For adoption of uniform scale	1			1
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3			3
For adoption of union rules	1	1		
For adoption of union scale	4	3		1
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	1			1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	5	5		
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	54	54		
For change of mine scales	1			1
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	2	2		
For discharge of foreman	9	4		5
For discharge of nonunion employees	1	1		
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1		
For discharge of superintendent	3	2		1
For fortnightly payment	1			1
For full day's pay if working after 12 m	1			1
For increase of wages	397	278	21	98
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1			1
For increase of wages and double pay for overtime	1	1		
For increase of wages and recognition of union	28		28	
For increase of wages and reduction of amount of work required to be done	1			1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	11	8	1	2
For increase of wages and regular hours	1	1		
For increase of wages and regular payment	1			1
For payment of wages overdue	1	1		
For recognition of union	1	1		
For reduction of hours	157	15	56	86
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	50		50	
For reduction of hours and Saturday half holiday	1			1
For reduction of hours and to compel employer to sign union contract	11		11	
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sunday and night work	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	4			4
For restoration of wages	21			21

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

MARYLAND—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	3	1	.....	2
To compel employer to sign agreement	4	.....	.....	4
Total	1,049	514	179	356

MASSACHUSETTS.

Against abolition of union rules and union scale	4	.....	.....	4
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	6	2	2	2
Against adoption of proposed scale	48	42	2	4
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	3	1	.....	2
Against alleged excessive fines	6	5	1	.....
Against alleged excessive fines and poor quality of material	1	.....	1	.....
Against alleged unfair deduction from pay for lost time	2	2	.....	.....
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	3	2	.....	1
Against allowing boys, not regular apprentices, to work as plumbers' helpers longer than one year	6	.....	.....	6
Against allowing nonunion employees of another firm to work in same shed	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to board at place designated by employer	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to carry finished work to another part of city	2	1	.....	1
Against being compelled to do boilermakers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to teach additional helpers	2	.....	.....	2
Against change from day to piece work	6	4	.....	2
Against change from piece to day work	10	2	2	6
Against change from piece to day work, and for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from wooden to iron molds and poor quality of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in kind of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in kind of work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in kind of work and for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in machinery, causing reduction of wages	3	3	.....	.....
Against change in method of doing work	3	2	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work and for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of tanning	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of hour for beginning work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of pay day and for payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of rules	2	2	.....	.....
Against changing rate of pay on account of new machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against classification of work made by firm	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand to withdraw from union	2	2	.....	.....
Against discharge of employee and employment of apprentice	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	8	4	.....	4
Against discharge of union employees	3	2	.....	1
Against elimination of clause in agreement as to employment of union and nonunion men	26	.....	.....	26
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices	3	2	.....	1
Against employment of apprentices	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of foreign labor	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of foreign labor and extra hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of learners	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of new overseer to take part of work from old overseer	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	115	46	.....	69
Against fines for imperfect work	4	2	.....	2
Against fines for imperfect work and for better treatment	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and for increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against finishing work begun by nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
Against firm supplying material to nonunion establishment	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	16	a3	(a)	a11
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	6	.....	1	5
Against increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	19	14	.....	5
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	2	1	.....	1

a Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against increase of length of cut in weaving	2			2
Against increase of number of heats per day in steel mill	1			1
Against increase of number of picks in weaving	2			2
Against introduction of machinery	5	1	1	3
Against introduction of machinery and employment of nonunion men	2			2
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	10			10
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against lasters furnishing their own tacks and pegs	1	1		
Against making up lost time and for reinstatement of discharged employees	2	2		
Against obnoxious rules	2	1		1
Against paying for gas used on dark days	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	7	2		5
Against poor quality of material	30	16		14
Against poor quality of material and excessive speed of machinery	1	1		
Against poor quality of material and for change in machinery	1	1		
Against readjustment of wages	1			1
Against reduction and for increase of wages	22			22
Against reduction of number of picks in weaving	1			1
Against reduction of wages	383	133	68	182
Against reduction of wages and change from day to piece work	1			1
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	8	1		7
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	9	9		
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	2	1	1	
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	14	8		6
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	9	7	1	1
Against scale presented by State board of arbitration	5			5
Against Sunday work and for regular payment	1	1		
Against system of measuring work	5	2	1	2
Against system of weighing wrappers	1	1		
Against system of weighing yarn	1	1		
Against task system	1	1		
Against use of lockers and system of checking for storing wearing apparel while at work	1	1		
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	2			2
Against use of steam shovel in unloading coal	1			1
Against use of tags and numbers on pieces of work	1			1
Against violation of agreement as to hours	1	1		
Against violation of union rules	4	2		2
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	1	1		
Against working overtime	9	2		7
Disagreement among employees regarding new scale of prices	18			18
For adoption of new scale	29	18	2	9
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	1	1		
For adoption of scale presented by State board of arbitration	1	1		
For adoption of uniform scale	65	4	25	36
For adoption of uniform scale and a year's contract	29		29	
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	2			2
For adoption of union, etc., rules	1			1
For adoption of union, etc., scale	7	1		6
For adoption of union rules	3	1		2
For adoption of union rules and union scale	26	4	11	11
For adoption of union scale	19	14		5
For adoption of union scale and against sweating system	1			1
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	1	1		
For better terms in division of profits and expenses of fishing season	4			4
For change from day to piece work	4			4
For change from day to piece work and abolition of ironclad contract	1	1		
For change from day to piece work and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
For change from piece to day work	5	1		4
For change from piece to day work and adoption of uniform scale	2	2		
For change from piece to day work and adoption of union scale	1			1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	11	4	6	1
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and weekly payment	80	80		
For change in machinery	2	1		1
For change in machinery or increase of wages	1	1		
For change in method of piece payment	1	1		
For change of basis of wages	1	1		
For change of rules	3	2		1
For dinner when working out of city	1			1
For discharge of certain nationalities	1			1

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For discharge of employees	18	4	.....	14
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreign employees	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	1	1
For discharge of foremen	27	9	.....	18
For discharge of forewoman	3	1	.....	2
For discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of superintendent	3	1	.....	2
For employment of additional helpers	2	.....	.....	2
For employment of helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of union men only	5	5	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	2	1	.....	1
For enforcement of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For equal distribution of work	2	1	.....	1
For fortnightly payment	4	3	.....	1
For increase and readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of hours and wages	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of hours on five days and reduction on Saturday	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	1,384	a746	a123	a513
For increase of wages and adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	6	2	1	3
For increase of wages and against introduction of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against performing extra work	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and better treatment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and change of hour for beginning work	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and change of length of cut	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employees	3	1	1	1
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages and recognition of union	19	.....	.....	19
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	517	301	143	73
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	52	7	37	8
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	4	.....	2	2
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	7	.....	.....	7
For increase of wages and to compel employer to furnish stock and lasting racks	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, double pay for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages of some and reduction of hours of others	19	2	14	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against change of date for ending of yearly scale	15	.....	.....	15
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	4	4	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours on Saturday, and adoption of union rules	10	.....	10	.....
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employee, and against poor quality of material	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, Sundays, and holidays, and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, weekly payment, and time allowance for preparing material and going to and from work	31	.....	.....	31
For material to be sorted and brought to workmen's benches	1	.....	1	.....
For more racks	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for extra work	3	.....	.....	3
For pay for lost time	6	2	.....	4
For pay for overtime	5	.....	.....	5
For pay for Saturday half holiday	16	16	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	23	23	.....	.....
For payment of wages to employee injured while on duty	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of stopping long enough to eat	1	.....	.....	1
For readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	20	1	.....	19
For recommendation from company in favor of former employees	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	7	2	2	3
For reduction of daily task	3	.....	.....	3
For reduction of hours	1,294	378	472	444
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	2	1	.....	1
For reduction of hours and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and against employment of additional apprentices	1	1	.....	.....

a Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	8	.....	.....	8
For reduction of hours and Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and time and a half for overtime	2	2	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and weekly payment	20	.....	20	.....
For reduction of hours, double pay for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	8	.....	.....	8
For reduction of hours, limitation of number of apprentices, and against employment of monthly or yearly men	9	.....	9	.....
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of number of pairs of shoes to the case	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment	3	3	.....	.....
For reinstatement and increase of wages of employees involved in strike elsewhere	24	.....	.....	24
For reinstatement of discharged employees	55	21	.....	34
For reinstatement of discharged employees and against working overtime	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	9	3	.....	6
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	4	1	.....	3
For reinstatement, with union scale, of employees involved in former strike	1	.....	.....	1
For removal of machinery or increase of wages	2	1	.....	1
For renewal of scale	79	79	.....	.....
For restoration of hours and wages	1	.....	1	.....
For restoration of wages	38	12	7	19
For restoration of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For rubber boots in sewer work	1	1	.....	.....
For runners instead of wheels on herdics	1	1	.....	.....
For Saturday half holiday	2	.....	.....	2
For slower speed of machinery	5	5	.....	.....
For weekly payment	9	7	.....	2
For weekly payment and discharge of overseer	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	2	.....	.....	2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	15	.....	.....	15
To compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to close factory at night	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to join masters' association	2	.....	.....	2
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	6	3	.....	3
Total	5,099	a 2,163	a 1,003	a 1,929

MICHIGAN.

Against adoption of proposed scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against annex shop system to teach boys and girls the trade	6	.....	.....	6
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from piece to day work and for increase of wages	3	.....	.....	3
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of rules	2	.....	.....	2
Against discharge of employees and for discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
Against discharge of union employees and for increase of wages	40	40	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	4	4	.....	.....
Against employment of certain man as mine physician	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	16	6	.....	10
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against extra work without extra pay	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery and employment of boys	1	.....	.....	1
Against miners being compelled to remove loaded cars	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	3	.....	.....	3
Against poor quality of material	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of force, causing increase of work	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	76	50	1	25
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	8	8	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and truck system	1	1	.....	.....
Against subcontracting	3	3	.....	.....
Against Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1

a Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against truck system	3	3	.....	.....
Against violation of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of fixed scale and against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union, etc., scale and against truck system	8	8	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and reinstatement of discharged employees	20	.....	20	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	4	.....	.....	4
For adoption of union scale	14	13	.....	1
For change from night to day work	5	.....	.....	5
For change of rules	2	.....	.....	2
For change of tables to enable employees to sit while at work	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees	4	.....	.....	4
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	6	1	.....	5
For discharge of foreman and reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	8	7	.....	1
For extra rate for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of hours and wages	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	418	154	67	197
For increase of wages and against truck system	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages and better board	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and new molding flasks	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	54	53	1	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	64	26	34	4
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	12	.....	11	1
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For payment in cash instead of by check	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	29	29	.....	.....
For readjustment of wages	2	.....	.....	2
For recognition of union	4	.....	.....	4
For reduction of hours	298	72	.....	226
For reduction of hours and change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	3	.....	3	.....
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	4	1	.....	3
For reinstatement of discharged employees and change of coal screen	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	3	.....	.....	3
To compel employer to retain part of employee's wages to pay dues, etc., to union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to weigh coal at mine instead of at railroad station	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce agreement	1	.....	.....	1
Total	1,174	495	141	538

MINNESOTA.

Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to board with employer and for adoption of union scale	12	8	.....	4
Against being compelled to board with employer and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	4	4	.....	.....
Against being compelled to pay for loss resulting from defective barrels	4	4	.....	.....
Against being compelled to pay shop rent	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	4	3	.....	1
Against employment of boys	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of convicts	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of convicts and nonunion men	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of men at less than union rates	5	1	.....	4
Against employment of nonunion men	47	42	.....	5

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men or that establishments employing them be expelled from masters' association	37	37	.....	.....
Against employment of women	1	1	.....	.....
Against foreman being allowed to work overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Against handling cars on road on which strike was pending	2	.....	.....	2
Against helpers doing journeymen's work and discharge of old employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	4	.....	4	.....
Against overloading teams	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	4	4	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	121	54	2	65
Against reduction of wages and for adoption of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and retention of part of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against signing contract making employees liable for damages in case of accident	1	1	.....	.....
Against signing contracts	1	.....	.....	1
Against stone masons doing bricklayers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against suspension of certain employees and for restoration of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against system of bunch breaking	1	.....	.....	1
Against truck system	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of plate matter	1	.....	.....	1
Against using convict-made material and subcontracting	3	3	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of new scale	28	28	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union, etc., rules	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of union, etc., rules and scale	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union, etc., scale	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	19	4	.....	15
For adoption of union rules and union scale and for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	3	1	.....	2
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of measuring work	1	1	.....	.....
For change of hour for beginning work	3	3	.....	.....
For change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	3	1	.....	2
For discharge of head waiter	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for holiday work	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	13	13	.....	.....
For extra rate for overtime	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	506	259	34	213
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	13	7	.....	6
For increase of wages and better board	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	36	35	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	255	70	120	65
For increase of wages and reemployment of hostlers	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	5	.....	.....	5
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and fewer apprentices	16	16	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union rules	31	23	.....	8
For limitation of number of apprentices and against employment of helpers and nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
For pay for time spent in going to and from place of work	1	.....	.....	1
For payment for tools	1	1	.....	.....
For payment in cash instead of by check	2	1	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	23	21	.....	2
For payment of wages overdue and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages to discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of employing helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	9	9	.....	.....
For recognition of union and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	245	159	35	51
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	10	10	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	43	.....	18	25
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	29	29	.....	.....
For regular payment	2	2	.....	.....

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For reinstatement of discharged employees	6	.....	.....	6
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	4	.....	.....	4
For restoration of wages	2	2	.....	.....
For stools while car driving	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	19	.....	3	16
Total	1,633	875	218	540

MISSISSIPPI.

Against increase of hours	17	.....	.....	17
Against reduction of wages	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages	4	.....	.....	4
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	3	.....	.....	3
For weekly payment	6	.....	.....	6
Total	35	2	1	32

MISSOURI.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	5	1	.....	4
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	2	.....	.....	2
Against being compelled to board with employer	44	.....	.....	44
Against being compelled to do special work without extra pay and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to make guaranty deposit	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from semimonthly to monthly payment	2	2	.....	.....
Against change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of payment and for recognition of union	1	.....	1	.....
Against change in shape of cigar	1	1	.....	.....
Against compulsory accident insurance	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand to withdraw from union	10	.....	.....	10
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices and extra work	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of foreign labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of imported workmen	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	23	13	1	9
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of women	1	.....	.....	1
Against finishing work begun by nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm's interpretation of scale	8	8	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	2	1	.....	1
Against increase of hours	3	2	.....	1
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	2	1	1	.....
Against introduction of machinery	2	.....	.....	2
Against obnoxious rules	3	1	.....	2
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	5	.....	.....	5
Against performing work out of regular occupation	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	150	89	14	47
Against reduction of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	2	1	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for semimonthly payment	15	.....	.....	15
Against reduction of wages and introduction of team system	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	8	7	.....	1
Against system of bunch breaking	16	16	.....	.....
Against truck system	4	.....	.....	4
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement	1	.....	1	.....
Against violation of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of new scale	33	7	.....	26
For adoption of uniform scale	5	3	.....	2
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	46	.....	.....	46
For adoption of union, etc., rules	7	.....	.....	7
For adoption of union rules and union scale	12	2	.....	10

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

MISSOURI—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For adoption of union scale	2	.....	.....	2
For better ventilation and modern sanitary conveniences	36	36	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work and recognition of union	7	.....	.....	7
For company to have roadway in mine sprinkled	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	3	1	.....	2
For discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	4	1	.....	3
For discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of weighman	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	3	2	.....	1
For fortnightly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	1,498	680	139	679
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against truck system	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employee	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	131	8	11	112
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	80	80	.....	.....
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	6	6	.....	.....
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and yearly contract	10	10	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	287	1	286	.....
For limitation of number of apprentices and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	5	2	1	2
For payment of wages overdue and enforcement of union rules	1	.....	1	.....
For recognition of union	12	.....	.....	12
For recognition of union, adoption of union rules, and against employment of nonunion men	21	.....	.....	21
For recognition of union and adoption of union rules	9	4	.....	5
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and union label to be put on product	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	468	223	138	107
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	127	.....	.....	127
For reduction of hours and against night work	23	.....	.....	23
For reduction of hours and discharge of nonunion employees	9	.....	8	1
For reduction of hours and increase of force	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	10	.....	.....	10
For reduction of hours and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	34	7	7	20
For regular hours and pay for overtime	5	5	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	4	.....	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	2	2	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	4	1	.....	3
For restoration of wages	2	.....	.....	2
For semimonthly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	2	1	.....	1
For weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	249	.....	.....	249
To compel employer to put union label on product	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to reopen closed mine	5	.....	.....	5
To enforce agreement	1	1	.....	.....
Total	3,516	1,243	612	1,661

MONTANA.

Against being compelled to board with employer	4	.....	.....	4
Against being compelled to make extra runs at single pay instead of terminal switching at double pay	1	.....	1	.....
Against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of yard master	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	5	4	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	4	2	.....	2
Against violation of agreement	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

MONTANA—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For discharge of master mechanic	1	1		
For employment of local residents only	12	12		
For increase of rate on larger coal cars	1	1		
For increase of wages	12			12
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1	1		
For payment of wages overdue	1	1		
For recognition of check weighman selected by union	1			1
For reduction of hours	1	1		
For reinstatement of discharged employees	9	8		1
To compel employer to close store at 6 o'clock p. m	1			1
To compel employer to purchase lumber from local dealers	1	1		
Total	66	37	1	28

NEBRASKA.

Against being compelled to wear uniform designated by manager	1			1
Against Chicago papers being placed on sale at news stands before delivery to newsboys	1	1		
Against discharge of union and employment of nonunion foreman	2			2
Against employment of additional apprentices	4	4		
Against employment of nonunion men	9	3		6
Against extra work without extra pay	1			1
Against reduction of wages	19	11	2	6
Against truck system	1			1
Against violation of union rules	1			1
Against working with nonunion men	1	1		
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	23			23
For discharge of forewoman	1			1
For increase of hours and wages, and family passes	1			1
For increase of wages	118	58	11	49
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	1			1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	21	21		
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	29	25	1	3
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	49	49		
For increase of wages, double pay for overtime, Saturday half holiday, and to limit employment of helpers	6			6
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and against working with nonunion men	2	2		
For recognition of union and union rules and equal distribution of work	4	4		
For reduction of hours	35	23		12
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1			1
Total	331	202	14	115

NEVADA.

For discharge of superintendent	1	1		

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men	3	1		2
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1			1
Against fines for imperfect work	1			1
Against introduction of machinery	2			2
Against poor quality of material	1			1
Against poor quality of material and for discharge of foreman	1			1
Against reduction of wages	47	4	6	37
Against working overtime	2	1		1
For adoption of fixed scale	1	1		
For adoption of new scale	1			1
For adoption of uniform scale and against fines for imperfect work	1			1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	1			1
For change from day to piece work	2			2
For discharge of employees	1			1
For discharge of foreman	2	1		1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1			1
For increase of wages	67	17	18	32
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1			1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and double pay for overtime	4		1	3

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For payment of wages overdue	4	4	.....	.....
For recognition of union	5	1	.....	4
For recognition of union and against discharge of employee	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	32	17	7	8
For reduction of hours and semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	4	1	.....	3
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	1	.....	.....	1
Total	190	48	32	110

NEW JERSEY.

Against alleged excessive docking	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged overwork of horse	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	1	.....	.....	1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to correct alleged imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to pay for defective goods	8	.....	.....	8
Against change from day to piece work	3	.....	1	2
Against change from piece to day work	3	.....	.....	3
Against change in method of piece payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in schedule and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of pay day	2	1	.....	1
Against change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against consolidation with another newspaper	1	1	.....	.....
Against contract system	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	6	2	.....	4
Against employment of apprentices	9	.....	.....	9
Against employment of apprentices at less than regular rates	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of boys	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of girls as folders in bleachery	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	37	24	.....	13
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of obnoxious person	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of women	1	1	.....	.....
Against extra work without extra pay	8	.....	.....	8
Against fines for imperfect work	4	1	.....	3
Against fines for tardiness	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of bond required	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	5	2	1	2
Against increase of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours and for discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of number of trips per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	3	.....	.....	3
Against introduction of two-loom system	1	.....	.....	1
Against journeymen being compelled to do laborers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	2	1	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	7	2	.....	5
Against performing work out of regular occupation	1	.....	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against putting union labels on nonunion cigars	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of hours and wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	212	61	58	93
Against reduction of wages and employment of apprentices	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	5	1	.....	4
Against system of measuring work	1	.....	.....	1
Against transfer of employee from one position to another without increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of boycotted patterns	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of plate matter	2	2	.....	.....
Against use of time clocks and tickets	1	1	.....	.....
Against using nonunion-made material	3	1	.....	2

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against violation of agreement	9	2	.....	7
Against work being sent out of city to be done	3	3	.....	.....
Against working overtime	3	.....	.....	3
For adoption of new scale	3	1	.....	2
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., scale	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules	10	7	.....	3
For adoption of union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	59	6	.....	53
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of doing work	3	3	.....	.....
For change of material used	1	1	.....	.....
For change of rules	3	1	.....	2
For discharge of American musician	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of boarding master and increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of colored employees	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of employees	4	.....	.....	4
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of engineer	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreign employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	10	3	.....	7
For discharge of forewoman	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of timekeeper	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	2	1	.....	1
For extra pay for night and Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
For full hour's pay for fractional part of hour's work	1	1	.....	.....
For guaranty of eleven months' work during the year	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	971	382	222	367
For increase of wages and against running more than one loom	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and better board	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and double pay for overtime	100	.....	100	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	593	155	322	116
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	37	.....	36	1
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1	1	.....
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against use of material made outside of local shops	16	.....	.....	16
For longer time for dinner, to be made up in the evening	1	1	.....	.....
For longer time for filling and burning kiln	1	.....	1	.....
For pay for lost time	3	.....	.....	3
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	10	8	.....	2
For payment of wages overdue and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue and uniform wages	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	2	1	.....	1
For privilege of going to picnic	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of leaving shop when day's work is done, before blowing of whistle	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	4	2	.....	2
For reduction in price of newspapers	2	.....	.....	2
For reduction of hours	742	484	13	245
For reduction of hours and adoption of union rules	14	.....	14	.....
For reduction of hours and change of rules	77	60	.....	17
For reduction of hours and pay by the hour	11	.....	.....	11
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours on Saturday	11	11	.....	.....
For regular employment	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	22	3	.....	19
For reinstatement of discharged employees and change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	3	1	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	8	.....	.....	8
For reinstatement of discharged forewoman	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of boxes used for seats	1	1	.....	.....
For restoration of wages	9	.....	1	8
For Saturday half holiday	4	2	.....	2
For semimonthly payment in cash	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW JERSEY—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For steady employment	1			1
For weekly payment	2	1		1
For weekly payment in cash	1		1	
For weekly payment, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegate	1			1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	20	2		18
In sympathy with strike in same establishment	13			13
To compel employer to furnish ice water	2	1		1
To compel employer to open works earlier in the morning	1			1
To compel employer to promote piecers to be spinners instead of employing outside men	1			1
To compel employer to put union label on product	1			1
To compel employer to sign yearly contract	1			1
To enforce agreement	1			1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	3	2		1
Total	3,209	1,274	775	1,160

NEW MEXICO.

Against discharge of union employees	1			1
Against reduction of wages	3			3
Against signing ironclad contract	5	5		
For adoption of union scale	1			1
For increase of wages	4	1	1	2
For payment of wages overdue	1			1
For readjustment of wages	1	1		
For reduction of hours	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1		1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	3			3
Total	22	8	1	13

NEW YORK.

Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	5	3		2
Against abolition of Saturday half holiday and employment of non-union men	1	1		
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	5	2	1	2
Against adoption of proposed scale	28	25		3
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	15	5	1	9
Against alleged excessive charge for board and lodging by employers	1			1
Against alleged excessive docking	1			1
Against alleged excessive fines	1		1	
Against alleged unfair deduction from pay for lost time	2			2
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	1			1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	2	1		1
Against bakers being compelled to peddle bread	1	1		
Against being compelled to board with employer	6	1		5
Against being compelled to buy uniforms	10			10
Against being compelled to do special work without extra pay	1	1		
Against being compelled to do work of striking shipbuilders	1			1
Against being compelled to furnish their own sewing machines	90	83	2	5
Against being compelled to live in houses of employer	1	1		
Against being compelled to live in shanties erected by contractors and to trade at contractors' stores	1	1		
Against being compelled to make guaranty deposit	1			1
Against being compelled to make guaranty deposit and pass physical examination	1	1		
Against being compelled to pay for repairs	1	1		
Against being compelled to sleep in shop (living with employer)	1	1		
Against being compelled to work on holidays	2	1		1
Against being docked	4	2		2
Against carpenters doing framers' work	1	1		
Against carpenters doing plasterers' work	1	1		
Against change from day to per-cent-of-sales system of payment	2			2
Against change from day to piece work	19	2		17
Against change from piece to day work	9	2	1	6
Against change from semimonthly to monthly payment	1	1		
Against change in kind of scales	1			1
Against change in kind of work	2	2		
Against change in method of doing work	4	1		3

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against change in method of doing work and employment of nonunion men	1	1		
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	1			1
Against change in method of piece payment	1			1
Against change of pay day	1	1		
Against change of rules	1			1
Against contract system	4	3		1
Against contract system and for recognition of union	11	8		3
Against cornice and skylight workers doing slate and metal roofers' work	1	1		
Against cornice and skylight workers doing tin and sheet-iron workers' work	1	1		
Against cornice makers doing roofers' work	1			1
Against cutting material for nonunion cloakmakers	1	1		
Against deduction from wages on account of holiday	2	1		1
Against demand by firm for return of fine paid by head waiter to union	1			1
Against demand of employers to leave Cigar Makers' International Union	16	13		3
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	6	6		
Against demand to withdraw from union	3	1		2
Against discharge of employees	2			2
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	2	1		1
Against discharge of shop committee	1	1		
Against discharge of union employees	3	1		2
Against discharge of union employees and employment of nonunion men	1	1		
Against doing work in violation of city building regulations	1	1		
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	26	19		7
Against employment of additional apprentices	3	1		2
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	1	1		
Against employment of apprentices	6	1		5
Against employment of boys	1	1		
Against employment of certain nationalities	1	1		
Against employment of foreign labor and for longer time for noon rest	1		1	
Against employment of men at less than union rates	5	4		1
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	4	2		2
Against employment of nonunion men	944	620	1	323
Against employment of nonunion men and for pay for overtime	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men and for payment of wages overdue	5	3	1	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	12	10		2
Against employment of nonunion men and for return of tenement-house key deposit	1		1	
Against employment of nonunion men and for Saturday half holiday	2		1	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for weekly payment	2	1		1
Against employment of nonunion men and for weekly payment, reduction of hours, abolition of blacklist, and reinstatement of discharged employees	64			64
Against employment of nonunion men and increase of task	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men and members of a different labor organization	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	69	24	1	44
Against employment of nonunion men, or that establishments employing them be expelled from masters' association	2	1		1
Against employment of women and nonunion men	2			2
Against extra work without extra pay	1			1
Against fines for imperfect work	8	3		5
Against fines for imperfect work and reduction of wages	1		1	
Against firm giving work to nonunion contractor	5	5		
Against firm giving work to nonunion contractor and reduction of wages	1		1	
Against firm's interpretation of scale	1			1
Against firm's interpretation of scale and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1		1	
Against firm supplying cigars to establishment in which lockout was pending	3			3
Against firm supplying goods to boycotted establishment	1			1
Against firm supplying material to establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against firm supplying material to establishment which was obtaining other material from establishment in which strike was pending	1			1
Against firm withholding wages to pay employees' saloon accounts and for discharge of foreman	16	16		
Against foreman being allowed to work overtime	1	1		

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against framers doing carpenters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against furnishing tools	16	.....	16	.....
Against gilders doing decorators' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against gilders doing painters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against handling cars of road on which strike was pending	2	.....	.....	2
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against hoisting engineers doing cornice and skylight workers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	55	19	1	35
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	77	36	1	40
Against increase of hours and amount of work per hour	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	4	3	.....	1
Against introduction of automatic register	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	30	10	.....	20
Against introduction of machinery and employment of nonunion men	2	.....	.....	2
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	9	2	1	6
Against introduction of machinery unless operated by union men	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of the two-loom system	1	.....	.....	1
Against ironworkers doing marble setters' work	2	2	.....	.....
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	8	5	.....	3
Against machine work (fur dressers)	1	.....	.....	1
Against making a certain brand of cigars and using labels on them	1	.....	.....	1
Against night work	1	.....	.....	1
Against nonunion foreman doing bridge builders' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against nonunion foreman doing glaziers' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	19	10	1	8
Against obnoxious rules and for impartial treatment of union leaders	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious treatment and reduction of wages	2	.....	1	1
Against "padrone" system	3	.....	.....	3
Against painters doing varnishers' work	7	4	.....	3
Against paying assessment demanded by contractor	1	1	.....	.....
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines	8	6	1	1
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines and for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines and for reduction of hours and weekly payment	64	64	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	45	26	.....	19
Against performing work for nonunion establishment	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work out of regular occupation	1	1	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material	6	2	.....	4
Against readjustment of scale and for discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction and for increase of wages	4	1	1	2
Against reduction of hours and wages	52	a 25	(a)	a 12
Against reduction of wages	1,661	1,116	98	447
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to live in firm's houses	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and contract system	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and employment of apprentices	2	.....	1	1
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	7	3	.....	4
Against reduction of wages and for abolition of contract system	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for adoption of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of foreman	2	.....	1	1
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of yard master	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	29	14	.....	15
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	2	1	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	5	2	1	2
Against reduction of wages and paying rent in advance	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and truck system	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and working overtime	750	750	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	44	6	1	37
Against requirement to wear uniform	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages and for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	2	1	.....	1
Against sale of nonunion cigars	1	1	.....	.....
Against shutters being put on lower sash of windows of work room	1	.....	.....	1
Against signing contract releasing firm from liability in case of accident	1	1	.....	.....
Against signing contracts	1	.....	.....	1
Against steam fitters doing helpers' work	1	1	.....	.....

a Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against steam fitters doing plumbers' work	2	2	.....	.....
Against subcontracting	36	34	.....	2
Against Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
Against Sunday work and for increase of wages	4	.....	4	.....
Against Sunday work and for pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Against sweating system	6	2	.....	4
Against system of bunch breaking	2	2	.....	.....
Against system of measuring work	1	1	.....	.....
Against task system	916	466	.....	450
Against threatened lockout	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system	4	4	.....	.....
Against use of boycotted machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of boycotted material	43	31	.....	12
Against use of boycotted patterns	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of machine-made material	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	4	1	.....	3
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	71	34	.....	37
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and employment of nonunion men	27	1	.....	26
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and for discharge of foreign employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of plate matter	1	1	.....	.....
Against using nonunion-made material	3	3	.....	.....
Against varnishers doing painters' work	9	4	.....	5
Against violation of agreement	273	194	.....	79
Against violation of agreement as to hours	137	134	.....	3
Against violation of contract	11	9	2	.....
Against violation of union rules	11	9	.....	2
Against working for nonunion contractor	1	1	.....	.....
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	7	7	.....	.....
Against working overtime	6	4	.....	2
Against working overtime and deduction from pay for enforced idleness and for privilege of drinking beer during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime and for stools to sit upon while at work	1	.....	1	.....
Against working with employees belonging to another labor organization	2	1	.....	1
Against working with nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with objectionable employee	2	2	.....	.....
Disagreement as to payment of board of an employee	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of contract and saloon boss system	2	.....	2	.....
For abolition of contract system	4	2	.....	2
For abolition of tenement-house work	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of Sunday work without extra pay, reduction of day turn to eight hours, equalization of pay between sexes for same work, and universal increase of wages	3	.....	.....	3
For admission of walking delegates	26	25	1	.....
For admission of walking delegates and free beer during working hours	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	214	207	1	6
For adoption of new scale and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	57	55	2	.....
For adoption of new scale and to enforce use of union label	29	.....	.....	29
For adoption of uniform scale	7	6	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale and a year's contract	17	.....	.....	17
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	145	101	33	11
For adoption of uniform scale, regular hours, and pay for overtime	55	55	.....	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	105	15	2	88
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and change from turn to piece work	7	7	.....	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	9	.....	.....	9
For adoption of union, etc., rules	7	4	.....	3
For adoption of union, etc., rules and scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules	85	37	1	47
For adoption of union rules and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	223	150	19	54
For adoption of union rules and union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale and for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	237	190	.....	47
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	12	2	.....	10
For adoption of union scale and against subcontracting to men paying less than union scale	50	.....	.....	50

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For adoption of union scale and against use of material from nonunion establishment	1	1		
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	8	4	3	1
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1		1	
For allowance for board when working out of city	1	1		
For apology from firm for alleged insulting language	1	1		
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	2			2
For appointment of union man as foreman, with increase of wages	1			1
For better and more abundant food	1			1
For better board	1	1		
For better light and discharge of nonunion employees	1			1
For better lodging	1	1		
For better treatment	1	1		
For better treatment, payment of wages overdue, and against discharge of employees	1	1		
For better ventilation	2	1		1
For car fare	2	1		1
For car fare and adoption of new scale	49	49		
For change from cooperative to wage system	1	1		
For change from day to piece work	67	52		15
For change from day to piece work, abolition of task system, and reduction of hours	7	7		
For change from piece to day work	389	120		269
For change from piece to day work and abolition of contract system	1		1	
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	12	3	9	
For change from piece to day work and recognition of union	1		1	
For change from piece to day work and reduction of hours	10	10		
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	4			4
For change in method of doing work	1			1
For change in method of piece payment	1			1
For change of hour for beginning work	357	1	58	298
For change of pay day	4	2		2
For change of rules	7	4		3
For change of working hours, discharge of engineer, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For discharge of apprentices	1	1		
For discharge of assistant superintendent	1			1
For discharge of certain nationalities	1			1
For discharge of colored employees	2			2
For discharge of employees	23	13	2	8
For discharge of employees and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	82	36	2	44
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and half pay while on strike	1	1		
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and increase of wages	6	2		4
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	7	3		4
For discharge of foreign employees	2	2		
For discharge of foreman	58	28		30
For discharge of foreman and abolition of task system	1			1
For discharge of foreman and admission of walking delegate	1	1		
For discharge of foreman and against piecework	1			1
For discharge of foreman and arbitration of grievances	1		1	
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	4		2	2
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1			1
For discharge of forewoman	2	1		1
For discharge of head waiter	4	1		3
For discharge of inspector	3	3		
For discharge of mate	1			1
For discharge of nonunion employees	37	23		14
For discharge of nonunion foreman	11	8		3
For discharge of nonunion foreman, adoption of union scale, and equal distribution of work	1			1
For discharge of saloon bosses and recognition of union	1			1
For discharge of superintendent	4	1		3
For discharge of yard master	1	1		
For employment of a certain bartender	1			1
For employment of certain nationalities	1	1		
For employment of helpers	1	1		
For employment of local residents only	1			1
For employment of members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance only	1			1
For employment of two instead of one fireman to each tug, and board in addition to regular pay	1	1		

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For employment of union men only	3	.....	.....	3
For enforcement of union indenture rules	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	108	101	.....	7
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	3	1	.....	2
For enforcement of union scale	11	6	.....	5
For extra pay for meal time and Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
For extra pay for Sunday work	1	1	.....	.....
For extra rate for overtime	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of hours and wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	8,866	6,686	820	1,360
For increase of wages and abolition of machinery	6	6	.....	.....
For increase of wages and abolition of piecework	4	4	.....	.....
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	135	126	9	.....
For increase of wages and against being compelled to board with employer	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against contract system	238	.....	.....	238
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	124	107	4	13
For increase of wages and against employment of union men	15	.....	15	.....
For increase of wages and against foreman doing journeyman's work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against new method of manufacturing	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	3	1	.....	2
For increase of wages and against use of machine-made horseshoes	4	4	.....	.....
For increase of wages and better water and sanitary conditions	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and change in method of giving out work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and change of pay day	5	2	3	.....
For increase of wages and change of rules	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employees	3	3	.....	.....
For increase of wages and double pay for overtime	11	11	.....	.....
For increase of wages and enforcement of union rules	8	1	.....	7
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and in sympathy with strike elsewhere	47	.....	.....	47
For increase of wages and in sympathy with strike in same establishment	3	3	.....	.....
For increase of wages and limit to use of machinery	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	3	2	.....	1
For increase of wages and piece instead of day work	47	47	.....	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	37	8	17	12
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	6,981	5,090	1,227	664
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and regular hours	6	6	.....	.....
For increase of wages and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	13	6	2	5
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	447	337	97	13
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	2	.....	2	.....
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	3	.....	2	1
For increase of wages and to compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	3	3	.....	.....
For increase of wages and to compel employer to sign union agreement	10	.....	10	.....
For increase of wages and two meals per day	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages and weekly payment	3	2	.....	1
For increase of wages, discharge of employees, and improvement of sanitary condition of factory	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, discharge of foreman, reinstatement of discharged employees, and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men	13	.....	13	.....
For increase of wages of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegate	250	250	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3	2	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	49	49	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	30	30	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and Saturday half holiday	7	7	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment	141	141	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment in cash	45	45	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, change from piece to day work, and reinstatement of discharged employees	6	5	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, change from piece to day work, pay for overtime, and adoption of union rules	25	.....	25	.....

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages, reduction of hours on Saturday, and weekly payment	42	41	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, Saturday half holiday, and double pay for night work	12	.....	12	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	17	17	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, weekly payment, and employment of Knights of Labor only	150	150	.....	.....
For increase of wages, regular hours, and pay for overtime	22	13	.....	9
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, and union committee to control employment of new men	5	.....	.....	5
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and extra pay for overtime	59	.....	.....	59
For limitation of number of apprentices	4	2	.....	2
For new burrs	1	.....	.....	1
For pay by the day instead of by the load	3	1	.....	2
For pay by the hour	2	1	.....	1
For pay for extra work	3	2	.....	1
For pay for holidays and enforced idleness	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for lost time	14	3	.....	11
For pay for overtime	190	188	.....	2
For pay for time spent in preparing looms	6	.....	6	.....
For pay for work not completed because of lack of material	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of alleged shortage in wages	2	1	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	290	260	.....	30
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue and weekly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For payment of wages to discharged employees	2	1	.....	1
For payment weekly in advance	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of affixing union label	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	6	2	.....	4
For privilege of clipping horses for others during leisure hours	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of going out for beer during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of mixing their own colors	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of using elevator	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of working full time	3	1	.....	2
For privilege of working overtime and receiving pay for it	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege to join union and pay for waiting time	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	189	113	.....	76
For recognition of union, adoption of union rules and union scale, and admission of walking delegate	2	2	.....	.....
For recognition of union and adoption of uniform scale	2	1	.....	1
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	44	43	.....	1
For recognition of union and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction in price of newspapers	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	7	2	2	3
For reduction of amount of work required to be done and employment of additional rammers	3	3	.....	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done and regular hours	3	63	.....	.....
For reduction of cost of supplies	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of daily task	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	4,797	2,469	9	2,319
For reduction of hours and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	15	.....	.....	15
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	677	301	.....	376
For reduction of hours and against employment of apprentices	65	.....	.....	65
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	243	242	1	.....
For reduction of hours and against piecework	12	1	.....	11
For reduction of hours and against task system	901	901	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and double pay for night work and holidays	20	20	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and employment of Knights of Labor only	148	148	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and extra pay for overtime	37	37	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	17	17	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	268	265	1	2
For reduction of hours and regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, discharge of company's physician, and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, employment of union men only, and against being compelled to board with employer	42	.....	42	.....
For reduction of hours on Saturday	40	3	.....	37
For reduction of hours, pay for overtime, and against being compelled to board with employer	51	51	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sunday and night work	3	3	.....	.....
For regular employment	3	.....	.....	3
For regular payment	11	9	.....	2
For regular payment and against employer's wife working in shop and acting as boss in his absence	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For regular payment and against employment of nonunion men	1			1
For regular wages and recognition of union	2	2		
For reinstatement of discharged employees	224	95	5	124
For reinstatement of discharged employees and abolition of sick-benefit society	1	1		
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	1		
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	28	9		19
For reinstatement of discharged employees, recognition of union, and against change from day to piece work	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	17	5		12
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and regular payment	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged forewoman	1			1
For removal of pressers' stove from workroom	1			1
For renewal of scale	406	405		1
For restoration of wages	165	133	5	27
For restoration of wages and recognition of union	1			1
For restoration of wages and reduction of hours	350	350		
For restoration of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1		1	
For Saturday half holiday	19	10		9
For security for regular payment	1	1		
For steady employment	1		1	
For unrestricted admission of walking delegate	2	1		1
For weekly payment	29	24	1	4
For weekly payment and against task system	1	1		
For weekly payment in cash	1	1		
For weekly payment, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegate	70	70		
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	67	2	8	57
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1,544	a 939	a 24	a 580
In sympathy with strike in same establishment	2			2
To compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	30	30		
To compel employer to join employees' union	3	3		
To compel employer to join employees' union and for reduction of hours	1	1		
To compel employer to join masters' association	2	1		1
To compel employer to pay arrearages of dues to masters' association	1	1		
To compel employer to put union label on product	1			1
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay dues, etc., to union	1	1		
To compel employer to sign agreement as to wages and hours and for employment of union men only	27	27		
To compel employer to sign a year's contract	1	1		
To compel employer to withdraw from tailors' union	1	1		
To compel others to strike for reduction of hours	1			1
To enforce agreement	1	1		
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	35	26		9
Total	37,845	b 25,869	b 2,658	b 9,302

NORTH CAROLINA.

Against employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against reduction of wages	4	2		2
For increase of wages	3	2		1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Total	9	4		5

NORTH DAKOTA.

Against change of rules	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	1		
Against reduction of wages	1			1
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3	3		
For adoption of union scale	4	4		
For better treatment	1			1
For equal distribution of work	1	1		
For increase of wages	13	6		7
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Total	26	16		10

a Not includi g 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

OHIO.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against abolition of lunch-time system	1			1
Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	2			2
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	6	1	2	3
Against adoption of piece-price system	8	8		
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	9	4		5
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	10		1	9
Against alleged short weight of coal	1	1		
Against alternative of reduction of wages or change in method of doing work	2		2	
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1		1	
Against bastard type	1	1		
Against being compelled to carry material to place of work	1			1
Against being compelled to enlarge entries in mines	1			1
Against being compelled to pay for unsold papers	2	2		
Against being docked	22	17	1	4
Against being fined	1	1		
Against boarding at company's houses and truck system	1	1		
Against brakemen being compelled to coal up engines	1			1
Against change from day to piece work	19	4	1	14
Against change from piece to day work	3	1		2
Against change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	1			1
Against change from turn to piece work	4			4
Against change of coal screen	17	17		
Against change of pay day	1	1		
Against change of rules	1	1		
Against choice of men made to operate machines	2			2
Against coal miners being compelled to carry prop timber and for adoption of new scale	1		1	
Against delay in blacksmithing for miners	1	1		
Against discharge of employees	3	1		2
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1			1
Against discharge of foreman	1			1
Against discharge of union employees and increase of hours	1			1
Against employment of additional apprentices	5	3		2
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	1			1
Against employment of apprentices	2	2		
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	1			1
Against employment of men not in good standing in union	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men	113	69		44
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	28		28	
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages of foreman	16			16
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	29	27		2
Against employment of women	2			2
Against extra work without extra pay	1	1		
Against fines for imperfect work	4	2		2
Against fines for imperfect work and for increase of wages	1	1		
Against firemen being compelled to do blacksmithing	1			1
Against foreman being allowed commission on work done	1	1		
Against gang working ahead of its turn in unloading vessel	1	1		
Against handling cars of road on which strike was pending	1			1
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	3	1		2
Against increase of hours	15	4		11
Against increase of hours and reduction of pay for overtime	20	20		
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	36			36
Against increase of work without increase of pay	2		1	1
Against interference by firm with work of nailers' (contractors') employees	1			1
Against introduction of machinery	8			8
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	2			2
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1	1		
Against miners being compelled to do brushing	1	1		
Against miners being compelled to push cars in and out of mine	2	1		1
Against new system of keeping time	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	7	3	1	3
Against obnoxious treatment of union men	1			1
Against overcrowding	3	1		2
Against payment in time checks	52	2	20	30
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	1	1		
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	9	4		5
Against poor quality of material	2	1		1
Against reduction of force	1	1		
Against reduction of force and wages	1		1	

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

OHIO—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against reduction of force causing increase of work	7	.....	.....	7
Against reduction of time for dinner	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	1,139	170	113	856
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to trade at company's stores, and for fortnightly payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and employment of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for change from piece to day work and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and use of bunch-breaking machines	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	2	1	.....	1
Against running two machines instead of one and change in scale for piecework	1	.....	.....	1
Against system of grading work and violation of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against transfer of employee to another department	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system	3	3	.....	.....
Against use of boycotted material	12	11	.....	1
Against use of breakers on coal screens	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of imperfect scales	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	3	2	.....	1
Against use of spreader over coal screens	1	.....	.....	1
Against violation of agreement	1	.....	1	.....
Against violation of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	3	2	.....	1
Against working on undesirable patterns	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime	1	1	.....	.....
Against working with colored men	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of new scale	223	17	164	42
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale	6	5	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale for docking miners for slate and dirt sent out with coal	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	16	.....	.....	16
For adoption of union rules	16	.....	.....	16
For adoption of union rules and union scale	61	2	.....	59
For adoption of union scale	65	44	.....	21
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	.....	2
For better board	2	.....	.....	2
For better board and lodging (living with employer)	2	2	.....	.....
For better sanitary conditions	2	1	.....	1
For better ventilation	1	1	.....	.....
For change from cooperative to wage system	7	4	.....	3
For change from day to piece work	1	1	.....	.....
For change from night to day work	19	.....	.....	19
For change from piece to day work	3	1	.....	2
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	7	5	.....	2
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	9	2	.....	7
For change in method of payment	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of piece payment	1	1	.....	.....
For change in coal screen	83	81	.....	2
For change in coal screen and better ventilation	1	1	.....	.....
For change of hour for beginning work	1	1	.....	.....
For change of mine scales	1	.....	.....	1
For change of pay day and retention of less wages as guaranty	1	.....	1	.....
For change of rules	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	14	6	.....	8
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	14	1	.....	13
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and restoration of check-off system	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreign employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	5	1	.....	4
For discharge of foremen	14	2	.....	12
For discharge of head waiter	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of mine boss	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	7	1	.....	6
For discharge of nonunion foremen	4	1	.....	3
For discharge of nonunion molders	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent	6	1	.....	5
For discharge of weighman	3	.....	.....	3
For double pay for handling frozen or wet ore	2	1	1	.....

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

OHIO—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For double pay for Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union indenture rules	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	9	2	.....	7
For enforcement of union scale	10	6	.....	4
For enforcement of union scale, better ventilation, and more feed for mules	1	1	.....	.....
For enlargement of entrance to mine that mules might be used	1	.....	.....	1
For extra pay for Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
For full pay for extra work	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of force	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	2,017	a957	a343	a714
For increase of wages and against boys doing men's work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against truck system	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of manager	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of yard master	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and enforcement of union rules	77	.....	77	.....
For increase of wages and for chairs	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	2	.....	2	.....
For increase of wages and pay for overtime	2	1	1	.....
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	34	9	1	24
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	301	89	182	30
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	63	25	38	.....
For increase of wages and regular hours	9	9	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages and removal ofmachinery	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and repair of company's house occupied by employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and return of foreman transferred to another department	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	14	.....	.....	14
For increase of wages and seats for car drivers	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and yearly contract	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages, recognition of union, reinstatement of discharged employees, and semimonthly payment during working hours	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of overtime limit, increase of pay for overtime, and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, Saturday half holiday, and adoption of union rules	16	.....	16	.....
For limitation of number of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For more feed for mules	2	2	.....	.....
For pay by the ton	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for dead work	3	2	.....	1
For pay for extra work	3	1	.....	2
For pay for lost time	4	.....	.....	4
For pay for overtime	5	1	.....	4
For payment of alleged shortage in wages	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	20	17	1	2
For placing docking system in hands of check weighman	1	.....	1	.....
For privilege of affixing union label	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of blasting oftener than twice a day	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of going out for beer during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of smoking during working hours	2	.....	.....	2
For privilege of working overtime and receiving pay for it	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of check weighman selected by miners	5	1	.....	4
For recognition of committee of employees	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	76	9	.....	67
For recognition of union and abolition of swing run	1	.....	1	.....
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	17	.....	.....	17
For recognition of union, reinstatement of discharged employees, and Saturday half holiday	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction in price of house rent and supplies	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	239	108	27	104
For reduction of hours and adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours and against obnoxious rules	17	.....	17	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and time and a half for overtime	24	.....	24	.....
For reduction of hours on Saturday	9	b9	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	56	17	5	34

a Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.

b Employees in 1 establishment worked 10 minutes longer each day at noon and stopped 1 hour earlier on Saturday.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

OHIO—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double pay for Sundays, and against employment of nonunion men	9	9	.....	.....
For reduction of rent of houses occupied by employees	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged check weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	90	32	1	57
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	7	.....	.....	7
For reinstatement of discharged employees and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	10	4	.....	6
For reinstatement of discharged foremen	9	2	.....	7
For reinstatement of discharged mine boss	1	1	.....	.....
For restoration of wages	10	6	2	2
For Saturday half holiday	18	16	1	1
For Saturday half holiday and half hour at noon	48	.....	.....	48
For semimonthly payment	25	23	1	1
For steady employment	1	1	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment	3	2	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	78	a 40	(a)	a 37
To compel employer to pay judgment awarded employee for injuries received	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to remove refuse from mine	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	6	6	.....	.....
Total	5,712	b 2,017	b 1,089	b 2,602

OKLAHOMA.

Against employment of nonunion men	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of check weighman	1	.....	.....	1
Total	3	.....	.....	3

OREGON.

Against being compelled to pay for unsold papers	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	3	3	.....	.....
Against reduction and for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	26	7	17	2
For discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For free board	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	16	3	8	5
For limitation of number of apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	6	6	.....	.....
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	185	.....	.....	185
Total	244	22	25	197

PENNSYLVANIA.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	7	2	3	2
Against accepting trade dollars in payment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against adoption of proposed scale	4	.....	1	3
Against alleged discrimination in allotment of cars	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking	8	4	.....	4
Against alleged excessive docking and for fortnightly payment and lower topping of cars	5	5	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	11	4	4	3
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal and for reduction in price of powder	3	.....	3	.....
Against alleged excessive docking, increase in size of cars, and for adoption of new scale	7	7	.....	.....

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against alleged excessive fines	1			1
Against alleged short weight of coal	2	1		1
Against alleged unsuitable place of work and for more sewing machines and uniform prices	160			160
Against allowing nonunion men in a striking establishment to perform work in a union shop	1	1		
Against alternative of reduction of wages or change in method of doing work	1		1	
Against alternative of signing agreement to work until end of year or reduction of wages	5		1	4
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	1		
Against an order misunderstood by employees	1			1
Against being compelled to do work formerly done by others	1			1
Against being compelled to fire their own furnace and furnish physician's certificate in case of absence caused by sickness	1	1		
Against being compelled to furnish their own sewing machines and for recognition of union	4	4		
Against being compelled to occupy objectionable quarters	1	1		
Against being compelled to pay for burnt iron	2	1		1
Against being compelled to pay helpers	1			1
Against being compelled to trade at company's store	2	1		1
Against being docked	9	6	2	1
Against change from day to contract work	1			1
Against change from day to piece work	21	4		17
Against change from fortnightly to monthly payment	1			1
Against change from piece to day work	2	1		1
Against change from piece to day work and discharge of employees	1			1
Against change from piecework to daily task	1			1
Against change of screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	4	2		2
Against change from semimonthly to monthly payment	1			1
Against change from turn to piece work	1			1
Against change from two to one turn per day	1			1
Against change from two to three turns per day	1			1
Against change in kind of material	2			2
Against change in kind of work	1			1
Against change in lunch hour and order to empty chutes before quitting work	2			2
Against change in machinery, causing reduction of wages	1	1		
Against change in method of doing work	6	4		2
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	2			2
Against change in method of piece payment	4	4		
Against change of coal screen	2	2		
Against change of hour for beginning work	1			1
Against change of pay day	3	2		1
Against change of rules	2			2
Against deduction from wages for machinery broken	1			1
Against deduction from wages to pay physician and for privilege of selecting physician	1			1
Against demand for higher topping of cars	2		1	1
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	1			1
Against demand to withdraw from union	3			3
Against discharge of employees	3	1		2
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	5	2		3
Against discharge of union employees	8	5		3
Against docking wet coal	1	1		
Against double-header freight trains	1			1
Against drivers being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	1			1
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trade	1		1	
Against employment of additional apprentices	6	3		3
Against employment of additional apprentices and nonunion men	1			1
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	1	1		
Against employment of apprentices	1			1
Against employment of certain nationalities	1			1
Against employment of colored men	1			1
Against employment of cigarmakers belonging to the Cuban Federation	4			4
Against employment of imported workmen	1			1
Against employment of learners	2			2
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1			1
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	1	1		
Against employment of more than two apprentices to a glass furnace	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men	430	310	36	84
Against employment of nonunion men and being compelled to work too near the fire	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	2			2
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	14	6		8

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of women at less than union rates	1			1
Against filling orders for mines in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against filling slack	4	4		
Against fines for imperfect work	6	3		3
Against firm supplying material to establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against foreman using profane language	1	1		
Against frequent change of rolls and consequent loss of time	1	1		
Against increase in size of cars	1	1		
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	11	3	1	7
Against increase of apprentices	2			2
Against increase of hours	67	47	1	19
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	2			2
Against increase of work without increase of pay	1	1		
Against introduction of machinery	18	1		17
Against introduction of machinery and employment of boys	1			1
Against introduction of premium system	1			1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	2		1	1
Against learners doing weavers' work	1			1
Against making a certain style of chain	1			1
Against making six heats per day	2	1		1
Against miners being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	3			3
Against obnoxious rules	145	3	2	140
Against performing work for another establishment	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	8	3		5
Against poor quality of material	8	6		2
Against poor quality of material and for larger stock	1	1		
Against readjustment of wages	1			1
Against reduction of force	2	1		1
Against reduction of force, causing increase of work	1			1
Against reduction of force on certain trains	1			1
Against reduction of number of picks in weaving	1			1
Against reduction of pay for dead work	1	1		
Against reduction of wages	1,962	317	261	1,384
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for abolition of company's stores	2	2		
Against reduction of wages and for employment of check weighman	3	3		
Against reduction of wages and for payment in cash	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	1	1		
Against reduction of wages and for semimonthly payment	1	1		
Against reduction of wages and increase of apprentices	4	1	1	2
Against reduction of wages and signing contracts	1	1		
Against reduction of wages and truck system	2		2	
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	4			4
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	1		1	
Against retention of part of wages and for regular payment	1			1
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1			1
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty and for fortnightly payment	1	1		
Against return to ten-hour system	20	18		2
Against signing contracts	5			5
Against signing contracts allowing firm to pay any bill presented against employees	1	1		
Against signing ironclad contract and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against subcontracting	2			2
Against subcontracting and for weekly payment	12			12
Against sweating system and for increase of wages	30		30	
Against system of measuring work	1			1
Against transfer of employee to another department	1			1
Against truck system	14			14
Against use of boycotted material	1	1		
Against use of boycotted patterns	6	1	1	4
Against use of certain safety lamp	4			4
Against use of electrical mining machines without jacketed motor	1			1
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	55	52		3
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and employment of nonunion men	1	1		
Against use of plate matter	3			3
Against using carts from yard in which strike was pending	2	1		1
Against using nonunion-made material	1			1
Against using patterns of establishment in which strike was pending	1			1
Against violation of agreement	3	1		2
Against violation of union rules	3	2		1

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against working overtime	4	2	.....	2
Against working three turns per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against working under objectionable foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with certain nationalities	3	1	.....	2
Against working with colored men	2	.....	.....	2
Against working with employees belonging to another labor organization	210	.....	.....	210
For abolition of coal screen	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of ironclad contract and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
For abolition of night work and reduction of hours	40	40	.....	.....
For admission of walking delegates	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of association scale	6	1	.....	5
For adoption of new scale	525	112	209	204
For adoption of new scale and to compel employer to join union	7	.....	.....	7
For adoption of sliding scale	59	.....	.....	59
For adoption of uniform scale	165	1	.....	164
For adoption of uniform scale and discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	100	100	.....	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	126	125	.....	1
For adoption of union rules	22	19	.....	3
For adoption of union rules and union scale	202	172	.....	30
For adoption of union scale	468	154	1	313
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For better ventilation	3	2	.....	1
For change from amalgamated to old scale	1	.....	.....	1
For change from day to piece work	3	.....	.....	3
For change from piece to day work	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work and adoption of uniform scale	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work and reduction of hours	2	2	.....	.....
For change from piece to turn work	1	.....	.....	1
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	12	12	.....	.....
For change in machinery	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of doing work	2	.....	.....	2
For change in method of keeping time	2	1	.....	1
For change in method of packing cigars and against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of piece payment	11	5	1	5
For change in method of piece payment and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of piece payment, and each cutter to work in separate section of mine	1	.....	1	.....
For change in system of determining wages	1	.....	.....	1
For change of coal screen	5	4	.....	1
For change of hour for beginning work	5	5	.....	.....
For change of pay day	2	1	.....	1
For change of rules	4	2	.....	2
For change of rules and reinstatement of check weighman	1	1	.....	.....
For coke ovens to be drawn every other day	3	1	.....	2
For discharge of apprentice	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of check weighman	4	3	.....	1
For discharge of contractor	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	11	6	.....	5
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of fire boss	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreign employees	5	.....	.....	5
For discharge of foreman	22	12	.....	10
For discharge of foreman and price list to be posted	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged foreman	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of forewoman	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of forewoman and against team system of working	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of inspector	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of mine boss	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	11	3	.....	8
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of pit boss	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of superintendent and foremen	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of weighboss	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of weighman	5	5	.....	.....
For discharge of yard master	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for blocks split after leaving sawyer	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
For 8-hour day, including time going to and from stables	3	.....	1	2
For 8 hours' work with 10 hours' pay	62	7	51	4

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For 8 months' pay for 7 months' work	1			1
For employment of additional helpers	3	3		
For employment of check weighman	20	11	1	8
For employment of helpers	2	1		1
For employment of miner as check weighman	2			2
For enforcement of mining laws concerning the placing of timbers	1	1		
For enforcement of union rules	52	9		43
For enforcement of union scale	1			1
For equitable division of fat matter	1	1		
For extra pay for loading slack and nut coal	2			2
For extra pay for night and Sunday work	12			12
For extra pay when doing spragger's work	1			1
For extra rate for holidays and Sundays	4			4
For extra rate for overtime	6			6
For fortnightly payment	12	11		1
For free powder	1	1		
For full pay for time worked	1	1		
For increase of force	1	1		
For increase of hours and wages	2	1		1
For increase of rate on larger coal cars	4		2	2
For increase of wages	7,639	2,687	2,747	2,205
For increase of wages and against alleged excessive docking	2	1		1
For increase of wages and against being fined for imperfect work	1			1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1		1	
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	6	1	1	4
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	3	2		1
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1			1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	2		2	
For increase of wages and discharge of superintendent	1		1	
For increase of wages and double pay for Sundays	8			8
For increase of wages and employment of check weighman	7	4	3	
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime, holidays, and Sundays	133	133		
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	4		4	
For increase of wages and lower topping of cars	3		3	
For increase of wages and of force	1			1
For increase of wages and pay for overtime	1			1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	11	2	4	5
For increase of wages and reduction in price of board	1	1		
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1,060	567	258	235
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	255	80		175
For increase of wages and regular payment	3	1		2
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	3		3	
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	1		
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	5	4		1
For increase of wages and time and a half when working in water	1	1		
For increase of wages awarded by arbitration board	2	1		1
For increase of wages, decrease in size of cars, and against alleged excessive docking	1		1	
For increase of wages, employment of check weighman, semimonthly payment, and against nonunion pledge	1			1
For increase of wages for dead work and against being compelled to mine 2,836 instead of 2,536 pounds per ton	1			1
For increase of wages for overtime	1			1
For increase of wages, new contract, and change from piece to day work	30	30		
For increase of wages of some and reduction of hours of others	35		35	
For increase of wages or increase of running time	1	1		
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union rules	227	227		
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against sweating system	65	65		
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and a year's contract	3		3	
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and change from piece to day work	30	30		
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and in sympathy with strike elsewhere	6			6
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	23		23	
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	7	7		
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reduction of rent for sewing machines	30	20		10
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, regular payment, and recognition of union	217	217		
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, discharge of foreman, correct record of time, and pay for overtime	1		1	
For increase of wages, semimonthly payment, reduction in price of powder, abolition of sliding scale and contract system, and recognition of union	350		350	
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	32	32		

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For longer time for dinner	1	1	.....	.....
For more fix (puddlers)	1	1	.....	.....
For more heat in breakers	3	1	.....	2
For more mine cars	2	2	.....	.....
For 9 hours' work with 10 hours' pay	172	20	152	.....
For pay by the bushel instead of by the wagon	3	3	.....	.....
For pay for clay bars	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for dead work	24	8	1	15
For pay for dead work and for the broken bushel	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for dead work and semimonthly instead of monthly payment	5	5	.....	.....
For pay for extra work	5	1	.....	4
For pay for gross weight of coal	4	4	.....	.....
For pay for lost time	5	.....	.....	5
For pay for overtime	10	4	.....	6
For pay for props and against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of alleged shortage in wages	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	38	33	1	4
For payment of wages overdue and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue and semimonthly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For payment of wages retained by firm at request of union	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of plasterers doing their own lathing	3	.....	.....	3
For privilege of smoking during working hours	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of stopping long enough to eat	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of check weighman selected by miners	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of check weighman selected by union	2	1	.....	1
For recognition of union	64	40	.....	24
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	6	6	.....	.....
For reduction in price of powder and lower topping of cars	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction in price of powder, privilege of riding down slope to work, and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of cost of supplies	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of cost of supplies and semimonthly payment	3	2	.....	1
For reduction of daily task	8	.....	.....	8
For reduction of hours	1,707	865	22	820
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	7	.....	7	.....
For reduction of hours and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours on Saturday	4	2	.....	2
For reduction of hours, reinstatement of discharged employees, and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment	3	3	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged check weighman	4	1	.....	3
For reinstatement of discharged employees	144	75	1	68
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	5	1	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	26	8	1	17
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	8	3	.....	5
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	1	.....
For remeasurement of work	1	.....	.....	1
For removal of obstruction from coal screen	2	1	1	.....
For restoration of wages	31	6	2	23
For Saturday half holiday	3	3	.....	.....
For security for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	22	15	1	6
For semimonthly payment, lower topping of cars, discharge of foreman, and employment of check weighman	4	4	.....	.....
For time and a half for holiday work	2	2	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays	4	4	.....	.....
For weekly payment	4	3	.....	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	9	.....	.....	9
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	202	1	.....	201
Misunderstanding with regard to price for weaving faulty yarn	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to join union or for their discharge	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employer to close works one day on death of employee	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to furnish whips	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to post schedule of wages	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay check weighman	5	.....	.....	5
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay dues, etc., to union	2	.....	.....	2
To compel employer to remove refuse from mine	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign agreement	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to weigh coal before screening	2	.....	.....	2

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To enforce agreement	9	7	.....	2
To enforce Chicago agreement	82	63	.....	19
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	3	2	.....	1
Total	18,438	7,066	4,254	7,118

RHODE ISLAND.

Against adoption of proposed scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against adoption of proposed scale and reduction of number of picks in weaving	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees and for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive fines	3	1	.....	2
Against alleged excessive fines and increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1	.....	.....	1
Against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	4	1	.....	3
Against change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of piece payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of boys	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of imported workmen and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	5	1	.....	4
Against fines for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	4	1	.....	3
Against increase of length of cut in weaving	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of work without increase of pay	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of two-loom system	1	.....	.....	1
Against marble-cutters doing stonecutters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against poor quality of material and for change in machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	41	2	13	26
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to teach new employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1	.....	1	.....
Against running four looms instead of three	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of plate matter and for payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	9	.....	.....	9
For adoption of union rules and union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work	3	.....	.....	3
For discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employee	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of additional helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	139	57	5	77
For increase of wages and against check system	12	2	.....	10
For increase of wages and against running more than one loom	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	67	9	22	36
For pay for extra work	2	1	.....	1
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of committee of employees	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	57	28	.....	29
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	4	4	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	9	3	.....	6
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged inspector	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of wages	8	2	.....	6
For weekly payment	2	.....	.....	2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	3	.....	.....	3
Total	409	118	41	250

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against change in method of doing work	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	1		
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1			1
Against increase of hours	1			1
Against reduction of wages	1		1	
Against working with nonunion men	3			3
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	2	1		1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	1			1
For increase of wages	8	3	1	4
For pay for work damaged by rain before being measured and accepted	1			1
For recognition of union	1			1
For reduction of hours	24	13		11
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men and use of material from nonunion establishments	1	1		
For reduction of hours, extra rate for overtime, Sundays, and holidays, payment during working hours, enforcement of union apprenticeship rules, and against employment of nonunion men	3	1		2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and discharge of superintendent	1			1
Total	51	20	2	29

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Against reduction of wages	2		2	
For abolition of contract system and against employment of nonunion men	5	5		
For change in method of payment	1			1
For discharge of foreman	1	1		
For enforcement of union rules	1			1
For increase of wages	14	9		5
For payment of wages overdue	3	2		1
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	1	1		
For reduction of hours	1			1
For regular payment	1	1		
Total	30	19	2	9

TENNESSEE.

Against adoption of proposed scale	1			1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees and obnoxious rules	1			1
Against being compelled to board with employer and for reduction of hours and recognition of union	16			16
Against being compelled to buy costumes from head waiter	1	1		
Against being compelled to mine 2,100 instead of 2,000 pounds per ton and against being docked	1			1
Against being docked	3			3
Against change from day to piece work	1			1
Against employment of colored men and for increase of wages	1			1
Against employment of convicts (*a*)	21			21
Against employment of nonunion men	10	3		7
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1			1
Against firm supplying goods to boycotted establishment	1	1		
Against firm supplying material to establishment in which strike was pending	1			1
Against foreman doing journeyman's work	21	21		
Against introduction of machinery	1			1
Against molder being compelled to teach additional apprentices	1	1		
Against obnoxious rules	13	11		2
Against reduction of wages	108	6	37	65
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for adoption of union rules	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against retention of part of wages as accident fund	1	1		
Against subcontracting	3			3
Against sweating system	4			4

a Convicts were employed by 4 companies in the mining district. The strike occurred in the free mines, and was undertaken to abolish all convict mining.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against transfer of employee to another department	2	2	.....	.....
Against truck system and paying medical assessment	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of plate matter and change from piece to time work	1	.....	.....	1
Against violation of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with colored men	2	1	.....	1
For abolition of contract system	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules	3	.....	.....	3
For adoption of union rules and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	15	.....	6	9
For adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For appointment of miner as check weighman	7	.....	.....	7
For change in classification of work	1	.....	1	.....
For change of coal screen	1	1	.....	.....
For change of mine scales	1	.....	.....	1
For conference with operators by committee of miners	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of colored employees	7	.....	.....	7
For discharge of employees	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of mine boss	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of nonunion foreman	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of superintendent	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For division of work in dull season instead of discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
For employment of check weighman	2	2	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	8	.....	.....	8
For increase of wages	163	39	15	109
For increase of wages and better prepared supplies	4	4	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	38	20	.....	18
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and recognition of union	6	.....	.....	6
For limitation of number of apprentices and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	1	.....
For pay for gross weight of coal	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	3	2	.....	1
For recognition of union	9	.....	.....	9
For recognition of union and admission of walking delegate	13	.....	.....	13
For recognition of union and against being assessed to pay company physician	1	.....	1	.....
For recognition of union and against subcontracting to nonunion contractors	3	3	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	67	45	12	10
For reduction of hours and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	3	1	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees	17	1	1	15
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	2	.....	.....	2
For restoration of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	31	.....	.....	31
To compel employees to join union or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to remove refuse from mine	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to sign a year's contract	1	.....	.....	1
Total	652	170	75	407

TEXAS.

Against being compelled to furnish their own caps	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to sign agreement to deal with employers as individuals instead of through union	40	40	.....	.....
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1	.....	.....	1
Against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in shape of cars	1	.....	.....	1
Against compressing cotton to be transported by boycotted steamship company	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees working at other than their regular occupation and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of colored men	3	2	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	9	4	.....	5
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of objectionable foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against having work done outside of shop	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

TEXAS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against increase of hours	1			1
Against laborer doing journeyman's work	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	1	1		
Against pantrymen being compelled to do waiters' work	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment	1			1
Against reduction of wages	14	4	3	7
Against violation of agreement	2	1		1
Against violation of agreement as to hours	1	1		
Against violation of union rules	1			1
Against working overtime	2	2		
For adoption of rules and regulations as to wages, hours, etc., in force on other lines of system	1			1
For adoption of union scale	1			1
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1			1
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	6	5		1
For change from day to piece work	1	1		
For discharge of foreign employees	5			5
For discharge of foreman	2			2
For enforcement of union scale	1			1
For increase of wages	110	40	12	58
For increase of wages and against boys doing men's work	1	1		
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	84	76	1	7
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and free board	5	3		2
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	2		1	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, and privilege of superintending all work	40	40		
For payment of wages overdue	2	1		1
For recognition of union	2	1		1
For recognition of union and against discharge of employees	2			2
For reduction in price of newspapers and rebate on unsold papers	1			1
For reduction of hours	201	116	60	25
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	5	5		
For reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1		1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and against discharge of union employees without cause	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	3	1		2
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1			1
For weekly payment	2			2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	4			4
Total	574	347	77	150

UTAH.

Against being compelled to board with employer	1			1
Against employment of Chinese labor	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	1	1		
Against reduction of wages	4			4
Against reduction of wages and for payment in cash	1			1
For change in method of payment	1		1	
For enforcement of union rules, all work to be done on premises, and against employment of nonunion men	1			1
For increase of wages	35	29	1	5
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	20	20		
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	123	113	7	3
For pay for lost time	1		1	
For payment in cash instead of by check	2			2
For payment of wages overdue	1	1		
For reduction of hours	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	3	2		1
Total	197	166	10	21

VERMONT.

Against alleged excessive fines	1		1	
Against change from day to piece work	3			3
Against change of date for ending of yearly scale	86		85	1
Against employment of certain nationalities	1			1

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

VERMONT—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of nonunion men	198	197	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	3	.....	.....	3
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	9	1	2	6
For payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
For readjustment of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	88	88	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Total	397	289	88	20

VIRGINIA.

Against adoption of proposed scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of foreign labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	3	1	.....	2
Against employment of nonunion men	6	1	.....	5
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of second-class scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against introduction of time clock	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment	2	1	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	21	8	1	12
Against reduction of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	6	1	1	4
Against sweating system	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with an ex-convict	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules	5	2	.....	3
For adoption of union scale	4	1	.....	3
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union indenture rules	2	.....	.....	2
For extra rate for overtime	4	.....	4	.....
For fortnightly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages	117	64	26	27
For increase of wages and against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	13	6	1	6
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
For payment of wages overdue	2	2	.....	.....
For recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	25	9	.....	16
For reinstatement of discharged employees	12	.....	.....	12
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of former president of company	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	2	.....	.....	2
Total	249	107	35	107

WASHINGTON.

Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to give bond and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	7	3	.....	4
Against reduction and for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	23	13	.....	10
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against sailors doing longshoremen's work	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale	3	3	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale	2	2	.....	.....
For change from night to day work	15	15	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work and adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For change of rules	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	164	98	48	18
For increase of wages and in sympathy with strike elsewhere	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages, discharge of superintendent, abolition of truck system, and discontinuance of Sunday work	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and time and a half for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, increase of force, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For pay for dead work	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	5	5	.....	.....
For recognition of union	9	6	.....	3
For recognition of union, time and a half for overtime, and against Sunday work	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours	102	83	.....	19
For reduction of hours and better board	1	.....	1	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
Total	355	239	52	64

WEST VIRGINIA.

Against alleged excessive charges for blacksmithing	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged short weight of coal	2	2	.....	.....
Against being compelled to pay for sharpening tools	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from turn to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against coal miners being compelled to put up props and lay their own tracks	3	.....	3	.....
Against demand for unlimited output per day	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Against employment of foreign labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	4	.....	.....	4
Against fines for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	224	21	9	194
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	8	.....	.....	8
Against working overtime	1	1	.....	.....
Against working under colored foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against working under Knights of Labor scale	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of coal screen	3	.....	.....	3
For adoption of new scale	117	11	100	6
For adoption of uniform scale and against employment of nonunion men	2	.....	.....	2
For appointment of miner as check weighman	1	1	.....	.....
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis and fortnightly payment	2	.....	.....	2
For change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of piece payment	10	10	.....	.....
For change of coal screen	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of company physician and reinstatement of discharged physician	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For extra rate for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	259	98	47	114
For increase of wages and against introduction of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and employment of check weighman	7	.....	.....	7
For increase of wages and free oil	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and use of scales	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	1	.....	1	.....
For pay for extra work	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of laying stone	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	5	2	.....	3
For reduction of hours	22	21	.....	1
For regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	8	1	.....	7
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	16	.....	.....	16
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1

(a) Strike still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

WEST VIRGINIA—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For repair of coal screens and change of rules	1	.....	1	.....
For restoration of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For semimonthly payment	27	.....	.....	27
For weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	13	(a)	(a)	a12
To compel employer to limit number of miners	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to reduce wages in another occupation	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce Chicago agreement	1	.....	.....	1
Total	764	b175	b163	b423

WISCONSIN.

Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to board at place designated by employer	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	3	1	.....	2
Against change from piece to day work	2	1	1	.....
Against change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against choice made in appointment of foreman	2	.....	.....	2
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of assistant superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices	4	3	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	9	9	.....	.....
Against employment of additional helpers	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	52	31	.....	21
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	39	1	.....	38
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of women	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of women and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and for discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours	57	52	.....	5
Against introduction of machinery	3	.....	.....	3
Against introduction of machinery and for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	10	3	.....	7
Against journeyman being compelled to do laborer's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	5	1	1	3
Against obnoxious rules and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules, increase of amount of work required to be done, and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious treatment of union men	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	2	2	.....	.....
Against performing work out of regular occupation	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction and for increase of wages	9	.....	.....	9
Against reduction of wages	107	31	11	65
Against reduction of wages and discharge of helpers	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	3	.....	.....	3
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	4	.....	.....	4
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1	.....	.....	1
Against Sunday work	2	1	.....	1
Against supplying stone to a prison	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system and for regular payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against using nonunion-made material	12	12	.....	.....
Against violation of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of new scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	4	3	.....	1
For adoption of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	23	5	.....	18
For adoption of union scale	37	35	.....	2
For beer instead of water to drink	1	1	.....	.....
For better arrangements for safety and increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.

b Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For better board and lodging (living with employer)	1			1
For car fare	1			1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	1	1		
For change in method of piece payment	1			1
For change of rules	1	1		
For discharge of apprentices	1			1
For discharge of foreman	5	1		4
For discharge of forewoman	1			1
For discharge of head waiter	1			1
For discharge of nonunion employees	1			1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1		
For discharge of superintendent	1			1
For discharge of yard master	1	1		
For double pay for Sunday work	1		1	
For employment of additional helpers and reduction of hours on Saturday	4			4
For enforcement of union rules	3	1		2
For fortnightly payment	1	1		
For increase of force	1			1
For increase of hours and wages	1			1
For increase of wages	990	545	184	261
For increase of wages and adoption of union agreement	22			22
For increase of wages and against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1			1
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1		1	
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime	1	1		
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	8	8		
For increase of wages and recognition of union	334	6	8	320
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	159	111	15	33
For increase of wages and regular payment	1			1
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1		1
For increase of wages, recognition of union, weekly payment, and against employment of women	7			7
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	45	9	7	29
For pay for extra work and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
For pay for overtime	1			1
For payment in cash instead of by check	1	1		
For payment of wages overdue	5	4		1
For recognition of union	10	3		7
For recognition of union and adoption of union rules	1	1		
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	1	1		
For recognition of union and payment of claims against former contractor	2			2
For reduction of hours	219	46	27	146
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	123			123
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	104		52	52
For reduction of hours and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For reduction of hours and weekly payment	14	14		
For regular payment in cash	5		1	4
For reinstatement of discharged employees	5	2		3
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	6	4		2
For restoration of wages	6	4		2
For weekly payment	1			1
For weekly payment and limitation of number of apprentices	1	1		
For weekly payment in cash	1			1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	30	8		22
To compel employer to establish standard by which to judge defective work	1	1		
To compel employer to join masters' association	2			2
To compel employer to remain neutral in strike pending in other establishments	1	1		
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	4	4		
Total	2,568	986	309	1,273

WYOMING.

Against alleged excessive docking and discharge of employees	1	1		
Against alleged short weight of coal	1			1
Against bastard type	1	1		
Against being compelled to pay hospital dues	1			1
Against change from pay by the day to pay by the hour	1	1		
Against change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	1	1		

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY STATES—Concluded.

WYOMING—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of Chinese labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of colored men	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours and reduction of force	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages	2	1	.....	1
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman and against employment of Chinese labor	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of certain nationalities	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of check weighman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	4	2	2	.....
For increase of wages and privilege of employing discharged employees as check weighmen	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employee to former position	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	.....	.....	1
Total	28	12	4	12

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS.

1881.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against change of rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against contract system	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	2	.....	.....	2
Against discharge of union employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	6	3	.....	3
Against employment of women	1	.....	.....	1
Against extra work without extra pay	2	2	.....	.....
Against filling slack	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against making six heats per day	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of pay for dead work	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	143	68	5	70
Against reduction of wages and employment of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against signing contracts	1	.....	.....	1
Against truck system	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of imperfect scales	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of fixed scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	13	13	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., rules	4	3	.....	1
For adoption of union, etc., scale	5	.....	.....	5
For better treatment	1	1	.....	.....
For better treatment, payment of wages overdue, and against discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of measuring work	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of piece payment	1	1	.....	.....
For change of coal screen	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of apprentices	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	12	3	.....	9
For discharge of nonunion employees	7	1	.....	6
For employment of check weighman	10	9	1	.....
For enforcement of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For equal distribution of work	1	.....	.....	1
For equitable division of fat matter	1	1	.....	.....
For fixed rate of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase and readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	1,652	1,187	150	315
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	95	95	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	4	1	.....	3
For increase of wages and against signing contracts	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and employment of check weighman	2	.....	2	.....
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	4	.....	4	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	82	2	39	41
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and use of scales	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, discharge of nonunion employees, and adoption of fixed scale	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For limitation of number of apprentices	2	2	.....	.....
For limitation of number of apprentices and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for dead work	3	2	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	10	8	.....	2
For recognition of union	2	.....	.....	2
For reduction of hours	107	59	.....	48
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	630	255	.....	375
For reduction of hours and change of rules	77	60	.....	17
For reinstatement of discharged check weighman	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	11	4	.....	7
For semimonthly payment	2	1	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	3	1	1	1
Total	2,928	1,797	205	926

1882.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from piece to day work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of rules	2	1	.....	1

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1882—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	6	.....	.....	6
Against discharge of union employees	2	.....	.....	2
Against discharge of union employees and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of colored men	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of more than two apprentices to a glass furnace	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	7	2	.....	5
Against employment of women	1	1	.....	.....
Against extra work without extra pay	1	1	.....	.....
Against filling slack	3	3	.....	.....
Against fines for imperfect work	2	1	.....	1
Against increase of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours	2	2	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	4	1	1	2
Against obnoxious rules and for impartial treatment of union leaders	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	2	1	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	2	2	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material and excessive speed of machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of force	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	190	30	26	134
Against reduction of wages and change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for limitation of number of apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employee	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and signing contracts	1	1	.....	.....
Against subcontracting	1	.....	.....	1
Against system of bunch breaking	15	15	.....	.....
Against system of weighing yarn	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	62	5	.....	57
For adoption of union, etc., rules	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of union, etc., scale	80	78	1	1
For better and more abundant food	1	.....	.....	1
For better treatment	1	.....	.....	1
For better ventilation	1	.....	.....	1
For change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
For change in system of determining wages	1	.....	.....	1
For change of coal screen	1	.....	.....	1
For change of rules	3	2	.....	1
For change in machinery	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	7	4	.....	3
For discharge of foreman and against piecework	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	3	1	.....	2
For employment of additional helpers	2	2	.....	.....
For employment of check weighmen	2	1	.....	1
For employment of helpers	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union indenture rules	1	.....	.....	1
For equal distribution of work	1	1	.....	.....
For equalization of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For equal rate of wages winter and summer	1	1	.....	.....
For full pay for extra work	1	1	.....	.....
For increase and readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	1,553	914	143	496
For increase of wages and against use of machine-made horseshoes	4	4	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employees	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	11	1	.....	10
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For limitation of number of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For limitation of number of apprentices and against employment of helpers and nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
For pay for dead work	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for overtime	2	1	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	10	7	.....	3
For payment of wages overdue and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages to discharged employee	1	.....	.....	1
For readjustment of wages	4	4	.....	.....
For recognition of union	12	10	.....	2
For reduction of hours	43	4	.....	39
For reduction of hours and against piecework	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	3	2	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	13	3	1	9
For semimonthly payment	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	2	1	.....	1
Total	2,105	1,128	172	805

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1883.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1	1	.....	.....
Against accepting trade dollars in payment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	.....	1
Against an order misunderstood by employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against appointment of yard master	12	.....	.....	12
Against bastard type	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work	2	2	.....	.....
Against change of coal screen	2	.....	.....	2
Against change of rules	3	.....	.....	3
Against changing rate of pay on account of new machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees, foreman, etc	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	3	1	.....	2
Against employment of colored men	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of foreign labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	46	3	.....	43
Against increase of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	28	.....	.....	28
Against increase of work without increase of pay	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of coal screens	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of two-loom system	1	.....	.....	1
Against machine work	1	.....	.....	1
Against making six heats per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against miners being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material	3	2	.....	1
Against reduction of force	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of force and wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages	352	92	43	217
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of yard master	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and for limitation of number of apprentices	3	.....	.....	3
Against reduction of wages and use of bunch-breaking machines	1	.....	.....	1
Against signing contracts	4	.....	.....	4
Against system of bunch breaking	1	.....	.....	1
Against truck system	2	1	.....	1
Against violation of agreement	1	.....	1	.....
For abolition of coal screen	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of Sunday work without extra pay, reduction of day turn to eight hours equalization of pay between sexes for same work, and universal increase of wages	3	.....	.....	3
For adoption of fixed scale	6	.....	.....	6
For adoption of union, etc., rules	10	1	.....	9
For adoption of union, etc., rules and scale	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union, etc., scale	4	.....	.....	4
For adoption of union, etc., scale and against truck system	8	8	.....	.....
For change of coal screen	1	1	.....	.....
For change of mine scales	1	.....	.....	1
For change of rules	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	7	3	.....	4
For discharge of foreman, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	14	7	.....	7
For employment of check weighmen	5	5	.....	.....
For enforcement of union indenture rules	1	.....	.....	1
For equal distribution of work	1	1	.....	.....
For extra rate for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	1,734	1,310	123	301
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	6	2	1	3
For increase of wages and against new employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against truck system	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and enforcement of union indenture rules	132	132	.....	.....
For increase of wages and increase of running time	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	4	2	2	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	274	.....	270	4
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages awarded by arbitration board	2	1	.....	1
For limitation of number of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For more fix (puddlers)	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for lost time	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for props and against docking	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for slack	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	16	12	.....	4

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1883—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For privilege of plasterers doing their own lathing	3	.....	.....	3
For reduction of hours	5	3	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	9	1	.....	8
For semimonthly payment	2	1	.....	1
For unrestricted admission of walking delegates	2	1	.....	1
For weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	2	1	.....	1
Total	2,759	1,605	444	710

1884.

Against abolition of the lunch-time system	1	.....	.....	1
Against adoption of piece-price system	8	8	.....	.....
Against bastard type	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to pay helpers	1	.....	.....	1
Against boarding at company's houses and against truck system	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from fortnightly to monthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of pay day	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of rules	5	2	.....	3
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	6	4	.....	2
Against discharge of union employees	3	1	.....	2
Against employment of additional apprentices	3	2	.....	1
Against employment of additional helpers	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of foreign labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	10	4	.....	6
Against extra work without extra pay	8	.....	.....	8
Against fines for imperfect work	3	3	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	3	2	.....	1
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	8	.....	.....	8
Against introduction of machinery	3	2	.....	1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against new system of keeping time	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against patent matter	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of force	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of force on certain trains	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of time for dinner	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	407	112	30	265
Against reduction of wages and change of coal screen	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and contract system	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for limitation of number of apprentices	2	.....	1	1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	8	8	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and truck system	1	1	.....	.....
Against signing contracts	1	.....	.....	1
Against signing contracts allowing firm to pay any bill presented against employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against system of bunch breaking	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., rules	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of union, etc., scale	3	1	.....	2
For better ventilation	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of piece payment	1	1	.....	.....
For change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees, firemen, etc	5	2	.....	3
For discharge of foreman and against team system of working	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of nonunion employees	3	.....	.....	3
For discharge of nonunion foreman, adoption of union scale, and equal distribution of work	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of additional helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of check weighmen	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union indenture rules	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	3	2	.....	1
For increase of wages	802	453	57	292
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	114	.....	.....	114
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and employment of check weighmen	13	13	.....	.....
For increase of wages and in sympathy with strike elsewhere	47	.....	.....	47
For increase of wages and recognition of union	2	.....	1	1

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1884—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	526	309	.....	217
For longer time for dinner, to be made up in the evening	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for dead work and for the broken bushel	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for lost time	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	25	19	1	5
For payment of wages overdue and uniform wages	1	.....	.....	1
For readjustment of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union	4	.....	.....	4
For recognition of union and adoption of uniform scale	2	1	.....	1
For reduction of daily task	2	.....	.....	2
For reduction of hours	257	242	.....	15
For reduction of hours and against employment of additional apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment	4	4	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	7	3	.....	4
For weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	26	.....	.....	26
Total	2,367	1,219	92	1,056

1885.

Against adoption of proposed scale	64	64	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking and discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against allowing nonunion men in a striking establishment to perform work in a union shop	1	1	.....	.....
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in kind of work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in method of digging coal	2	.....	.....	2
Against change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of rules	3	1	.....	2
Against change of working hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	6	3	.....	3
Against discharge of union employees	7	.....	.....	7
Against double-header freight trains	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of Chinese labor	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of colored men	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of convict labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of foreign labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	27	19	.....	8
Against extra work without extra pay	5	5	.....	.....
Against filling orders for mines in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against fines for imperfect work	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of hours	2	2	.....	.....
Against interchanging ready-set matter	2	2	.....	.....
Against introduction of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against making a certain style of chain	1	.....	.....	1
Against miners being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	2	.....	.....	2
Against obnoxious rules	2	.....	.....	2
Against patent matter	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of force	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of hours and wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	448	197	47	204
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and truck system	2	.....	2	.....
Against subcontracting	1	.....	.....	1
Against system of bunch breaking	2	2	.....	.....
Against truck system	3	3	.....	.....
Against using patterns of establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against violation of agreement	2	.....	1	1
Against working three turns per day	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of coal screen	3	.....	.....	3
For adoption of fixed scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of fixed scale and against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., rules	5	.....	.....	5
For adoption of union, etc., scale	14	4	.....	10
For better treatment	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1885—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For better ventilation	2	1	.....	1
For change of coal screen	36	36	.....	.....
For change of hour for beginning work	1	1	.....	.....
For change of rules	5	4	.....	1
For change of rules and reinstatement of check weighman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of colored employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	18	11	.....	7
For discharge of foreman and against employment of Chinese labor	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	15	8	.....	7
For employment of additional helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of check weighman	2	1	.....	1
For enforcement of mining laws concerning the placing of timbers	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union indenture rules	2	1	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For improvement of tenements	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of hours and wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	1,068	639	38	391
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against truck system	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and better treatment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and change of length of cut (cotton weavers)	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and for chairs	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	125	.....	125	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	81	76	.....	5
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For limitation of number of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for dead work	4	.....	.....	4
For payment of wages overdue	11	8	.....	3
For readjustment of wages	18	18	.....	.....
For recognition of union	4	2	.....	2
For reduction of daily task	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	162	57	.....	105
For reduction of hours and pay by the hour	11	.....	.....	11
For regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foreman, etc	20	7	.....	13
For semimonthly payment	2	.....	.....	2
For weekly payment and limitation of number of apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
In anticipation of a lockout	2	.....	.....	2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	34	7	.....	27
Total	2,284	1,206	217	861

1886.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking	1	1	.....	.....
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to board with employer	45	1	.....	44
Against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	4	3	.....	1
Against change from piece to day work and discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in kind of scales	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of tanning	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of coal screen	4	2	.....	2
Against change of pay day	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of rules	2	.....	.....	2
Against compressing cotton to be transported by boycotted steamship company	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand of employers to leave Cigar Makers' International Union	16	13	.....	3
Against discharge of employee and employment of apprentice	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	10	3	.....	7
Against discharge of union employees	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of additional apprentices	7	4	.....	3
Against employment of apprentices	11	.....	.....	11
Against employment of cigarmakers belonging to the Cuban Federation	4	.....	.....	4
Against employment of convict labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of foreign labor	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of foreign labor and extra hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of girls as folders in bleachery	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1886—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of learners	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	66	46	2	18
Against employment of women at less than union rates	1	.....	.....	1
Against extra work without extra pay	4	.....	.....	4
Against feeding their own machines (nailers)	1	1	.....	.....
Against fines for imperfect work	6	4	.....	2
Against fines for imperfect work and for better treatment	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours	130	62	.....	68
Against increase of hours and amount of work per hour	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours and for discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against increase of work without increase of wages	2	.....	1	1
Against introduction of automatic register	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	9	6	.....	3
Against introduction of two-loom system	1	1	.....	.....
Against joining Cigar Makers' International Union	1	1	.....	.....
Against learners doing weavers' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against loading Lake Shore cars	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	21	11	.....	10
Against overcharge for supplies—powder, tools, etc.	2	.....	1	1
Against patent matter	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	5	1	.....	4
Against poor quality of material	4	1	.....	3
Against readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of hours and wages	52	a 25	(a)	a 12
Against reduction of wages	198	94	7	97
Against reduction of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and employment of apprentices	4	.....	1	3
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	3	3	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and increase of apprentices	4	1	1	2
Against reduction of wages and truck system	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against return to ten-hour system	20	18	.....	2
Against task system	1	1	.....	.....
Against transfer of employee from one position to another without increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against truck system	5	5	.....	.....
Against using carts from yard in which strike was pending	2	1	.....	1
Against using nonunion-made material	17	15	.....	2
Against violation of agreement	12	.....	.....	12
Against violation of contract	11	9	2	.....
Disagreement among employees regarding new scale	18	.....	.....	18
Disagreement as to payment of board of employee	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of tenement-house work	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of new scale	6	4	.....	2
For adoption of uniform scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale and against fines for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	6	.....	.....	6
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	85	5	2	78
For adoption of union, etc., rules	12	2	.....	10
For adoption of union, etc., rules and scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., scale	36	25	.....	11
For adoption of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and reinstatement of discharged employees	20	.....	20	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	8	.....	8	.....
For appointment of arbitrator	3	.....	.....	3
For better light and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For better lodging	1	1	.....	.....
For better ventilation	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	2	.....	1	1
For change from piece to day work	2	1	.....	1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	11	2	9	.....
For change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of piece payment	4	4	.....	.....
For change of coal screen	2	2	.....	.....
For change of hour for beginning work	359	3	58	298
For change of mine scales	1	.....	.....	1
For change of pay day	1	.....	.....	1

a Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1886—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For change of rules	11	7	.....	4
For change of rules and semimonthly payment	7	2	.....	5
For change of working hours, discharge of engineer, and reinstatement of discharged employee	1	.....	.....	1
For conference with operators by committee of miners	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of apprentices	2	2	.....	.....
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	29	13	.....	16
For discharge of foreman and reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	44	19	.....	25
For 8 hours' work with 10 hours' pay	62	7	51	4
For 8 months' pay for 7 months' work	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of a certain check weighman	6	.....	.....	6
For employment of additional helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of check weighmen	3	1	.....	2
For employment of helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of union men only	5	5	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	11	8	.....	3
For equal distribution of work	1	.....	.....	1
For extra rate for overtime	4	.....	4	.....
For fixed rate of wages	2	2	.....	.....
For increase and readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of force	2	1	.....	1
For increase of force and better treatment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of hours and wages	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	2,680	1,762	293	625
For increase of wages and adoption of union, etc., rules	4	.....	.....	4
For increase of wages and against new method of manufacturing	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and against being compelled to board with employer	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against contract system	238	.....	.....	238
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	15	.....	15	.....
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against truck system	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages and change from day to piece work	47	47	.....	.....
For increase of wages and change of pay day	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and change of rules	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	5	1	1	3
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employees	2	.....	1	1
For increase of wages and in sympathy with strike elsewhere	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages and in sympathy with strike in same establishment	3	3	.....	.....
For increase of wages and pay for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	27	1	12	14
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	718	152	171	395
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	4	2	2	.....
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, discharge of superintendent, abolition of truck system, and discontinuance of Sunday work	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	44	38	.....	6
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	11	11	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employee, and against poor quality of material	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, discharge of foreman, correct record of time, and pay for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For limitation of number of apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
For 9 hours' work with 10 hours' pay	172	20	152	.....
For pay by the hour	1	1	.....	.....
For pay by the ton	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for dead work	13	7	.....	6
For pay for dead work and semimonthly instead of monthly payment	5	5	.....	.....
For pay for overtime	3	1	.....	2
For payment for tools	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	8	4	1	3
For payment of wages overdue and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege to join union and for pay for waiting time	1	.....	.....	1
For readjustment of wages	5	2	.....	3
For recognition of committee of employees	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	36	4	.....	32
For recognition of union and against discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of daily task	8	.....	.....	8
For reduction of hours	3,795	690	966	2,139
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	126	71	51	4
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	170	46	.....	124

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1886—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For reduction of hours and against piecework	11	1	.....	10
For reduction of hours and discharge of nonunion employees	10	.....	8	2
For reduction of hours and double pay for night work and holidays	20	20	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and increase of force	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	27	.....	.....	27
For reduction of hours and semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, employment of union men only, and against being compelled to board with employer	42	.....	42	.....
For regular employment	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment	8	7	.....	1
For regular wages and recognition of union	2	2	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	64	19	.....	45
For remeasurement of work	1	.....	.....	1
For Saturday half holiday	5	.....	.....	5
For semimonthly payment	5	4	.....	1
For semimonthly payment and change of coal screen	1	.....	1	.....
For stools while car driving	1	1	.....	.....
For use of winches (stevedores)	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment	7	3	.....	4
For weekly payment and discharge of overseer	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	42	.....	.....	42
In sympathy with locked-out employees in same establishment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	107	57	3	47
In sympathy with strike in same establishment	15	.....	.....	15
In vindication of right to belong to labor organizations	3	3	.....	.....
Misunderstanding in regard to price for weaving faulty yarn	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to withdraw from tailors' union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel others to strike for reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Total	10,053	a 3,463	a 1,892	a 4,683

1887.

Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	1	1	.....	.....
Against abolition of Saturday half holiday and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1	.....	1	.....
Against adoption of proposed scale	4	.....	1	3
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	4	2	.....	2
Against alleged discrimination in favor of foreign labor	2	1	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	5	3	1	1
Against alleged excessive fines	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged unfair deduction from pay for lost time	3	1	.....	2
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	1	1	.....	.....
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work and for adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to board at place designated by employer	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to board with employer	3	.....	.....	3
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	6	.....	.....	6
Against change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from wooden to iron molds and poor quality of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work	2	1	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work and for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against contract system and for recognition of union	11	8	.....	3
Against deduction from wages for machinery broken	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	2	1	.....	1
Against demand to withdraw from union	2	1	.....	1
Against discharge of employees	2	.....	.....	2
Against discharge of union employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees and for increase of wages	40	40	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	9	6	.....	3
Against employment of additional apprentices and retention of part of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of apprentices	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of new overseer to take part of work from old overseer	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	367	240	36	91

a Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1887—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and for payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	11	10	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men and increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of women	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of women and nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work	3	2	.....	1
Against firm supplying goods to boycotted establishment	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm supplying material to establishment which was obtaining other material from establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against foreman being allowed commission on work done	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours	8	3	.....	5
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	159	.....	33	126
Against increase of number of heats per day in steel mill	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	36	30	.....	6
Against introduction of machinery and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against lasters furnishing their own tacks and pegs	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	11	7	1	3
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	34	12	.....	22
Against performing work out of regular occupation	2	.....	.....	2
Against poor quality of material	10	6	.....	4
Against reduction and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of force, causing increase of work	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages	353	96	15	242
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	7	.....	.....	7
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	35	4	.....	31
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	5	1	.....	4
Against Sunday work and for pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Against Sunday work and for weekly payment	8	.....	.....	8
Against sweating system	2	.....	.....	2
Against system of measuring work	4	1	3	.....
Against use of boycotted material	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of boycotted patterns	7	2	1	4
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	25	20	.....	5
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and employment of nonunion men	26	.....	.....	26
Against use of plate matter	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of union rules	6	4	.....	2
Against work being sent out of city to be done	3	3	.....	.....
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	2	.....	.....	2
Against working overtime	5	3	1	1
Against working with colored men	1	.....	.....	1
For admission of walking delegates	1	1	.....	.....
For admission of walking delegates and free beer during working hours	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	28	13	3	12
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	2	.....	2	.....
For adoption of scale presented by State board of arbitration	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of sliding scale	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale and a year's contract	29	.....	29	.....
For adoption of uniform scale for docking miners for slate and dirt sent out with coal	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	10	3	.....	7
For adoption of union rules	40	23	.....	17
For adoption of union rules and union scale	63	21	19	23
For adoption of union rules and union scale and for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	23	20	.....	3
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	1	1	.....	.....
For better board	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1887—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For change from day to piece work	17	6	.....	11
For change from day to piece work and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For change from monthly to mileage rates	1	1	.....	.....
For change from night to day work	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work	4	2	.....	2
For change in method of keeping time	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of piece payment	4	1	.....	3
For change of pay day	4	.....	.....	4
For change of pay day and retention of less wages as guaranty	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of check weighman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of colored employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees	11	6	1	4
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	7	.....	1	6
For discharge of foreign employees	5	4	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	23	10	.....	13
For discharge of foreman and employment of assistant stokers	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	.....	1	2
For discharge of head waiter	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of inspector	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion foreman	5	4	.....	1
For discharge of ship owners' association agent	32	.....	.....	32
For discharge of superintendent	3	1	.....	2
For discharge of weighman	5	5	.....	.....
For employment of additional helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	25	.....	.....	25
For extra rate for overtime	6	1	.....	5
For fortnightly payment	332	5	.....	327
For increase of wages	1,802	884	197	721
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and against truck system	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and better board	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	315	.....	.....	315
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	692	545	80	67
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	14	.....	.....	14
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages of some and reduction of hours of others	4	.....	4	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	15	15	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment in cash	45	45	.....	.....
For pay for extra work	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for extra work and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for gross weight of coal	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for lost time	2	1	.....	1
For pay for overtime	3	1	.....	2
For pay for time spent in preparing looms	6	.....	6	.....
For pay for work damaged by rain before being measured and accepted	1	.....	.....	1
For payment in cash instead of by check	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of alleged shortage in wages	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	40	38	.....	2
For payment of wages overdue and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For payment weekly in advance	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of going out for beer during working hours	2	.....	.....	2
For privilege of working full time	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	61	13	.....	48
For reduction of hours	1,117	636	26	455
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	4	2	.....	2
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	17	17	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	9	2	.....	7
For reduction of hours on Saturday	8	6	.....	2
For regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment in cash and company to furnish tools	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement and increase of wages of employees involved in strike elsewhere	23	.....	.....	23
For reinstatement of discharged employees	63	29	.....	34
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	7	1	.....	6
For renewal of scale	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1887—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For restoration of wages	11	1	1	9
For runners instead of wheels on herdics	1	1	.....	.....
For Saturday half holiday	6	2	.....	4
For Saturday half holiday and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	45	22	1	22
For semimonthly payment and retention of less wages	47	47	.....	.....
For slower speed of machinery	2	2	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment	6	3	.....	3
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	219	22	5	192
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	5	2	.....	3
Total	6,589	3,007	474	3,108

1888.

Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	2	.....	.....	2
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	5	1	.....	4
Against adoption of proposed scale	4	1	.....	3
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	4	1	.....	3
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	1	.....	1	.....
Against alleged excessive fines	3	.....	2	1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to board with employer	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to board with employer and for reduction of hours and recognition of union	350	350	.....	.....
Against being compelled to live in houses of employer	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to pay for burnt iron	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to per-cent-of-sales system of payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	4	2	.....	2
Against change from piece to day work and for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from turn to piece work	5	.....	.....	5
Against change in machinery causing reduction of wages	4	4	.....	.....
Against change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of coal screen	2	1	1	.....
Against change of hour for beginning work	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees	2	2	.....	.....
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trade	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	7	3	.....	4
Against employment of imported workmen	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of imported workmen and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	128	71	.....	57
Against employment of nonunion men and for payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
Against fines for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm supplying material to nonunion establishment	1	1	.....	.....
Against firm withholding wages to pay employees' saloon accounts and for discharge of foreman	16	16	.....	.....
Against handling cars of road on which strike was pending	12	2	.....	10
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	3	2	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	3	1	.....	2
Against increase of hours	39	24	1	14
Against introduction of machinery	5	1	.....	4
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against lasters furnishing their own tacks and pegs	1	.....	.....	1
Against making up lost time and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against mine filling orders for another mine in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	7	1	.....	6
Against paying assessment demanded by contractor	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	2	1	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	3	2	.....	1
Against poor quality of material and for change in machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material and for discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of force causing increase of work and for pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	261	75	22	164
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to live in firm's houses	2	2	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1888—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	2			2
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of foreman	1		1	
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1		1
Against reduction of wages and laborers doing journeymen's work	4	4		
Against reduction of wages and violation of apprenticeship rules	1	1		
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	7	7		
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	2			2
Against scale presented by State board of arbitration	1			1
Against shutters being put on lower sash of windows of workroom	1			1
Against signing contract releasing firm from liability in case of accident	1			1
Against Sunday work	60			60
Against sweating system	3	1		2
Against system of measuring work	2	1		1
Against use of boycotted material	1	1		
Against use of boycotted patterns	1			1
Against use of fork instead of shovel in coal mines	2	2		
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	37	5		32
Against use of plate matter	4			4
Against working overtime	2	1		1
For admission of walking delegates	1	1		
For adoption of new rules and scale	1			1
For adoption of new scale	10	8		2
For adoption of uniform scale	14			14
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3			3
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and change from turn to piece work	7	7		
For adoption of union rules	31	21	1	9
For adoption of union rules and union scale	8	2		6
For adoption of union scale	126	122		4
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For appointment of miner as check weighman	1			1
For better board	1	1		
For change from day to mileage rates and increase of force to lighten work	1	1		
For change from day to piece work	1			1
For change from piece to day work	3			3
For change in method of piece payment	1			1
For coke ovens to be drawn every other day	1	1		
For discharge of colored employees	6			6
For discharge of employees	7	3		4
For discharge of employees and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	1	1		
For discharge of foreman	17	5		12
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1		1
For discharge of head waiter	1			1
For discharge of master mechanic	2	2		
For discharge of nonunion foreman	3	2		1
For discharge of station agent	1	1		
For discharge of station agent and increase of force	1		1	
For discharge of superintendent	1	1		
For discharge of train master and chief dispatcher and reinstatement of discharged employees	1		1	
For discharge of yard master	2	1		1
For enforcement of union rules	3			3
For increase of force	1	1		
For increase of rate on larger coal cars	1		1	
For increase of wages	1,329	815	82	432
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	15		15	
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	1			1
For increase of wages and against truck system	2	2		
For increase of wages and better board	1			1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1			1
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	1			1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	4			4
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	175	55	48	72
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1		1	
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	13			13
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1		1	
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	7			7
For pay by the hour	1		1	
For pay for extra work	1			1
For pay for overtime	3		1	2
For pay for overtime and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1888—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For payment of alleged shortage in wages	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	32	26	.....	6
For payment of wages to discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of stopping long enough to eat	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of working overtime and receiving pay for it	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	13	4	.....	9
For recommendation from company in favor of former employees	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours	284	104	2	178
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	127	.....	.....	127
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours and increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, double pay for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	8	.....	.....	8
For reduction of hours on Saturday	8	7	.....	1
For regular payment	3	2	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	39	10	3	26
For reinstatement of discharged employees and against working overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	7	.....	.....	7
For restoration of wages	3	1	.....	2
For Saturday half holiday	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	9	.....	.....	9
For weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	106	19	3	84
To compel employer to sign a year's contract	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	2	1	.....	1
Total	3,506	1,831	192	1,483

1889.

Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	1	1	.....	.....
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	4	.....	3	1
Against adoption of proposed scale	3	.....	2	1
Against adoption of proposed scale and reduction of number of picks in weaving	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive fines and poor quality of material	1	.....	1	.....
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	3	.....	.....	3
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to board with employer	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to furnish their own sewing machines	75	68	2	5
Against being compelled to give bond and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against brakemen being compelled to coal up engines and for increase of force to lighten work	1	.....	1	.....
Against change from day to piece work	10	.....	1	9
Against change from piece to day work	5	.....	1	4
Against change in kind of work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work	3	2	.....	1
Against change in shape of cigar	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of coal screen	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of hour for beginning work	1	.....	.....	1
Against choice made in appointment of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against classification of work made by firm	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of shop committee	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of union employees	2	.....	.....	2
Against doing work in violation of city building regulations	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	3	1	.....	2
Against employment of additional apprentices and nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	3	2	.....	1
Against employment of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of colored men and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	130	72	.....	58
Against fines for imperfect work	2	1	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and for uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm's interpretation of scale and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
Against foreman doing journeyman's work and for limit to work per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	2	1	1	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1889—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	1			1
Against increase of hours	6	3		3
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	12		11	1
Against increase of number of picks in weaving	1			1
Against introduction of machinery	8	1		7
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	3			3
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	2		1	1
Against making up lost time and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
Against obnoxious rules	11	2	2	7
Against obnoxious rules and reduction of wages	2			2
Against obnoxious treatment and reduction of wages	1		1	
Against one contractor on job employing nonunion men in another city	3	3		
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against poor quality of material	4	1		3
Against reduction and for increase of wages	2	2		
Against reduction of force, causing increase of work	2			2
Against reduction of wages	571	141	214	216
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for adoption of union rules	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	1		1	
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	2	2		
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	4	2	1	1
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	4			4
Against scale presented by State board of arbitration	4			4
Against truck system	16	3		13
Against use of boycotted patterns	1	1		
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	20	19		1
Against use of plate matter	2	2		
Against use of plate matter and for payment of wages overdue	1			1
Against using convict-made material	1			1
Against violation of union rules	1	1		
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	1			1
Against working under colored foreman	1	1		
Against working under Knights of Labor scale	1			1
Against working with an ex-convict	1	1		
Against working with colored men	2			2
For admission of walking delegates	1	1		
For adoption of new scale	9	3		6
For adoption of sliding scale	58			58
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	29	1		28
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and against employment of nonunion men	1		1	
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	1			1
For adoption of union rules	5	2		3
For adoption of union rules and union scale	162	154		8
For adoption of union scale	27	24		3
For allowance for board when working out of city	1	1		
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	1			1
For better board and lodging (living with employer)	2	2		
For better powder for miners	1	1		
For change from day to piece work	2	1		1
For change from piece to day work	3	2		1
For change in classification of work	1		1	
For change in machinery	1			1
For change of rules	1			1
For discharge of colored employees	1			1
For discharge of employees	7	2		5
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	17	2		15
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and increase of wages	6	2		4
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and restoration of check-off system	1			1
For discharge of foreign employees	3	1		2
For discharge of foreman	10	4		6
For discharge of head waiter	2	1		1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	2	1		1
For discharge of superintendent	2			2
For discharge of timekeeper	1	1		
For division of work in dull season instead of discharge of employees	1	1		
For double pay for Sunday work	1			1
For employment of additional helpers	1	1		

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1889—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For enforcement of union rules	7	6	.....	1
For increase of force	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	1,311	730	158	423
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	12	6	.....	6
For increase of wages and against boys doing men's work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against firm using counterfeit label	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and limit to use of machinery	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	3	1	.....	2
For increase of wages and reduction of cost of supplies	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	98	12	3	83
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	80	80	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reemployment of hostlers	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	2	1	.....
For increase of wages and time and a half when working in water	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	280	.....	280	.....
For material to be sorted and brought to workmen's benches	1	.....	1	.....
For pay by the hour	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for extra work	2	.....	.....	2
For pay for lost time	5	.....	.....	5
For pay for overtime	2	1	.....	1
For payment of alleged shortage in wages	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	42	38	.....	4
For privilege of affixing union label	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	2	1	.....	1
For privilege of working full time	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union	21	4	.....	17
For reduction of cost of supplies and semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	382	248	3	131
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and weekly payment	20	.....	20	.....
For regular payment	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	49	14	.....	35
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	4	.....	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	3	1	.....	2
For restoration of wages	13	3	3	7
For Saturday half holiday	2	1	.....	1
For semimonthly payment	2	1	.....	1
For slower speed of machinery	1	1	.....	.....
For time and a half for holiday work	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment	3	2	.....	1
For working shed and to enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	87	47	.....	40
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	5	3	.....	2
Total	3,786	1,760	716	1,310

1890.

Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	2	1	.....	1
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	4	2	.....	2
Against adoption of proposed scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	4	2	.....	2
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	4	.....	1	3
Against alleged excessive fines	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged short weight of coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	3	1	.....	2
Against allowing nonunion employees of another firm to work in same shed	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to board with employer and for reduction of hours and recognition of union	16	.....	.....	16
Against change from day to piece work	7	1	.....	6
Against change from day to piece work and for increase of wages	2	.....	.....	2
Against change from pay by the day to pay by the hour	3	1	.....	2
Against change from piece to day work	6	1	2	3
Against change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of coal screen	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of coal screen and for increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against choice made of men to operate machines	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1890—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against coal miners being compelled to carry prop timbers and for adoption of new scale	1		1	
Against cutting material for nonunion cloak makers	1	1		
Against demand to withdraw from union	2			2
Against discharge of employees and for increase of wages	1		1	
Against discharge of union employees	1	1		
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	2	1	1	
Against employment of additional apprentices	8	7		1
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	1			1
Against employment of apprentices	1			1
Against employment of certain man as mine physician	1	1		
Against employment of convicts	1			1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	3	3		
Against employment of nonunion men	267	150		117
Against employment of nonunion men and for payment of wages overdue	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men and for return of tenement-house key deposit	1		1	
Against fines for imperfect work	6	2		4
Against firm withholding wages to pay union assessments of delinquent employees	1			1
Against foreman being allowed to work overtime	1			1
Against handling cars of road on which strike was pending	2			2
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	6	2		4
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	1		1	
Against increase of hours	7	4		3
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	3	1		2
Against introduction of machinery	2	2		
Against introduction of machinery and employment of boys	1			1
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	2			2
Against journeymen being compelled to do laborers' work	1			1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	3	2	1	
Against McKay stitchers being compelled to furnish their own needles	1			1
Against night work	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	9	4		5
Against obnoxious treatment and reduction of wages	1			1
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines	4	2	1	1
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines and for increase of wages	1	1		
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	6	2		4
Against performing work out of regular occupation	2	1		1
Against poor quality of material	13	7		6
Against reduction and for increase of wages	1		1	
Against reduction of force, causing increase of work	2			2
Against reduction of wages	527	130	248	149
Against reduction of wages and boys doing men's work	1		1	
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for adoption of union rules	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	1		1	
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	1	1		
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	7			7
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	1			1
Against retention of part of wages and for regular payment	1			1
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	4	1		3
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty and for fortnightly payment	1	1		
Against signing contract releasing firm from liability in case of accident	1	1		
Against subcontracting	2	1		1
Against sweating system	1			1
Against system of grading work and violation of union rules	1			1
Against system of measuring work	1	1		
Against threatened lockout	1	1		
Against truck system	4			4
Against truck system and employment of nonunion men, and for increase of wages and monthly payment	5			5
Against use of boycotted material	32	31		1
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	13	13		
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and employment of nonunion men	1	1		

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1890—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against use of plate matter and change from piece to time work	1			1
Against use of plate matter and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1		1	
Against use of spreader over coal screens	1			1
Against using convict-made material and subcontracting	3	3		
Against violation of union rules	10	6		4
Against women doing men's work	1	1		
Against working in yard in which switchmen were striking	2			2
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	161	1		160
Against working with colored men	1			1
For admission of walking delegates	3	3		
For adoption of new scale	198	8	150	40
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	3	3		
For adoption of uniform scale	1	1		
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	72	66	1	5
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	5	3		2
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	125	125		
For adoption of union rules	9	5		4
For adoption of union rules and union scale	128	76	2	50
For adoption of union scale	74	55	3	16
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	10			10
For apology from firm for alleged insulting language	1			1
For better arrangements for safety	1	1		
For better board	1			1
For car fare	1			1
For change from day to piece work and abolition of ironclad contract	1	1		
For change from night to day work	43	8		35
For change from piece to day work	2	1		1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	1			1
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis and fortnightly payment	2			2
For change in method of doing work	1	1		
For change of coal screen	6	6		
For change of hour for beginning work	5	5		
For change of pay day	1			1
For change of rules	2	2		
For coke ovens to be drawn every other day	2			2
For discharge of assistant superintendent	1			1
For discharge of employees	8	3		5
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	20	3		17
For discharge of foreign employees	3			3
For discharge of foreman	20	10		10
For discharge of foreman and arbitration of grievances	1		1	
For discharge of foreman and payment of wages overdue	1	1		
For discharge of head waiter	1			1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	4	2		2
For discharge of superintendent	2	1		1
For discharge of superintendent and reinstatement of discharged train master	1		1	
For discharge of train master and chief dispatcher	1			1
For discharge of yard master	1			1
For employment of additional helpers	1	1		
For employment of helpers	1	1		
For enforcement of union rules	2	1		1
For extra rate for overtime	1			1
For fortnightly payment	7	5		2
For increase of force	1			1
For increase of force and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For increase of hours and wages	1			1
For increase of wages	2,752	1,488	237	1,027
For increase of wages according to agreement	350			350
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	2	1		1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	6	4	2	
For increase of wages and change of pay day	4	2	2	
For increase of wages and discharge of employees	1		1	
For increase of wages and discharge of manager	1			1
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	1			1
For increase of wages and pay for overtime	2	1		1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	23	9		14
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	991	542	198	251
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	19	5	2	12
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	2	1	
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	19		19	
For increase of wages and seats for car drivers	1	1		
For increase of wages and weekly payment	2	1		1
For increase of wages, discharge of employees, and improvement of sanitary condition of factory	1	1		

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1890—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and semimonthly payment.	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payments in cash	4	.....	4	.....
For mules in coal mines	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for extra work	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for lost time	11	2	.....	9
For pay for overtime	3	.....	1	2
For payment of alleged shortage in wages	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	89	82	.....	7
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	2	2	.....	.....
For privilege of carrying beer home	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of doing lathing at plasterers' wages	25	.....	.....	25
For privilege of employing helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of going out for beer during working hours	5	5	.....	.....
For privilege of smoking during working hours	2	1	.....	1
For recognition of union	53	35	.....	18
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of cost of supplies	4	.....	.....	4
For reduction of hours	2,001	1,483	23	495
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages.	7	7	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	21	20	.....	1
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	10	10	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and time and a half for overtime	24	.....	24	.....
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, pay for overtime, and against being compelled to board with employer	51	51	.....	.....
For regular morning paper schedule of working hours	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	5	4	.....	1
For reinstatement and increase of wages of employees involved in strike elsewhere	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	110	69	2	39
For reinstatement of discharged employees and abolition of sick benefit society	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees and change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union.	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	14	5	.....	9
For restoration of wages	22	2	1	19
For rubber boots in sewer work	1	1	.....	.....
For Saturday half holiday	3	3	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment in cash	1	.....	1	.....
For steady employment	1	.....	1	.....
For time and a half for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment	9	6	1	2
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	188	1	.....	187
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	556	a 306	a 2	a 247
To compel employer to close works one day on death of employee	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to furnish ice water	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join employees' union	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	7	6	.....	1
Total	9,424	a 4,961	a 943	a 3,519

1891.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	3	.....	.....	3
Against adoption of proposed scale	3	1	.....	2
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	5	3	.....	2
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees and for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	3	.....	.....	3
Against alleged excessive fines	4	2	1	1
Against alleged excessive fines and increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged unsuitable place of work and for more sewing machines and uniform prices	160	.....	.....	160
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to board with employer and for adoption of union scale	12	8	.....	4
Against being compelled to board with employer and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	17	4	.....	13

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1891—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against being compelled to carry finished work to another part of city	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to furnish their own sewing machines	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to give bond	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to help slower workmen	1	.....	.....	1
Against brakemen being compelled to coal up engines	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	10	7	.....	3
Against change from piece to day work	5	2	.....	3
Against change in method of doing work	2	.....	.....	2
Against change in method of doing work and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of payment and for recognition of union	1	.....	1	.....
Against change in method of piece payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of coal screen	5	5	.....	.....
Against change of pay day and for payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
Against choice made in appointment of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against delay in blacksmithing for miners	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand by firm for return of fine paid by head waiter to union	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand to withdraw from union	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees and for discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
Against discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against docking wet coal	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	13	7	.....	6
Against employment of additional apprentices	5	2	.....	3
Against employment of convicts	19	.....	.....	19
Against employment of convicts and nonunion men	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of imported workmen	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	316	258	.....	58
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	50	.....	50	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages of foreman	16	.....	.....	16
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	36	1	.....	35
Against employment of nonunion men and increase of task	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of women and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of women and nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work	8	4	.....	4
Against fines for imperfect work and for discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm giving work to nonunion contractor	3	3	.....	.....
Against firm giving work to nonunion contractor and reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against foreman being allowed to work overtime	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of brushing in coal mines	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of hours	41	13	.....	28
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	6	6	.....	.....
Against increase of hours with corresponding increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of number of trips per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	4	.....	.....	4
Against introduction of machinery and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	2	.....	.....	2
Against journeymen being compelled to do laborers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	4	2	.....	2
Against obnoxious rules	134	4	1	129
Against obnoxious treatment of union men	1	1	.....	.....
Against order to search head waiter, accused of stealing	1	.....	.....	1
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	4	4	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	5	1	.....	4
Against performing work out of regular occupation	2	2	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of force, causing increase of work	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	303	108	27	168
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	6	6	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	11	11	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1891—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours and weekly payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	22	22	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and paying rent in advance	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and signing away rights under State law	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	2	.....	.....	2
Against signing ironclad contract	5	5	.....	.....
Against signing ironclad contract and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against subcontracting	5	5	.....	.....
Against Sunday work and for increase of wages	4	.....	4	.....
Against sweating system	6	2	.....	4
Against sweating system and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against system of measuring work	2	1	.....	1
Against truck system	2	1	.....	1
Against use of boycotted material	12	.....	.....	12
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	13	13	.....	.....
Against use of plate matter	1	.....	.....	1
Against using convict-made material	11	.....	.....	11
Against violation of agreement as to hours	3	.....	.....	3
Against violation of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	3	2	.....	1
Against working overtime	4	1	.....	3
Against working with colored men	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of contract system	3	2	.....	1
For admission of walking delegates	8	7	1	.....
For adoption of new scale	22	19	2	1
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	87	1	.....	86
For adoption of uniform scale	166	14	.....	152
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	8	7	.....	1
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	7	5	.....	2
For adoption of union rules	12	1	.....	11
For adoption of union rules and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	81	53	6	22
For adoption of union scale	371	55	.....	316
For adoption of union scale and against sweating system	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	28	.....	28	.....
For appointment of check weighman to be paid by company	1	.....	.....	1
For appointment of miner as check weighman	6	.....	.....	6
For better terms in division of profits and expenses of fishing season	4	.....	.....	4
For better ventilation	1	1	.....	.....
For change from amalgamated to old scale	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work	3	2	.....	1
For change in machinery	2	.....	.....	2
For change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
For change of coal screen	4	3	.....	1
For change of hour for beginning work	1	1	.....	.....
For change of material used	1	1	.....	.....
For change of pay day	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of boarding master and increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of check weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	16	4	.....	12
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	5	2	.....	3
For discharge of foreman	33	11	.....	22
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of head waiter	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of mine boss	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion foreman	3	2	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of yard master	2	1	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For extra rate for overtime	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of hours and wages	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages	2,184	923	250	1,011
For increase of wages and against alleged discrimination against certain employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	3	2	.....	1
For increase of wages and against employment of union men	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against foreman doing journeyman's work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and better prepared supplies	4	4	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	8	8	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1891—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	321	2	.....	319
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	780	526	83	171
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	235	21	37	177
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	4	1	.....	3
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	13	.....	8	5
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages of some and reduction of hours of others	35	.....	35	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	26	.....	.....	26
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours on Saturday, and weekly payment	42	41	.....	1
For pay for extra work	4	1	.....	3
For pay for gross weight of coal	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for gross weight of coal and weekly payment	12	11	.....	1
For pay for lost time	3	.....	.....	3
For pay for overtime	4	2	.....	2
For pay for time spent in going to and from place of work	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	60	52	.....	8
For payment of wages to discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of blasting oftener than twice a day	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	2	.....	.....	2
For privilege of smoking during working hours	4	4	.....	.....
For privilege of working full time	3	3	.....	.....
For recognition of union	19	13	.....	6
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	11	10	1	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done and regular hours	63	63	.....	.....
For reduction of cost of supplies	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	1,035	224	17	794
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	9	9	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against night work	23	.....	.....	23
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	122	.....	70	52
For reduction of hours on Saturday	10	10	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	34	7	7	20
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sunday and night work	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of number of pairs of shoes to the case	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	87	42	1	44
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	12	5	.....	7
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged mine boss	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged train dispatcher	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of wages	10	2	2	6
For Saturday half holiday	2	2	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	3	1	1	1
For slower speed of machinery	2	2	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment	96	91	.....	5
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	5	.....	4	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	526	245	30	251
To compel employer to join employees' union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join employees' union and for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	10	5	.....	5
Total	8,116	3,074	673	4,369

1892.

Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	2	.....	1	1
Against adoption of proposed scale	2	1	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	3	3	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	4	.....	2	2
Against alleged excessive fines	2	2	.....	.....
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	1	1	.....	.....
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against bakers being compelled to peddle bread	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to carry finished work to another part of city	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to furnish their own sewing machines	14	14	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1892—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against being compelled to pay shop rent	1			1
Against being compelled to sleep in shop (living with employer)	1	1		
Against change from day to per-cent-of-sales system of payment	1			1
Against change from day to piece work	5			5
Against change from day to piece work and for increase of wages	1			1
Against change from piece to day work	2			2
Against change from semimonthly to monthly payment	1	1		
Against change from two to three turns per day	1			1
Against change in kind of work	1	1		
Against change in kind of work and for discharge of foreman	1	1		
Against change in method of doing work	3	1	1	1
Against change in method of piece payment	1	1		
Against change in position of employees	1			1
Against change of coal screen	1	1		
Against change of date for ending of yearly scale	86		85	1
Against change of pay day	3	1		2
Against check system of keeping time	1			1
Against company establishing maximum weight for carload of coal	1			1
Against compulsory accident insurance	2	1		1
Against deduction from wages on account of holiday	1			1
Against demand to withdraw from union	10			10
Against discharge of union employees	2	2		
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	6	4		2
Against employment of additional apprentices	4	3		1
Against employment of apprentices	1			1
Against employment of convicts	1			1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	4			4
Against employment of nonunion men	227	139		88
Against employment of nonunion men and for pay for overtime	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men and for weekly payment	1	1		
Against employment of women	3			3
Against fines for imperfect work	2	1		1
Against firm using a bogus label	1	1		
Against foreman doing journeyman's work	21	21		
Against furnishing tools	16		16	
Against increase of amount of bond required	1			1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	5	2		3
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	1	1		
Against increase of force	1	1		
Against increase of hours	66	45		21
Against increase of hours and reduction of pay for overtime	20	20		
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	2	1		1
Against increase of hours or reduction of wages	7			7
Against increase of length of cut in weaving	2			2
Against increase of number of picks in weaving	1			1
Against introduction of machinery	7		1	6
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	4	2	1	1
Against introduction of second-class scale	1	1		
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	32	4	21	7
Against paying for gas used on dark days	1			1
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines and for reduction of hours and weekly payment	64	64		
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	2	1		1
Against performing work out of regular occupation	1			1
Against poor quality of material	6	3		3
Against reduction and for increase of wages	9			9
Against reduction of force, causing increase of work	2			2
Against reduction of number of picks in weaving	1			1
Against reduction of rate per hour and reduction of hours	3	3		
Against reduction of wages	359	90	8	261
Against reduction of wages and discharge of helpers	1			1
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	2	2		
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of foreman	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	3	1		2
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	10	10		
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	10	7		3
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	2			2
Against subcontracting	30	29		1
Against Sunday work	1			1
Against suspension of certain employees and for restoration of wages	1			1
Against system of measuring work	1	1		
Against use of boycotted machinery	1	1		
Against use of boycotted material	12	12		
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	3			3
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	41	3		38

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1892—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against use of tags and numbers on pieces of work	1			1
Against violation of agreement as to hours	2	2		
Against violation of union rules	1	1		
Against women doing men's work	1	1		
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	2	1		1
Against working overtime	2	1		1
Against working with colored men	1			1
For admission of walking delegates	1	1		
For adoption of new scale	3	1	1	1
For adoption of uniform scale	5	5		
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	24	5		19
For adoption of union rules	19	5		14
For adoption of union rules and union scale	58	16	10	32
For adoption of union scale	68	38		30
For appointment of miner as check weighman	4	1		3
For car fare	4			4
For change from day to piece work	3	1		2
For change from day to piece work and recognition of union	7			7
For change from night to day work	30	7		23
For change from piece to day work	13	8		5
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	54	54		
For change in method of piece payment	10	10		
For change of coal screen	1			1
For change of coal screen and increase of wages	6			6
For change of pay day	1	1		
For change of rules	3	1		2
For discharge of check weighman	1	1		
For discharge of employees	9	4	1	4
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	3	1		2
For discharge of foreign employees	3	1		2
For discharge of foreman	14	3		11
For discharge of foreman and reduction of hours	1			1
For discharge of head waiter	1			1
For discharge of mine boss	2			2
For discharge of nonunion foreman	5	3		2
For discharge of superintendent	1			1
For discharge of weighman	1			1
For extra rate for overtime	1			1
For fortnightly payment	1			1
For guaranty against reduction of wages on change of appliances	1	1		
For increase of wages	1,044	576	126	342
For increase of wages according to agreement	9	9		
For increase of wages and against boys working on machines	8	8		
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1	1		
For increase of wages and discharge of employees	1		1	
For increase of wages and discharge of yard master	1		1	
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	1		1	
For increase of wages and recognition of union	9			9
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	206	73	96	37
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	43	5	38	
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	1	1	1
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	1		1	
For increase of wages of some and reduction of hours of others	15	2	10	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against change of date for ending of yearly scale	15			15
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and fewer apprentices	16	16		
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	19	9	7	3
For increase of wages, reduction of price for blacksmithing, and change of rules	1		1	
For lunch at close of day	1			1
For pay for lost time	1			1
For pay for overtime	22	2	18	2
For payment of wages overdue	37	36		1
For privilege of affixing union label	2	2		
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	3			3
For recognition of union	1,103	5		1,098
For recognition of union and privilege of affixing union label	2			2
For recognition of union and weekly payment	1	1		
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	1			1
For reduction of hours	587	257	16	314
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	2	1		1
For reduction of hours and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	15			15
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	11		10	1
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	127	126		1
For reduction of hours and Saturday half holiday	1			1
For reduction of hours and weekly payment	14	14		
For reduction of hours on Saturday	49	12		37

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1892—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For regular payment	3	2	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	47	18	1	28
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	16	.....	.....	16
For reinstatement of discharged employees and restoration of badges	1	.....	1	.....
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	18	12	.....	6
For renewal of scale	140	140	.....	.....
For restoration of wages	10	3	4	3
For Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
For security for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For time and a half for holiday work	1	1	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment	13	8	.....	5
For weekly payment in cash	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	11	1	.....	10
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	354	143	1	210
To compel employer to join masters' association	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to pay arrearages of dues to masters' association	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to remain neutral in strike pending in other establishments	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign a year's contract	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	11	7	.....	4
Total	5,540	2,178	482	2,880

1893.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	3	.....	1	2
Against adoption of proposed scale	8	.....	.....	8
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	2	1	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees and obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive fines	2	1	.....	1
Against alleged unfair deduction from pay for lost time	1	1	.....	.....
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	13	13	.....	.....
Against being compelled to carry material to place of work	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to make guaranty deposit	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to pay shop rent	5	5	.....	.....
Against blacksmiths being compelled to do boilermakers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	13	4	.....	9
Against change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from semimonthly to monthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work	3	1	.....	2
Against change in method of doing work and employment of non-union men	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of piece payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of coal screen	1	.....	.....	1
Against choice made of men to operate machines	1	.....	.....	1
Against coal miners being compelled to put up props and lay their own tracks	3	.....	3	.....
Against deduction from wages on account of holiday	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for unlimited output per day	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Against demand to withdraw from union	3	2	.....	1
Against discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees and increase of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against doubling trains and laying off one crew	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	5	3	.....	2
Against employment of additional apprentices	4	2	.....	2
Against employment of additional apprentices and extra work	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of apprentices	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of convicts	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	181	86	.....	95
Against employment of nonunion men and for payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and for Saturday half holiday	1	.....	1	.....
Against fines for imperfect work and for increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against fines for imperfect work and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for tardiness	1	.....	.....	1
Against finishing work begun by nonunion men	2	1	.....	1

a Strike still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1893—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against firemen being compelled to do blacksmithing	1			1
Against firm's interpretation of scale	8	8		
Against handling cars on road on which strike was pending	1			1
Against helpers doing journeymen's work and discharge of old employees	1	1		
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	3			3
Against increase of hours	21	7		14
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	2	2		
Against increase of length of cut in weaving	1			1
Against increase of price of coal furnished miners	3			3
Against interference by firm with work of nailers' (contractors') employees	1			1
Against introduction of machinery	4		1	3
Against introduction of machinery and employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against introduction of machinery and for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	10	3		7
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	6		1	5
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	3	2		1
Against nonunion men being persecuted by union men	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	9	3		6
Against obnoxious treatment of union men	1			1
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines	1	1		
Against payment in time checks	53	2	20	31
Against performing work for another establishment	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	2	1		1
Against performing work for nonunion establishment	2	1		1
Against poor quality of material	1			1
Against reduction of number of switch engines in yard	1			1
Against reduction of wages	623	158	68	397
Against reduction of wages and discharge of helpers	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for callers to wake conductors and engineers	1		1	
Against reduction of wages and for payment in cash	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	5	3		2
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for semimonthly payment	16	1		15
Against reduction of wages and for weekly payment	4		4	
Against reduction of wages and laborers doing journeymen's work	1	1		
Against reduction of wages and retention of part of wages	1			1
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	5	1		4
Against sailors doing longshoremen's work	12	12		
Against signing contract making employees liable for damages in case of accident	1	1		
Against Sunday work	2			2
Against Sunday work and for regular payment	1	1		
Against supplying stone to a prison	1	1		
Against sweating system	1	1		
Against system of measuring work	2		1	1
Against use of boycotted material	1			1
Against use of fork instead of shovel in coal mines	1			1
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	2	1		1
Against using convict-made material	8			8
Against violation of agreement as to hours	6	6		
Against violation of union rules	6	3		3
Against washing for men who took places of railroad strikers	1			1
Against work being sent out of city to be done	2	2		
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	7	6		1
Against working overtime	3	2		1
For admission of walking delegates	5	5		
For adoption of new scale	31	27	1	3
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3	3		
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and weekly payment	10			10
For adoption of union rules	10	5		5
For adoption of union rules and union scale	215	167		48
For adoption of union scale	83	61		22
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	3	3		
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	2			2
For appointment of miner as check weighman	1	1		
For better arrangements for safety and increase of wages	1			1
For better board	1	1		
For better board and lodging (living with employer)	2			2
For car fare	1	1		
For change from day to piece work	2			2

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1893—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For change from night to day work and reduction of hours	3	.....	3	.....
For change from piece to day work	2	1	.....	1
For change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of keeping time	1	.....	.....	1
For change of pay day	2	2	.....	.....
For company to have roadway in mine sprinkled	1	.....	.....	1
For dinners when working out of city	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of check weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	11	4	.....	7
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	5	3	.....	2
For discharge of foreign employees	6	1	.....	5
For discharge of foreman	12	3	.....	9
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	.....	1	2
For discharge of nonunion foreman	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of yard master	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for holiday work	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for special work	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for Sunday work	1	.....	1	.....
For employment of additional helpers and reduction of hours on Saturday	4	.....	.....	4
For employment of helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of screen law	49	.....	49	.....
For enforcement of union rules	2	2	.....	.....
For enlargement of entrance to mine that mules might be used	1	.....	.....	1
For fortnightly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For free board	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of force	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of hours and wages and family passes	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of hours on five days and reduction on Saturday	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of rate on larger coal cars	2	.....	1	1
For increase of wages	1,161	a530	a188	a442
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	6	5	.....	1
For increase of wages and against performing extra work	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against truck system	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages and change of hour for beginning work	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	130	54	40	36
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and two meals per day	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours on Saturday, and adoption of union rules	10	.....	10	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of overtime limit, increase of pay for overtime, and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for extra work	3	.....	.....	3
For pay for gross weight of coal and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for lost time	3	2	.....	1
For pay for overtime	6	4	.....	2
For pay for work lost because of underheated iron	1	1	.....	.....
For payment in cash instead of by check	5	1	.....	4
For payment of wages overdue	59	52	1	6
For payment of wages to discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of working full time	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of working overtime and receiving pay for it	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	40	21	.....	19
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	2	.....	1	1
For reduction of amount of work required to be done and pay for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours	568	390	4	174
For reduction of hours and against boys doing men's work	5	5	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	10	1	.....	9
For reduction of hours and against obnoxious rules	17	.....	17	.....
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	10	10	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	6	.....	6	.....
For reduction of hours and regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	58	16	.....	42
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	3	.....	.....	3
For removal of presser's stove from workroom	1	.....	.....	1
For repair of coal screens and change of rules	1	.....	1	.....
For restoration of wages	27	2	.....	25
For restoration of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1893—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For Saturday half holiday	16	15	.....	1
For security for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	2	.....	.....	2
For steady employment	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment	10	9	.....	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	4	.....	4	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	264	59	37	168
To compel employer to join masters' association	1	.....	.....	1
To compel World's Fair directors to employ none but union men in building trades	472	472	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	2	1	.....	1
Total	4,555	a 2,315	a 470	a 1,767

1894

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	2	1	.....	1
Against adoption of proposed scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in allotment of cars	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees and obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	6	.....	.....	6
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	2	.....	1	1
Against being compelled to buy uniforms	10	.....	.....	10
Against being compelled to make guaranty deposit	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to pay shop rent	1	.....	1	.....
Against being compelled to wear uniforms designated by manager	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	3	.....	.....	3
Against change in kind of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against cheroots being made in cigar factory	1	.....	.....	1
Against Chicago papers being placed on sale at news stands before delivery to newsboys	1	1	.....	.....
Against coal being shipped to localities where strike was pending	2	.....	.....	2
Against consolidation with another newspaper	1	1	.....	.....
Against cornice and skylight workers doing tin and sheet-iron worker's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	7	7	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees	2	.....	.....	2
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	6	4	.....	2
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	9	9	.....	.....
Against employment of colored men	12	.....	.....	12
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	128	97	.....	31
Against employment of women as apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against fines for imperfect work and reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against firm giving work to nonunion contractor	1	1	.....	.....
Against firm's interpretation of scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm supplying goods to boycotted establishment	1	1	.....	.....
Against framers doing carpenters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against gilders doing painters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	12	3	.....	9
Against increase of hours	29	22	.....	7
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	6	2	4	.....
Against introduction of machinery	8	.....	.....	8
Against introduction of machinery and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	4	.....	.....	4
Against making a certain brand of cigars and using labels on them	1	.....	.....	1
Against marble-cutters doing stonecutters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against miners being compelled to push cars in and out of mine	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	6	1	.....	5
Against obnoxious rules and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules and reduction of wages	204	204	.....	.....
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines	2	2	.....	.....

a Not including 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1894—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	3	.....	.....	3
Against performing work for nonunion establishment	1	1	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material	4	2	.....	2
Against reduction of wages	1,077	216	120	741
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for payment in cash	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	13	.....	.....	13
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against requirement to wear uniform	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	23	22	1	.....
Against sailors doing longshoremen's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against steam fitters doing plumbers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against subcontracting	2	1	.....	1
Against subcontracting and for weekly payment	12	.....	.....	12
Against Sunday work	1	1	.....	.....
Against sweating system	2	2	.....	.....
Against task system	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system and change in shape of cigar	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system and paying medical assessment	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of certain safety lamp	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of electrical mining machines without jacketed motors	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	4	4	.....	.....
Against use of plate matter	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement	77	2	.....	75
Against violation of agreement as to hours	3	3	.....	.....
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	14	14	.....	.....
Against working overtime	9	3	.....	6
For admission of walking delegate	4	4	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	1,270	144	647	479
For adoption of new scale and against discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of uniform scale and a year's contract	17	.....	.....	17
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules	15	14	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	83	25	.....	58
For adoption of union scale	73	10	.....	63
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale and against subcontracting to men paying less than union scale	50	.....	.....	50
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	1	.....
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	1	.....	.....	1
For change from day to piece work	42	42	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work	353	87	.....	266
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and weekly payment	80	80	.....	.....
For change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	2	1	.....	1
For change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of keeping time	5	.....	.....	5
For change in method of payment	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of piece payment	1	.....	1	.....
For change of coal screen	2	2	.....	.....
For discharge of check weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of colored employees	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of employees	8	2	.....	6
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	12	10	1	1
For discharge of foreman	11	4	.....	7
For discharge of inspector	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
For employment of additional helpers	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	4	1	.....	3
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale	3	2	.....	1
For enforcement of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	2	2	.....	.....
For extra pay for loading slack and nut coal	2	.....	.....	2
For extra pay for Sunday work	1	1	.....	.....
For extra rate for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For fortnightly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of hours and wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of rate on larger coal cars	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	948	518	102	328
For increase of wages and against boys doing men's work	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against check system	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	5	.....	.....	5

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1894—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	1			1
For increase of wages and better board	1			1
For increase of wages and double pay for overtime	11	11		
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1			1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	379	212	159	8
For increase of wages and regular payment	2			2
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1		1
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	1		
For increase of wages of foreman	1	1		
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, and union committee to control employment of new men	5			5
For more mine cars	1	1		
For new burrs	1			1
For pay for extra work	2	2		
For pay for overtime	5	3		2
For payment of wages overdue	31	30		1
For payment of wages retained by firm at request of union	1	1		
For placing docking system in hands of check weighman	1		1	
For privilege of affixing union label	1			1
For recognition of union	8	2		6
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	1	1		
For recognition of union and privilege of affixing union label	1			1
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	5	1	1	3
For reduction of cost of supplies	1	1		
For reduction of hours	222	202	9	11
For reduction of hours and against task system	901	901		
For reduction of hours and regular payment	5		5	
For reduction of hours on Saturday	5	5		
For reduction of rent of houses occupied by employees	1			1
For regular payment	3	3		
For reinstatement of discharged employees	35	8	1	26
For reinstatement of discharged employees and change of rules	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	3	2		1
For reinstatement of locked-out employees and enforcement of union scale	11	11		
For reinstatement, with union scale, of employees involved in former strike	1			1
For renewal of scale	42	4	37	1
For restoration of hours and wages	1		1	
For restoration of wages	139	75	11	53
For restoration of wages and recognition of union	1			1
For same price for making cheroots as was paid for making cigars	1		1	
For semimonthly payment	6	6		
For weekly payment	2	2		
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1,588	33		1,555
To compel employer to post schedule of wages	1			1
To compel employer to sign union contract	2	2		
Total	8,196	3,122	1,106	3,968

1895.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	2			2
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	4			4
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	1			1
Against alleged short weight of coal	1	1		
Against alternative of signing agreement to work until end of year or reduction of wages	2		1	1
Against annex shop system to teach boys and girls the trade	6			6
Against being compelled to board with employer, and for increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	7	7		
Against being compelled to breakfast at 7.30 a. m. and for better board	1			1
Against being compelled to do special work without extra pay	1	1		
Against being compelled to furnish their own sewing machines and for recognition of union	4	4		
Against being compelled to occupy objectionable quarters	1	1		
Against being compelled to pay for defective goods	7			7
Against being compelled to pay for defective ware and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1			1
Against being compelled to pay for repairs	2	1		1
Against being compelled to teach additional helpers	1			1
Against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1		
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1			1
Against being docked	20	18	2	

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1895—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against carpenters doing framers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against carpenters doing plasterers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	3	2	.....	1
Against change from piece to day work	4	.....	.....	4
Against change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	2	2	.....	.....
Against change in kind of shears	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in shape of cigar	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of coal screen	2	2	.....	.....
Against change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	20	20	.....	.....
Against employment of apprentices	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of certain nationalities	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of foreign labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	12	.....	.....	12
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of men not in good standing in union	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	95	75	.....	20
Against employment of nonunion men and for abolition of rule requiring knitters to pay for needles broken	1	.....	1	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for weekly payment, reduction of hours, abolition of block lasts, and reinstatement of discharged employees	64	.....	.....	64
Against employment of women	1	.....	.....	1
Against extra work without extra pay	1	1	.....	.....
Against fines for drunkenness	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work	3	1	.....	2
Against firm giving work to nonunion contractors	1	1	.....	.....
Against firm supplying material to establishment in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against foreman using profane language	1	1	.....	.....
Against gilders doing decorators' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	2	1	.....	1
Against increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	2	.....	1	1
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of work without increase of pay	1	1	.....	.....
Against introduction of machinery	5	1	.....	4
Against introduction of two-loom system	1	.....	.....	1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against overcrowding	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material	3	1	.....	2
Against putting union labels on nonunion cigars	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of hours and wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of number of picks in weaving	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of time for dinner	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	681	117	40	524
Against reduction of wages and abolition of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and alleged discrimination against union men	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to trade at company's store and for fortnightly payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and to compel employer to sign union contract	24	.....	24	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against sale of nonunion cigars	4	3	.....	1
Against signing contract	1	.....	.....	1
Against sweating system, and for regular hours and payment, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	75	75	.....	.....
Against task system	901	451	.....	450
Against threatened lockout	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system and for regular payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	6	5	.....	1
Against varnishers doing painters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement	194	194	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement as to hours	125	125	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1895—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against violation of union rules	4	3	.....	1
Against working in teams	2	.....	.....	2
Against working overtime	5	2	.....	3
Against working overtime and deduction from pay for enforced idleness, and for privilege of drinking beer during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with certain nationalities	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with objectionable employees	1	1	.....	.....
For abolition of contract system	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of ironclad contract and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
For admission of walking delegates	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of new scale one month earlier than usual	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	4	4	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours, and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	4	2	.....	2
For adoption of union scale	17	10	.....	7
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For better ventilation and modern sanitary conveniences	36	36	.....	.....
For car fare and adoption of new scale	49	49	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work	26	24	.....	2
For change from piece to day work and adoption of uniform scale	3	2	.....	1
For change from piece to day work and adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	4	4	.....	.....
For change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	4	4	.....	.....
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of piece payment	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of piece payment and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	.....	.....	1
For change of coal screen	7	7	.....	.....
For change of rules	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of American musician	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of certain nationalities	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of check weighman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees	9	6	1	2
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	10	9	.....	1
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	4	3	.....	1
For discharge of fire boss	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreign employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	8	6	.....	2
For discharge of forewoman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of head waiter and against discharge of waiters' helpers	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of mine boss	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion foreman	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent	4	2	.....	2
For discharge of superintendent and foremen	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of weighman	3	2	.....	1
For double pay for blocks split after leaving sawyer	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for holiday work	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of check weighman and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	.....	3	.....
For enforcement of union rules	18	13	.....	5
For enforcement of union rules and to compel employer to sign union contract	8	8	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale	15	11	.....	4
For enforcement of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	3	3	.....	.....
For extra pay for Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
For extra pay when doing spraggers' work	1	.....	.....	1
For extra rate for holidays and Sundays	4	.....	.....	4
For fortnightly payment and against retention of part of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For free powder	1	1	.....	.....
For guaranty of eleven months' work during year	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of rate on larger coal cars	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	1,847	614	297	936
For increase of wages and abolition of machinery	6	6	.....	.....
For increase of wages and abolition of piecework	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against being fined for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	6	2	1	3

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1895—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and employment of check weighman	9	2	.....	7
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and of force	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	4	2	.....	2
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	643	271	258	114
For increase of wages and regular hours	6	6	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	1	1
For increase of wages and repairs on company's houses occupied by employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and to compel employer to sign union agreement	9	.....	9	.....
For increase of wages, coal for fuel, and better material	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, double pay for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages, new contract, and change from piece to day work	30	30	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union rules	150	150	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against employment of women	26	.....	8	18
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, weekly payment, and employment of Knights of Labor only	150	150	.....	.....
For increase of wages, weekly payment, and time allowance for preparing material and going to and from work	31	.....	.....	31
For larger workshop	1	1	.....	.....
For more heat in breakers	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for extra work	3	2	.....	1
For pay for holidays and enforced idleness	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for lost time	3	3	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	24	17	1	6
For payment of wages overdue and enforcement of union rules	1	.....	1	.....
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For privilege of smoking in mine during noon hour	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of check weighman selected by miners	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of check weighman selected by union	2	1	.....	1
For recognition of union	15	6	.....	9
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	57	41	.....	16
For recognition of union and union rules and equal distribution of work	4	4	.....	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of daily task	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	130	96	29	5
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	240	240	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and employment of Knights of Labor only	148	148	.....	.....
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, reinstatement of discharged employees, and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For regular payment in cash	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged check weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	53	23	1	29
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	4	1	3	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees, recognition of union, and against change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	4	1	.....	3
For reinstatement of former president of company	1	.....	.....	1
For removal of obstruction from coal screen	1	1	.....	.....
For renewal of scale	250	250	.....	.....
For restoration of wages	47	30	4	13
For restoration of wages and reduction of hours	250	250	.....	.....
For restoration of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	6	6	.....	.....
For weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegate	70	70	.....	.....
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	5	1	.....	4
To compel employees to join union or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association	2	.....	.....	2
To compel employer to purchase lumber from local dealers	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to remove refuse from mine	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to reopen closed mine	5	.....	.....	5
To compel employer to sign agreement	25	24	.....	1
To compel employer to sign agreement as to wages and hours and for employment of union men only	27	27	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1895—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To compel teacher to admit colored children to school in building owned by employer, or for his discharge	5	.....	5	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	2	2	.....	.....
Total	6,973	3,852	693	2,428

1896.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1	.....	1	.....
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	4	2	1	1
Against alleged excessive docking	2	1	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged short weight of coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against allowing boys not regular apprentices to work as plumbers' helpers longer than one year	6	.....	.....	6
Against apprentices and helpers doing journeymen's work	6	.....	6	.....
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	2	2	.....	.....
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to board with employer	4	.....	.....	4
Against being compelled to contribute to sick and death benefit fund	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to correct alleged imperfect work	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to enlarge entries in mines	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to pay for defective goods	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to pay for loss caused by defective barrels	4	4	.....	.....
Against being compelled to pay hospital dues	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to teach additional helpers	1	.....	.....	1
Against being docked	2	.....	.....	2
Against change from day to piece work	7	3	.....	4
Against change from pay by the hour to pay by the week	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from piece to day work	5	1	.....	4
Against change from semimonthly to monthly payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in kind of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of piece payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of coal screen	11	11	.....	.....
Against change of pay day	3	3	.....	.....
Against change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against change to summer scale earlier than usual	8	1	.....	7
Against cheroots being made in cigar factory	1	.....	.....	1
Against deductions from wages to pay physician, and for privilege of selecting physician	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees	4	.....	1	3
Against discharge of union and employment of nonunion foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against drivers being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	4	3	.....	1
Against employees doing journeymen's work	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of boys	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	45	5	.....	40
Against employment of nonunion foreman	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	278	253	.....	25
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men and members of a different labor organization	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men or that establishments employing them be expelled from masters' association	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of shinglers	17	.....	.....	17
Against employment of women	1	1	.....	.....
Against extra work without extra pay	1	1	.....	.....
Against fines for obscene writing	1	.....	.....	1
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase in price of New York papers	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	4	.....	1	3
Against increase of hours	7	3	1	3
Against introduction of machinery	2	.....	.....	2
Against introduction of time clock	1	.....	.....	1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	28	26	.....	2
Against miners being compelled to remove loaded cars	1	1	.....	.....
Against nonunion electrical workers doing union gas fitters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against nonunion foreman doing glaziers' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against overloading teams	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1896—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against painters doing varnishers' work	2	1	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	2	2	.....	.....
Against readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	661	307	110	244
Against reduction of wages and for abolition of company's store	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and introduction of time system	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and working overtime	750	750	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	2	1	.....	1
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	1	.....	1	.....
Against retention of part of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages and for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against sale of nonunion cigars	2	2	.....	.....
Against truck system	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of breakers at tipple	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	5	4	.....	1
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and discharge of foreign employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of steam shovel in unloading coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against using nonunion-made material	1	.....	.....	1
Against varnishers doing painters' work	2	1	.....	1
Against violation of agreement	2	1	.....	1
Against working on job with nonunion contractors	1	1	.....	.....
Against working overtime	2	1	.....	1
Against working with certain nationalities	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of new scale	212	206	6	.....
For adoption of new scale and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale	15	14	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	9	.....	.....	9
For adoption of union rules	7	4	.....	3
For adoption of union rules and union scale	10	7	.....	3
For adoption of union scale	19	9	.....	10
For adoption of union scale and against deduction from pay for insurance	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	12	1	11	.....
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale and to compel employer to sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale, discharge of foreman, and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For appointment of miner as check weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For better sanitary conditions	1	1	.....	.....
For change from cooperative to wage system	7	4	.....	3
For change from day to piece work	2	.....	.....	2
For change from piece to day work	2	.....	.....	2
For change from piece to day work and adoption of uniform scale	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	4	.....	.....	4
For change of coal screen	4	4	.....	.....
For change of mine scales	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of assistant superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of contractor	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	3	.....	.....	3
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	10	3	.....	7
For discharge of foreman and against colored employees doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1	1	.....
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of saloon bosses and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of weighman	3	.....	.....	3
For doors to be placed on rear end of cars	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of certain bartender	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of certain nationalities	1	1	.....	.....
For employment of check weighman	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	12	11	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules and employment of additional helpers	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale	61	58	.....	3
For enforcement of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	14	13	.....	1
For enforcement of union scale and against working overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For fortnightly payment	20	20	.....	.....
For increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	883	458	165	260
For increase of wages and adoption of uniform scale	2	.....	.....	2

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1896—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against use of material from nonunion establishment	750	.....	.....	750
For increase of wages and change in method of giving out work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and employment of local residents only	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and of force	3	.....	3	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	43	5	.....	38
For increase of wages and reduction in price of board	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of cost of supplies	5	.....	.....	5
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	315	280	22	13
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	37	.....	36	1
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, recognition of union, reinstatement of discharged employees, and semimonthly payment during working hours	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegate	100	100	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and change from piece to day work	30	30	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	49	49	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment	141	141	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, change from piece to day work, pay for overtime, and adoption of union rules	25	.....	25	.....
For more heat in breakers	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for dead work	1	.....	1	.....
For pay for overtime	2	.....	.....	2
For pay for work not completed because of lack of material	1	1	.....	.....
For payment in cash instead of by check	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	37	30	.....	7
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue and semimonthly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of clipping horses for others during leisure hours	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of going to picnic	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union	59	3	.....	56
For recognition of union, adoption of uniform scale, and against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union, adoption of union rules and union scale, and admission of walking delegate	2	2	.....	.....
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	24	1	.....	23
For recognition of union, reinstatement of discharged employees, and Saturday half holiday	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction in price of house rent and supplies	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	369	247	.....	122
For reduction of hours and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours, limitation of number of apprentices, and against employment of monthly or yearly men	9	.....	9	.....
For regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment in cash	1	.....	1	.....
For reinstatement of check weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	53	25	.....	28
For reinstatement of discharged employees and extra pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged forewoman	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
For restoration of wages	9	4	.....	5
For restoration of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	.....	1	.....
For semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For time and a half for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment	2	1	.....	1
For weekly payment and against task system	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment in cash	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	17	2	.....	15
To compel employees to join union or for their discharge	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association	6	6	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association and against employment of nonunion men	12	12	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association and for enforcement of union scale	6	6	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1896—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To compel employer to join masters' association and to sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association, for enforcement of union scale, and against employment of nonunion men	18	17	.....	1
To compel employer to limit number of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to promote piecers to be spinners instead of employing outside men	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to rebuild incomplete foundation because begun by nonunion labor	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign agreement	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign union contract	8	8	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign union contract and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to weigh coal at mine instead of at railroad station	1	.....	.....	1
To compel foreman to join union	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
Total	5,462	3,233	408	1,821

1897.

Against adoption of proposed scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive charge for board and lodging by employers	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal and for reduction in price of powder	3	.....	3	.....
Against alleged short weight of coal	2	1	.....	1
Against alternative of reduction of wages or change in method of doing work	3	.....	3	.....
Against alternative of signing agreement to work until end of year or reduction of wages	3	.....	.....	3
Against being assessed to pay company's physician	2	.....	.....	2
Against being compelled to board at place designated by employer	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to do work formerly done by others	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to live in shanties erected by contractors and to trade at contractors' stores	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to mine 2,100 instead of 2,000 pounds per ton and against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1	.....	.....	1
Against being docked	11	3	.....	8
Against change from day to piece work	14	3	1	10
Against change from fortnightly to monthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from piece to day work	17	15	1	1
Against change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	2	.....	.....	2
Against change from turn to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from two turns to one turn per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in kind of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in kind of work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work	2	.....	.....	2
Against change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against change to summer scale earlier than usual	3	.....	.....	3
Against contract system	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union and employment of nonunion foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of yardmaster	1	.....	.....	1
Against elimination of clause in agreement as to employment of union and nonunion men	26	.....	.....	26
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of boys	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of certain nationalities	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of foreign labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of helpers designated by employer	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of men not in good standing in union	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	111	83	.....	28
Against employment of nonunion men and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1897—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of nonunion men and to enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	1		
Against employment of obnoxious person	1	1		
Against employment of women	2			2
Against extra work without extra pay	1			1
Against fines for imperfect work	2			2
Against finishing work begun by nonunion men	1			1
Against hoisting engineers doing cornice and skylight workers' work	1	1		
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	3			3
Against increase of hours	9	4		5
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	2			2
Against introduction of machinery	5			5
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against nonunion foreman doing bridge builders' work	1	1		
Against obnoxious rules	2	1		1
Against obnoxious rules and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against obnoxious rules, increase of amount of work required to be done, and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against overcrowding	1			1
Against painters doing varnishers' work	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against poor quality of material	4	2	1	1
Against reduction and for increase of wages	23	1		22
Against reduction of force, causing increase of work	2	1		1
Against reduction of wages	437	190	52	195
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to teach new employees	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for abolition of contract system	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for adoption of union rules	1	1		
Against reduction of wages and for employment of check weighman	3	3		
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	2			2
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	1	1		
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against rule discharging employees whose wages were garnisheed	1	1		
Against rule requiring freight brakemen to remain on top of cars during entire run	1			1
Against sale of nonunion cigars	1			1
Against signing contracts	1			1
Against steam fitters doing helpers' work	1	1		
Against subcontracting	4			4
Against task system	13	13		
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	4	4		
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and employment of nonunion men	2	2		
Against use of plate matter	1	1		
Against using nonunion-made material	2	2		
Against violation of agreement	4	3		1
Against working overtime	1	1		
Against working with employees belonging to another labor organization	1	1		
Against working with nonunion men	1			1
Against working with objectionable employee	1	1		
For admission of walking delegates	2	2		
For adoption of new scale	754	413		341
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	40	40		
For adoption of new scale and to enforce use of union label	29			29
For adoption of uniform scale	10			10
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	6			6
For adoption of union rules	1			1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	4	1	1	2
For adoption of union scale	15	4	1	10
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	2	1		1
For better board	2			2
For better ventilation	1	1		
For change from day to piece work	3	1		2
For change from day to piece work, abolition of task system, and reduction of hours	7	7		
For change from piece to day work and against employment of nonunion men	1			1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	2	1		1
For change from piece to turn work	1			1
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	14	14		
For change in method of doing work	3	3		
For change in method of payment	2	1	1	

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1897—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For change of basis of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For change of coal screen	3	3	.....	.....
For change of coal screen and better ventilation	1	1	.....	.....
For change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of colored employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of company's physician	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	7	2	.....	5
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	10	6	.....	4
For discharge of foreman and admission of walking delegates	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman and price list to be posted	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of forewomen	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of Japanese interpreter	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of mine boss	3	1	.....	2
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	867	863	.....	4
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union scale	17	14	.....	3
For enforcement of union scale and against boys running nailing machines	6	6	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	3	3	.....	.....
For equal distribution of work	1	.....	.....	1
For fortnightly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For full hour's pay for fractional part of hour's work	1	1	.....	.....
For full pay for time worked	1	1	.....	.....
For glass to be cut in larger sizes	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of force	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	3,020	1,124	1,681	215
For increase of wages and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and against running more than one loom	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and better water and sanitary conditions	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and change of rules	20	.....	14	6
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and employment of check weighman	5	4	1	.....
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	24	22	1	1
For increase of wages and reduction in price of board	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1,332	715	594	23
For increase of wages and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	.....	1	2
For increase of wages of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegates	150	150	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3	2	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union rules	78	77	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against sweating system	65	65	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	24	.....	.....	24
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reduction of rent for sewing machines	30	20	.....	10
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and change in method of payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, regular payment, and recognition of union	217	217	.....	.....
For pay by the day instead of by the load	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for dead work	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for extra work	4	4	.....	.....
For pay for lost time	3	.....	.....	3
For pay for overtime	3	1	.....	2
For payment for second-quality axes	1	.....	.....	1
For payment in cash instead of by check	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	31	26	.....	5
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue and weekly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For payment of wages to employee injured while on duty	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of joining union	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of mixing their own colors	1	.....	.....	1
For readjustment of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of check weighman selected by miners	3	.....	.....	3
For recognition of union	16	9	.....	7
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of cost of supplies	2	1	1	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1897—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For reduction of hours	586	539	.....	47
For reduction of hours and adoption of union rules	13	.....	13	.....
For reduction of hours and better board	1	.....	1	.....
For regular payment	4	3	.....	1
For regular payment in cash	3	.....	.....	3
For reinstatement of discharged employees	35	9	1	25
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	3	.....	.....	3
For removal of machinery or increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For renewal of scale	50	50	.....	.....
For restoration of boxes used for seats	1	1	.....	.....
For restoration of union scale and yearly contract	14	.....	14	.....
For restoration of wages	8	1	.....	7
For semimonthly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment and better powder	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment	4	1	.....	3
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	16	1	.....	15
To compel employer to furnish ice water	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to furnish whips	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to put union label on product	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to reduce wages in another occupation	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to sign agreement	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign union contract and against employment of nonunion men	14	.....	.....	14
To compel employer to weigh coal before screening	2	.....	.....	2
To compel school board to insert union-labor clauses in all contracts	47	47	.....	.....
To enforce agreement	4	2	.....	2
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	2	2	.....	.....
Total	8,492	4,867	2,388	1,237

1898.

Against abolition of union rules and union scale	4	.....	.....	4
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	2	1	1	.....
Against adoption of proposed scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive charges for blacksmithing	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged short weight of coal	2	1	.....	1
Against being compelled to buy costumes from head waiter	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to make guaranty deposit and pass physical examination	1	1	.....	.....
Against being docked	6	2	1	3
Against change from day to per-cent-of-sales system of payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	8	1	.....	7
Against change from piece to day work	4	1	.....	3
Against change from semimonthly to monthly payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in method of piece payment	5	5	.....	.....
Against change of coal screen	6	5	1	.....
Against clause in contract which prevented employees from working for contractors not members of masters' association	500	500	.....	.....
Against contract system	1	1	.....	.....
Against cornice and skylight workers doing slate and metal roofers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for higher topping of cars	1	.....	1	.....
Against discharge of employees	3	2	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	3	2	.....	1
Against employers doing journeymen's work	19	19	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of boys	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of Chinese labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of colored men	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of foreign labor and for longer time for noon rest	1	.....	1	.....
Against employment of men at less than union rates	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	128	78	1	49
Against fines for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm supplying material to establishment in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	41	3	1	37
Against increase of hours	4	1	.....	3
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	7	.....	.....	7

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1898—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	2	.....	.....	2
Against introduction of the two-loom system	1	.....	.....	1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against miners being compelled to do brushing	1	1	.....	.....
Against miners being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	1	.....	.....	1
Against miners being compelled to remove loaded cars	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	2	2	.....	.....
Against overcrowding	1	.....	.....	1
Against "padrone" system	2	.....	.....	2
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	20	20	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of force and wages	38	.....	38	.....
Against reduction of hours and wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	400	216	13	171
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	5	.....	.....	5
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages as accident fund	1	1	.....	.....
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1	1	.....	.....
Against running two machines instead of one and change in scale for piecework	1	.....	.....	1
Against sale of nonunion cigars	1	1	.....	.....
Against stonecutters doing bricklayers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against stone masons doing bricklayers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against system of measuring work	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of fork instead of shovel in coal mines	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of material from nonunion establishments	3	1	.....	2
Against use of time clocks and tickets	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement as to hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against working on undesirable patterns	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Against working seven days per week and for adoption of uniform scale	6	.....	.....	6
Against working under objectionable foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of contract	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of contract system and against employment of nonunion men	5	5	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	73	73	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	23	15	8	.....
For adoption of uniform scale	26	.....	.....	26
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	46	.....	.....	46
For adoption of union, etc., rules	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	9	2	.....	7
For adoption of union scale	22	19	.....	3
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale and against use of material from nonunion establishment	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale and employment of check weighman	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For appointment of miner as check weighman	1	.....	.....	1
For appointment of union man as foreman, with increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For change from day to piece work	3	1	.....	2
For change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work and abolition of contract system	1	.....	1	.....
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	2	2	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work and recognition of union	1	.....	1	.....
For change from piece to day work and reduction of hours	10	10	.....	.....
For change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	1	1	.....	.....
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	2	2	.....	.....
For change in method of piece payment	2	1	1	.....
For change in method of piece payment and each cutter to work in separate section of mine	1	.....	1	.....
For change of coal screen	36	35	.....	1
For change of pay day	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	3	.....	.....	3
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	5	2	.....	3
For discharge of foreman	7	.....	.....	7
For discharge of forewoman	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of mine boss	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of superintendent	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of weighman	2	1	.....	1
For 8-hour day, including time going to and from stables	2	.....	.....	2

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1898—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For employment of additional helpers	1			1
For employment of check weighmen	3	3		
For employment of local residents only	12	12		
For employment of union men only	3			3
For enforcement of union rules	35	21		14
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	2			2
For enforcement of union scale	33	29	2	2
For extra pay for night and Sunday work	12			12
For extra rate for overtime	1			1
For full day's pay if working after 12 m	1			1
For increase of wages	820	432	129	259
For increase of wages and abolition of piecework	3	3		
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	9		9	
For increase of wages and against alleged excessive docking	1			1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	12	11		1
For increase of wages and against introduction of machinery	2			2
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	1			1
For increase of wages and against running more than one loom	1			1
For increase of wages and against weighing filler	1	1		
For increase of wages and change from day to piece work	1		1	
For increase of wages and discharge of superintendent	1	1		
For increase of wages and enforcement of union rules	1	1		
For increase of wages and new molding flasks	1		1	
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	1			1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	17	6	2	9
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	501	428	6	67
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	13	1	12	
For increase of wages, discharge of foreman, reinstatement of discharged employees, and against employment of nonunion men	1			1
For increase of wages, recognition of union, weekly payment, and against employment of women	7			7
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and extra pay for overtime and Sundays	1		1	
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and in sympathy with strike elsewhere	6			6
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	1	1		
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for holidays, and recognition of union	39	39		
For limitation of number of apprentices and discharge of nonunion employees	1		1	
For pay by the day instead of by the load	2			2
For pay for dead work	1			1
For pay for extra work	2	2		
For pay for overtime	3	1		2
For payment of wages overdue	23	18		5
For privilege of laying stone	1			1
For privilege of working eight consecutive hours	1			1
For recognition of check weighman selected by miners	1			1
For recognition of check weighman selected by union	1			1
For recognition of union	19	12		6
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	5	2		3
For recognition of union and against increase of hours	1	1		
For recognition of union and against subcontracting to nonunion contractors	3	3		
For recognition of union and reduction of cost of supplies	1	1		
For recognition of union and regular payment	1	1		
For recognition of union and to compel employer to sign a year's contract	4	4		
For reduction of cost of supplies	6	5		1
For reduction of hours	182	46		136
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	1		1	
For reduction of hours and change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	3		3	
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	1	1		
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	2	1		1
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	1		
For regular payment	1	1		
For reinstatement of discharged employees	55	21	3	31
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and regular payment	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	3	1		2
For removal of obstruction from coal screen	1		1	
For restoration of wages	112	107		5
For Saturday half holiday	1			1
For Saturday half holiday and half hour at noon	48			48
For semimonthly payment	4	4		
For time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays	1			1

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1898—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	8	.....	.....	8
To compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	22	22	.....	.....
To compel employer to close factory at night	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to join masters' association	10	8	.....	2
To compel employer to open works earlier in the morning	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay check weighman	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign agreement	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce agreement	4	2	.....	2
To enforce Chicago agreement	143	123	.....	20
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	11	5	.....	6
Total	3,809	2,445	243	1,121

1899.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	3	2	.....	1
Against adoption of proposed scale	4	.....	.....	4
Against agreement made by employers not to sell union brick to establishments in which strike was pending	26	26	.....	.....
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	3	.....	.....	3
Against alleged excessive charge for blacksmithing	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking	6	3	.....	3
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking, increase in size of cars, and for adoption of new scale	7	7	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive fines	1	.....	1	.....
Against alleged overwork of horse	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged short weight of coal	1	1	.....	.....
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to board at place designated by employer	2	.....	.....	2
Against being compelled to buy powder at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to correct alleged imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to do special work without extra pay, and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to give certificate of character and bond releasing employer from damages in case of accident to employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to pay for burnt iron	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to pay for unsold papers	2	2	.....	.....
Against being docked	1	1	.....	.....
Against being fined	1	1	.....	.....
Against bookkeeper doing trimmers' work, or to compel him to join union	1	1	.....	.....
Against bricklayers doing housesmiths' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to contract work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	7	1	.....	6
Against change from piece to day work	5	4	.....	1
Against change from weekly to monthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in schedule and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in shape of cigar	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in thickness of button blanks without corresponding increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of pay day	1	.....	.....	1
Against check system and deduction from each day's pay for powder used	5	.....	.....	5
Against contract system	2	2	.....	.....
Against cornice makers doing roofers' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for higher topping of cars	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees	3	1	.....	2
Against discharge of union employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against driver being compelled to pay for mule killed by accident	1	1	.....	.....
Against drivers being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	6	3	.....	3
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of additional helpers	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of apprentices at less than regular rates	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of boys	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of certain nationalities	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of nonunion men	245	163	.....	82
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1899—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of nonunion men, or that establishments employing them be expelled from masters' association	37	37		
Against employment of women	1			1
Against extra work without extra pay	3			3
Against fines for imperfect work	1			1
Against firm supplying material to establishment in which strike was pending	2	1		1
Against firm supplying material to nonunion establishment	16	10		6
Against firm supplying material to obnoxious establishment	1			1
Against gang working ahead of its turn in unloading vessel	1	1		
Against increase in size of cars	1	1		
Against increase in weight of ton from 2,250 to 2,500 pounds	1			1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	11	7		4
Against increase of hours	15	13	1	1
Against introduction of fare boxes and discharge of conductors	1	1		
Against introduction of machinery	28	21		7
Against introduction of machinery and employment of boys	1			1
Against introduction of premium system	1			1
Against ironworkers doing marble setters' work	2	2		
Against journeymen being compelled to do laborers' work	1	1		
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	2	2		
Against miners being compelled to push cars in and out of mine	1	1		
Against molder being employed to teach additional apprentices	1	1		
Against obnoxious rules	6	3	1	2
Against obnoxious rules and for discharge of colored head waiter	1			1
Against painters doing varnishers' work	3	2		1
Against "padrone" system	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	6	5		1
Against poor quality of material	6	2		4
Against poor quality of material and for discharge of foreman	1			1
Against poor quality of material and for larger stock	1	1		
Against readjustment of scale and for discharge of foreman	1		1	
Against reduction of hours and wages	1			1
Against reduction of wages	301	244	4	53
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	28	28		
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	4		1	3
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	2	1		1
Against sale of nonunion cigars	1	1		
Against signing agreement not to demand increase of wages	1	1		
Against subcontracting	1	1		
Against sweating system and for increase of wages	30		30	
Against system of measuring work	1			1
Against system of weighing wrappers	1	1		
Against theft of unweighed button blanks and consequent loss of pay	1			1
Against transfer of employee to another department	2	1		1
Against truck system	1			1
Against use of breakers on coal screen	1	1		
Against use of brick made outside of county	28			28
Against use of certain safety lamp	4			4
Against use of machine-made material	2	1		1
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	39	37		2
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and employment of nonunion men	19	18		1
Against use of stone cut outside of city	1	1		
Against using nonunion-made material	3	1		2
Against violation of agreement	11	9		2
Against violation of union rules	1			1
Against weighing filler	1	1		
Against working for nonunion contractor	1	1		
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	1			1
Against working overtime	2			2
Against working with employees belonging to another labor organization	1			1
Against working with nonunion men	1	1		
For abolition of contract and saloon boss system	2		2	
For abolition of night work and reduction of hours	40	40		
For adoption of new rules and scale	60	60		
For adoption of new scale	37	28	7	2
For adoption of new scale and to compel employees to join union	7			7
For adoption of new scale, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	1	1		
For adoption of uniform scale	38	3	25	10
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	38	28	9	1

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1899—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of union rules	12	7	.....	5
For adoption of union rules and union scale	45	37	.....	8
For adoption of union scale	8	1	.....	7
For adoption of union scale and against illegal use of union label	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	40	37	1	2
For beer instead of water to drink	1	1	.....	.....
For better board	1	1	.....	.....
For better workroom	1	.....	.....	1
For car fare	2	1	.....	1
For change from day to piece work	10	1	.....	9
For change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	6	.....	6	.....
For change from piece to day work and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	7	1	.....	6
For change in method of packing cigars and against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of piece payment	2	2	.....	.....
For change of coal screen	2	1	.....	1
For change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
For change of rules	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of colored employees	4	1	.....	3
For discharge of employees	3	1	.....	2
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	4	3	.....	1
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreign employees	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	11	3	.....	8
For discharge of foreman and abolition of task system	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and change from piece to day work	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged foreman	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of forewoman	4	1	.....	3
For discharge of mine boss	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of mine boss and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	4	1	.....	3
For discharge of superintendent	5	3	.....	2
For discharge of weighman	1	1	.....	.....
For double pay for handling frozen or wet ore	1	.....	1	.....
For 8-hour day, including time going to and from stables	1	.....	1	.....
For enforcement of union rules	28	17	.....	11
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	2	2	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale	16	12	.....	4
For enforcement of union scale and against being fined	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
For extra pay for meal-time and Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
For extra rate for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For fortnightly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of force	3	2	.....	1
For increase of hours and wages	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	3,125	1,676	947	502
For increase of wages, abolition of piecework, and recognition of union	12	2	.....	10
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	146	146	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	2	.....	2	.....
For increase of wages and against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	3	1	1	1
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of contractor	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	2	.....	2	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of superintendent	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and double pay for Sundays and holidays	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and enforcement of union rules	77	.....	77	.....
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime, holidays, and Sundays	133	133	.....	.....
For increase of wages and free oil	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and pay for time spent in going to and from work	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and privilege of employing discharged employees as check weighmen	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages and recognition of union	78	55	16	7
For increase of wages and reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1899—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	3,561	3,243	285	33
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and regular hours	9	9	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	1	1
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and removal of machinery	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and return of foreman transferred to another department	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	448	445	3	.....
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	6	5	1	.....
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	13	6	.....	7
For increase of wages and to compel employer to furnish stock and lasting racks	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and to compel employer to sign union agreement	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, decrease in size of cars, and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men	13	.....	13	.....
For increase of wages, employment of check weighman, semimonthly payment, and against nonunion pledge	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and a year's contract	7	4	.....	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	23	.....	23	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	72	31	11	30
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and Saturday half holiday	29	21	.....	8
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and to compel employer to sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and weekly payment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and privilege of working for employers not members of Iron League	52	.....	52	.....
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and privilege of working for employers not members of masters' association	800	800	.....	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	32	32	.....	.....
For increase of wages, weekly payment, yearly contract, and against compulsory insurance, deduction from wages to pay company's physician, and being compelled to trade at company's stores	25	.....	25	.....
For more compressed air	1	1	.....	.....
For more mine cars	1	1	.....	.....
For more racks	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for dead work	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for extra work	3	.....	.....	3
For pay for gross weight of coal	4	4	.....	.....
For pay for lost time	5	1	.....	4
For pay for overtime	181	181	.....	.....
For pay for Saturday half holiday	16	16	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	21	17	.....	4
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of leaving shop when day's work is done, before blowing of whistle	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of stopping long enough to eat	1	1	.....	.....
For readjustment of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of agent of union	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of check weighman selected by miners	2	1	.....	1
For recognition of union	97	39	.....	58
For recognition of union, adoption of union rules, and against employment of nonunion men	21	.....	.....	21
For recognition of union and abolition of swing run	1	.....	1	.....
For recognition of union and adoption of union rules	9	4	.....	5
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	33	31	.....	2
For recognition of union and against being assessed to pay company's physician	1	.....	1	.....
For recognition of union and payment of claims against former contractor	2	.....	.....	2
For recognition of union and to compel employer to sign a year's contract	3	3	.....	.....
For recognition of union and to compel employer to sign union agreement	2	2	.....	.....
For recognition of union, enforcement of union scale, and to compel employer to sign union contract, and against employment of nonunion men	12	8	.....	4

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1899—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For reduction in price of newspapers	3	1	.....	2
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of cost of supplies and semimonthly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For reduction of daily task	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	293	219	16	58
For reduction of hours and against employment of apprentices	65	.....	.....	65
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and double pay for overtime	2	.....	.....	2
For reduction of hours and extra pay for overtime	37	37	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	19	5	.....	14
For reduction of hours and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and time and a half for overtime	2	2	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and to compel employer to sign union contract	13	1	11	1
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	5	5	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and time and a half for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sunday and night work	3	3	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sunday and holidays	1	1	.....	.....
For regular employment	2	.....	.....	2
For regular payment and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged check weighman	6	.....	.....	6
For reinstatement of discharged employees	88	29	3	56
For reinstatement of discharged employees and change of coal screen	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	36	.....	.....	36
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	6	1	.....	5
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	1	.....
For reinstatement of discharged inspector	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of wages	8	2	1	5
For same price for making cheroots as was paid for making cigars	1	.....	.....	1
For Saturday half holiday	5	1	1	3
For semimonthly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For steady employment	1	1	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For weekly payment in cash	1	.....	1	.....
For weekly payment, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegate	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	51	18	13	20
To compel employees to join union or for their discharge	8	2	.....	6
To compel employer to establish standard by which to judge defective work	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association	3	.....	.....	3
To compel employer to put union label on product	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to remove refuse from mine	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay check weighman	6	1	.....	5
To compel employer to sign agreement	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign a year's contract	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to sign union contract	6	6	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign union contract and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
To compel foreman to join union	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce agreement	13	11	1	1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
Total	11,317	8,289	1,612	1,416

1900.

Against accepting firm's terms for work done under a new system	1	1	.....	.....
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	2	1	.....	1
Against adoption of new time card	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	10	10	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking	2	2	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking, increase in size of cars, and for adoption of new scale	5	5	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive fines	2	2	.....	.....
Against alleged short weight of coal	7	6	.....	1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1900—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against being assessed to pay company's physician	1	1		
Against being compelled to board with employer	1			1
Against being compelled to carry material to place of work	1			1
Against being compelled to do duty while ship was in quarantine	1			1
Against being compelled to do work of striking shipbuilders	1			1
Against being compelled to fire their own furnace and furnish physician's certificate in case of absence caused by sickness	1	1		
Against being compelled to furnish their own caps	1			1
Against being compelled to make extra runs at single pay instead of terminal switching at double pay	1		1	
Against being compelled to pay for needles used in excess of certain allowance	1			1
Against being compelled to pay for sharpening tools	1			1
Against being compelled to pay for unsold papers	1			1
Against being compelled to pay hospital dues	1			1
Against being compelled to put tags on work	1	1		
Against being compelled to sign agreement to deal with employers as individuals instead of through union	40	40		
Against being docked	7	3		4
Against certain daily task	1	1		
Against change from day to piece work	8	2		6
Against change from piece to day work	1			1
Against change from piece work to daily task	1			1
Against change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	1	1		
Against change in lunch hour and order to empty chutes before quitting work	2			2
Against change in method of doing work and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
Against change in method of piece payment	3	2		1
Against change in shape of cars	1			1
Against change of coal screen	1	1		
Against change of hour for beginning work	1			1
Against change of working hours	1		1	
Against compulsory accident insurance	1	1		
Against contract system	1			1
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	1			1
Against discharge of assistant superintendent	1			1
Against discharge of employees	7	2		5
Against discharge of union employees	10	8		2
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trade	1	1		
Against employees working at other than their regular trade, and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against employer and superintendent doing miners' work	1	1		
Against employment of additional apprentices	1			1
Against employment of apprentices	2	1		1
Against employment of boy alleged to have been exposed to smallpox	1	1		
Against employment of boys	1			1
Against employment of boys as sheet-tin separators	1			1
Against employment of certain nationalities	1			1
Against employment of colored girls	1			1
Against employment of colored men	5	3		2
Against employment of helpers designated by employer	1			1
Against employment of learners	1			1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	2	1		1
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	1			1
Against employment of nonunion foreman	1			1
Against employment of nonunion inspectors	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men	148	82	1	65
Against employment of nonunion men and being compelled to work too near the fire	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	29	7	20	2
Against employment of nonunion men and for payment of wages overdue	1		1	
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	4			4
Against employment of nonunion men, or that establishments employing them be expelled from masters' association	1	1		
Against employment of objectionable foreman	1			1
Against employment of obnoxious person	2	2		
Against extra work without extra pay	1			1
Against fines for imperfect work	3	1		2
Against firm supplying cigars to establishment in which lockout was pending	3			3
Against firm supplying material to nonunion establishment	36	6		30
Against foreman being allowed to work overtime	1			1
Against gang working ahead of its turn in unloading vessel	1	1		

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1900—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against handling alleged light scrap at heavy-scrap rate per ton	1	.....	.....	1
Against having work done outside of shops	1	1	.....	.....
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	3	1	.....	2
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	14	a9	a1	a2
Against increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	47	2	.....	45
Against increase of hours and reduction of force	1	.....	1	.....
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of fare boxes and discharge of conductors	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	11	1	.....	10
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	5	4	.....	1
Against miners being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	9	8	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	7	3	.....	4
Against obnoxious rules and change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	1	.....
Against order forbidding employees bringing beer into shop and drinking it during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against painters doing varnishers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against pantrymen being compelled to do waiters' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against paying fee to employment agency	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	11	.....	.....	11
Against poor quality of material	7	4	.....	3
Against poor quality of material and change in machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of hours and wages	4	2	.....	2
Against reduction of wages	131	60	8	63
Against reduction of wages and change of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for change from piece to day work and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for privilege of organizing union	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1	.....	.....	1
Against running four looms instead of three	1	.....	.....	1
Against sale of nonunion cigars	1	1	.....	.....
Against signing contracts	1	1	.....	.....
Against steam fitters doing plumbers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against task system	1	1	.....	.....
Against transfer of employees to another department	4	2	.....	2
Against truck system	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of certain machinery and increase of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of lockers and system of checking for storing wearing apparel while at work	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	5	2	.....	3
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against varnishers doing painters' work	6	2	.....	4
Against violation of agreement	4	2	.....	2
Against violation of union rules	4	1	.....	3
Against working injured mule	1	1	.....	.....
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	6	6	.....	.....
Against working overtime	3	1	.....	2
Against working overtime and for stools to sit while at work	1	.....	1	.....
Against working under nonunion foreman and change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with employees belonging to another labor organization	211	.....	1	210
Against working with nonunion men	4	1	.....	3
Disagreement among employees regarding new scale	1	1	.....	.....
For abolition of truck system	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	4	2	.....	2
For adoption of new scale one month earlier than proposed	59	.....	.....	59
For adoption of rules and regulations as to wages, hours, etc., in force on other lines of system	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of sliding scale and recognition of union	100	.....	.....	100
For adoption of uniform scale	10	8	.....	2
For adoption of uniform scale and discharge of forewoman	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale and pay for overtime	26	.....	26	.....
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	136	102	32	2
For adoption of uniform scale, regular hours, and pay for overtime	55	55	.....	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	8	.....	.....	8
For adoption of union rules and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale and against employment of nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale and discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....

a Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901.

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1900—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For adoption of union scale	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	6	1	.....	5
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	11	8	2	1
For apology from firm for alleged insulting language	1	1	.....	.....
For better board	2	1	.....	1
For better drinking water	1	1	.....	.....
For better sanitary conditions	1	.....	.....	1
For better treatment	1	1	.....	.....
For better ventilation and repair of machinery	1	1	.....	.....
For change from cooperative to wage system	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	3	.....	.....	3
For change from piece to day work	4	2	.....	2
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	5	5	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For change in machinery and increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of piece payment	8	2	.....	6
For change of basis of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For change of coal screen	3	3	.....	.....
For change of date of expiration of contract	1	.....	.....	1
For change of pay day	2	1	.....	1
For change of tables to enable employees to sit while at work	1	1	.....	.....
For definite understanding as to price list	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of certain nationalities	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of chief engineer and against increase of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of company's physician	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	10	4	.....	6
For discharge of employees and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	48	10	.....	38
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and half pay while on strike	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	5	.....	.....	5
For discharge of engineer	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	22	6	.....	16
For discharge of foreman and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and against manager being allowed in workroom	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of forewoman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of head waiter	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of inspector	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of mate	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of mine boss	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion foreman	3	.....	.....	3
For discharge of superintendent	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of superintendent and mine bosses	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of yard master	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for handling frozen or wet ore	1	1	.....	.....
For employment of additional helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of boiler maker to run rivet machine	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of check weighmen	1	1	.....	.....
For employment of local residents only	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance only	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of two instead of one fireman to each tug, and board in addition to regular pay	1	1	.....	.....
For employment of union men only	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	48	11	.....	37
For enforcement of union rules, all work to be done on premises, and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale	35	a 34	(a)	(a)
For enforcement of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale and against use of forks	2	2	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale, better ventilation, and more feed for mules	1	1	.....	.....
For extra pay for night and Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
For fixed rate of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For fortnightly payment	7	5	.....	2
For free files and saws	2	2	.....	.....
For increase and readjustment of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of force	6	2	.....	4
For increase of wages	2,016	b 761	b 498	b 745

a Strike still pending in 1 establishment March 20, 1901.

b Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901, 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, and 7 establishments not reported.

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1900—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and adoption of union agreement	22	.....	.....	22
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	11	.....	.....	11
For increase of wages and adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	8	1	5	2
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages and alleged excessive docking	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and double pay for overtime	101	1	100	.....
For increase of wages and double time for Sundays and holidays	7	.....	.....	7
For increase of wages and employment of coal wheelers	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and enforcement of union rules	7	.....	.....	7
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime	3	2	.....	1
For increase of wages and lower topping of cars	3	.....	3	.....
For increase of wages and privilege of organizing union	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages and recognition of union	113	45	37	31
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1,706	a 753	a 431	a 521
For increase of wages and regular hours	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	1	1
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	208	120	67	21
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	10	.....	10	.....
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	4	.....	3	1
For increase of wages and to compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	3	3	.....	.....
For increase of wages and yearly contract	11	10	.....	1
For increase of wages, double pay for overtime, Saturday half holiday, and to limit employment of helpers	6	.....	.....	6
For increase of wages for dead work, and against being compelled to mine 2,836 instead of 2,536 lbs. per ton	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, recognition of contractors' union, and against firm giving work to nonunion contractors	30	.....	30	.....
For increase of wages, recognition of union, and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against employer doing journeyman's work, etc	3	.....	3	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against use of material made outside of local shops	16	.....	.....	16
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and a year's contract	3	.....	3	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and double pay for overtime	4	.....	1	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and double pay for Sundays	22	22	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and fortnightly payment	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and free board	5	3	.....	2
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	150	39	103	8
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and Saturday half holiday	7	7	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and time and a half for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, change from piece to day work, and reinstatement of discharged employees	6	5	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, increase of force, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and abolition of piecework	8	8	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union rules	31	23	.....	8
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, Saturday half holiday, and double time for night work	12	.....	12	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	21	17	.....	4
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and recognition of union	10	.....	4	6
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men	136	.....	.....	136
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, and privilege of superintending all work	40	40	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, holidays, and after midnight, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	285	285	.....	.....
For increase of wages, regular hours, and pay for overtime	26	17	.....	9
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, and against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and against working with nonunion men	2	2	.....	.....

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Continued.

1900—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and extra pay for overtime	59	.....	.....	59
For increase of wages, semimonthly payment, reduction in price of powder, abolition of sliding scale and truck system, and recognition of union	350	.....	350	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men.	20	.....	20	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, etc	18	.....	18	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, Saturday half holiday, and adoption of union rules	16	.....	16	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, Sundays, and holidays, and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	1	.....
For longer time for dinner	1	1	.....	.....
For longer time for filling and burning kiln	1	.....	1	.....
For more feed for mules	2	2	.....	.....
For more heat in breakers	1	1	.....	.....
For more mining machines	1	.....	.....	1
For new safety catches on elevator cage	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for dead work	11	4	.....	7
For pay for extra work	3	3	.....	.....
For pay for lost time	3	.....	1	2
For pay for overtime	9	4	.....	5
For pay for overtime and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For payment in cash instead of by check	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	16	13	1	2
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages to discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of stopping long enough to eat	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of using elevator	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of committee of employees	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	67	21	.....	46
For recognition of union and admission of walking delegate	13	.....	.....	13
For recognition of union and adoption of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	40	38	.....	2
For recognition of union and against discharge of employees	2	.....	.....	2
For recognition of union and against subcontracting to nonunion contractors	1	.....	1	.....
For recognition of union and enforcement of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union and modification of mine rules	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and union label to be put on product	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union, time and a half for overtime, and against Sunday work	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction in amount of work required to be done and employment of additional rammers	3	3	.....	.....
For reduction in price of newspapers	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction in price of newspapers and rebate on unsold papers	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction in price of powder and lower topping of cars	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction in price of powder, privilege of riding down slope to work, and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours	991	737	25	229
For reduction of hours and adoption of union rules	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	24	24	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men and use of material from nonunion establishments	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and enforcement of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	264	260	3	1
For reduction of hours and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours and Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, discharge of company's physician, and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, limitation of number of apprentices, and against employment of monthly and yearly men	3	1	.....	2
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	30	29	.....	1
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	55	16	5	34
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, and against employment of nonunion men	9	9	.....	.....
For regular employment	1	.....	.....	1
For regular hours and pay for overtime	5	5	.....	.....
For regular payment	8	6	.....	2
For regular payment and against employer's wife working in shop and acting as boss in his absence	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	96	40	1	55
For reinstatement of discharged employees and against discharge of union men without cause	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and against working overtime	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY YEARS—Concluded.

1900—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees to former positions	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	6	2	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and discharge of superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged forewoman	1	.....	.....	1
For removal of machinery or increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For renewal of scale	41	40	.....	1
For restoration of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For restoration of wages and reduction of hours	100	100	.....	.....
For Saturday half holiday	7	7	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	3	.....	.....	3
For semimonthly payment, lower topping of cars, discharge of foreman, and appointment of check weighman	4	4	.....	.....
For shelter from sun while at work	1	1	.....	.....
For steady employment	1	.....	.....	1
For stools while car driving	1	1	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	10	.....	10	.....
For time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays	4	4	.....	.....
For weekly payment	7	1	.....	6
For weekly payment and against being compelled to buy powder	34	.....	34	.....
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	14	.....	.....	14
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	107	a 57	(a)	a 48
To compel employees to join union or for their discharge	9	9	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from journeymen's union	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employer to close store at 6 p. m	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to furnish trusses and hoops	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to have factory open and material ready for work at 6 a. m	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association	4	1	.....	3
To compel employer to pay judgment awarded employee for injuries received	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to put union label on product	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to remove refuse from mine	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay dues, etc., to union	4	2	.....	2
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay dues, etc., to union, and against employment of nonunion men	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign agreement	5	1	.....	4
To compel employer to sign a year's contract	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign union contract	5	.....	.....	5
To compel manager to join mine managers' union	2	1	.....	1
To enforce agreement	10	9	.....	1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	13	13	.....	.....
Total	9,248	b 4,286	b 1,903	b 3,041

a Not including 2 establishments not reported.

b Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901, 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901, and 9 establishments not reported.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against adoption of proposed scale	1			1
Against change from day to piece work	1			1
Against discharge of employees	1			1
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	1		
Against employment of convicts	1			1
Against increase of hours	1			1
Against introduction of machinery	1			1
Against new system of keeping time	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	1		1	
Against reduction of wages	7	1	1	5
Against reduction of wages, and for change from piece to day work and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for privilege of organizing union	1			1
Against working with colored men	1			1
For adoption of uniform scale	1	1		
For adoption of union rules	1			1
For adoption of union scale	1	1		
For change of rules	1	1		
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1			1
For discharge of foreign employees	1	1		
For discharge of foreman	1			1
For discharge of nonunion employees	1			1
For increase of wages	17	5	2	10
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1		1	
For limitation of number of apprentices and against employment of helpers and nonunion men	2	1		1
For payment of wages overdue	1	1		
For recognition of union	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	2			2
For restoration of wages	1		1	
Total	52	13	6	33

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Against abolition of union rules and union scale	4			4
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	4	1	2	1
Against adoption of proposed scale	50	41		9
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	1		
Against alleged excessive fines	1			1
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	1	1		
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	3	1		2
Against being compelled to carry material to place of work	1			1
Against being compelled to do special work without extra pay	1	1		
Against being compelled to do special work without extra pay and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1			1
Against change from day to piece work	2	1		1
Against change from piece to day work	6	2	2	2
Against change from piece to day work and for increase of wages	1	1		
Against change from wooden to iron molds and poor quality of material	1			1
Against change in method of doing work	3	1		2
Against change in method of doing work and for adoption of union scale	1			1
Against change in method of doing work and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	1	1		
Against change in position of employees	1			1
Against changing rate of pay on account of new machinery	1			1
Against classification of work made by firm	1	1		
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	3	2		1
Against discharge of union employees	2	1		1
Against employment of additional apprentices and retention of part of wages	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men	52	30		22
Against employment of nonunion men, foreman, etc	2	1		1
Against fines for imperfect work	2	1		1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	3	2		1
Against increase of hours	1			1
Against introduction of machinery	13	1	2	10
Against introduction of machinery and employment of boys	1			1
Against introduction of machinery and employment of nonunion men	2			2
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	13	1	1	11
Against lasters furnishing their own tacks and pegs	2	1		1
Against McKay stitchers being compelled to furnish their own needles	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	5	1		4

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	2	1	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	2	1	.....	1
Against reduction and for increase of wages	22	.....	.....	22
Against reduction of wages	153	51	24	78
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	8	.....	.....	8
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	2	1	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	31	3	.....	28
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	9	7	1	1
Against scale presented by State board of arbitration	5	.....	.....	5
Against use of lockers and system of checking for wearing apparel while at work	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of union rules	2	1	.....	1
Against working in teams	1	.....	.....	1
Disagreement among employees regarding new scale	18	.....	.....	18
For adoption of fixed scale and against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	21	5	2	14
For adoption of new scale and against discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of scale presented by State board of arbitration	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale	28	1	.....	27
For adoption of union, etc., rules	8	.....	.....	8
For adoption of union, etc., scale	6	2	.....	4
For adoption of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	8	.....	1	7
For adoption of union scale	12	8	.....	4
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For change from day to piece work	7	2	.....	5
For change from day to piece work and abolition of ironclad contract	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work	1	1	.....	.....
For change of rules	4	4	.....	.....
For discharge of employees	8	3	.....	5
For discharge of employees, foreman, etc	10	5	.....	5
For discharge of foreman	15	4	.....	11
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	1	1
For discharge of forewoman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of forewoman and against team system of working	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of nonunion employees	7	4	.....	3
For discharge of nonunion foreman	3	2	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	24	.....	.....	24
For enforcement of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For equal distribution of work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase and readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of hours and wages	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	435	222	61	152
For increase of wages and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	4	1	1	2
For increase of wages and against introduction of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and change of rules	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employees	3	.....	1	2
For increase of wages and recognition of union	16	.....	.....	16
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	9	9	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages and to compel employer to furnish stock and lasting racks	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For more racks	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for extra work	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for lost time	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of alleged shortage in wages	2	1	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	4	4	.....	.....
For recognition of union	17	1	.....	16
For recognition of union and against increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	6	2	2	2
For reduction of hours	5	.....	.....	5
For reduction of number of pairs of shoes to the case	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement and increase of wages of employees involved in strike elsewhere	24	.....	.....	24

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For reinstatement of discharged employees	38	13	.....	25
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	4	.....	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	11	7	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged employees, recognition of union, and against change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	3	1	.....	2
For reinstatement, with union scale, of employees involved in former strike	1	.....	.....	1
For removal of machinery or increase of wages	2	1	.....	1
For restoration of wages	16	10	3	3
For restoration of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment	6	5	1	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	8	2	.....	6
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	3	2	.....	1
Total	1,264	498	109	657

BREWING.

Against demand to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of union employees	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	14	7	.....	7
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against introduction of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	2	2	.....	.....
Against Sunday work and for increase of wages	4	.....	4	.....
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	29	.....	.....	29
For admission of walking delegates and free beer during working hours	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	7	7	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules	5	.....	.....	5
For adoption of union rules and reinstatement of discharged employees	20	.....	20	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union scale	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	3	.....	.....	3
For discharge of foreman	2	1	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	28	20	.....	8
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	110	42	34	34
For increase of wages and regular hours	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	16	16	.....	.....
For payment of wages to employee injured while on duty	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of carrying beer home	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	14	8	.....	6
For reduction of hours	31	5	.....	26
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	17	17	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	7	.....	.....	7
For reduction of hours and to compel employer to sign union contract	11	.....	11	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	8	4	1	3
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	18	.....	.....	18
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
Total	364	138	71	155

BRICK.

Against agreement made by employers not to sell union brick to establishment in which strike was pending	26	26	.....	.....
Against change from semimonthly to monthly payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against deduction from wages on account of holiday	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	39	2	36	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	10	9	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	2	1	.....	1
Against extra work without extra pay	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	49	17	.....	32

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BRICK—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	3	3	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	108	2	.....	106
Against reduction of wages and to compel employer to sign union contract	24	.....	24	.....
Against transfer of employee to another department	1	1	.....	.....
Against using carts from yard in which strike was pending	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale	10	10	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	28	2	.....	26
For change of rules	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of colored employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	3	1	.....	2
For increase and readjustment of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	687	241	118	328
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and better board	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and employment of union men	15	.....	15	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	7	1	.....	6
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	5	2	3	.....
For increase of wages and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	48	21	.....	27
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and against employment of women	26	.....	8	18
For payment of wages overdue	2	1	.....	1
For recognition of union, adoption of uniform scale, and against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of daily task	5	.....	.....	5
For reduction of hours	50	37	5	8
For reinstatement of discharged employees	19	15	1	3
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	4	.....	3	1
For restoration of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment in cash	1	.....	1	.....
For weekly payment, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegate	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	2	.....	.....	2
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1,193	400	215	578

BUILDING TRADES.

Against alleged excessive charge for board and lodging by employers	1	.....	.....	1
Against allowing boys, not regular apprentices, to work as plumbers' helpers longer than one year	6	.....	.....	6
Against apprentices and helpers doing journeymen's work	6	.....	6	.....
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	16	15	.....	1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to carry material to place of work	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to help slower workmen	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to sign agreement to deal with employers as individuals instead of through union	40	40	.....	.....
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1	1	.....	.....
Against carpenters doing framers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against carpenters doing plasterers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	5	.....	.....	5
Against change from pay by the day to pay by the hour	2	.....	.....	2
Against change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of hour for beginning work	2	.....	.....	2
Against change of working hours	1	.....	1	.....
Against clause in contract which prevented employees from working for contractors not members of masters' association	500	500	.....	.....
Against contract system	4	3	.....	1
Against contract system and for recognition of union	11	8	.....	3
Against cornice and skylight workers doing slate and metal roofers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against cornice and skylight workers doing tin and sheet-iron workers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against cornice makers doing roofers' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand to withdraw from union	2	2	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of union employees and for increase of wages	40	40	.....	.....

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against doing work in violation of city building regulations	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	60	45	1	14
Against employers doing journeymen's work	21	21	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	9	6	.....	3
Against employment of apprentices	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	7	6	.....	1
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organizations	8	7	.....	1
Against employment of men not in good standing in union	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	1,582	1,197	2	383
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	59	7	50	2
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages of foreman	16	.....	.....	16
Against employment of nonunion men and for payment of wages overdue	4	3	1	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	35	1	.....	34
Against employment of nonunion men and increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and members of a different labor organization	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	64	51	.....	13
Against employment of nonunion men, or that establishments employing them be expelled from masters' association	38	38	.....	.....
Against employment of shinglers	17	.....	.....	17
Against finishing work begun by nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against firm giving work to nonunion contractor	2	2	.....	.....
Against firm's interpretation of scale	9	8	.....	1
Against foreman being allowed to work overtime	2	1	.....	1
Against foreman doing journeyman's work	21	21	.....	.....
Against framers doing carpenters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against furnishing tools	16	.....	16	.....
Against gilders doing decorators' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against gilders doing painters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	2	1	.....	1
Against hoisting engineers doing cornice and skylight workers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	177	101	.....	76
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	163	2	33	128
Against introduction of machinery	2	1	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery and for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	10	3	.....	7
Against iron workers doing marble-setters' work	2	2	.....	.....
Against journeymen being compelled to do laborers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	13	9	.....	4
Against marble cutters doing stonecutters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against nonunion electrical workers doing union gas fitters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against nonunion foreman doing glazier's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	157	12	20	125
Against obnoxious rules and reduction of wages	204	204	.....	.....
Against painters doing varnishers' work	7	4	.....	3
Against performing work for another establishment	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	4	4	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work out of regular occupation	1	1	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of hours and wages	a 53	a 25	(a)	a 13
Against reduction of time for dinner	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	935	646	2	287
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	9	8	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and laborers doing journeymen's work	4	4	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	20	8	1	11
Against return to the ten-hour system	18	18	.....	.....
Against steam fitters doing helpers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against steam fitters doing plumbers' work	2	2	.....	.....
Against stone masons doing bricklayers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against subcontracting	12	12	.....	.....
Against use of boycotted machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of boycotted material	31	20	.....	11
Against use of brick made outside of county	28	.....	.....	28
Against use of machine-made material	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	2	2	.....	.....
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	122	105	.....	17
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and employment of nonunion men	49	21	.....	28

a Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and for discharge of foreign employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of stone cut outside of city	1	1	.....	.....
Against using convict-made material	8	.....	.....	8
Against using nonunion-made material	5	3	.....	2
Against varnishers doing painters' work	9	4	.....	5
Against violation of agreement	54	54	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement as to hours	5	5	.....	.....
Against violation of union rules	14	8	.....	6
Against working for nonunion contractor	1	1	.....	.....
Against working on job with nonunion contractors	1	1	.....	.....
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	195	30	.....	165
Against working with employees belonging to another labor organization	212	1	.....	211
Against working with nonunion men	6	2	.....	4
Against working with objectionable employee	1	1	.....	.....
For admission of walking delegates	23	22	1	.....
For adoption of new rules and scale	60	60	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	1,030	514	150	366
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	2	.....	2	.....
For adoption of uniform scale	198	4	25	169
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	88	36	41	11
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	130	10	2	118
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	171	125	.....	46
For adoption of union, etc., rules	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of union, etc., rules and scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., scale	77	77	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules	48	31	.....	17
For adoption of union rules and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	568	429	8	131
For adoption of union rules and union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	561	263	.....	298
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	16	4	.....	12
For adoption of union scale and against subcontracting to men paying less than union scale	50	.....	.....	50
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	20	10	10	.....
For adoption of union scale and to compel employer to sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale, discharge of foreman, and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For allowance for board when working out of city	1	1	.....	.....
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	1	.....	.....	1
For better arrangements for safety	1	1	.....	.....
For car fare	6	1	.....	5
For car fare and adoption of new scale	49	49	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work and recognition of union	7	.....	.....	7
For change from piece to day work	27	27	.....	.....
For change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
For change of hour for beginning work	362	9	55	298
For change of pay day	4	.....	.....	4
For change of rules	3	.....	.....	3
For discharge of colored employees	4	.....	.....	4
For discharge of employees	13	8	1	4
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	74	38	1	35
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	4	3	.....	1
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of engineer	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreign employees	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	21	12	.....	9
For discharge of foreman and payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion employees	26	16	.....	10
For discharge of nonunion foreman	14	8	.....	6
For discharge of superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for holiday work	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for Sunday work	1	.....	1	.....
For employment of additional helpers and reduction of hours on Saturday	4	.....	.....	4
For employment of local residents only	12	12	.....	.....
For enforcement of union indenture rules	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	976	927	.....	49
For enforcement of union rules and employment of additional helpers	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules and to compel employer to sign union contract	8	8	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	3	3	.....	.....

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For enforcement of union scale	96	93	.....	3
For enforcement of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	25	23	.....	2
For enforcement of union scale and against working overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For extra rate for overtime	2	.....	.....	2
For fortnightly payment	329	2	.....	327
For increase of hours and wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of hours on five days and reduction on Saturday	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	10,683	6,676	1,667	2,340
For increase of wages according to agreement	350	.....	.....	350
For increase of wages and adoption of union agreement	22	.....	.....	22
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	21	1	9	11
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	137	25	.....	112
For increase of wages and double pay for overtime	111	11	100	.....
For increase of wages and enforcement of union indenture rules	132	132	.....	.....
For increase of wages and enforcement of union rules	78	1	77	.....
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime, holidays, and Sundays	133	133	.....	.....
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	698	57	2	639
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	5,113	2,743	1,255	1,115
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	326	32	111	183
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	687	562	86	39
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	6	6	.....	.....
For increase of wages and to compel employees to join union or for their discharge	3	3	.....	.....
For increase of wages, double pay for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages of some and reduction of hours of others	39	.....	39	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against use of material made outside of local shops	16	.....	.....	16
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and a year's contract	7	4	.....	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and double time for Sundays	22	22	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and fewer apprentices	16	16	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	436	20	387	29
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and Saturday half holiday	7	7	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment in cash	45	45	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours on Saturday, and adoption of union rules	10	.....	10	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours on Saturday, and weekly payment	42	41	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and abolition of piecework	8	8	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, Saturday half holiday, and double pay for night work	12	.....	12	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	21	17	.....	4
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and recognition of union	6	.....	.....	6
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men	136	.....	.....	136
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, and privilege of superintending all work	40	40	.....	.....
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and against working with nonunion men	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and extra pay for overtime	59	.....	.....	59
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and privilege of working for employers not members of Iron League	52	.....	52	.....
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and privilege of working for employers not members of masters' association	800	800	.....	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men	20	.....	20	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, etc	18	.....	18	.....
For increase of wages, weekly payment, and time allowance for preparing material and going to and from work	31	.....	.....	31
For 9 hours' work with 10 hours' pay	172	20	152	.....
For pay by the day instead of by the load	2	1	.....	1
For pay by the hour	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for lost time	16	4	.....	12
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for Saturday half holiday	16	16	.....	.....

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For payment of alleged shortage in wages	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	247	222	.....	25
For payment of wages to discharged employees	2	1	.....	1
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of doing lathing at plasterers' wages	25	.....	.....	25
For privilege of plasterers doing their own lathing	3	.....	.....	3
For privilege of smoking during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of working full time	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union	1,186	50	.....	1,136
For recognition of union and admission of walking delegate	13	.....	.....	13
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	2	2	.....	.....
For recognition of union and against subcontracting to nonunion contractors	1	.....	1	.....
For recognition of union and to compel employer to sign a year's contract	3	3	.....	.....
For recognition of union and to compel employer to sign union agreement	2	2	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	5,996	3,114	819	2,063
For reduction of hours and adoption of union rules	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours and against boys doing men's work	5	5	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	40	21	10	9
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men and use of material from nonunion establishment	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and discharge of nonunion employees	9	.....	8	1
For reduction of hours and double pay for night work and holidays	20	20	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	10	10	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	284	135	70	79
For reduction of hours and reinstatement of discharged employees	111	60	50	1
For reduction of hours and time and a half for overtime	24	.....	24	.....
For reduction of hours and weekly payment	20	.....	20	.....
For reduction of hours, extra rate for overtime, Sundays, and holidays, payment during working hours, enforcement of union apprenticeship rules, and against employment of nonunion men	3	1	.....	2
For reduction of hours on Saturday	76	38	.....	38
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sunday and night work	3	3	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, and against employment of nonunion men	9	9	.....	.....
For regular payment	5	4	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	42	29	.....	13
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	19	14	.....	5
For reinstatement of locked-out employees and enforcement of union scale	11	11	.....	.....
For renewal of scale	177	140	37	.....
For restoration of wages	55	55	.....	.....
For Saturday half holiday	2	.....	.....	2
For security for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For time and a half for holiday work	2	2	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	10	.....	10	.....
For time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	4	4	.....	.....
For unrestricted admission of walking delegate	2	1	.....	1
For weekly payment	11	9	.....	2
For weekly payment in cash	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	199	.....	.....	199
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1,699	a 811	a 6	a 881
To compel employees to join union or for their discharge	30	29	.....	1
To compel employees to withdraw from journeymen's union	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association	27	16	.....	11
To compel employer to join masters' association and against employment of nonunion men	12	12	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association and for enforcement of union scale	6	6	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association and to sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association, for enforcement of union scale, and against employment of nonunion men	9	8	.....	1
To compel employer to pay arrearages of dues to masters' association	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to purchase lumber from local dealers	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to rebuild incomplete foundation because begun by nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay dues, etc., to union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign agreement	25	25	.....	.....

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To compel employer to sign union contract	19	14	.....	5
To compel employer to sign union contract and against employment of nonunion men	2	2	.....	.....
To compel school board to insert union labor clauses in all contracts	47	47	.....	.....
To compel World's Fair directors to employ none but union men in building trades	472	472	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	32	24	.....	8
Total	41,910	a23,112	a5,484	a13,298

CARPETING.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of boys	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of learners	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of the two-loom system	1	.....	.....	1
Against learners doing weavers' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	147	22	24	101
Against reduction of wages and change of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
Against system of measuring work	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale	13	.....	.....	13
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For better ventilation	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	158	93	9	56
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	3	1	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	2	.....	.....	2
For remeasurement of work	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of hours and wages	1	.....	1	.....
For restoration of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Total	353	118	37	198

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Against change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
Against increase of work without increase of pay	1	.....	.....	1
Against paying for gas on dark days	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	13	4	1	8
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of hours and wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	29	10	6	13
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	21	10	9	2
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	309	296	1	12
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	3	.....	.....	3
For steady employment	1	1	.....	.....
Total	389	325	17	47

a Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLOTHING.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	3	2	.....	1
Against adoption of proposed scale	2	1	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	5	3	.....	2
Against alleged excessive docking	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged unfair deduction from pay for lost time	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	4	1	.....	3
Against alleged unsuitable place of work and for more sewing machines and uniform prices	160	.....	.....	160
Against being compelled to carry finished work to another part of city	2	1	.....	1
Against being compelled to furnish their own sewing machines	94	87	2	5
Against being compelled to make guaranty deposit	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to pay for repairs	2	1	.....	1
Against being compelled to pay shop rent	7	5	1	1
Against being compelled to teach additional helpers	1	.....	.....	1
Against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from piece to day work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in kind of work	3	2	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against cutting material for nonunion cloakmakers	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	7	7	.....	.....
Against demand to withdraw from union	2	.....	.....	2
Against discharge of employees	3	.....	.....	3
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of additional helpers	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of colored girls	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of convict labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of imported workmen	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	40	.....	.....	40
Against employment of nonunion men	148	70	.....	78
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for Saturday half holiday	2	.....	1	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for weekly payment	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men, and for weekly payment, reduction of hours, abolition of black list, and reinstatement of discharged employees	64	.....	.....	64
Against employment of nonunion men and increase of task	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	5	3	.....	2
Against extra work without extra pay	6	3	.....	3
Against fines for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm giving work to nonunion contractor	3	3	.....	.....
Against firm giving work to nonunion contractor and reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against having work done outside of shop	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	6	3	2	1
Against increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	14	11	.....	3
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against introduction of machinery	14	6	.....	8
Against introduction of machinery and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of second-class scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against machine work	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	3	3	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules and change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines	8	6	1	1
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines and for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines and for reduction of hours and weekly payment	64	64	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	969	620	88	261
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and for adoption of union rules	2	1	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	30	15	.....	15
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	12	11	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and working overtime	750	750	.....	.....
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	2	1	.....	1
Against signing contracts	1	.....	.....	1
Against subcontracting	2	2	.....	.....
Against Sunday work and for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against sweating system	10	5	.....	5

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against sweating system and for increase of wages	31	.....	30	1
Against sweating system and for regular hours and payment, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	75	75	.....	.....
Against task system	915	465	.....	450
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	1	1	.....	.....
Against using nonunion-made material	2	.....	.....	2
Against violation of agreement	235	150	.....	85
Against violation of agreement as to hours	7	7	.....	.....
Against violation of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against work being sent out of city to be done	5	5	.....	.....
Against working overtime and deduction from pay for enforced idleness and for privilege of drinking beer during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with certain nationalities	1	.....	.....	1
For admission of walking delegates	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	248	228	6	14
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	15	15	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale and to enforce use of union label	29	.....	.....	29
For adoption of uniform scale	7	7	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	72	66	1	5
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., rules	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., scale	10	4	.....	6
For adoption of union rules	11	3	.....	8
For adoption of union rules and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	19	9	1	9
For adoption of union rules and union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale and for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	96	59	.....	37
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale and against sweating system	1	.....	.....	1
For apology from firm for alleged insulting language	1	.....	.....	1
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	1	.....	.....	1
For appointment of an arbitrator	3	.....	.....	3
For better ventilation and modern sanitary conveniences	36	36	.....	.....
For better workroom	1	.....	.....	1
For change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
For change from day to piece work, abolition of task system, and reduction of hours	7	7	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work	357	91	.....	266
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	54	54	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and weekly payment	80	80	.....	.....
For change in classification of work	1	.....	1	.....
For change in method of doing work	4	3	.....	1
For change in method of piece payment	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees	9	3	.....	6
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and half pay while on strike	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	3	2	.....	1
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreign employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	12	3	.....	9
For discharge of foreman and abolition of task system	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of forewoman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
For 8 hours' work with 10 hours' pay	51	.....	51	.....
For enforcement of union rules	3	2	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules, all work to be done on premises, and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For extra rate for overtime	4	.....	4	.....
For increase of wages	3,530	2,816	309	405
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	125	125	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against contract system	238	.....	.....	238
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	12	2	2	8
For increase of wages and against new method of manufacturing	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and against use of material from nonunion establishment	750	.....	.....	750
For increase of wages and change of hour for beginning work	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and in sympathy with strike elsewhere	47	.....	.....	47

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLOTHING—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and recognition of union	65	64	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	5,540	4,276	883	381
For increase of wages and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	5	4	1	.....
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	15	4	11	.....
For increase of wages and to compel employer to sign union agreement	9	.....	9	.....
For increase of wages and weekly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages, discharge of foreman, reinstatement of discharged employees, and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, new contract, and change from piece to day work	30	30	.....	.....
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	36	36	.....	.....
For increase of wages, recognition of contractors' union, and against firm giving work to nonunion contractor	30	.....	30	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegate	250	250	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union rules	227	227	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against sweating system	65	65	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and change from piece to day work	30	30	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	20	20	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reduction of rent for sewing machines	30	20	.....	10
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment	141	141	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, regular payment, and recognition of union	217	217	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, weekly payment, and employment of Knights of Labor only	150	150	.....	.....
For larger workshop	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for extra work	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for lost time	4	1	.....	3
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	10	8	.....	2
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	1	.....	.....	1
For readjustment of wages	20	18	.....	2
For recognition of union	151	78	.....	73
For recognition of union, adoption of union rules and union scale, and admission of walking delegates	2	2	.....	.....
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	65	42	.....	23
For recognition of union and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	6	2	2	2
For reduction of amount of work required to be done and regular hours	63	63	.....	.....
For reduction of cost of supplies	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	129	37	64	28
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	241	241	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against piecework	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and against task system	901	901	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and employment of Knights of Labor only	148	148	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	250	250	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For reduction of hours on Saturday	3	2	.....	1
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	29	29	.....	.....
For regular employment	2	.....	.....	2
For regular payment	4	3	.....	1
For regular payment and against employer's wife working in shop and acting as boss in his absence	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	91	54	.....	37
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foreman, etc	6	4	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged forewoman	2	.....	.....	2
For removal of presser's stove from workroom	1	.....	.....	1
For renewal of scale	341	340	.....	1
For restoration of wages	137	128	5	4
For restoration of wages and reduction of hours	350	350	.....	.....
For Saturday half holiday	4	3	.....	1
For weekly payment	11	10	.....	1
For weekly payment and against task system	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegate	70	70	.....	.....
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	9	.....	8	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	120	73	3	44
In sympathy with strike in same establishment	13	.....	.....	13

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLOTHING—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To compel employer to join employees' union	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employer to join employees' union and for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign a year's contract	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to withdraw from tailor's union	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	6	5	.....	1
Total	19,695	14,450	1,521	3,724

COAL AND COKE.

Against accepting firm's terms for work done under new system	1	1	.....	.....
Against adoption of proposed scale	2	.....	1	1
Against alleged discrimination in allotment of cars	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	5	4	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees and obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of foreign labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive charges for blacksmithing	2	1	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking	10	6	.....	4
Against alleged excessive docking and discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking and for fortnightly payment and lower topping of cars	5	5	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	28	5	5	18
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal and for reduction in price of powder	3	.....	3	.....
Against alleged excessive docking, increase in size of cars, and for adoption of new scale	7	7	.....	.....
Against alleged short weight of coal	15	10	.....	5
Against alternative of signing agreement to work until end of year or reduction of wages	5	.....	1	4
Against being assessed to pay company's physician	3	1	.....	2
Against being compelled to buy powder at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to enlarge entries in mines	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to mine 2,100 instead of 2,000 pounds per ton and against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to pay for sharpening tools	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	.....	.....	1
Against being docked	33	24	1	8
Against change from day to contract work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	4	1	.....	3
Against change from fortnightly to monthly payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against change from pay by the day to pay by the hour	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from piece to day work	17	17	.....	.....
Against change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	5	3	.....	2
Against change from semimonthly to monthly payment	2	1	.....	1
Against change in lunch hour, and order to empty chutes before quitting work	2	.....	.....	2
Against change in method of digging coal	2	.....	.....	2
Against change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of piece payment	7	6	.....	1
Against change in shape of cars	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of coal screen	37	28	2	7
Against change of coal screen and for increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against change of pay day	4	2	.....	2
Against change of rules	2	1	.....	1
Against change to summer scale earlier than usual	11	1	.....	10
Against coal being shipped to localities where strike was pending	2	.....	.....	2
Against coal miners being compelled to carry prop timber and for adoption of new scale	1	.....	1	.....
Against coal miners being compelled to put up props and lay their own tracks	3	.....	3	.....
Against company establishing maximum weight for carload of coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against compulsory accident insurance	1	1	.....	.....
Against contract system	1	1	.....	.....
Against deduction from wages to pay physician and for privilege of selecting physician	1	.....	.....	1
Against delay in blacksmithing for miners	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for higher topping of cars	2	.....	1	1
Against demand to withdraw from union	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees	8	3	1	4
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	7	.....	.....	7
Against discharge of union employees	6	5	.....	1

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COAL AND COKE—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against docking wet coal	1	1	.....	.....
Against driver being compelled to pay for mule killed by accident	1	1	.....	.....
Against drivers being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	2	.....	.....	2
Against employer and superintendent doing miners' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of Chinese labor	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of colored men	4	2	.....	2
Against employment of colored men and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of convicts	22	.....	.....	22
Against employment of foreign labor	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	45	21	.....	24
Against employment of nonunion men and being compelled to work too near the fire	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and to enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
Against extra work without extra pay	3	3	.....	.....
Against filling orders for mines in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against filling slack	4	4	.....	.....
Against fireman being compelled to do blacksmithing	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm supplying goods to boycotted establishment	1	1	.....	.....
Against firm supplying material to establishment in which strike was pending	2	1	.....	1
Against firm withholding wages to pay union assessments of delinquent employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase in price of coal furnished miners	3	.....	.....	3
Against increase in size of cars	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase in weight of ton from 2,250 to 2,500 pounds	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	3	.....	.....	3
Against increase of brushing in coal mine	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	53	6	11	36
Against introduction of coal screens	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	18	1	.....	17
Against mine filling orders for another mine in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against miners being compelled to do brushing	1	1	.....	.....
Against miners being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	13	8	.....	5
Against miners being compelled to push cars in and out of mine	2	1	.....	1
Against miners being compelled to remove loaded cars	2	1	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	17	6	2	9
Against overcharge in supplies, powder, tools, etc	2	.....	1	1
Against overcrowding	3	1	.....	2
Against payment in time checks	52	2	20	30
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	2	1	.....	1
Against reduction of force	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of pay for dead work	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	3,301	393	652	2,256
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to trade at company's stores and for fortnightly payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and change of coal screen	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc.	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for abolition of company's stores	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for employment of check weighman	3	3	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for payment in cash	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	26	26	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours and weekly payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and for semimonthly payment	16	1	.....	15
Against reduction of wages and for weekly payment	4	.....	4	.....
Against reduction of wages and signing away rights under State law	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages and for regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	16	15	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty and for fortnightly payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against signing contracts	6	.....	.....	6
Against signing contracts allowing firm to pay any bill presented against employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against signing ironclad contract	5	5	.....	.....
Against signing ironclad contract and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against subcontracting	3	.....	.....	3
Against transfer of employees to another department	3	2	.....	1
Against truck system	18	.....	.....	18
Against use of breaker at tipple	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of breakers on coal screen	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of certain safety lamp	5	.....	.....	5

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COAL AND COKE—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against use of electrical mining machines without jacketed motor	1			1
Against use of fork instead of shovel in coal mine	4	2		2
Against use of imperfect scales	1			1
Against use of spreader over coal screens	1			1
Against violation of agreement	2			2
Against working injured mule	1	1		
Against working overtime	3	1		2
Against working with colored men	1			1
For abolition of coal screen	4			4
For abolition of contract	1			1
For abolition of contract system	1	1		
For abolition of ironclad contract and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1		
For adoption of new scale	1,286	152	654	480
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	94		8	86
For adoption of new scale one month earlier than proposed	59			59
For adoption of new scale, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	1	1		
For adoption of sliding scale	58			58
For adoption of sliding scale and recognition of union	100			100
For adoption of uniform scale for docking miners for slate and dirt sent out with coal	2	2		
For adoption of union rules	6			6
For adoption of union rules and union scale	2	2		
For adoption of union scale	12	8		4
For adoption of union scale and employment of check weighman	1		1	
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	28		28	
For appointment of check weighman to be paid by company	1			1
For appointment of miner as check weighman	14	2		12
For better board	1			1
For better powder for miners	1	1		
For better ventilation	4	3		1
For better ventilation and repair of machinery	1	1		
For change from cooperative to wage system	7	4		3
For change from day to piece work	2			2
For change from piece to day work	1			1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	1			1
For change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	8	6		2
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	24	17		7
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis and fortnightly payment	2			2
For change in machinery	1			1
For change in method of keeping time	2	1		1
For change in method of piece payment	24	18	2	4
For change in method of piece payment and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1			1
For change in method of piece payment and each cutter to work in separate section of mine	1		1	
For change in system of determining wages	1			1
For change of coal screen	109	104		5
For change of coal screen and better ventilation	1	1		
For change of coal screen and increase of wages	6			6
For change of date of expiration of contract	1			1
For change of mine scales	3			3
For change of pay day	4	2		2
For change of rules	2	1		1
For change of rules and reinstatement of discharged check weighman	1	1		
For change of rules and semimonthly payment	7	2		5
For coke ovens to be drawn every other day	3	1		2
For company to have roadway in mine sprinkled	1			1
For conference with operators by committee of miners	1			1
For discharge of check weighman	6	3		3
For discharge of colored employees	1	1		
For discharge of company's physician	1			1
For discharge of company's physician and reinstatement of discharged physician	1			1
For discharge of contractor	1			1
For discharge of employees	18	11		7
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	14	1		13
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and restoration of check-off system	1			1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	6	1		5
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	1	1		
For discharge of fire boss	1	1		
For discharge of foreign employees	3			3
For discharge of foreman	11	4		7
For discharge of foreman and against employment of Chinese labor	1		1	
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged foreman	2			2

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COAL AND COKE—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For discharge of inspector	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of mine boss	10	5	.....	5
For discharge of mine boss and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of superintendent	6	.....	.....	6
For discharge of superintendent and mine bosses	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of weighman	16	9	.....	7
For double pay for handling frozen or wet ore	1	.....	.....	1
For 8-hour day, including time going to and from stables	3	.....	1	2
For employment of certain check weighman	6	.....	.....	6
For employment of check weighman	28	22	1	5
For employment of check weighman and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	.....	3	.....
For enforcement of mining laws concerning the placing of timbers	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of screen law	49	.....	49	.....
For enforcement of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale	54	*a* 50	*a* 2	*a* 1
For enforcement of union scale and against use of forks	2	2	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale, better ventilation, and more feed for mules	1	1	.....	.....
For enlargement of entrance to mine that mules might be used	1	.....	.....	1
For equal rate of wages winter and summer	1	1	.....	.....
For extra pay for loading slack and nut coal	2	.....	.....	2
For extra pay when doing spragger's work	1	.....	.....	1
For extra rate for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For fortnightly payment	33	32	.....	1
For full pay for time worked	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of force	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of hours and wages	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of rate on larger coal cars	5	1	2	2
For increase of wages	5,979	*b* 1,238	*b* 2,146	*b* 2,592
For increase of wages and against alleged excessive docking	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and against introduction of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against new employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against signing contracts	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and change from day to piece work	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	3	.....	2	1
For increase of wages and employment of check weighman	29	19	3	7
For increase of wages and free oil	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and in sympathy with strike elsewhere	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages and lower topping of cars	3	.....	3	.....
For increase of wages and privilege of employing discharged employees as check weighmen	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages and recognition of union	37	1	34	2
For increase of wages and reduction of cost of supplies	6	1	.....	5
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	112	19	11	82
For increase of wages and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	1	1
For increase of wages and repairs on company's houses occupied by employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	13	2	11	.....
For increase of wages and use of scales	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages awarded by arbitration board	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages, decrease in size of cars, and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, discharge of superintendent, abolition of truck system, and discontinuance of Sunday work	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, employment of check weighmen, semimonthly payment, and against nonunion pledge	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages for dead work and against being compelled to mine 2,836 instead of 2,536 pounds per ton	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	35	3	9	23
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and change in method of payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of price for blacksmithing, and change of rules	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, semimonthly payment, reduction in price of powder, abolition of sliding scale and truck system, and recognition of union	350	.....	350	.....
For more compressed air	1	1	.....	.....
For more feed for mules	2	2	.....	.....

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.
b Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COAL AND COKE—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For more heat in breakers	3	1	.....	2
For more mine cars	2	2	.....	.....
For more mining machines	1	.....	.....	1
For mules in coal mines	1	.....	.....	1
For new safety catches on elevator cage	1	1	.....	.....
For pay by the bushel instead of by the wagon	3	3	.....	.....
For pay for dead work	35	13	1	21
For pay for dead work and for the broken bushel	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for dead work and semimonthly instead of monthly payment	5	5	.....	.....
For pay for extra work	15	8	.....	7
For pay for gross weight of coal	6	5	.....	1
For pay for gross weight of coal and weekly payment	13	11	.....	2
For pay for lost time	5	.....	1	4
For pay for overtime	4	1	.....	3
For pay for props and against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for slack	1	1	.....	.....
For payment in cash instead of by check	3	.....	.....	3
For payment of wages overdue	68	51	1	16
For payment of wages overdue and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue and semimonthly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For placing docking system in hands of check weighman	1	.....	1	.....
For privilege of blasting oftener than twice a day	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of joining union	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of smoking in mine during noon hour	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of working eight consecutive hours	1	.....	.....	1
For readjustment of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of check weighman selected by miners	7	1	.....	6
For recognition of check weighman selected by union	3	1	.....	2
For recognition of union	63	16	.....	47
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	22	20	.....	2
For recognition of union and against subcontracting to nonunion contractors	3	3	.....	.....
For recognition of union and modification of mine rules	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and reduction of cost of supplies	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction in price of house rent and supplies	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction in price of powder and lower topping of cars	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction in price of powder, privilege of riding down slope to work, and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of cost of supplies	9	8	1	.....
For reduction of cost of supplies and semimonthly payment	3	2	.....	1
For reduction of hours	41	11	13	17
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours and change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	3	.....	3	.....
For reduction of rent of houses occupied by employees	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	16	14	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged check weighman	9	1	.....	8
For reinstatement of discharged employees	216	126	2	88
For reinstatement of discharged employees and change of coal screen	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees and change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	43	.....	.....	43
For reinstatement of discharged employees and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	23	5	.....	18
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged mine boss	1	1	.....	.....
For removal of obstruction from coal screen	2	1	1	.....
For repair of coal screens and change of rules	1	.....	1	.....
For restoration of union scale and yearly contract	14	.....	14	.....
For restoration of wages	61	.....	1	60
For Saturday half holiday	3	1	.....	2
For Saturday half holiday and half hour at noon	48	.....	.....	48
For security for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	75	40	1	34
For semimonthly payment and better powder	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment and change of coal screen	1	.....	1	.....
For semimonthly payment and retention of less wages	47	47	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment, lower topping of cars, discharge of foreman, and appointment of check weighman	4	4	.....	.....
For weekly payment	94	86	.....	8
For weekly payment and against being compelled to buy powder	34	.....	34	.....
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	560	*a* 4	*a* 67	*a* 488
To compel employees to join union or for their discharge	3	2	.....	1

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COAL AND COKE—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To compel employer to close works one day on death of employee	1			1
To compel employer to furnish whips	1	1		
To compel employer to limit number of miners	1			1
To compel employer to remove refuse from mine	3	1		2
To compel employer to reopen closed mine	5			5
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay check weighman	7	2		5
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay dues, etc., to union	3	1		2
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay dues, etc., to union and against employment of nonunion men	3	3		
To compel employer to sign agreement	1			1
To compel employer to sign a year's contract	1			1
To compel employer to weigh coal at mine instead of at railroad station	1			1
To compel employer to weigh coal before screening	2			2
To compel manager to join mine managers' union	2	1		1
To enforce agreement	22	18	1	3
To enforce Chicago agreement	143	123		20
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	7	6		1
Total	14,575	a3,114	a4,187	a7,269

COOPERAGE.

Against being compelled to correct alleged imperfect work	1			1
Against being compelled to pay for loss resulting from defective barrels	4	4		
Against employment of additional apprentices	2	1		1
Against employment of nonunion men	6	3		3
Against extra work without extra pay	1			1
Against fines for imperfect work	1	1		
Against fines for obscene writing	1			1
Against firm supplying material to establishment which was obtaining other material from establishment in which strike was pending	1			1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	1	1		
Against introduction of machinery	3			3
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	1			1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	2	1		1
Against performing work for nonunion establishment	1	1		
Against poor quality of material	2	1		1
Against reduction of wages	120	57	4	59
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	6	1		5
Against using nonunion-made material	12	12		
Against violation of agreement	1	1		
For adoption of new scale	6		1	5
For adoption of union, etc., scale	19	18		1
For adoption of union scale	4	4		
For change from day to piece work	1			1
For discharge of employees	1	1		
For enforcement of union rules	1	1		
For enforcement of union scale	2	2		
For increase of wages	655	447	63	145
For increase of wages and better prepared supplies	4	4		
For increase of wages and recognition of union	4	1		3
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1		1	
For increase of wages and yearly contract	10	10		
For pay for extra work	1			1
For recognition of union	2	1		1
For recognition of union and union label to be put on product	1			1
For reduction of hours	2			2
For reinstatement of discharged employees	8	1	1	6
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	3			3
Total	891	574	70	247

a Not including 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1			1
Against alleged excessive fines	3	2		1
Against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1		
Against change from day to piece work	5	1		4
Against change from piece to day work	1			1
Against change of rules	1	1		
Against employment of imported workmen	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men and for abolition of rule requiring knitters to pay for needles broken	1		1	
Against fines for imperfect work	3			3
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	3		1	2
Against increase of work without increase of pay	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	1			1
Against readjustment of wages	1			1
Against reduction of number of picks in weaving	1			1
Against reduction of wages	38	7	7	24
Against reduction of wages and change from day to piece work	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1			1
Against running four looms instead of three	1			1
Against subcontracting	1			1
Against working overtime	3	2		1
For adoption of union rules	1			1
For change from day to piece work	1	1		
For change from piece to day work	1			1
For change of rules	1			1
For discharge of employees	1			1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1			1
For discharge of foreman	2			2
For discharge of forewoman	1			1
For increase of wages	151	30	20	101
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1			1
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	1		1	
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	23		23	
For pay for overtime	1			1
For recognition of union	1			1
For reduction of hours	4	1		3
For reinstatement of discharged employees	6	1		5
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	4			4
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	2			2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	1		
For restoration of wages	5		1	4
For weekly payment	1			1
Total	280	48	54	178

COTTON GOODS.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1	1		
Against adoption of proposed scale	5	2		3
Against adoption of proposed scale and reduction of number of picks in weaving	1			1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1			1
Against alleged excessive fines	3	2	1	
Against alleged excessive fines and increase of amount of work required to be done	1			1
Against alleged excessive fines and poor quality of material	1		1	
Against being compelled to pay for needles used in excess of certain allowance	1			1
Against being compelled to teach additional helpers	1			1
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1			1
Against change from day to piece work	7	1		6
Against change from piece to day work	3			3
Against change in kind of material	1			1
Against change in kind of work	1			1
Against change in machinery causing reduction of wages	3	3		
Against change of rules	1	1		
Against discharge of employees	1	1		
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	3	1		2
Against employment of boys	1			1
Against employment of colored men	1	1		
Against employment of foreign labor and extra hours	1			1
Against employment of imported workmen and for increase of wages	1			1
Against employment of learners	1			1

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COTTON GOODS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of new overseer to take part of work from old overseer	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	6	1	.....	5
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
Against extra work without extra pay	3	.....	.....	3
Against fines for imperfect work	3	1	.....	2
Against fines for imperfect work and for better treatment	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and for increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	9	a 1	(a)	a 6
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of hours	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of length of cut in weaving	3	.....	.....	3
Against increase of number of picks in weaving	1	.....	.....	1
Against making up lost time and for reinstatement of discharged employees	2	2	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	3	.....	.....	3
Against poor quality of material	26	15	1	10
Against poor quality of material and excessive speed of machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material and for change in machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction and for increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages	156	.....	51	105
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	9	7	.....	2
Against system of measuring work	3	1	1	1
Against system of weighing yarn	1	1	.....	.....
Against working overtime	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale and against fines for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work	3	1	.....	2
For change in machinery	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of colored employees	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of employees	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	7	3	.....	4
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of additional helpers	3	.....	.....	3
For employment of helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For improvement of tenements	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	251	47	19	185
For increase of wages and adoption of uniform scale	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages and against being fined for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and change of length of cut	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	.....	1	2
For limitation of number of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for extra work	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for lost time	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	6	3	.....	3
For reinstatement of discharged employees	20	5	.....	15
For reinstatement of discharged employees and against working overtime	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	9	.....	.....	9
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and discharge of superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foremen	4	.....	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged inspector	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of wages	8	4	1	3
For Saturday half holiday	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For slower speed of machinery	5	5	.....	.....
For weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees in same establishment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	.....	1	.....
To compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to close factory at night	1	.....	.....	1
Total	637	a 120	a 79	a 436

a Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against being compelled to breakfast before 7.30 a. m., and for better board	1			1
Against being compelled to buy costumes from head waiter	1	1		
Against being compelled to occupy objectionable quarters	1	1		
Against being compelled to wear uniform designated by manager	1			1
Against change from day to per-cent-of-sales system of payment	3			3
Against change of rules	1			1
Against demand by firm for return of fine paid by head waiter to union	1			1
Against discharge of employees	3			3
Against employment of colored men	1			1
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	2			2
Against employment of nonunion men	21	13		8
Against employment of nonunion men and for pay for overtime	1			1
Against employment of women	2			2
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1			1
Against increase of hours	1		1	
Against obnoxious rules	16	1		15
Against obnoxious rules and for discharge of colored head waiter	1			1
Against order to search head waiter, accused of stealing	1			1
Against pantrymen being compelled to do waiters' work	1			1
Against paying fee to employment agency	1			1
Against reduction of wages	7	2		5
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1			1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	36	21		15
For adoption of union scale	3			3
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	1		
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	6	5		1
For better treatment	1			1
For change of pay day	2			2
For discharge of employees	4	1		3
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	3			3
For discharge of head waiter	9	1		8
For discharge of head waiter and against discharge of waiters' helpers	1	1		
For employment of a certain bartender	1			1
For enforcement of union scale	1			1
For increase of force and better treatment	1			1
For increase of wages	238	60	122	56
For increase of wages and against performing extra work	1	1		
For increase of wages and recognition of union	6	4	2	
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	11	9		2
For increase of wages and two meals per day	3			3
For pay for lost time	1			1
For pay for overtime	3	1		2
For payment of wages overdue	2	2		
For payment of wages to discharged employees	1	1		
For recognition of union	4			4
For reduction of hours	6	2		4
For reduction of hours and against alleged excessive docking	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	13			13
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	2			2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	36	1		35
To compel employer to sign agreement	1	1		
Total	468	130	125	213

FOOD PREPARATIONS.

Against adoption of proposed scale	1			1
Against bakers being compelled to peddle bread	1	1		
Against being compelled to board with employer	50	1		49
Against being compelled to board with employer, and for adoption of union scale	12	8		4
Against being compelled to board with employer, and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	17	4		13
Against being compelled to board with employer, and for increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	7	7		
Against being compelled to board with employer, and for reduction of hours and recognition of union	366	350		16
Against being compelled to sleep in shop (living with employer)	1	1		
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1			1
Against change from piece to day work	2			2
Against discharge of employees	1			1

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

FOOD PREPARATIONS—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of certain nationalities	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of Chinese labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of foreign labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of men at less than union rates	4	.....	.....	4
Against employment of nonunion men	30	12	.....	18
Against fines for imperfect work	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	2	2	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	38	2	.....	36
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	4	.....	4	.....
Against introduction of machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against loading Lake Shore cars	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	2	1	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	82	40	14	28
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1	1	.....	.....
Against signing contracts	1	1	.....	.....
Against Sunday work	61	.....	.....	61
Against Sunday work and for pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Against Sunday work and for weekly payment	8	.....	.....	8
Against system of measuring work	3	.....	3	.....
Against transfer of employee to another department	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of boycotted material	12	11	.....	1
Against use of machine-made material	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	1	.....	.....	1
Against violation of agreement as to hours	128	125	.....	3
Against violation of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For abolition of night work and reduction of hours	40	40	.....	.....
For adoption of union, etc., rules	9	.....	.....	9
For adoption of union rules	21	14	.....	7
For adoption of union rules and union scale	104	84	.....	20
For adoption of union rules and union scale, and for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	12	11	.....	1
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	1	.....	.....	1
For better board	1	.....	.....	1
For better lodging	1	1	.....	.....
For better treatment	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	16	6	.....	10
For change from night to day work	74	15	.....	59
For change from night to day work and reduction of hours	3	.....	3	.....
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	3	.....	.....	3
For discharge of foreman	5	3	.....	2
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of union men only	5	5	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For extra rate for overtime	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages	374	270	10	94
For increase of wages and adoption of union, etc., rules	4	.....	.....	4
For increase of wages and against being compelled to board with employer	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	95	95	.....	.....
For increase of wages and change from day to piece work	47	47	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	557	521	3	33
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and extra pay for overtime and Sundays	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and free board	5	3	.....	2
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	5	5	.....	.....
For pay for extra work	2	1	.....	1
For pay for holidays and enforced idleness	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for overtime	183	182	.....	1
For privilege of affixing union label	3	3	.....	.....
For privilege of stopping long enough to eat	2	1	.....	1
For recognition of union	27	3	.....	24
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	14	1	.....	13
For recognition of union and privilege of affixing union label	3	.....	.....	3
For reduction of amount of work required to be done and pay for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours	1,072	1,004	.....	68
For reduction of hours and adoption of union rules	13	.....	13	.....
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	927	301	.....	626
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	10	9	1	.....
For reduction of hours and against night work	23	.....	.....	23
For reduction of hours and change of rules	77	60	.....	17

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

FOOD PREPARATIONS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	2	2	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, employment of union men only, and against being compelled to board with employer	42	.....	42	.....
For reduction of hours, pay for overtime, and against being compelled to board with employer	51	51	.....	.....
For regular employment	1	1	.....	.....
For regular hours and pay for overtime	5	5	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	29	6	.....	23
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	3	1	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	3	.....	.....	3
For restoration of wages	6	2	.....	4
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	339	.....	.....	339
To compel employer to furnish truss hoops	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to put union label on product	2	.....	.....	2
To compel employer to sign agreement as to wages and hours and for employment of union men only	27	27	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign union contract and against employment of nonunion men	14	.....	.....	14
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
Total	5,126	3,359	95	1,672

FURNITURE.

Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	2	2	.....	.....
Against abolition of the lunch-time system	1	.....	.....	1
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	3	.....	.....	3
Against being compelled to put tags on work	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	2	.....	.....	2
Against change from piece to day work	3	2	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees and increase of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of boys	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	28	14	.....	14
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of nonunion men, foreman, etc	3	1	.....	2
Against increase of hours	28	8	1	19
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	2	1	.....	1
Against increase of hours with corresponding increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	4	1	.....	3
Against obnoxious rules	4	1	.....	3
Against performing work out of regular occupation	1	.....	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	56	16	1	39
Against return to the ten-hour system	2	.....	.....	2
Against signing contract releasing firm from liability in case of accident	1	1	.....	.....
Against working overtime	2	1	.....	1
Against working under nonunion foreman and change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of contract system	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	6	.....	.....	6
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules	3	1	.....	2
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	4	2	.....	2
For change from piece to day work	6	1	.....	5
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees	4	1	.....	3
For discharge of employees, foreman, etc	4	1	.....	3
For discharge of foreman	7	6	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and against piecework	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and arbitration of grievances	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and change from piece to day work	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion employees	5	1	.....	4
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For 8 hours' work with 10 hours' pay	10	7	.....	3

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

FURNITURE—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of hours and wages	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	208	109	50	49
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and change in method of giving out work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employees	3	3	.....	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	79	10	13	56
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	1	1
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and to compel employer to sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	4	4	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	3	2	.....	1
For privilege of going out for beer during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	6	1	.....	5
For reduction of hours	505	130	29	346
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	2	1	.....	1
For reduction of hours and against employment of additional apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
For reduction of hours and against obnoxious rules	17	.....	17	.....
For reduction of hours and against piecework	2	.....	.....	2
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	2	.....	.....	2
For reduction of hours and Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For regular payment in cash	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	14	4	1	9
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For restoration of wages	10	9	.....	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	13	6	.....	7
To compel others to strike for reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	2	.....	.....	2
Total	1,108	371	116	621

GLASS.

Against adoption of piece-price system	8	8	.....	.....
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking	3	.....	.....	3
Against alleged overwork of horse	1	.....	.....	1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	2	1	.....	1
Against being docked	1	.....	1	.....
Against certain daily task	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	8	.....	1	7
Against change from turn to piece work	6	.....	.....	6
Against change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of rules	2	.....	.....	2
Against demand for unlimited output per day	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Against discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	6	3	.....	3
Against employment of additional apprentices and nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	2	2	.....	.....
Against employment of apprentices	12	.....	.....	12
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of more than two apprentices to a glass furnace	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	11	3	.....	8
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	2	.....	.....	2
Against fines for imperfect work	7	4	.....	3
Against firm supplying material to nonunion establishment	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of apprentices	3	.....	.....	3
Against increase of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	4	.....	.....	4

a Strike still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

GLASS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against obnoxious rules	2			2
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	1	1		
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1			1
Against poor quality of material	1			1
Against reduction of force	1			1
Against reduction of wages	82	50	11	21
Against reduction of wages and employment of apprentices	4		1	3
Against reduction of wages and increase of apprentices	4	1	1	2
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	5			5
Against system of grading work and violation of union rules	1			1
Against use of time clocks and tickets	1	1		
Against violation of agreement	2	1		1
Against violation of union rules	1	1		
For adoption of new scale	3	3		
For adoption of uniform scale	1			1
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3			3
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and against employment of nonunion men	1		1	
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and change from turn to piece work	7	7		
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	2	1		1
For adoption of union rules	27	25	1	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	1			1
For adoption of union scale	4	1		3
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	1		
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For better board and lodging (living with employer)	2	2		
For change from piece to day work	1	1		
For change from piece to turn work	1			1
For change in method of piece payment	4	1		3
For discharge of colored employees	2	1		1
For discharge of employees	2			2
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1		
For discharge of foremen	3			3
For discharge of nonunion employees	1			1
For employment of helpers	1			1
For enforcement of union rules	3	2		1
For enforcement of union scale	2	1		1
For full day's pay if working after 12 m	1			1
For glass to be cut in larger sizes	1			1
For guaranty against reduction of wages on change of appliances	1	1		
For increase of force	1			1
For increase of wages	205	36	24	145
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1		1	
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1		1	
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	14	6		8
For longer time for dinner	1	1		
For pay for lost time	3			3
For payment of wages overdue	6	5	1	
For payment of wages retained by firm at request of union	1	1		
For recognition of union	4			4
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	3	1		2
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	1			1
For reduction of hours	34	14		20
For reduction of hours and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	15			15
For reinstatement of discharged employees	20	8		12
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1			1
For restoration of wages	1	1		
For Saturday half holiday	4	2		2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1			1
In sympathy with strike in same establishment	2			2
To compel employer to furnish ice water	1			1
To compel employer to open works earlier in the morning	1			1
To compel employer to sign a year's contract	1	1		
To enforce agreement	2	1		1
Total	599	a209	a44	a344

a Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against adoption of proposed scale	2	.....	2	.....
Against being docked	2	.....	.....	2
Against change from day to piece work	2	.....	.....	2
Against change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of tanning	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices and extra work	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of foreign labor	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of nonunion men	16	13	.....	3
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	6	1	.....	5
Against increase of hours	3	.....	.....	3
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against journeymen being compelled to do laborers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction and for increase of wages	9	.....	.....	9
Against reduction of wages	44	17	6	21
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened lockout	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system	1	1	.....	.....
Against using nonunion-made material	1	1	.....	.....
Against women doing men's work	2	2	.....	.....
Against working with colored men	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	1	.....	.....	1
For change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	5	2	.....	3
For discharge of foreign employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	192	64	20	108
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	2	.....	2	.....
For increase of wages and recognition of union	14	1	1	12
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	7	.....	.....	7
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	2	.....	.....	2
For recognition of union	5	.....	.....	5
For reduction of daily task	6	.....	.....	6
For reduction of hours	6	1	5	.....
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	7	2	.....	5
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	2	.....	.....	2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	3	1	.....	2
To compel employer to remain neutral in strike pending in other establishments	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
Total	382	124	37	221

LUMBER.

Against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	4	2	.....	2
Against employment of nonunion men and for weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm supplying material to obnoxious establishment	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours	6	2	.....	4

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

LUMBER—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against payment in time checks	1			1
Against reduction of wages	12	3		9
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	8	8		
Against reduction of wages and retention of part of wages	1			1
Against Sunday work	1	1		
Against truck system and employment of nonunion men, and for increase of wages and monthly payment	5			5
Against truck system and for regular payment	1			1
For discharge of foreman and against employment of nonunion men	1			1
For employment of union men only	1			1
For increase of force	3	1		2
For increase of wages	132	26	30	76
For increase of wages and better board	1			1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1			1
For increase of wages and pay for time spent in going to and from work	1		1	
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	160	3	3	154
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1		1	
For increase of wages, recognition of union, and weekly payment	1			1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment in cash	4		4	
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and weekly payment	1		1	
For increase of wages, weekly payment, yearly contract, and against compulsory insurance, deduction from wages to pay company's physician, and being compelled to trade at company's stores	25		25	
For payment of wages overdue	1	1		
For recognition of union	1	1		
For reduction of hours	263	83	2	178
For reduction of hours and better board	1		1	
For reduction of hours and regular payment	5		5	
For reduction of hours and weekly payment	14	14		
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1			1
For regular payment	1			1
For regular payment in cash	3		1	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees	5			5
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1			1
For restoration of wages	2	1		1
For steady employment	1			1
For weekly payment	7	1		6
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	17		3	14
To enforce agreement	1	1		
Total	699	149	77	473

MACHINES AND MACHINERY.

Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	1		
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees and obnoxious rules	1			1
Against being docked	1			1
Against blacksmiths being compelled to do boiler makers' work	1	1		
Against change from day to piece work	11	3		8
Against change from day to piece work and for increase of wages	1			1
Against change from piece to day work	5	2		3
Against discharge of union employees	10	2		8
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	1	1		
Against employees working at other than their regular occupation and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against employment of additional apprentices	2	1		1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	2	1		1
Against employment of nonunion men	29	11		18
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	4	1	1	2
Against firm supplying material to nonunion establishment	22			22
Against foreman being allowed commission on work done	1	1		
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	3	1		2
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	7			7
Against increase of hours	1			1
Against introduction of machinery	1			1
Against introduction of premium system	1			1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1	1		

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MACHINES AND MACHINERY—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against obnoxious rules	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against reduction of hours and wages	1	1		
Against reduction of wages	65	24	5	36
Against reduction of wages and alleged discrimination against union men	1	1		
Against reduction of wages and boys doing men's work	1		1	
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1			1
Against running two machines instead of one and change in scale for piecework	1			1
Against shutters being put on lower sash of windows of workroom	1			1
Against signing agreement not to demand increase of wages	1	1		
Against use of boycotted patterns	1			1
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against use of tags and numbers on pieces of work	1			1
Against using nonunion-made material	1			1
Against violation of agreement	1		1	
Against working overtime	1			1
Against working with colored men	1			1
For adoption of new scale	9	9		
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	2			2
For adoption of union, etc., rules	1	1		
For adoption of union rules	2			2
For adoption of union rules and union scale	7	1		6
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	1		1	
For change from piece to day work	1	1		
For change from piece to day work and abolition of contract system	1		1	
For change from piece to day work and against employment of nonunion men	1			1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	6		6	
For change of working hours, discharge of engineer, and reinstatement of discharged employee	1			1
For discharge of certain nationalities	1			1
For discharge of employees	4	1		3
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	1			1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	4	2		2
For discharge of foreman	5	1		4
For discharge of foreman and against colored laborers doing journeymen's work	1			1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	2			2
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1			1
For discharge of forewoman	1			1
For discharge of nonunion employees	2			2
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	1		
For discharge of superintendent	2	1		1
For employment of additional helpers	1			1
For enforcement of union rules	1			1
For extra pay for overtime	1			1
For full pay for extra work	1	1		
For increase of hours and wages	1	1		
For increase of wages	199	105	39	55
For increase of wages and abolition of piecework	1	1		
For increase of wages and a year's contract	1			1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1			1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	2	1		1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	10	5	3	2
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	3		3	
For increase of wages and to compel employer to sign union agreement	1		1	
For increase of wages of some and reduction of hours of others	14	2	9	3
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1			1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, against employer doing journeyman's work, etc	3		3	
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3	2		1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and Saturday half holiday	29	21		8
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, holidays, and after midnight, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	285	285		
For increase of wages, time and half for overtime, Saturday half holiday, and adoption of union rules	16		16	
For pay for overtime	2	2		
For payment in cash instead of by check	1	1		
For payment of wages overdue	10	9		1
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	1			1
For privilege of leaving shop when day's work is done, before blowing of whistle	1			1

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MACHINES AND MACHINERY—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For recognition of committee of employees	1			1
For recognition of union	4	2		2
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	1	1		
For recognition of union, reinstatement of discharged employees, and Saturday half holiday	1		1	
For reduction of hours	205	75	26	104
For reduction of hours and double pay for overtime	2			2
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	2		1	1
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and time and half for overtime	1			1
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sundays and holidays	55	16	5	34
For regular payment	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	24	6	2	16
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	3	1		2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	7	1		6
For reinstatement of discharged superintendent	1	1		
For restoration of wages	4			4
For Saturday half holiday	1			1
For semimonthly payment	1			1
For time and a half for overtime	2			2
For weekly payment	1			1
In anticipation of a lockout	2			2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	10	2		8
To compel employer to join masters' association, for enforcement of union scale, and against employment of nonunion men	9	9		
Total	1,174	625	125	424

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.

Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	2			2
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	9	1	2	6
Against adoption of new time card	1			1
Against adoption of proposed scale	3			3
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	2			2
Against allowing nonunion men in a striking establishment to perform work in a union shop	1	1		
Against alternative of reduction of wages or change in method of doing work	3		3	
Against an order misunderstood by employees	1			1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1	1		
Against being compelled to correct alleged imperfect work	1	1		
Against being compelled to do work formerly done by others	1			1
Against being compelled to pay for burnt iron	1			1
Against being compelled to pay helpers	1			1
Against being docked	3	1	1	1
Against boarding at company's houses and truck system	1	1		
Against bricklayers doing housesmith's work	1			1
Against change from day to piece work	20	4	1	15
Against change from piece to day work	5		1	4
Against change from piece to day work and discharge of employees	1			1
Against change from two to one turn per day	1			1
Against change from two to three turns per day	1			1
Against change in kind of material	2			2
Against change in kind of shears	1			1
Against change in method of doing work	4	2		2
Against change in method of payment and for recognition of union	1		1	
Against change in method of piece payment	3	2		1
Against change of hour for beginning work	1			1
Against change of pay day	4	2		2
Against change of pay day and for payment of wages overdue	1	1		
Against compulsory accident insurance	1			1
Against demand to withdraw from union	2			2
Against discharge of employees	2	1		1
Against discharge of employees and for increase of wages	1			1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	5	1		4
Against discharge of union employees	3	1		2
Against discharge of union employees and employment of nonunion men	1	1		
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	1			1
Against employment of additional apprentices	11	7		4
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	1			1
Against employment of apprentices	2			2
Against employment of boy alleged to have been exposed to smallpox	1	1		
Against employment of boys as sheet-tin separators	1			1

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of colored men	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	74	39	.....	35
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	4	.....	.....	4
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	18	7	.....	11
Against employment of obnoxious person	1	1	.....	.....
Against feeding their own machines (nailers)	1	1	.....	.....
Against fines for imperfect work	11	6	.....	5
Against fines for imperfect work and for adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and for discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against fines for tardiness	1	.....	.....	1
Against finishing work begun by nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against foreman doing journeyman's work and for limit to work per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against frequent change of rolls and consequent loss of time	1	1	.....	.....
Against handling alleged light scrap at heavy scrap rate per ton	1	.....	.....	1
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	9	1	.....	8
Against increase of hours	52	43	.....	9
Against increase of hours and amount of work per hour	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours and reduction of pay for overtime	20	20	.....	.....
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of number of heats per day in steel mill	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of work without increase of pay	2	1	1	.....
Against interference by firm with work of nailers' (contractors') employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery	3	.....	.....	3
Against introduction of machinery and employment of boys	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of machinery unless operated by union men	1	.....	.....	1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	5	3	1	1
Against making a certain style of chain	1	.....	.....	1
Against making six heats per day	2	1	.....	1
Against molder being compelled to teach additional apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	16	4	.....	12
Against obnoxious rules and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious treatment of union men	1	.....	.....	1
Against order forbidding employees bringing beer into shop and drinking it during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	55	14	.....	41
Against performing work out of regular occupation	2	.....	.....	2
Against poor quality of material	10	7	.....	3
Against readjustment of scale and for discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of force and wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of force causing increase of work	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of time for dinner	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	533	124	50	359
Against reduction of wages and contract system	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and discharge of helpers	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and employment of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and signing contracts	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	3	.....	1	2
Against retention of part of wages as accident fund	1	1	.....	.....
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1	1	.....	.....
Against subcontracting	2	.....	.....	2
Against transfer of employee to another department	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of boycotted material	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of boycotted patterns	8	3	1	4
Against use of certain machinery and increase of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	5	3	.....	2
Against using patterns of an establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against violation of agreement	1	.....	.....	1
Against violation of union rules	3	1	.....	2
Against working on undesirable patterns	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime	10	1	1	8
Against working three turns per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against working under Knights of Labor scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with certain nationalities	2	1	.....	1
Against working with colored men	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of new scale	66	4	1	61
For adoption of new scale one month earlier than proposed	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of sliding scale	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale	5	3	.....	2
For adoption of uniform scale and a year's contract	29	.....	29	.....
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	10	4	.....	6

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For adoption of uniform scale, reduction of hours, and against employment of nonunion men	1			1
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	8	2		6
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	8			8
For adoption of union, etc., rules	2	1		1
For adoption of union, etc., scale	21	3	1	17
For adoption of union rules	2			2
For adoption of union rules and union scale	36	3		33
For adoption of union scale	43	23	1	19
For adoption of union scale and against deduction from pay for insurance	1			1
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged employees	2			2
For apology from firm for alleged insulting language	1	1		
For better sanitary conditions	1			1
For change from amalgamated to old scale	1			1
For change from day to piece work	4			4
For change from piece to day work	5	1		4
For change from piece to day work and adoption of uniform scale	2	2		
For change from piece to day work and adoption of union scale	1			1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	12	12		
For change from piece to day work and recognition of union	1		1	
For change in machinery	1			1
For change in method of doing work	1			1
For change of basis of wages	1			1
For change of hour for beginning work	1	1		
For change of pay day and retention of less wages as guaranty	1		1	
For change of rules	6	5		1
For definite understanding as to price list	1	1		
For discharge of apprentices	3			3
For discharge of employees	5	2		3
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	3	1	1	1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	11	6		5
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	2	1		1
For discharge of foreign employees	5	2		3
For discharge of foreman	18	6		12
For discharge of foreman and employment of assistant stokers	1		1	
For discharge of foreman and nonunion employees	1			1
For discharge of foreman and price list to be posted	1		1	
For discharge of foreman and reduction of hours	1			1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1		1	
For discharge of nonunion employees	15	5		10
For discharge of nonunion foreman	2	1		1
For discharge of superintendent	5	3		2
For discharge of superintendent and foreman	1	1		
For discharge of yard master	1			1
For division of work in dull season instead of discharge of employees	1	1		
For employment of additional helpers	6	5		1
For employment of helpers	2	2		
For enforcement of union rules	6	2		4
For enforcement of union scale	2	1		1
For equalization of hours	1			1
For extra rate for holidays and Sundays	4			4
For extra rate for overtime	3			3
For fixed rate of wages	1			1
For increase and readjustment of wages	2			2
For increase of force	2	1		1
For increase of wages	1,659	a 917	a 172	a 567
For increase of wages, abolition of piecework, and recognition of union	12	2		10
For increase of wages according to agreement	9	9		
For increase of wages and abolition of piecework	1	1		
For increase of wages and adoption of uniform scale	1			1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	2	1		1
For increase of wages and against use of machine-made horseshoes	4	4		
For increase of wages and change of pay day	1		1	
For increase of wages and change of rules	2			2
For increase of wages and employment of coal wheelers	1	1		
For increase of wages and enforcement of union rules	7			7
For increase of wages and in sympathy with strike in same establishment	3	3		
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	4		4	
For increase of wages and new molding flasks	1		1	
For increase of wages and of force	1			1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	54	7	13	34
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	269	126	87	56
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	81	80		1
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	6	2	3	1

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and return of foreman transferred to another department	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and weekly payment	3	.....	2	1
For increase of wages, discharge of nonunion employees, and adoption of fixed scale	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages or increase of running time	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	10	10	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, discharge of foreman, correct record of time, and pay for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	32	32	.....	.....
For limitation of number of apprentices	2	1	.....	1
For limitation of number of apprentices and discharge of nonunion employees	2	.....	1	1
For material to be sorted and brought to workmen's benches	1	.....	1	.....
For more fix (puddlers)	1	1	.....	.....
For new burrs	1	.....	.....	1
For pay by the ton	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for clay bars	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for extra work	3	2	.....	1
For pay for extra work and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for lost time	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for overtime	8	2	.....	6
For pay for second-quality axes	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for work lost because of underheated iron	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for work not completed because of lack of material	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	12	11	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue and uniform wages	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of employing helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of going out for beer during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of going to picnic	1	1	.....	.....
For readjustment of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union	39	15	.....	24
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	8	8	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	620	375	65	180
For reduction of hours and against employment of apprentices	65	.....	.....	65
For reduction of hours and enforcement of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and increase of force	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	10	.....	.....	10
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	34	7	7	20
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment	4	3	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	91	21	2	68
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	5	1	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	26	10	1	15
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	9	1	.....	8
For reinstatement of employee to former position	1	.....	.....	1
For renewal of scale	1	.....	1	.....
For restoration of wages	22	5	2	15
For restoration of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	6	6	.....	.....
For Saturday half holiday	10	4	1	5
For Saturday half holiday and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	8	3	1	4
For semimonthly payment in cash	1	.....	1	.....
For weekly payment	3	1	.....	2
For weekly payment in cash	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	9	.....	.....	9
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	59	1	.....	58
To compel employer to establish standard by which to judge defective work	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign agreement	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce agreement	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	6	3	.....	3
Total	4,652	a 2,119	a 472	a 2,058

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894, and 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against adoption of proposed scale	1			1
Against change from piece to day work	1		1	
Against employment of nonunion men	2			2
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	1		1	
Against obnoxious treatment and reduction of wages	2		1	1
Against reduction of wages	12	4	1	7
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
Against signing contract releasing firm from liability in case of accident	1			1
Against working overtime	1			1
For discharge of foreman	1			1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For increase of wages	20	8	7	5
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1		1	
For increase of wages and discharge of contractor	1	1		
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1		1	
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	2	1		1
For increase of wages of some and reduction of hours of others	1		1	
For payment of wages overdue	4	4		
For recognition of union	1			1
For reduction of hours	29			29
For reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1		1
Total	86	20	14	52

PAPER AND PAPER GOODS.

Against change in method of doing work	1		1	
Against firm supplying goods to boycotted establishment	1			1
Against reduction of wages	8			8
For discharge of employees	1	1		
For enforcement of union rules	1			1
For extra rate for overtime	1	1		
For guaranty of eleven months' work during year	1	1		
For increase of wages	24	2	2	20
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1	1		
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1			1
For reduction of hours	1			1
For restoration of wages	2	1		1
Total	43	7	3	33

POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.

Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	1		1	
Against being compelled to pay for defective goods	8			8
Against being compelled to pay for defective ware and for adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1			1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1			1
Against employment of apprentices	2	2		
Against employment of nonunion men	2			2
Against obnoxious rules	1			1
Against reduction of wages	74	3	38	33
Against truck system	1	1		
Against violation of agreement	1		1	
For adoption of new scale	1	1		
For adoption of uniform scale	5	5		
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1			1
For adoption of union rules	1			1
For discharge of forewoman	1			1
For enforcement of union rules	1	1		
For increase of wages	58	1	30	27
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	1		
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1	1		
For longer time for dinner, to be made up in the evening	1	1		
For longer time for filling and burning kiln	1		1	
For payment of wages overdue	4	3		1
For reduction of hours	5	1		4
For reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1		1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1			1
For restoration of wages	1	1		
For semimonthly payment	1	1		
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1			1
Total	179	24	71	84

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against accepting trade dollars in payment of wages	1			1
Against adoption of proposed scale	1			1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	3	1		2
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees and for adoption of union scale	1			1
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	2			2
Against bastard type	2	2		
Against being compelled to pay for unsold papers	3	2		1
Against change from day to piece work	2	1		1
Against change of rules	3	1		2
Against choice made of men to operate machines	2			2
Against consolidation with another newspaper	1	1		
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1			1
Against discharge of union and employment of nonunion foreman	2			2
Against discharge of union employees	4			4
Against employment of additional apprentices	6	2		4
Against employment of boys	1	1		
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	1			1
Against employment of nonunion foreman	2	1		1
Against employment of nonunion men	73	20		53
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	9	4		5
Against employment of women	4			4
Against employment of women and nonunion men	2			2
Against employment of women as apprentices	1			1
Against firm supplying material to establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against increase of hours	7	4		3
Against interchanging ready-set matter	2	2		
Against introduction of machinery	3	2		1
Against introduction of machinery and employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	4	3		1
Against patent matter	3			3
Against performing work for another establishment	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	24	22		2
Against performing work for nonunion establishment	2	1		1
Against reduction of wages	80	40	3	37
Against reduction of wages and discharge of employees, foreman, etc	1	1		
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1	1		
Against reduction of wages and for payment in cash	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	1	1		
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	1		1	
Against sweating system	1			1
Against system of measuring work	2			2
Against threatened lockout	1	1		
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	2			2
Against use of plate matter	10	5		5
Against use of plate matter and change from piece to time work	1			1
Against use of plate matter and for payment of wages overdue	1			1
Against use of plate matter and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1		1	
Against violation of agreement	1	1		
Against violation of union rules	3			3
Against working overtime	2	1		1
Against working seven days per week and for adoption of uniform scale	6			6
For abolition of contract system	1			1
For adoption of new scale	29	28		1
For adoption of new scale and recognition of union	1			1
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	2	2		
For adoption of new scale and to compel employer to join union	7			7
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	6	2		4
For adoption of union, etc., rules	5			5
For adoption of union, etc., scale	2			2
For adoption of union rules	14	3		11
For adoption of union rules and union scale	52	3	19	30
For adoption of union scale	34	11	3	20
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	2			2
For adoption of union scale and against use of material from nonunion establishment	1	1		
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	30	26	3	1
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1		1	
For better treatment	1	1		
For change from day to piece work	1			1

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	4	.....	.....	4
For change in method of payment	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of piece payment	3	.....	.....	3
For change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
For change of rules	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of employees	7	.....	.....	7
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	5	2	.....	3
For discharge of foreman	7	4	.....	3
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of forewoman	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion employees	3	1	.....	2
For discharge of nonunion foreman	7	2	.....	5
For discharge of nonunion foreman, adoption of union scale, and equal distribution of work	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for holiday work	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for special work	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	16	3	.....	13
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	2	.....	.....	2
For enforcement of union scale	10	4	.....	6
For equal distribution of work	3	2	.....	1
For equitable division of fat matter	1	1	.....	.....
For fixed rate of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	644	a 310	a 48	a 279
For increase of wages and abolition of piecework	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	5	1	1	3
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	5	1	.....	4
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and privilege of organizing union	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages and recognition of union	6	4	.....	2
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	100	40	38	22
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men	13	.....	13	.....
For increase of wages of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and in sympathy with strike elsewhere	6	.....	.....	6
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, change from piece to day work, pay for overtime, and adoption of union rules	25	.....	25	.....
For pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For payment in cash instead of by check	2	.....	.....	2
For payment of wages overdue	29	17	.....	12
For payment of wages overdue and enforcement of union rules	1	.....	1	.....
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	2	1	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For payment weekly in advance	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of using elevator	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of working full time	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege to join union and pay for waiting time	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	21	11	.....	10
For recognition of union, adoption of union rules, and against employment of nonunion men	21	.....	.....	21
For recognition of union and adoption of uniform scale	2	1	.....	1
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	6	3	.....	3
For recognition of union and enforcement of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction in price of newspapers	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction in price of newspapers and rebate on unsold papers	2	1	.....	1
For reduction of daily task	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	191	74	2	115
For regular morning paper schedule of working hours	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	24	7	1	16
For reinstatement of discharged employees and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foreman, etc	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	9	4	.....	5
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of wages	4	.....	.....	4
For Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
For time and a half for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment	5	1	.....	4
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	6	.....	1	5
To compel employees to join union or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
To compel foreman to join union	1	1	.....	.....

a Not including 7 establishments not reported.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To enforce agreement	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
Total	1,723	a710	a162	a844

PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION.

Against being compelled to board at place designated by employer	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to pay hospital dues	1	.....	.....	1
Against being docked	2	2	.....	.....
Against change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees, foreman, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of colored men	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of foreign labor and for longer time for noon rest	1	.....	1	.....
Against employment of nonunion inspector	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	39	34	.....	5
Against foreman using profane language	1	1	.....	.....
Against introduction of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against nonunion foremen doing bridge-builder's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	34	17	.....	17
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and laborers doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1	.....	.....	1
Against subcontracting	1	.....	.....	1
Against subcontracting and for weekly payment	12	.....	.....	12
Against system of measuring work	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	3	.....	.....	3
Against using convict-made material and subcontracting	3	3	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement	1	1	.....	.....
Against working under colored foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and union scale	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	2	2	.....	.....
For car fare	1	.....	.....	1
For change of pay day	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of certain nationalities	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of colored employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreign employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	3	1	.....	2
For employment of certain nationalities	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For fortnightly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	370	105	53	212
For increase of wages and better board	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and double pay for Sundays and holidays	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and reduction in price of board	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	31	5	20	6
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and time and a half when working in water	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for time spent in going to and from place of work	1	.....	.....	1
For payment for tools	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	19	16	1	2
For payment of wages overdue and weekly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For privilege of smoking during working hours	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	8	8	.....	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done and employment of additional rammers	3	3	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	51	45	.....	6
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	6	5	1	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	4	2	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	2	.....	.....	2
For restoration of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment	4	.....	.....	4
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	5	.....	.....	5
To compel employer to furnish ice water	1	1	.....	.....
Total	648	273	77	298

a Not including 7 establishments not reported.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to live in shanties erected by contractors and to trade at contractors' stores	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to work on holidays	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of certain nationalities	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of foreign labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	5	5	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	3	1	.....	2
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against paying assessment demanded by contractors	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	20	6	6	8
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	2	.....	.....	2
Against truck system and paying medical assessment	1	1	.....	.....
Against working with objectionable employee	1	1	.....	.....
For better arrangements for safety and increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For better board	3	1	.....	2
For better drinking water	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	2	1	1	.....
For change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work and adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of boarding master and increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	3	1	.....	2
For discharge of inspector	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion foreman	2	1	.....	1
For fortnightly payment and against retention of part of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For free board	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	103	32	14	57
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and employment of local residents only	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	8	8	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	16	.....	8	8
For increase of wages and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and fortnightly payment	3	.....	.....	3
For pay by the day instead of by the load	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for work damaged by rain before being measured and accepted	1	.....	.....	1
For payment in cash instead of by check	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	17	17	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	8	2	2	4
For regular payment	3	3	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employee and extra pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	4	.....	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged inspector	1	1	.....	.....
For restoration of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For rubber boots in sewer work	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment	3	1	.....	2
To compel employer to join masters' association	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to pay judgment awarded employee for injuries received	1	.....	.....	1
Total	243	99	33	111

RAILROAD CAR BUILDING.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	8	1	3	4
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work and for adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to contribute to sick and death benefit fund	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to fire their own furnace and furnish physician's certificate in case of absence caused by sickness	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from piece work to daily task	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of foreign labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and for payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

RAILROAD CAR BUILDING—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against increase of hours	1		1	
Against journeymen being compelled to do laborers' work	1			1
Against reduction of wages	8	2	2	4
Against working overtime	1			1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1			1
For increase of wages	41	8	6	27
For increase of wages and abolition of piecework	1	1		
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	2		1	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment	1			1
For payment of wages overdue	3	3		
For recognition of union	1			1
For reduction of daily task	1			1
For reduction of hours	4			4
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	2		1	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	2			2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1			1
For restoration of wages	3			3
For semimonthly payment	1			1
For time and a half for overtime	1			1
For weekly payment	1	1		
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1			1
Total	96	20	15	61

ROPE AND BAGGING.

Against poor quality of material	1			1
Against reduction of wages	2	2		
For change from day to piece work	1			1
For discharge of foreman	1			1
For increase of wages	13	7		6
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1		1	
For limitation of number of apprentices	1	1		
For reduction of hours	1		1	
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1			1
Total	23	11	2	10

RUBBER GOODS.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1		1	
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	1			1
Against being docked	1			1
Against change from piece to day work	1			1
Against change in method of doing work	1			1
Against change in method of doing work and employment of non-union men	1			1
Against check system of keeping time	1			1
Against discharge of employee and employment of apprentice	1			1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1			1
Against employment of apprentices	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	1			1
Against reduction of wages	14	4	3	7
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against transfer of employee from one position to another without increase of wages	1			1
Against working overtime	1	1		
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	1	1		
For better ventilation	1	1		
For discharge of employees	1			1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	3	2		1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For increase of wages	10	1	2	7
For increase of wages and better treatment	1		1	
For pay for extra work	1			1
For readjustment of wages	1	1		
For reduction of hours	2			2
For regular payment	1	1		
For reinstatement of discharged employees	2			2
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1			1
For restoration of wages	1			1
Total	56	12	7	37

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

SHIPBUILDING, ETC.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to fire their own furnace and furnish physician's certificate in case of absence caused by sickness	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to pay for burnt iron	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of helpers designated by employer	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of nonunion men	19	3	.....	16
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	1	.....	1	.....
Against employment of women	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours	7	1	.....	6
Against introduction of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of time clock	1	.....	.....	1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	2	.....	1	1
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	1	.....
Against obnoxious rules, increase in amount of work required to be done, and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	72	9	27	36
Against reduction of wages and discharge of helpers	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of boycotted material	1	1	.....	.....
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	1	.....	.....	1
Against working under objectionable foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with an ex-convict	1	1	.....	.....
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of foreman and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
For employment of local residents only	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For full hour's pay for fractional part of hour's work	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages	119	53	10	56
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	8	3	.....	5
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	2	.....	2	.....
For payment in cash instead of by check	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of going out for beer during working hours	5	5	.....	.....
For recognition of union	2	1	.....	1
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	89	64	2	23
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, limitation of number of apprentices, and against employment of monthly or yearly men	9	.....	9	.....
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	3	.....	1	2
For restoration of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Total	373	149	54	170

SILK GOODS.

Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	2	1	.....	1
Against abolition of Saturday half holiday and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive fines	3	2	1	.....
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	3	.....	.....	3
Against change from piece to day work	2	.....	.....	2
Against change in machinery, causing reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in method of piece payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against discharge of shop committee	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of additional apprentices	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of apprentices at less than regular rates	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of boys	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of certain nationalities	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	5	4	.....	1
Against employment of obnoxious person	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of women	1	1	.....	.....
Against extra work without extra pay	8	.....	.....	8
Against fines for imperfect work	3	1	.....	2
Against firm's interpretation of scale and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

SILK GOODS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of the two-loom system	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules and for impartial treatment of union leaders	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction and for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	76	29	16	31
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to teach new employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for abolition of contract system	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of fixed scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale and discharge of forewoman	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of union scale	54	2	.....	52
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For better treatment	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
For change from piece to day work	1	1	.....	.....
For change of rules	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of apprentices	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of employees, foreman, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	4	1	.....	3
For discharge of superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
For extra rate for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	136	66	18	52
For increase of wages and against foreman doing journeyman's work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and better water and sanitary conditions	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	6	.....	4	2
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1	.....	1
For pay for extra work	2	2	.....	.....
For pay for time spent in preparing looms	6	.....	6	.....
For recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	16	.....	.....	16
For reinstatement of discharged employees	6	1	.....	5
For reinstatement of discharged employees and abolition of sick-benefit society	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	5	.....	.....	5
For reinstatement of discharged superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of boxes used for seats	1	1	.....	.....
For restoration of wages	3	.....	1	2
For restoration of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment and discharge of overseer	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	3	2	.....	1
Total	398	133	47	218

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	2	2	.....	.....
Against adoption of proposed scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive fines	1	.....	1	.....
Against alleged unfair deduction from pay for lost time	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	2	1	.....	1
Against allowing nonunion employees of another firm to work in same shed	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from day to piece work	12	8	.....	4
Against change of date for ending of yearly scale	86	.....	85	1
Against change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against elimination of clause in agreement as to employment of union and nonunion men	26	.....	.....	26
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices	8	5	.....	3

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	9	9		
Against employment of certain nationalities	2			2
Against employment of convicts and nonunion men	2			2
Against employment of men not in good standing in union	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men	352	281		71
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	2	1		1
Against fines for imperfect work	3	3		
Against finishing work begun by nonunion men	1			1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1			1
Against increase of hours	19	19		
Against increase of hours or reduction of wages	7			7
Against introduction of machinery	20	20		
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	27	26		1
Against obnoxious rules	2	2		
Against obnoxious treatment of union men	1	1		
Against one contractor on job employing nonunion men in another city	3	3		
Against overloading teams	1	1		
Against "padrone" system	3			3
Against performing work for another establishment	1			1
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	2			2
Against performing work out of regular occupation	2	2		
Against poor quality of material	3			3
Against reduction of force	38		38	
Against reduction of rate per hour and reduction of hours	3	3		
Against reduction of wages	95	43	3	49
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1		1	
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	2	2		
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	2	2		
Against stonecutters doing bricklayers' work	1	1		
Against subcontracting	2	1		1
Against supplying stone to a prison	1	1		
Against system of measuring work	4	3		1
Against truck system	1	1		
Against use of boycotted material	14	12		2
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	55	22		33
Against using convict-made material	12			12
Against using nonunion-made material	1	1		
Against violation of agreement	1	1		
Against violation of union rules	1	1		
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	1			1
Against working overtime	2	2		
Disagreement as to payment of board of an employee	1			1
For admission of walking delegates	2	2		
For adoption of fixed scale	1	1		
For adoption of new scale	7	1	3	3
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	2	2		
For adoption of uniform scale	13	11		2
For adoption of uniform scale and a year's contract	17			17
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	2			2
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and weekly payment	10			10
For adoption of union rules	9	4		5
For adoption of union rules and union scale	22	6	15	1
For adoption of union scale	11	4		7
For appointment of union man as foreman, with increase of wages	1			1
For care fare	1	1		
For change from piece to day work	2			2
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	9		9	
For change in method of measuring work	1	1		
For change of hour for beginning work	3		3	
For change of pay day	1	1		
For discharge of colored employees	1	1		
For discharge of employees	2	1		1
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	20			20
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and increase of wages	6	2		4
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	2			2
For discharge of foreman	6	3		3
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For discharge of nonunion employees	4	3		1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	2	2		
For discharge of superintendent	1	1		
For division of work in dull season instead of discharge of employees	1			1
For enforcement of union scale	1	1		
For fortnightly payment	9	5		4
For free powder	1	1		

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of force	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	982	494	201	287
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	12	6	.....	6
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	478	243	189	46
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	6	.....	.....	6
For increase of wages and regular payment	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	21	.....	8	13
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	3	3	.....	.....
For increase of wages, recognition of union, and double pay for overtime	4	.....	1	3
For increase of wages, recognition of union, reinstatement of discharged employees, and semimonthly payment during working hours	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against change of date for ending of yearly scale	15	.....	.....	15
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	2	.....	1	1
For pay for extra work	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for lost time	2	1	.....	1
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	72	64	.....	8
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages to discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of laying stone	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of smoking during working hours	4	4	.....	.....
For readjustment of wages	2	2	.....	.....
For recognition of union	11	1	.....	10
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours	660	380	73	207
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	18	17	1	.....
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against piecework	9	1	.....	8
For reduction of hours and pay by the hour	11	.....	.....	11
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	10	10	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and time and a half for overtime	2	2	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, double pay for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	8	.....	.....	8
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sunday and night work	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	7	6	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	10	6	.....	4
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For renewal of scale	5	4	.....	1
For restoration of wages	7	.....	2	5
For Saturday half holiday	15	15	.....	.....
For shelter from sun while at work	1	1	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment	10	10	.....	.....
For working shed and to enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	44	1	.....	43
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	109	52	1	56
To compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	3	3	.....	.....
Total	3,583	1,873	636	1,074

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Against alleged unfair deduction from pay for lost time	2	.....	.....	2
Against being compelled to furnish their own caps	1	.....	.....	1
Against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of boys	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men	4	3	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
Against extra work without extra pay	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of automatic register	1	.....	.....	1
Against nonunion men being persecuted by union men	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	4	1	.....	3
Against requirement to wear uniforms	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of Sunday work without extra pay, reduction of day turn to eight hours, equalization of pay between sexes for same work, and universal increase of wages	3	.....	.....	3
For change of basis of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For fixed rate of wages	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of force	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	44	9	4	31
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	4	.....	4	.....
For increase of wages and double pay for Sundays and holidays	7	.....	.....	7
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	18	a 11	a 4	a 2
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	6	4	2	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and time and a half for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, increase of force, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and recognition of union	4	.....	4	.....
For pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For payment in cash instead of by check	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	2	2	.....	.....
For reduction of hours	3	1	.....	2
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	1	.....	1	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	7	1	.....	6
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For semimonthly payment	2	.....	.....	2
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	.....	.....	1
Total	135	a 38	a 22	a 74

TOBACCO.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	4	2	.....	2
Against adoption of proposed scale	24	24	.....	.....
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	7	1	1	5
Against alleged discrimination in favor of foreign labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	.....	1
Against annex shop system to teach boys and girls the trade	6	.....	.....	6
Against being compelled to board at place designated by employer	1	1	.....	.....
Against being compelled to live in houses of employer	1	1	.....	.....
Against bookkeeper doing trimmer's work or to compel him to join union	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from day to piece work	2	.....	.....	2
Against change in method of doing work	5	4	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	3	.....	.....	3
Against change in shape of cigar	3	2	.....	1
Against change of pay day	1	.....	.....	1
Against cheroots being made in cigar factory	2	.....	.....	2
Against demand of employers to leave Cigar Makers' International Union	16	13	.....	3
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	2	1	.....	1
Against discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of additional apprentices	9	6	.....	3
Against employment of apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of cigar makers belonging to the Cuban Federation	4	.....	.....	4
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	25	10	.....	15
Against employment of nonunion men and for return of tenement-house key deposit	1	.....	1	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	14	2	.....	12
Against employment of women	2	1	.....	1
Against employment of women at less than union rates	1	.....	.....	1
Against extra work without extra pay	1	1	.....	.....
Against firm supplying cigars to establishment in which lockout was pending	3	.....	.....	3

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TOBACCO—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against firm using a bogus label	1	1	.....	.....
Against foreman being allowed to work overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against introduction of machinery	16	1	.....	15
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	5	.....	.....	5
Against joining Cigar Makers' International Union	1	1	.....	.....
Against making a certain brand of cigars and using labels on them	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	8	4	1	3
Against obnoxious rules and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	4	3	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	24	16	.....	8
Against poor quality of material and for discharge of foreman	2	.....	1	1
Against poor quality of material and for larger stock	1	1	.....	.....
Against putting union label on nonunion cigars	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	592	314	28	250
Against reduction of wages and abolition of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to live in firm's houses	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for adoption of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for limitation of number of apprentices	6	1	1	4
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	2	1	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and introduction of team system	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and paying rent in advance	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and truck system	5	3	2	.....
Against reduction of wages and use of bunch-breaking machines	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and violation of apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against rule discharging employees whose wages were garnisheed	1	1	.....	.....
Against sale of nonunion cigars	10	8	.....	2
Against sweating system	4	1	.....	3
Against system of bunch breaking	19	18	.....	1
Against system of weighing wrapper	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system	14	12	.....	2
Against truck system and change in shape of cigar	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement	3	2	.....	1
Against violation of union rules	9	5	.....	4
Against weighing filler	1	1	.....	.....
Against working in teams	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with employees belonging to another labor organization	1	.....	1	.....
For abolition of tenement-house work	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of fixed scale	6	.....	.....	6
For adoption of new scale	15	15	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale	4	3	.....	1
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	14	11	.....	3
For adoption of union, etc., rules	3	2	.....	1
For adoption of union, etc., rules and scale	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union, etc., scale	7	4	.....	3
For adoption of union, etc., scale and against truck system	8	8	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules	8	2	.....	6
For adoption of union rules and union scale	7	3	.....	4
For adoption of union scale	21	18	.....	3
For adoption of union scale and against illegal use of union label	1	.....	.....	1
For better sanitary conditions	1	1	.....	.....
For better ventilation	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	8	.....	.....	8
For change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
For change in method of packing cigars and against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
For change of material used	1	1	.....	.....
For change of rules	1	.....	.....	1
For change of tables to enable employees to sit while at work	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of apprentices	2	1	.....	1
For discharge of certain nationalities	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employees	13	3	1	9
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	18	5	.....	13
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	4	1	.....	3
For discharge of foreign employees	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman	31	12	.....	19

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TOBACCO—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For discharge of foreman and admission of walking delegate	1	1		
For discharge of foreman and against manager being allowed in workroom	1		1	
For discharge of nonunion employees	8	2		6
For employment of members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance only	1			1
For enforcement of union indenture rules	4	1		3
For enforcement of union rules	29	18		11
For enforcement of union scale	4	1		3
For extra rate for overtime	1			1
For increase of wages	2,342	1,799	236	307
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	21	21		
For increase of wages and against check system	1			1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	2	1		1
For increase of wages and against firm using counterfeit label	1	1		
For increase of wages and against increase of amount of work required to be done	1		1	
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	6	2	1	3
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	5	4	1	
For increase of wages and against truck system	6	3		3
For increase of wages and against weighing filler	1	1		
For increase of wages and change of pay day	4	2	2	
For increase of wages and discharge of employees	2		1	1
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1		
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1	1		
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	2	2		
For increase of wages and limit to use of machinery	2	1		1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	129	1	126	2
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	30	7	1	22
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
For increase of wages, coal for fuel, and better material	1			1
For increase of wages, discharge of employees, and improvement of sanitary condition of factory	1	1		
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, and against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	1		
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, and union committee to control employment of new men	5			5
For limitation of number of apprentices	1			1
For privilege of affixing union label	1			1
For privilege of working full time	2	2		
For readjustment of wages	4	4		
For recognition of union	7	2		5
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	7	7		
For reduction of hours	1,753	252		1,501
For regular payment	3	3		
For reinstatement of discharged employees	23	8	1	14
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	1		
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	3			3
For reinstatement of discharged foremen	2	1		1
For reinstatement of former president of company	1			1
For restoration of wages	28	7	2	19
For same price for making cheroots as was paid for making cigars	2		1	1
For steady employment	1			1
For weekly payment	3	3		
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	1	1		
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	604	1		603
To compel employees to join union or for their discharge	3	2		1
To compel employer to have factory open and material ready for work at 6 a. m	1	1		
To compel employer to put union label on product	1			1
To compel teacher to admit colored children to school in building owned by employer, or for his discharge	5		5	
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	1			1
Total	6,153	2,738	418	2,997

TRANSPORTATION.

Against adoption of proposed scale	3			3
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	17	12		5
Against appointment of yard master	12			12
Against being compelled to buy uniforms	10			10
Against being compelled to do duty while ship was in quarantine	1			1
Against being compelled to give bond	1			1
Against being compelled to give bond and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1			1
Against being compelled to give certificate of character and bond releasing employer from damages in case of accident to employees	1			1

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against being compelled to make extra runs at single pay instead of terminal switching at double pay	1		1	
Against being compelled to make guaranty deposit	1			1
Against being compelled to make guaranty deposit and pass physical examination	1	1		
Against being docked	1			1
Against brakemen being compelled to coal up engines	1			1
Against brakemen being compelled to coal up engines and for increase of force	1		1	
Against change from day to piece work	6	3		3
Against change from pay by the hour to pay by the week	1			1
Against change from piece to day work	4	1		3
Against change in schedule and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against change of pay day	1	1		
Against change of rules	3	1		2
Against change of working hours	1			1
Against choice made in appointment of foreman	2			2
Against demand to withdraw from union	10			10
Against discharge of employees	3	2		1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1		
Against discharge of union employees	3	2		1
Against discharge of yard master	1			1
Against double-header freight trains	2			2
Against doubling trains and laying off one crew	1	1		
Against employment of additional helpers	1			1
Against employment of apprentices	1			1
Against employment of colored men	15	2		13
Against employment of men at less than union rates	12			12
Against employment of nonunion men	43	10		33
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	8	2		6
Against extra work without extra pay	2	2		
Against firm withholding wages to pay employees' saloon account and for discharge of foreman	16	16		
Against gang working ahead of its turn in unloading vessel	1	1		
Against handling cars of road on which strike was pending	15	2		13
Against helpers doing journeymen's work and discharge of old employees	1	1		
Against increase of amount of bond required	1			1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	2	1		1
Against increase of force	1	1		
Against increase of hours	6	2		4
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	2			2
Against increase of number of trips per day	1			1
Against introduction of fare boxes and discharge of conductors	1	1		
Against introduction of machinery	32	30		2
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	9	6	1	2
Against obnoxious rules and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	1			1
Against reduction and for increase of wages	2	2		
Against reduction of force	3	2		1
Against reduction of force causing increase of work	8			8
Against reduction of force causing increase of work, and for pay for overtime	1			1
Against reduction of force on certain trains	1			1
Against reduction of hours and wages	3	2		1
Against reduction of number of switch engines in yard	1			1
Against reduction of wages	180	62	15	103
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for caller to wake conductors and engineers	1		1	
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of yard master	1		1	
Against reduction of wages and for payment of wages overdue	1			1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	1			1
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	4			4
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	9	1		8
Against retention of part of wages and for regular payment	1	1		
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1			1
Against rule requiring freight brakemen to remain on top of cars during entire run	1			1
Against sailors doing longshoremen's work	13	12		1
Against signing contract making employees liable for damages in case of accident	1	1		
Against subcontracting	23	22		1
Against using nonunion-made material	1	1		
Against violation of agreement	2			2
Against violation of contract	11	9	2	

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against working in yard in which switchmen were striking	2			2
Against working overtime	4	3		1
Against working overtime and for stools to sit upon while at work	1		1	
For abolition of contract and saloon boss system	2		2	
For adoption of new rules and scale	1			1
For adoption of new scale	2			2
For adoption of rules and regulations as to wages, hours, etc., in force on other lines of system	1			1
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	2			2
For adoption of union, etc., rules	1			1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	11	1		10
For adoption of union scale	2			2
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	7	6		1
For better and more abundant food	1			1
For better board	1			1
For change from day to mileage rates and increase of force	1	1		
For change from monthly to mileage rates	1	1		
For change from piece to day work	6	4		2
For change in method of keeping time	5			5
For change in method of payment	1	1		
For change of pay day	1	1		
For change of rules	2	1		1
For discharge of assistant superintendent	1			1
For discharge of chief engineer and against increase of hours	1			1
For discharge of colored employees	3	1		2
For discharge of employees	3	3		
For discharge of employees and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	4	3		1
For discharge of foreign employees	6	1		5
For discharge of foreman	11	3		8
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	2		1	1
For discharge of inspector	1	1		
For discharge of Japanese interpreter	1	1		
For discharge of master mechanic	2	2		
For discharge of mate	2			2
For discharge of nonunion employees	7	1		6
For discharge of nonunion foreman	2	2		
For discharge of saloon boss and recognition of union	1			1
For discharge of shipowners' association agent	32			32
For discharge of station agent	1	1		
For discharge of station agent and increase of force	1		1	
For discharge of superintendent	3	3		
For discharge of superintendent and reinstatement of discharged trainmaster	1		1	
For discharge of timekeeper	1	1		
For discharge of trainmaster and chief dispatcher	1			1
For discharge of trainmaster and chief dispatcher and reinstatement of discharged employees	1		1	
For discharge of yard master	6	2		4
For double pay for Sunday work	1			1
For double pay for unloading frozen or wet ore	2	1	1	
For employment of additional helpers	1			1
For employment of boiler maker to run rivet machine	1			1
For employment of two instead of one fireman to each tug and board in addition to regular pay	1	1		
For enforcement of union rules	1			1
For enforcement of union scale	1	1		
For equal distribution of work	1			1
For extra pay for meal-time and Sunday work	1			1
For extra pay for night and Sunday work	13			13
For extra pay for Sunday work	1			1
For extra rate for overtime	1			1
For increase of force	7	3		4
For increase of force and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For increase of hours and wages and family passes	1			1
For increase of wages	1,899	1,113	225	561
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	15		15	
For increase of wages and against alleged discrimination against certain employees	1			1
For increase of wages and against boys doing men's work	1	1		
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	4			4
For increase of wages and against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1			1
For increase of wages and change of rules	20		14	6
For increase of wages and discharge of employees	1		1	
For increase of wages and discharge of manager	1			1
For increase of wages and discharge of yard master	1		1	
For increase of wages and double pay for overtime	1	1		

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime	4	3	.....	1
For increase of wages and of force	3	.....	3	.....
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and pay for overtime	3	1	1	1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	4	1	1	2
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	66	38	13	15
For increase of wages and reemployment of hostlers	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and removal of machinery	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and seats for car drivers	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and a year's contract	3	.....	3	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	7	.....	.....	7
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	2	.....	2	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	1	1	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, change from piece to day work, and reinstatement of discharged employees	6	5	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of overtime limit, increase of pay for overtime, and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, regular hours, and pay for overtime	22	13	.....	9
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, Sundays, and holidays, and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	1	.....
For pay by the hour	2	.....	1	1
For pay for lost time	5	4	.....	1
For pay for overtime	31	7	20	4
For pay for overtime and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of alleged shortage in wages	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue	29	26	2	1
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For payment of wages to discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of working full time	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of working overtime and receiving pay for it	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union	33	1	.....	32
For recognition of union and abolition of swing run	1	.....	1	.....
For recognition of union and adoption of union rules	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and payment of claims against former contractor	2	.....	.....	2
For reduction of hours	64	23	1	40
For reduction of hours and increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	2	.....	.....	2
For reduction of hours and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, reinstatement of discharged employees, and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	3	2	.....	1
For regular payment in cash and company to furnish tools	1	.....	.....	1
For regular wages and recognition of union	2	2	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	80	17	4	59
For reinstatement of discharged employees and against discharge of union employees without cause	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	3	1	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees and restoration of badges	1	.....	1	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	3	.....	.....	3
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	5	.....	.....	5
For reinstatement of discharged train dispatcher	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of employee to former position	1	.....	.....	1
For restoration of wages	3	1	.....	2
For restoration of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	.....	1	.....
For runners instead of wheels on herdics	1	1	.....	.....
For stools while car driving	2	2	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For use of winches (stevedores)	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	336	a 56	a 13	a 266
In vindication of right to belong to labor organization	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employees to join union or for their discharge	2	.....	.....	2
To compel employer to reduce wages in another occupation	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to sign agreement	4	.....	.....	4
Total	3,436	a 1,602	a 359	a 1,474

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE A.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of women	1			1
Against employment of women and for increase of wages	1			1
Against reduction of wages	4	1	1	2
For change from day to piece work	1	1		
For discharge of foreman	1			1
For increase of wages	8	2	3	3
For recognition of union	3			3
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	3	2		1
Total	22	6	4	12

WATCHES.

Against reduction of hours and wages	1			1
Against reduction of wages	5	2		3
Against task system	1	1		
For change from piece to day work	1			1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	1		
For increase of wages	4		2	2
For payment of wages overdue	1	1		
For recognition of union	2	1		1
For regular employment	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1			1
Total	20	6	2	12

WOODEN GOODS.

Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	1			1
Against change from piece to day work	1			1
Against change from weekly to monthly payment	1			1
Against discharge of employees and for discharge of foreman	1		1	
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trade	1			1
Against employment of men at less than union rates	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men	30	27		3
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	22			22
Against firm supplying material to establishment in which strike was pending	1	1		
Against firm supplying material to nonunion establishment	30	16		14
Against increase of hours	55	5		50
Against introduction of machinery	2	1		1
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	2	1		1
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	1	1		
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	2	2		
Against reduction of wages	27	8		19
Against truck system and for regular payment	1			1
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	1			1
Against working with colored men	1			1
For abolition of contract system	2	1		1
For adoption of uniform scale	1	1		
For adoption of union, etc., rules	3			3
For adoption of union rules	1	1		
For adoption of union scale	1	1		
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	1	1		
For better light and discharge of nonunion employees	1			1
For change from piece to day work	1	1		
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1			1
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	1			1
For discharge of foreman	2			2
For discharge of nonunion employees	1			1
For enforcement of union scale	4	3		1
For enforcement of union scale and against being fined	1	1		
For enforcement of union scale and against boys running nailing machines	6	6		
For increase of wages	122	68	2	52
For increase of wages and against boys working on machines	8	8		
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	73	4	1	68
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1			1
For increase of wages, double time for overtime, Saturday half holiday, and to limit employment of helpers	6			6

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WOODEN GOODS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages, recognition of union, weekly payment, and against employment of women	7	.....	.....	7
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	4	1	.....	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union rules	31	23	.....	8
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for holidays, and recognition of union	39	39	.....	.....
For pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue	8	8	.....	.....
For recognition of agent of union	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union	8	2	.....	6
For recognition of union and adoption of union rules	9	4	.....	5
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union, enforcement of union scale, to compel employer to sign union contract, and against employment of nonunion men	12	8	.....	4
For reduction of hours	427	67	23	337
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	3	1	.....	2
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	27	24	.....	3
For reduction of hours and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	2	2	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and to compel employer to sign union contract	2	1	.....	1
For reduction of hours and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment in cash	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	3	1	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For restoration of wages	3	3	.....	.....
For Saturday half holiday	6	6	.....	.....
For weekly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For weekly payment and limitation of number of apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	26	4	.....	22
To compel employer to sign agreement	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign union contract	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce agreement	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1,056	366	27	663

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

Against alleged excessive fines	5	3	1	1
Against change from day to piece work	2	1	.....	1
Against change from piece to day work	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in kind of work and for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in method of piece payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against discharge of union employees	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of learners	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work	5	.....	.....	5
Against fines for imperfect work and reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against increase in amount of work required to be done	7	1	1	5
Against increase in amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of number of picks in weaving	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of the two-loom system	1	.....	.....	1
Against poor quality of material	4	2	.....	2
Against poor quality of material and for change in machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against readjustment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of number of picks in weaving	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	46	9	11	26
Against working overtime	3	1	.....	2
For change from piece to day work and adoption of uniform scale	1	1	.....	.....
For change in machinery and increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For change in method of payment	1	.....	1	.....
For change of rules	3	2	.....	1
For discharge of employees	2	.....	1	1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman	5	2	.....	3
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For extra rate for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	146	44	22	80
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against running more than one loom	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employee, and against poor quality of material	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For pay for extra work	1			1
For pay for overtime	1			1
For payment of wages overdue	2	1		1
For recognition of committee of employees	1			1
For recognition of union	1			1
For recognition of union and against discharge of employees	1			1
For reduction of hours	3			3
For regular payment	1	1		
For reinstatement of discharged employees	8	3		5
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	4	2		2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	2			2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and reduction of amount of work required to be done	1		1	
For restoration of wages	23	3	6	14
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	3			3
Misunderstanding in regard to price for weaving faulty yarn	1	1		
To compel employer to post schedule of wages	1			1
Total	307	82	46	179

MISCELLANEOUS.

Against being compelled to board at place designated by employer	2			2
Against being compelled to board with employer	5			5
Against being compelled to pay hospital dues	1	1		
Against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1		
Against being docked	1			1
Against being fined	1	1		
Against change from day to piece work	9	3		6
Against change from day to piece work and for increase of wages	2			2
Against change from piece to day work	2			2
Against change from semimonthly to monthly payment	1	1		
Against change in kind of scales	1			1
Against change in method of doing work	1			1
Against change in thickness of button blanks without corresponding increase of wages	1	1		
Against change of rules	3			3
Against check system and deduction from each day's pay for powder used	5			5
Against Chicago papers being placed on sale at news stands before delivery to newsboys	1	1		
Against compressing cotton to be transported by boycotted steamship company	1			1
Against compulsory accident insurance	1	1		
Against contract system	1			1
Against deduction from wages for machinery broken	1			1
Against deduction from wages on account of holiday	1	1		
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	1			1
Against discharge of assistant superintendent	1			1
Against discharge of employees	2			2
Against discharge of employees and for increase of wages	1		1	
Against discharge of employees, foreman, etc	2	1		1
Against discharge of union employees	1	1		
Against employment of apprentices	1			1
Against employment of certain man as mine physician	1	1		
Against employment of girls as folders in bleachery	1			1
Against employment of nonunion men	44	13		31
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	20		20	
Against employment of nonunion men, foreman, etc	1			1
Against employment of obnoxious person	1	1		
Against employment of nonunion men, or that establishments employing them be expelled from masters' association	1			1
Against employment of objectionable foreman	1			1
Against extra work without extra pay	1			1
Against fines for drunkenness	1			1
Against fines for imperfect work	5	2		3
Against increase in price of New York papers	2			2
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	1		
Against increase of hours	13	12	1	
Against increase of hours and for discharge of employees	1			1
Against increase of hours and reduction of force	1		1	
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	3	3		
Against introduction of machinery	5			5
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	2			2
Against introduction of the two-loom system	1	1		

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1			1
Against night work	1			1
Against obnoxious rules	8	3	2	3
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	5			5
Against performing work out of regular occupation	1			1
Against reduction of force, causing increase of work	1	1		
Against reduction of hours and wages	2			2
Against reduction of wages	240	104	12	124
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	23	23		
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1		
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	2			2
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1			1
Against signing contracts	1			1
Against Sunday work	2			2
Against suspension of certain employees and for restoration of wages	1			1
Against task system	1	1		
Against theft of unweighed button blanks and consequent loss of pay	1			1
Against use of steam shovel in unloading coal	1			1
Against violation of agreement	2			2
Against washing for men who took places of railroad strikers	1			1
Against working overtime	2	2		
For abolition of contract system and against employment of nonunion men	5	5		
For adoption of new scale	1	1		
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	40	40		
For adoption of uniform scale	3			3
For adoption of uniform scale and pay for overtime	26		26	
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	100	100		
For adoption of uniform scale, regular hours, and pay for overtime	55	55		
For adoption of union rules	1			1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	2	1	1	
For adoption of union scale	22	11		11
For beer instead of water to drink	1	1		
For better board	3	3		
For better board and lodging (living with employer)	2			2
For better terms in division of profits and expenses of fishing season	4			4
For better treatment, payment of wages overdue, and against discharge of employees	1	1		
For change from cooperative to wage system	1	1		
For change from day to piece work	42	42		
For change from piece to day work	2			2
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	2	1		1
For change from piece to day work and reduction of hours	10	10		
For change in method of doing work	1	1		
For change of rules	3			3
For dinners when working out of city	1			1
For discharge of American musician	1	1		
For discharge of apprentices	1	1		
For discharge of assistant superintendent	1			1
For discharge of colored employees	1			1
For discharge of employees	4	1		3
For discharge of employees and reinstatement of discharged employees	1		1	
For discharge of employees, foreman, etc	2	2		
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	1			1
For discharge of foreign employees	2	1		1
For discharge of foreman	16	2		14
For discharge of foreman and reduction of hours	1			1
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employee	1			1
For discharge of forewoman	3	2		1
For discharge of nonunion employees	2			2
For discharge of superintendent	5	2		3
For 8 hours' work with 10 hours' pay	1			1
For 8 months' pay for 7 months' work	1			1
For employment of union men only	3			3
For enforcement of union rules	2			2
For extra pay for Sunday work	1	1		
For extra rate for overtime	1			1
For free files and saws	2	2		
For increase of force	2	1		1
For increase of hours and wages	1			1
For increase of wages	836	240	89	507
For increase of wages and abolition of machinery	6	6		
For increase of wages and against boys doing men's work	1			1
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	1	1		
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	1			1
For increase of wages and against truck system	3			3
For increase of wages and change in method of doing work	1			1

TABLE X.—CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	3		1	2
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	1		1	
For increase of wages and discharge of superintendent	1		1	
For increase of wages and for chairs	1		1	
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	1		1	
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	1			1
For increase of wages and recognition of union	65	3	14	48
For increase of wages and reduction in price of powder	1	1		
For increase of wages and reduction of amount of work required to be done	1			1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	365	121	195	49
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	1			1
For increase of wages and regular hours	15	15		
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	2		
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	4		3	1
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	1			1
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	1		
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	1			1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against being docked	1			1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	51	51		
For increase of wages, regular hours, and pay for overtime	4	4		
For limitation of number of apprentices	1	1		
For lunch at close of day	1			1
For pay for lost time	2			2
For pay for overtime	9	5		4
For pay for overtime and reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
For payment of wages overdue	65	52		13
For payment of wages overdue and recognition of union	1			1
For privilege of clipping horses for others during leisure hours	1	1		
For privilege of mixing their own colors	1			1
For privilege of stopping long enough to eat	1			1
For privilege of working full time	1			1
For privilege of working overtime and receiving pay for it	1			1
For recognition of union	32	9		23
For recognition of union and adoption of new scale	30	28		2
For recognition of union and against being assessed to pay company's physician	1		1	
For recognition of union and against discharge of employees	2			2
For recognition of union and to compel employer to sign a year's contract	4	4		
For recognition of union and union rules, and equal distribution of work	4	4		
For recognition of union, time and a half for overtime, and against Sunday work	1		1	
For recommendation from company in favor of former employees	1			1
For reduction in price of newspapers	2			2
For reduction of cost of supplies	4			4
For reduction of hours	524	386	3	135
For reduction of hours and extra pay for overtime	37	37		
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	7		6	1
For reduction of hours, discharge of company's physician, and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1			1
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	5	5		
For regular payment	1	1		
For regular payment and against employment of nonunion men	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged employees	32	8		24
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	2			2
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	9	3		6
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	6	2		4
For reinstatement of discharged overseer	1			1
For restoration of wages	9	1	2	6
For Saturday half holiday	1			1
For steady employment	1		1	
For weekly payment	1	1		
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	95	6		89
To compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	1			1
To compel employer to close store at 6 p. m	1			1
To compel employer to promote piecers to be spinners instead of employing outside men	1			1
To compel employer to sign a year's contract	1	1		
To compel foreman to join union	1	1		
To enforce agreement	2	1		1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	3			3
Total	3,118	1,473	385	1,260

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against abolition of Saturday half holiday	7	3	.....	4
Against abolition of Saturday half holiday and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against abolition of the lunch-time system	1	.....	.....	1
Against abolition of union rules and union scale	4	.....	.....	4
Against accepting firm's terms for work done under new system	1	1	.....	.....
Against accepting firm's terms on new article of manufacture	37	10	8	19
Against accepting trade dollars in payment of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against adoption of new time card	1	.....	.....	1
Against adoption of piece-price system	8	8	.....	.....
Against adoption of proposed scale	96	68	3	25
Against adoption of proposed scale and reduction of number of picks in weaving	1	.....	.....	1
Against agreement made by employers not to sell union brick to establishments in which strike was pending	26	26	.....	.....
Against alleged discrimination in allotment of cars	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	45	24	1	20
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees and for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees and obnoxious rules	2	.....	.....	2
Against alleged discrimination in favor of foreign labor	2	1	.....	1
Against alleged excessive charge for blacksmithing	2	1	.....	1
Against alleged excessive charge for board and lodging by employers	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive docking	15	7	.....	8
Against alleged excessive docking and discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking and for fortnightly payment and lower topping of cars	5	5	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal	28	5	5	18
Against alleged excessive docking for slate and dirt sent out with coal and for reduction in price of powder	3	.....	3	.....
Against alleged excessive docking, increase in size of cars, and for adoption of new scale	7	7	.....	.....
Against alleged excessive fines	16	9	4	3
Against alleged excessive fines and increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged excessive fines and poor quality of material	1	.....	1	.....
Against alleged overwork of horse	1	.....	.....	1
Against alleged short weight of coal	15	10	.....	5
Against alleged unfair deduction from pay for lost time	4	2	.....	2
Against alleged unsuitable place of work	9	3	.....	6
Against alleged unsuitable place of work and for more sewing machines and uniform prices	160	.....	.....	160
Against allowing boys, not regular apprentices, to work as plumbers' helpers longer than one year	6	.....	.....	6
Against allowing nonunion employees of another firm to work in same shed	1	.....	.....	1
Against allowing nonunion men in a striking establishment to perform work in a union shop	1	1	.....	.....
Against alternative of reduction of wages or change in method of doing work	3	.....	3	.....
Against alternative of signing agreement to work until end of year or reduction of wages	5	.....	1	4
Against annex shop system to teach boys and girls the trade	6	.....	.....	6
Against an order misunderstood by employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against appointment of yard master	12	.....	.....	12
Against apprentices and helpers doing journeymen's work	6	.....	6	.....
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work	25	18	1	6
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work and employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against apprentices doing journeymen's work and for adoption of uniform scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against bakers being compelled to peddle bread	1	1	.....	.....
Against bastard type	2	2	.....	.....
Against being assessed to pay company's physician	3	1	.....	2
Against being compelled to board at place designated by employer	4	1	.....	3
Against being compelled to board with employer	55	1	.....	54
Against being compelled to board with employer and for adoption of union scale	12	8	.....	4
Against being compelled to board with employer and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	17	4	.....	13
Against being compelled to board with employer and for increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	7	7	.....	.....
Against being compelled to board with employer and for reduction of hours and recognition of union	366	350	.....	16
Against being compelled to breakfast before 7.30 a. m. and for better board	1	.....	.....	1
Against being compelled to buy costumes from head waiter	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against being compelled to buy powder at company's store	1	1		
Against being compelled to buy uniforms	10			10
Against being compelled to carry finished work to another part of city	2	1		1
Against being compelled to carry material to place of work	2			2
Against being compelled to contribute to sick and death benefit fund	1	1		
Against being compelled to correct alleged imperfect work	2	1		1
Against being compelled to do duty while ship was in quarantine	1			1
Against being compelled to do special work without extra pay	1	1		
Against being compelled to do special work without extra pay and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against being compelled to do work formerly done by others	1			1
Against being compelled to do work of striking shipbuilders	1			1
Against being compelled to enlarge entries in mines	1			1
Against being compelled to fire their own furnace and furnish physician's certificate in case of absence caused by sickness	1	1		
Against being compelled to furnish their own caps	1			1
Against being compelled to furnish their own sewing machines	90	83	2	5
Against being compelled to furnish their own sewing machines and for recognition of union	4	4		
Against being compelled to give bond	1			1
Against being compelled to give bond and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1			1
Against being compelled to give certificate of character and bond releasing employer from damages in case of accident to employees	1			1
Against being compelled to help slower workmen	1			1
Against being compelled to live in houses of employer	1	1		
Against being compelled to live in shanties erected by contractors and to trade at contractors' stores	1	1		
Against being compelled to make extra runs at single pay instead of terminal switching at double pay	1		1	
Against being compelled to make guaranty deposit	2	1		1
Against being compelled to make guaranty deposit and pass physical examination	1	1		
Against being compelled to mine 2,100 instead of 2,000 pounds per ton and against being docked	1			1
Against being compelled to occupy objectionable quarters	1	1		
Against being compelled to pay for burnt iron	2	1		1
Against being compelled to pay for defective goods	8			8
Against being compelled to pay for defective ware and for adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1			1
Against being compelled to pay for loss resulting from defective barrels	4	4		
Against being compelled to pay for needles used in excess of certain allowance	1			1
Against being compelled to pay for repairs	2	1		1
Against being compelled to pay for sharpening tools	1			1
Against being compelled to pay for unsold papers	3	2		1
Against being compelled to pay helpers	1			1
Against being compelled to pay hospital dues	2	1		1
Against being compelled to pay shop rent	7	5	1	1
Against being compelled to put tags on work	1	1		
Against being compelled to sign agreement to deal with employers as individuals instead of through union	40	40		
Against being compelled to sleep in shop (living with employer)	1	1		
Against being compelled to teach additional helpers	2			2
Against being compelled to trade at company's store	3	2		1
Against being compelled to wear uniform designated by manager	1			1
Against being compelled to work on holidays	5	1		4
Against being docked	47	27	3	17
Against being fined	1	1		
Against blacksmiths being compelled to do boiler makers' work	1	1		
Against boarding at company's houses and truck system	1	1		
Against bookkeeper doing trimmer's work or to compel him to join union	1	1		
Against brakemen being compelled to coal up engines	1			1
Against brakemen being compelled to coal up engines and for increase of force	1		1	
Against bricklayers doing housesmiths' work	1			1
Against carpenters doing framers' work	1	1		
Against carpenters doing plasterers' work	1	1		
Against certain daily task	1	1		
Against change from day to contract work	1			1
Against change from day to per-cent-of-sales system of payment	3			3
Against change from day to piece work	110	29	2	79
Against change from day to piece work and for increase of wages	3			3
Against change from fortnightly to monthly payment	2			2
Against change from pay by the day to pay by the hour	3	1		2
Against change from pay by the hour to pay by the week	1			1
Against change from piece to day work	57	25	4	28

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against change from piece to day work and discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from piece to day work and for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against change from piecework to daily task	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	5	3	.....	2
Against change from semimonthly to monthly payment	4	3	.....	1
Against change from turn to piece work	6	.....	.....	6
Against change from two to three turns per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from two turns to one turn per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from weekly to monthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
Against change from wooden to iron molds and poor quality of material	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in kind of material	3	.....	.....	3
Against change in kind of scales	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in kind of shears	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in kind of work	4	2	.....	2
Against change in kind of work and for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in lunch hour and order to empty chutes before quitting work	2	.....	.....	2
Against change in machinery, causing reduction of wages	4	4	.....	.....
Against change in method of digging coal	2	.....	.....	2
Against change in method of doing work	21	9	1	11
Against change in method of doing work and employment of nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work and for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in method of doing work and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against change in method of doing work and reduction of wages	5	1	.....	4
Against change in method of payment and for recognition of union	1	.....	1	.....
Against change in method of piece payment	12	8	.....	4
Against change in method of tanning	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in position of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in schedule and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in shape of cars	1	.....	.....	1
Against change in shape of cigar	3	2	.....	1
Against change in thickness of button blanks, without corresponding increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of coal screen	37	28	2	7
Against change of coal screen and for increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against change of date for ending of yearly scale	86	.....	85	1
Against change of hour for beginning work	3	.....	.....	3
Against change of pay day	14	9	.....	5
Against change of pay day and for payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
Against change of rules	18	5	.....	13
Against change of working hours	2	.....	1	1
Against change to summer scale earlier than usual	11	1	.....	10
Against changing rate of pay on account of new machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against check system and deduction from each day's pay for powder used	5	.....	.....	5
Against check system of keeping time	1	.....	.....	1
Against cheroots being made in cigar factory	2	.....	.....	2
Against Chicago papers being placed on sale at news stands before delivery to newsboys	1	1	.....	.....
Against choice made in appointment of foreman	2	.....	.....	2
Against choice made of men to operate machines	2	.....	.....	2
Against classification of work made by firm	1	1	.....	.....
Against clause in contract which prevented employees from working for contractors not members of masters' association	500	500	.....	.....
Against coal being shipped to localities where strike was pending	2	.....	.....	2
Against coal miners being compelled to carry prop timbers and for adoption of new scale	1	.....	1	.....
Against coal miners being compelled to put up props and lay their own tracks	3	.....	3	.....
Against company establishing maximum weight for carload of coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against compressing cotton to be transported by boycotted steamship company	1	.....	.....	1
Against compulsory accident insurance	3	2	.....	1
Against consolidation with another newspaper	1	1	.....	.....
Against contract system	6	4	.....	2
Against contract system and for recognition of union	11	8	.....	3
Against cornice and skylight workers doing slate and metal roofers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against cornice and skylight workers doing tin and sheet-iron workers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against cornice makers doing roofers' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against cutting material for nonunion cloak makers	1	1	.....	.....
Against deduction from wages for machinery broken	1	.....	.....	1
Against deduction from wages on account of holiday	2	1	.....	1

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against deduction from wages to pay physician and for privilege of selecting physician	1			1
Against delay in blacksmithing for miners	1	1		
Against demand by firm for return of fine paid by head waiter to union	1			1
Against demand for higher topping of cars	2		1	1
Against demand for unlimited output per day	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Against demand of employers to leave Cigar Makers' International Union	16	13		3
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another	10	8		2
Against demand to withdraw from union	18	3		15
Against discharge of assistant superintendent	1			1
Against discharge of employee and employment of apprentice	1			1
Against discharge of employees	27	9	1	17
Against discharge of employees and for discharge of foreman	1		1	
Against discharge of employees and for increase of wages	2		1	1
Against discharge of employees, foremen, etc	31	10		21
Against discharge of foreman	1			1
Against discharge of shop committee	1	1		
Against discharge of union and employment of nonunion foreman	2			2
Against discharge of union employees	38	17		21
Against discharge of union employees and employment of nonunion men	1	1		
Against discharge of union employees and for increase of wages	40	40		
Against discharge of union employees and increase of hours	1			1
Against discharge of yard master	1			1
Against docking wet coal	1	1		
Against doing work in violation of city building regulations	1	1		
Against double-header freight trains	2			2
Against doubling trains and laying off one crew	1	1		
Against driver being compelled to pay for mule killed by accident	1	1		
Against drivers being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	2			2
Against elimination of clause in agreement as to employment of union and nonunion men	26			26
Against employees being allowed to work at other than their regular trades	66	48	1	17
Against employees working at other than their regular occupation and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1			1
Against employer and superintendent doing miners' work	1	1		
Against employers doing journeymen's work	21	21		
Against employment of additional apprentices	60	34		26
Against employment of additional apprentices and extra work	1	1		
Against employment of additional apprentices and nonunion men	1			1
Against employment of additional apprentices and reduction of wages	13	11		2
Against employment of additional apprentices and retention of part of wages	1	1		
Against employment of additional helpers	2	1		1
Against employment of apprentices	23	4		19
Against employment of apprentices at less than regular rates	1			1
Against employment of boy alleged to have been exposed to smallpox	1	1		
Against employment of boys	6	3		3
Against employment of boys as sheet-tin separators	1			1
Against employment of certain man as mine physician	1	1		
Against employment of certain nationalities	5	2		3
Against employment of Chinese labor	3			3
Against employment of cigar makers belonging to the Cuban Federation	4			4
Against employment of colored girls	1			1
Against employment of colored men	23	5		18
Against employment of colored men and for increase of wages	1			1
Against employment of convict labor	2	1		1
Against employment of convicts	22			22
Against employment of convicts and nonunion men	2			2
Against employment of foreign labor	7	5		2
Against employment of foreign labor and extra hours	1			1
Against employment of foreign labor and for longer time for noon rest	1		1	
Against employment of girls as folders in bleachery	1			1
Against employment of helpers designated by employer	2			2
Against employment of imported workmen	2			2
Against employment of imported workmen and for increase of wages	1			1
Against employment of learners	3			3
Against employment of men at less than union rates	28	9		19
Against employment of men belonging to different labor organization	52	8		44
Against employment of men not in good standing in union	2	1		1
Against employment of more than two apprentices to a glass furnace	1	1		

a Strike still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employment of new overseer to take part of work from old overseer	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion foreman	3	2	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion inspectors	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men	2,751	1,849	38	864
Against employment of nonunion men and being compelled to work too near the fire	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and for abolition of rule requiring knitters to pay for needles broken	1	.....	1	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages and reduction of hours	80	8	70	2
Against employment of nonunion men and for increase of wages of foreman	16	.....	.....	16
Against employment of nonunion men and for pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for payment of wages overdue	5	3	1	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for recognition of union	56	12	.....	44
Against employment of nonunion men and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and for return of tenement-house key deposit	1	.....	1	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and for Saturday half holiday	2	.....	1	1
Against employment of nonunion men and for weekly payment	3	1	.....	2
Against employment of nonunion men and for weekly payment, reduction of hours, abolition of black list, and reinstatement of discharged employees	64	.....	.....	64
Against employment of nonunion men and increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and increase of task	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and members of a different labor organization	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men and to enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	1	.....	.....
Against employment of nonunion men, foremen, etc	162	77	2	83
Against employment of nonunion men, or that establishments employing them be expelled from masters' association	39	38	.....	1
Against employment of objectionable foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of obnoxious person	3	3	.....	.....
Against employment of shinglers	17	.....	.....	17
Against employment of women	11	2	.....	9
Against employment of women and for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of women and nonunion men	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of women as apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of women at less than union rates	1	.....	.....	1
Against extra work without extra pay	27	10	.....	17
Against feeding their own machines (nailers)	1	1	.....	.....
Against filling orders for mines in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against filling slack	4	4	.....	.....
Against fines for drunkenness	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work	45	20	.....	25
Against fines for imperfect work and for adoption of uniform scale	2	.....	.....	2
Against fines for imperfect work and for better treatment	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and for discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work and for increase of wages	2	1	1	.....
Against fines for imperfect work and reduction of wages	2	.....	1	1
Against fines for obscene writing	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for tardiness	1	.....	.....	1
Against finishing work begun by nonunion men	3	1	.....	2
Against firemen being compelled to do blacksmithing	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm giving work to nonunion contractor	5	5	.....	.....
Against firm giving work to nonunion contractor and reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against firm's interpretation of scale	9	8	.....	1
Against firm's interpretation of scale and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
Against firm supplying cigars to establishment in which lockout was pending	3	.....	.....	3
Against firm supplying goods to boycotted establishment	2	1	.....	1
Against firm supplying material to establishment in which strike was pending	4	3	.....	1
Against firm supplying material to establishment which was obtaining other material from establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm supplying material to nonunion establishment	53	17	.....	36
Against firm supplying material to obnoxious establishment	1	.....	.....	1
Against firm using a bogus label	1	1	.....	.....
Against firm withholding wages to pay employees' saloon accounts and for discharge of foreman	16	16	.....	.....
Against firm withholding wages to pay union assessments of delinquent employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against foreman being allowed commission on work done	1	1	.....	.....
Against foreman being allowed to work overtime	3	1	.....	2

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against foreman doing journeyman's work	21	21	.....	.....
Against foreman doing journeyman's work and for limit to work per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against foreman using profane language	1	1	.....	.....
Against framers doing carpenters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against frequent change of rolls and consequent loss of time	1	1	.....	.....
Against furnishing tools	16	.....	16	.....
Against gang working ahead of its turn in unloading vessel	1	1	.....	.....
Against gilders doing decorators' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against gilders doing painters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against handling alleged light scrap at heavy scrap rate per ton	1	.....	.....	1
Against handling cars of road on which strike was pending	15	2	.....	13
Against having work done outside of shop	1	1	.....	.....
Against helpers doing journeymen's work	6	2	.....	4
Against helpers doing journeymen's work and discharge of old employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against hoisting engineers doing cornice and skylight workers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase in price of New York papers	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase in size of cars	1	1	.....	.....
Against increase in weight of ton from 2,250 to 2,500 pounds	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of bond required	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	110	*a* 31	*a* 4	*a* 73
Against increase of amount of work required to be done and reduction of price per piece	8	2	1	5
Against increase of apprentices	3	.....	.....	3
Against increase of brushing in coal mine	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of force	3	3	.....	.....
Against increase of hours	439	213	4	222
Against increase of hours and amount of work per hour	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours and for discharge of employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of hours and reduction of force	1	.....	1	.....
Against increase of hours and reduction of pay for overtime	20	20	.....	.....
Against increase of hours and reduction of wages	233	13	49	171
Against increase of hours or reduction of wages	7	.....	.....	7
Against increase of hours with corresponding increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of length of cut in weaving	3	.....	.....	3
Against increase of number of heats per day in steel mill	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of number of picks in weaving	2	.....	.....	2
Against increase of number of trips per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of price of coal furnished miners	3	.....	.....	3
Against increase of work without increase of pay	4	1	1	2
Against interchanging ready-set matter (compositors)	2	2	.....	.....
Against interference by firm with work of nailers' (contractors') employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of automatic register	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of coal screens	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of fare boxes and discharge of conductors	1	1	.....	.....
Against introduction of machinery	145	65	2	78
Against introduction of machinery and employment of boys	2	.....	.....	2
Against introduction of machinery and employment of nonunion men	4	.....	.....	4
Against introduction of machinery and for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	10	3	.....	7
Against introduction of machinery and reduction of wages	24	2	2	20
Against introduction of machinery unless operated by union men	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of premium system	1	.....	.....	1
Against introduction of second-class scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against introduction of the two-loom system	4	1	.....	3
Against introduction of time clock	1	.....	.....	1
Against ironworkers doing marble-setters' work	2	2	.....	.....
Against joining Cigar Makers' International Union	1	1	.....	.....
Against journeymen being compelled to do laborers' work	3	2	.....	1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	52	40	2	10
Against lasters furnishing their own tacks and pegs	2	1	.....	1
Against learners doing weavers' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against loading Lake Shore cars	1	.....	.....	1
Against machine work	1	.....	.....	1
Against making a certain brand of cigars and using labels on them	1	.....	.....	1
Against making a certain style of chain	1	.....	.....	1
Against making six heats per day	2	1	.....	1
Against making up lost time and for reinstatement of discharged employees	2	2	.....	.....
Against marble-cutters doing stonecutters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against McKay stitchers being compelled to furnish their own needles	1	.....	.....	1
Against mine filling orders for another mine in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
Against miners being compelled to do brushing	1	1	.....	.....

a Not including 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901.

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against miners being compelled to pay for cotton and oil used	13	8	.....	5
Against miners being compelled to push cars in and out of mine	2	1	.....	1
Against miners being compelled to remove loaded cars	2	1	.....	1
Against molder being employed to teach additional apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
Against new system of keeping time	1	.....	.....	1
Against night work	1	.....	.....	1
Against nonunion electrical workers doing union gas-fitters' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against nonunion foreman doing bridge-builders' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against nonunion foreman doing glazier's work	1	.....	.....	1
Against nonunion men being persecuted by union men	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	267	49	27	191
Against obnoxious rules and change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules and employment of nonunion men	1	.....	1	.....
Against obnoxious rules and for discharge of colored head waiter	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules and for impartial treatment of union leaders	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules and for reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules and reduction of wages	206	204	.....	2
Against obnoxious rules, increase of amount of work required to be done, and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against obnoxious treatment and reduction of wages	2	.....	1	1
Against obnoxious treatment of union men	2	1	.....	1
Against one contractor on job employing nonunion men in another city	3	3	.....	.....
Against order forbidding employees bringing beer into shop and drinking it during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against order to search head waiter accused of stealing	1	.....	.....	1
Against overcharge for supplies—powder, tools, etc	2	.....	1	1
Against overcrowding	3	1	.....	2
Against overloading teams	1	1	.....	.....
Against "padrone" system	3	.....	.....	3
Against painters doing varnishers' work	7	4	.....	3
Against pantrymen being compelled to do waiters' work	1	.....	.....	1
Against patent matter (compositors)	3	.....	.....	3
Against paying assessment demanded by contractor	1	1	.....	.....
Against paying fee to employment agency	1	.....	.....	1
Against paying for gas used on dark days	1	.....	.....	1
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines	8	6	1	1
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines and for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against paying rent for use of sewing machines and for reduction of hours and weekly payment	64	64	.....	.....
Against payment in time checks	53	2	20	31
Against performing work for another establishment	3	.....	.....	3
Against performing work for another establishment in which lockout was pending	7	7	.....	.....
Against performing work for another establishment in which strike was pending	104	49	.....	55
Against performing work for nonunion establishment	3	2	.....	1
Against performing work out of regular occupation	7	3	.....	4
Against poor quality of material	77	42	1	34
Against poor quality of material and excessive speed of machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material and for change in machinery	2	2	.....	.....
Against poor quality of material and for discharge of foreman	2	.....	1	1
Against poor quality of material and for larger stock	1	1	.....	.....
Against putting union labels on nonunion cigars	1	1	.....	.....
Against readjustment of scale and for discharge of foreman	1	.....	1	.....
Against readjustment of wages	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction and for increase of wages	37	3	1	33
Against reduction of force	5	3	.....	2
Against reduction of force and wages	39	.....	39	.....
Against reduction of force causing increase of work	11	1	.....	10
Against reduction of force causing increase of work and for pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of force on certain trains	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of hours and wages	60	a 28	(a)	a 17
Against reduction of number of picks in weaving	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of number of switch engines in yard	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of pay for dead work	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of rate per hour and reduction of hours	3	3	.....	.....
Against reduction of time for dinner	2	1	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	8,423	2,741	1,107	4,575
Against reduction of wages and abolition of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and alleged discrimination against union men	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to live in firm's houses	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to teach new employees	1	.....	.....	1

a Not includtng 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against reduction of wages and being compelled to trade at company's stores and for fortnightly payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and boys doing men's work	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and change of coal screen	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and change of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and contract system	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc.	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and discharge of helpers	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and employment of apprentices	5	.....	1	4
Against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men	25	12	.....	13
Against reduction of wages and for abolition of company's stores	2	2	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for abolition of contract system	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for adoption of union rules	3	1	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and for caller to wake conductors and engineers	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages, and for change from piece to day work and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of foreman	3	.....	2	1
Against reduction of wages and for discharge of yard master	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and for employment of check weighman	3	3	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and for limitation of number of apprentices	6	1	1	4
Against reduction of wages and for payment in cash	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and for payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for privilege of organizing union	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and for recognition of union	45	16	1	28
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours	40	39	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and for reduction of hours and weekly payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against reduction of wages and for regular payment	34	33	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and for reinstatement of discharged employees	10	4	1	5
Against reduction of wages and for semimonthly payment	16	1	.....	15
Against reduction of wages and for weekly payment	4	.....	4	.....
Against reduction of wages and increase of apprentices	4	1	1	2
Against reduction of wages and introduction of team system	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and laborers doing journeymen's work	5	5	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and paying rent in advance	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and retention of part of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and signing away rights under State law	1	.....	1	.....
Against reduction of wages and signing contracts	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and to compel employer to sign union contract	24	.....	24	.....
Against reduction of wages and truck system	5	3	2	.....
Against reduction of wages and use of bunch-breaking machines	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages and violation of apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages and working overtime	750	750	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours	79	22	2	55
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others	11	1	1	9
Against requirement to wear uniform	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages and for regular payment	2	1	.....	1
Against retention of part of wages as accident fund	1	1	.....	.....
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty	37	25	1	11
Against retention of part of wages as guaranty and for fortnightly payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against return to the 10-hour system	20	18	.....	2
Against rule discharging employees whose wages were garnisheed	1	1	.....	.....
Against rule requiring freight brakemen to remain on top of cars during entire run	1	.....	.....	1
Against running four looms instead of three	1	.....	.....	1
Against running two machines instead of one and change in scale for piecework	1	.....	.....	1
Against sailors doing longshoremen's work	13	12	.....	1
Against sale of nonunion cigars	10	8	.....	2
Against scale presented by State board of arbitration	5	.....	.....	5
Against shutters being put on lower sash of windows of workroom	1	.....	.....	1
Against signing agreement not to demand increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against signing contract making employees liable for damages in case of accident	1	1	.....	.....
Against signing contract releasing firm from liability in case of accident	2	1	.....	1
Against signing contracts	9	1	.....	8
Against signing contracts allowing firm to pay any bill presented against employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against signing ironclad contract	5	5	.....	.....
Against signing ironclad contract and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against steam fitters doing helpers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against steam fitters doing plumbers' work	2	2	.....	.....
Against stonecutters doing bricklayers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against stone masons doing bricklayers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against subcontracting	46	37	.....	9
Against subcontracting and for weekly payment	12	.....	.....	12
Against Sunday work	64	1	.....	63
Against Sunday work and for increase of wages	4	.....	4	.....
Against Sunday work and for pay for overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Against Sunday work and for regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against Sunday work and for weekly payment	8	.....	.....	8
Against supplying stone to a prison	1	1	.....	.....
Against suspension of certain employees and for restoration of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against sweating system	15	6	.....	9
Against sweating system and for increase of wages	31	.....	30	1
Against sweating system and for regular hours and payment, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	75	75	.....	.....
Against system of bunch breaking	19	18	.....	1
Against system of grading work and violation of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against system of measuring work	14	5	4	5
Against system of weighing wrappers	1	1	.....	.....
Against system of weighing yarn	1	1	.....	.....
Against task system	917	467	.....	450
Against theft of unweighed button blanks, and consequent loss of pay	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened lockout	2	2	.....	.....
Against transfer of employee from one position to another without increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against transfer of employee to another department	6	3	.....	3
Against truck system	36	15	.....	21
Against truck system and change in shape of cigar	1	1	.....	.....
Against truck system and employment of nonunion men, and for increase of wages and monthly payment	5	.....	.....	5
Against truck system and for regular payment	2	.....	.....	2
Against truck system and paying medical assessment	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of boycotted machinery	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of boycotted material	59	44	.....	15
Against use of boycotted patterns	9	3	1	5
Against use of breaker at tipple	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of breakers on coal screens	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of brick made outside of county	28	.....	.....	28
Against use of certain machinery and increase of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of certain safety lamp	5	.....	.....	5
Against use of electrical mining machines without jacketed motor	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of fork instead of shovel in coal mines	4	2	.....	2
Against use of imperfect scales	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of lockers and system of checking wearing apparel while at work	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of machine-made material	2	1	.....	1
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	7	3	.....	4
Against use of material from nonunion establishment	217	131	.....	86
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and employment of nonunion men	49	21	.....	28
Against use of material from nonunion establishment and for discharge of foreign employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of plate matter	10	5	.....	5
Against use of plate matter and change from piece to time work	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of plate matter and for payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of plate matter and for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
Against use of spreader over coal screens	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of steam shovel in unloading coal	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of stone cut outside of city	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of tags and numbers on pieces of work	1	.....	.....	1
Against use of time clocks and tickets	1	1	.....	.....
Against using carts from yard in which strike was pending	2	1	.....	1
Against using convict-made material	20	.....	.....	20
Against using convict-made material and subcontracting	3	3	.....	.....
Against using nonunion-made material	23	18	.....	5
Against using patterns of establishment in which strike was pending	1	.....	.....	1
Against varnishers doing painters' work	9	4	.....	5
Against violation of agreement	307	211	2	94
Against violation of agreement as to hours	140	137	.....	3
Against violation of contract	11	9	2	.....
Against violation of union rules	35	19	.....	16
Against washing for men who took places of railroad strikers	1	.....	.....	1
Against weighing filler	1	1	.....	.....
Against women doing men's work	2	2	.....	.....
Against work being sent out of city to be done	5	5	.....	.....
Against working for nonunion contractor	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against working injured mule	1	1	.....	.....
Against working in teams	2	.....	.....	2
Against working in yard in which switchmen were striking	2	.....	.....	2
Against working on job with nonunion contractors	1	1	.....	.....
Against working on job with nonunion employees under another contractor	197	30	.....	167
Against working on undesirable patterns	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime	39	16	1	22
Against working overtime and deductions from pay for enforced idleness, and for privilege of drinking beer during working hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime and for stools to sit upon while at work	1	.....	1	.....
Against working seven days per week and for adoption of uniform scale	6	.....	.....	6
Against working three turns per day	1	.....	.....	1
Against working under colored foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against working under Knights of Labor scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against working under nonunion foreman and change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
Against working under objectionable foreman	1	.....	.....	1
Against working with an ex-convict	1	1	.....	.....
Against working with certain nationalities	3	1	.....	2
Against working with colored men	7	1	.....	6
Against working with employees belonging to another labor organization	213	1	1	211
Against working with nonunion men	6	2	.....	4
Against working with objectionable employee	2	2	.....	.....
Disagreement among employees regarding new scale	18	.....	.....	18
Disagreement as to payment of board of employee	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of coal screen	4	.....	.....	4
For abolition of contract	1	.....	.....	1
For abolition of contract and saloon boss system	2	.....	2	.....
For abolition of contract system	5	3	.....	2
For abolition of contract system and against employment of nonunion men	5	5	.....	.....
For abolition of ironclad contract and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
For abolition of night work and reduction of hours	40	40	.....	.....
For abolition of Sunday work without extra pay, reduction of day turn to eight hours, equalization of pay between sexes for same work, and universal increase of wages	3	.....	.....	3
For abolition of tenement-house work	1	.....	.....	1
For admission of walking delegates	27	26	1	.....
For admission of walking delegates and free beer during working hours	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of fixed scale	8	2	.....	6
For adoption of fixed scale and against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new rules and scale	61	60	.....	1
For adoption of new scale	2,742	969	825	948
For adoption of new scale and against discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale and recognition of union	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of new scale and reduction of hours	147	59	2	86
For adoption of new scale and to compel employees to join union	7	.....	.....	7
For adoption of new scale and to enforce use of union label	29	.....	.....	29
For adoption of new scale one month earlier than proposed	60	1	.....	59
For adoption of new scale, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of rules and regulations as to wages, hours, etc., in force on other lines of system	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of scale presented by State board of arbitration	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of sliding scale	59	.....	.....	59
For adoption of sliding scale and recognition of union	100	.....	.....	100
For adoption of uniform scale	290	46	25	219
For adoption of uniform scale and a year's contract	46	.....	29	17
For adoption of uniform scale and discharge of forewoman	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale and pay for overtime	26	.....	26	.....
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours	279	207	42	30
For adoption of uniform scale for docking miners for slate and dirt sent out with coal	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of uniform scale, reduction of hours, and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of uniform scale, regular hours, and pay for overtime	55	55	.....	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules	168	26	2	140
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and change from turn to piece work	7	7	.....	.....
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and increase of wages	182	126	.....	56
For adoption of union apprenticeship rules and weekly payment	10	.....	.....	10
For adoption of union, etc., rules	36	7	.....	29

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For adoption of union, etc., rules and scale	2	1	1	.....
For adoption of union, etc., scale	142	108	1	33
For adoption of union, etc., scale and against truck system	8	8	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules	164	88	1	75
For adoption of union rules and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union rules and reinstatement of discharged employees	22	.....	21	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	880	565	46	269
For adoption of union rules and union scale and against employment of nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale and for discharge of foreman	2	2	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	928	429	4	495
For adoption of union scale and against deduction from pay for insurance	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	26	10	.....	16
For adoption of union scale and against illegal use of union label	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale and against subcontracting to men paying less than union scale	50	.....	.....	50
For adoption of union scale and against sweating system	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale and against use of material from nonunion establishment	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale and employment of check weighman	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union scale and reduction of hours	93	48	42	3
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged employees	4	.....	.....	4
For adoption of union scale and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	1	.....
For adoption of union scale and to compel employer to sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale, discharge of foreman, and against employment of nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
For allowance for board when working out of city	1	1	.....	.....
For apology from firm for alleged insulting language	2	1	.....	1
For apology from firm for charges made against employees	5	1	.....	4
For appointment of arbitrator	3	.....	.....	3
For appointment of check weighman to be paid by company	1	.....	.....	1
For appointment of miner as check weighman	14	2	.....	12
For appointment of union man as foreman, with increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For beer instead of water to drink	1	1	.....	.....
For better and more abundant food	1	.....	.....	1
For better arrangements for safety	1	1	.....	.....
For better arrangements for safety and increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For better board	9	4	.....	5
For better board and lodging (living with employer)	4	2	.....	2
For better drinking water	1	1	.....	.....
For better light and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For better lodging	1	1	.....	.....
For better powder for miners	1	1	.....	.....
For better sanitary conditions	2	1	.....	1
For better terms in division of profits and expenses of fishing season	4	.....	.....	4
For better treatment	4	3	.....	1
For better treatment, payment of wages overdue, and against discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
For better ventilation	7	5	.....	2
For better ventilation and modern sanitary conveniences	36	36	.....	.....
For better ventilation and repair of machinery	1	1	.....	.....
For better workroom	1	.....	.....	1
For car fare	8	2	.....	6
For car fare and adoption of new scale	49	49	.....	.....
For change from amalgamated to old scale	1	.....	.....	1
For change from cooperative to wage system	8	5	.....	3
For change from day to mileage rates and increase of force	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work	93	55	1	37
For change from day to piece work, abolition of task system, and reduction of hours	7	7	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work and abolition of ironclad contract	1	1	.....	.....
For change from day to piece work and recognition of union	7	.....	.....	7
For change from day to piece work and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For change from monthly to mileage rates	1	1	.....	.....
For change from night to day work	74	15	.....	59
For change from night to day work and reduction of hours	3	.....	3	.....
For change from piece to day work	419	130	.....	289
For change from piece to day work and abolition of contract system	1	.....	1	.....
For change from piece to day work and adoption of uniform scale	4	3	.....	1

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For change from piece to day work and adoption of union scale	1			1
For change from piece to day work and against employment of non-union men	1			1
For change from piece to day work and increase of wages	32	15	15	2
For change from piece to day work and recognition of union	2	1	1	
For change from piece to day work and reduction of hours	12	12		
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	4			4
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	54	54		
For change from piece to day work, reduction of hours, and weekly payment	80	80		
For change from piece to turn work	1			1
For change from run-of-mine to screen-coal basis	8	6		2
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	24	17		7
For change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis and fortnightly payment	2			2
For change in classification of work	1		1	
For change in machinery	4	1		3
For change in machinery or increase of wages	1	1		
For change in method of doing work	8	5		3
For change in method of keeping time	7	1		6
For change in method of measuring work	1	1		
For change in method of packing cigars and against obnoxious rules	1			1
For change in method of payment	3	1	1	1
For change in method of piece payment	32	20	2	10
For change in method of piece payment and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1			1
For change in method of piece payment and each cutter to work in separate section of mine	1		1	
For change in system of determining wages	1			1
For change of basis of wages	2	1		1
For change of coal screen	109	104		5
For change of coal screen and better ventilation	1	1		
For change of coal screen and increase of wages	6			6
For change of date of expiration of contract	1			1
For change of hour for beginning work	366	10	58	298
For change of material used	1	1		
For change of mine scales	3			3
For change of pay day	14	5		9
For change of pay day and retention of less wages as guaranty	1		1	
For change of rules	32	17		15
For change of rules and reinstatement of check weighman	1	1		
For change of rules and semimonthly payment	7	2		5
For change of tables to enable employees to sit while at work	1	1		
For change of working hours, discharge of engineer, and reinstatement of discharged employee	1			1
For coke ovens to be drawn every other day	3	1		2
For company to have roadway in mine sprinkled	1			1
For conference with operators by committee of miners	1			1
For definite understanding as to price list	1	1		
For dinners when working out of city	1			1
For discharge of American musician	1	1		
For discharge of apprentices	8	3		5
For discharge of assistant superintendent	2			2
For discharge of boarding master and increase of wages	1		1	
For discharge of certain nationalities	3			3
For discharge of check weighman	6	3		3
For discharge of chief engineer and against increase of hours	1			1
For discharge of colored employees	16	5		11
For discharge of company's physician	1			1
For discharge of company's physician and reinstatement of discharged physician	1			1
For discharge of contractor	1			1
For discharge of employees	109	41	3	65
For discharge of employees and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	1	1	
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization	141	46	2	93
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and half pay while on strike	1	1		
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and increase of wages	6	2		4
For discharge of employees belonging to another labor organization and restoration of check-off system	1			1
For discharge of employees, foremen, etc	78	36		42
For discharge of employees not in good standing in union	12	5		7
For discharge of engineer	1	1		
For discharge of fire boss	1	1		
For discharge of foreign employees	23	9		14

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For discharge of foreman	208	74	.....	134
For discharge of foreman and abolition of task system	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and admission of walking delegate	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman and against colored laborers doing journeymen's work	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and against employment of Chinese labor	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and against manager being allowed in workroom	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and against piecework	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and arbitration of grievances	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and change from piece to day work	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and employment of assistant stokers	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman and payment of wages overdue	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of foreman and price list to be posted	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of foreman and reduction of hours	3	1	.....	2
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged employees	16	2	3	11
For discharge of foreman and reinstatement of discharged foreman	4	.....	.....	4
For discharge of forewoman	9	3	.....	6
For discharge of forewoman and against team system of working	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of head waiter	9	1	.....	8
For discharge of head waiter and against discharge of waiters' helpers	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of inspector	3	3	.....	.....
For discharge of Japanese interpreter	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of master mechanic	2	2	.....	.....
For discharge of mate	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of mine boss	10	5	.....	5
For discharge of mine boss and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of nonunion employees	87	36	.....	51
For discharge of nonunion foreman	37	20	.....	17
For discharge of nonunion foreman, adoption of union scale, and equal distribution of work	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of saloon bosses and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of shipowner's association agent	32	.....	.....	32
For discharge of station agent	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of station agent and increase of force	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of superintendent	28	12	.....	16
For discharge of superintendent and foremen	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of superintendent and mine bosses	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of superintendent and reinstatement of discharged trainmaster	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of timekeeper	1	1	.....	.....
For discharge of trainmaster and chief dispatcher	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of trainmaster and chief dispatcher and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For discharge of weighman	16	9	.....	7
For discharge of yard master	7	2	.....	5
For division of work in dull season instead of discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
For doors to be placed on rear end of cars	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for blocks split after leaving sawyer	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for handling frozen or wet ore	2	1	1	.....
For double pay for holiday work	2	.....	.....	2
For double pay for special work	1	.....	.....	1
For double pay for Sunday work	3	.....	1	2
For 8-hour day, including time going to and from stables	3	.....	1	2
For 8 hours' work with 10 hours' pay	62	7	51	4
For 8 months' pay for 7 months' work	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of a certain bartender	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of a certain check weighman	6	.....	.....	6
For employment of additional helpers	11	5	.....	6
For employment of additional helpers and reduction of hours on Saturday	4	.....	.....	4
For employment of boiler maker to run rivet machine	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of certain nationalities	1	1	.....	.....
For employment of check weighman and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	.....	3	.....
For employment of check weighmen	28	22	1	5
For employment of helpers	4	2	.....	2
For employment of local residents only	13	12	.....	1
For employment of members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance only	1	.....	.....	1
For employment of two instead of one fireman to each tug, and board in addition to regular pay	1	1	.....	.....
For employment of union men only	9	5	.....	4
For enforcement of mining laws concerning the placing of timbers	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of screen law	49	.....	49	.....
For enforcement of union indenture rules	5	1	.....	4
For enforcement of union rules	1,068	959	.....	109

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For enforcement of union rules, all work to be done on the premises, and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For enforcement of union rules and employment of additional helpers	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules and to compel employer to sign union contract	8	8	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules and union scale	7	4	.....	3
For enforcement of union scale	180	a 160	a 2	a 17
For enforcement of union scale and against being fined	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale and against boys running nailing machines	6	6	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale and against employment of nonunion men	25	23	.....	2
For enforcement of union scale and against use of forks	2	2	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale and against working overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union scale, better ventilation, and more feed for mules	1	1	.....	.....
For enlargement of entrance to mine that mules might be used	1	.....	.....	1
For equal distribution of work	5	2	.....	3
For equalization of hours	1	.....	.....	1
For equal rate of wages, winter and summer	1	1	.....	.....
For equitable division of fat matter (compositors)	1	1	.....	.....
For extra pay for loading slack and nut coal	2	.....	.....	2
For extra pay for meal-time and Sunday work	1	.....	.....	1
For extra pay for night and Sunday work	13	.....	.....	13
For extra pay for Sunday work	2	1	.....	1
For extra pay when doing spraggers' work	1	.....	.....	1
For extra rate for holidays and Sundays	4	.....	.....	4
For extra rate for overtime	19	1	4	14
For fixed rate of wages	4	2	.....	2
For fortnightly payment	372	39	.....	333
For fortnightly payment and against retention of part of wages	1	1	.....	.....
For free board	1	.....	.....	1
For free files and saws	2	2	.....	.....
For free powder	1	1	.....	.....
For full day's pay if working after 12 m	1	.....	.....	1
For full hour's pay for fractional part of hour's work	1	1	.....	.....
For full pay for extra work	1	1	.....	.....
For full pay for time worked	1	1	.....	.....
For glass to be cut in larger sizes	1	.....	.....	1
For guaranty against reduction of wages on change of appliances	1	1	.....	.....
For guaranty of eleven months' work during year	1	1	.....	.....
For improvement of tenements	1	.....	.....	1
For increase and readjustment of wages	4	1	.....	3
For increase of force	19	8	.....	11
For increase of force and better treatment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of force and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of hours and wages	7	4	.....	3
For increase of hours and wages and family passes	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of hours on five days and reduction on Saturday	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of rate on larger coal cars	5	1	2	2
For increase of wages	33,731	b 17,794	b 5,861	b 10,063
For increase of wages, abolition of piecework, and recognition of union	12	2	.....	10
For increase of wages according to agreement	359	9	.....	350
For increase of wages and abolition of machinery	6	6	.....	.....
For increase of wages and abolition of piecework	4	4	.....	.....
For increase of wages and adoption of uniform scale	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages and adoption of union agreement	22	.....	.....	22
For increase of wages and adoption of union, etc., rules	4	.....	.....	4
For increase of wages and adoption of union rules	196	154	24	18
For increase of wages and against alleged discrimination against certain employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against alleged excessive docking	3	1	.....	2
For increase of wages and against being compelled to board with employer	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against being fined for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against boys doing men's work	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages and against boys working on machines	8	8	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against change in method of doing work	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against check system	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and against contract system	238	.....	.....	238
For increase of wages and against employment of nonunion men	271	127	11	133
For increase of wages and against firm using counterfeit label	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and against foreman doing journeyman's work	1	.....	.....	1

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901.

b Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending July 1, 1894, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901, 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, and 7 establishments not reported.

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and against increase of amount of work required to be done	1		1	
For increase of wages and against introduction of machinery	2			2
For increase of wages and against new employees	1			1
For increase of wages and against new method of manufacturing	1		1	
For increase of wages and against obnoxious rules	13	4	1	8
For increase of wages and against performing extra work	1	1		
For increase of wages and against poor quality of material	7	5	1	1
For increase of wages and against reduction of hours	1		1	
For increase of wages and against retention of part of wages as guaranty	1			1
For increase of wages and against running more than one loom	2			2
For increase of wages and against signing contracts	1		1	
For increase of wages and against truck system	9	3		6
For increase of wages and against use of machine-made horseshoes	4	4		
For increase of wages and against use of material from nonunion establishment	750			750
For increase of wages and against weighing filler	1	1		
For increase of wages and better board	3			3
For increase of wages and better prepared supplies	4	4		
For increase of wages and better treatment	1		1	
For increase of wages and better water and sanitary conditions	1			1
For increase of wages and change from day to piece work	48	47	1	
For increase of wages and change in method of giving out work	1			1
For increase of wages and change of hour for beginning work	1		1	
For increase of wages and change of length of cut (cotton weavers)	1			1
For increase of wages and change of pay day	6	3	3	
For increase of wages and change of rules	23	1	14	8
For increase of wages and discharge of contractor	1	1		
For increase of wages and discharge of employees	3		2	1
For increase of wages and discharge of employees, foremen, etc	6	2	1	3
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman	10	3	3	4
For increase of wages and discharge of manager	1			1
For increase of wages and discharge of nonunion employees	7	4	1	2
For increase of wages and discharge of superintendent	2	1	1	
For increase of wages and discharge of yard master	1		1	
For increase of wages and double pay for overtime	112	12	100	
For increase of wages and double pay for Sundays and holidays	8			8
For increase of wages and employment of check weighman	29	19	3	7
For increase of wages and employment of coal wheelers	1	1		
For increase of wages and employment of local residents only	1	1		
For increase of wages and employment of union men	15		15	
For increase of wages and enforcement of union indenture rules	132	132		
For increase of wages and enforcement of union rules	85	1	77	7
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime	5	4		1
For increase of wages and extra pay for overtime, holidays, and Sundays	133	133		
For increase of wages and for chairs	1		1	
For increase of wages and free oil	1			1
For increase of wages and in sympathy with strike elsewhere	49	2		47
For increase of wages and in sympathy with strike in same establishment	3	3		
For increase of wages and limitation of number of apprentices	9	2	6	1
For increase of wages and limit to use of machinery	2	1		1
For increase of wages and lower topping of cars	3		3	
For increase of wages and new molding flasks	1		1	
For increase of wages and of force	4		3	1
For increase of wages and pay for lost time	11	8	1	2
For increase of wages and pay for overtime	3	1	1	1
For increase of wages and pay for time spent in going to and from work	1		1	
For increase of wages and payment of wages overdue	5	2		3
For increase of wages and privilege of employing discharged employees as check weighmen	3			3
For increase of wages and privilege of organizing union	3			3
For increase of wages and recognition of union	1,111	149	194	768
For increase of wages and reduction in price of board	2	1	1	
For increase of wages and reduction of amount of work required to be done	1			1
For increase of wages and reduction of cost of supplies	6	1		5
For increase of wages and reduction of hours	13,201	a 8,249	a 2,783	a 2,168
For increase of wages and reduction of hours on Saturday	416	112	113	191
For increase of wages and reemployment of hostlers	1		1	
For increase of wages and regular hours	16	16		
For increase of wages and regular payment	6	2		4
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	32	11	11	11
For increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	1		
For increase of wages and removal of machinery	1		1	

a Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901.

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages and repairs on company's houses occupied by employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and return of foreman transferred to another department	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and Saturday half holiday	729	566	110	53
For increase of wages and seats for car drivers	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and semimonthly payment	19	5	13	1
For increase of wages and time and a half for overtime	19	7	4	8
For increase of wages and time and a half when working in water	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages and to compel employees to join union or for their discharge	3	3	.....	.....
For increase of wages and to compel employer to furnish stock and lasting racks	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages and to compel employer to sign union agreement	10	.....	10	.....
For increase of wages and two meals per day	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages and use of scales	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages and weekly payment	8	3	2	3
For increase of wages and yearly contract	11	10	.....	1
For increase of wages awarded by arbitration board	2	1	.....	1
For increase of wages, coal for fuel, and better material	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, decrease in size of cars, and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, discharge of employees, and improvement of sanitary condition of factory	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, discharge of foreman, reinstatement of discharged employees, and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, discharge of nonunion employees, and adoption of fixed scale	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, discharge of superintendent, abolition of truck system, and discontinuance of Sunday work	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, double pay for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages, double pay for overtime, Saturday half holiday, and to limit employment of helpers	6	.....	.....	6
For increase of wages, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men	13	.....	13	.....
For increase of wages, employment of check weighman, semimonthly payment, and against nonunion pledge	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages for dead work and against being compelled to mine 2,836 instead of 2,536 pounds per ton	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, new contract, and change from piece to day work	30	30	.....	.....
For increase of wages of foreman	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages of some and reduction of hours of others	54	2	49	3
For increase of wages or increase of running time	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages or reduction of hours	46	39	1	6
For increase of wages, recognition of contractors' union, and against firm giving work to nonunion contractors	30	.....	30	.....
For increase of wages, recognition of union, and weekly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, recognition of union, reinstatement of discharged employees, and semimonthly payment during working hours	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, recognition of union, weekly payment, and against employment of women	7	.....	.....	7
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegate	250	250	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	3	2	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union rules	228	227	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against change of date for ending of yearly scale	15	.....	.....	15
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against employer doing journeyman's work, etc	3	.....	3	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against sweating system	65	65	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and against use of material made outside of local shops	16	.....	.....	16
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and a year's contract	10	4	3	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and change from piece to day work	30	30	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and double pay for overtime	4	.....	1	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and double time for Sundays	22	22	.....	.....

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and extra pay for overtime and Sundays	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and fewer apprentices	16	16	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and fortnightly payment	3	.....	.....	3
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and free board	5	3	.....	2
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and in sympathy with strike elsewhere	6	.....	.....	6
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and pay for overtime	81	51	23	7
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and recognition of union	598	106	401	91
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reduction of rent for sewing machines	30	20	.....	10
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	1	1	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and Saturday half holiday	36	28	.....	8
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and time and a half for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and to compel employer to sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment	142	141	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, and weekly payment in cash	49	45	4	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, change from piece to day work, and reinstatement of discharged employees	6	5	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, change from piece to day work, pay for overtime, and adoption of union rules	25	.....	25	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, increase of force, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours on Saturday, and adoption of union rules	10	.....	10	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours on Saturday, and weekly payment	42	41	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and abolition of piecework	8	8	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union rules	31	23	.....	8
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and against employment of women	26	.....	8	18
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and change in method of payment	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, recognition of union, and weekly payment	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, regular payment, and recognition of union	217	217	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, Saturday half holiday, and double pay for night work	12	.....	12	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	21	17	.....	4
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and recognition of union	10	.....	4	6
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for holidays, and recognition of union	39	39	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men	136	.....	.....	136
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, and privilege of superintending all work	40	40	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, holidays, and after midnight, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	285	285	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of hours, weekly payment, and employment of Knights of Labor only	150	150	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reduction of overtime limit, increase of pay for overtime, and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages, reduction of price for blacksmithing, and change of rules	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, regular hours, and pay for overtime	26	17	.....	9
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employee, and against poor quality of material	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, and against alleged discrimination in favor of certain employees	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, and union committee to control employment of new men	5	.....	.....	5
For increase of wages, reinstatement of discharged employees, discharge of foreman, correct record of time, and pay for overtime	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and against working with nonunion men	2	2	.....	.....
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and extra pay for overtime	59	.....	.....	59
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and privilege of working for employers not members of Iron League	52	.....	52	.....
For increase of wages, Saturday half holiday, and privilege of working for employers not members of masters' association	800	800	.....	.....
For increase of wages, semimonthly payment, reduction in price of powder, abolition of sliding scale and truck system, and recognition of union	350	.....	350	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	32	32	.....	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, and against employment of nonunion men.	20	.....	20	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, etc	18	.....	18	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, Saturday half holiday, and adoption of union rules	16	.....	16	.....
For increase of wages, time and a half for overtime, Sundays, and holidays, and reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages, weekly payment, and time allowance for preparing material and going to and from work	31	.....	.....	31
For increase of wages, weekly payment, yearly contract, and against compulsory insurance, deduction from wages to pay company's physician, and being compelled to trade at company's stores	25	.....	25	.....
For larger workshop	1	1	.....	.....
For limitation of number of apprentices	6	3	.....	3
For limitation of number of apprentices and against employment of helpers and nonunion men	2	1	.....	1
For limitation of number of apprentices and discharge of nonunion employees	2	.....	1	1
For longer time for dinner	1	1	.....	.....
For longer time for dinner, to be made up in the evening	1	1	.....	.....
For longer time for filling and burning kiln	1	.....	1	.....
For lunch at close of day	1	.....	.....	1
For material to be sorted and brought to workmen's benches	1	.....	1	.....
For more compressed air	1	1	.....	.....
For more feed for mules	2	2	.....	.....
For more fix (puddlers)	1	1	.....	.....
For more heat in breakers	3	1	.....	2
For more mine cars	2	2	.....	.....
For more mining machines	1	.....	.....	1
For more racks	1	1	.....	.....
For mules in coal mines	1	.....	.....	1
For new burrs	1	.....	.....	1
For new safety catches on elevator cage	1	1	.....	.....
For 9 hours' work with 10 hours' pay	172	20	152	.....
For pay by the bushel instead of by the wagon	3	3	.....	.....
For pay by the day instead of by the load	3	1	.....	2
For pay by the hour	3	1	1	1
For pay by the ton	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for clay bars	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for dead work	35	13	1	21
For pay for dead work and for the broken bushel	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for dead work and semimonthly instead of monthly payment	5	5	.....	.....
For pay for extra work	29	14	.....	15
For pay for extra work and reinstatement of discharged employees.	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for gross weight of coal	6	5	.....	1
For pay for gross weight of coal and weekly payment	13	11	.....	2
For pay for holidays and enforced idleness	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for lost time	41	10	1	30
For pay for overtime	251	202	20	29
For pay for overtime and reinstatement of discharged employees	2	.....	.....	2
For pay for props and against being docked	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for Saturday half holiday	16	16	.....	.....
For pay for second-quality axes	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for slack	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for time spent in going to and from place of work	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for time spent in preparing looms	6	.....	6	.....
For pay for work damaged by rain before being measured and accepted	1	.....	.....	1
For pay for work lost because of under heated iron	1	1	.....	.....
For pay for work not completed because of lack of material	1	1	.....	.....
For payment for tools	1	1	.....	.....
For payment in cash instead of by check	9	2	.....	7
For payment of alleged shortage in wages	4	2	.....	2
For payment of wages overdue	622	533	5	84

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For payment of wages overdue and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue and enforcement of union rules	1	.....	1	.....
For payment of wages overdue and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue and regular payment	7	5	.....	2
For payment of wages overdue and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	1	.....
For payment of wages overdue and semimonthly payment	2	2	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue and uniform wages	1	.....	.....	1
For payment of wages overdue and weekly payment	3	3	.....	.....
For payment of wages retained by firm at request of union	1	1	.....	.....
For payment of wages to discharged employees	5	2	.....	3
For payment of wages to employee injured while on duty	1	1	.....	.....
For payment weekly in advance	1	1	.....	.....
For placing docking system in hands of check weighman	1	.....	1	.....
For privilege of affixing union label	4	3	.....	1
For privilege of blasting oftener than twice a day	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of bringing beer into shop	10	3	.....	7
For privilege of carrying beer home	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of clipping horses for others during leisure hours	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of doing lathing at plasterers' wages	25	.....	.....	25
For privilege of employing helpers	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of going out for beer during working hours	7	5	.....	2
For privilege of going to picnic	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of joining union	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of laying stone	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of leaving shop when day's work is done, before blowing of whistle	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of mixing their own colors	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of plasterers doing their own lathing	3	.....	.....	3
For privilege of smoking during working hours	6	5	.....	1
For privilege of smoking in mine during noon hour	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of stopping long enough to eat	3	1	.....	2
For privilege of using elevator	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of working eight consecutive hours	1	.....	.....	1
For privilege of working full time	6	4	.....	2
For privilege of working overtime and receiving pay for it	2	.....	.....	2
For privilege to join union and pay for waiting time	1	.....	.....	1
For readjustment of wages	30	27	.....	3
For recognition of agent of union	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of check weighman selected by miners	7	1	.....	6
For recognition of check weighman selected by union	3	1	.....	2
For recognition of committee of employees	2	.....	.....	2
For recognition of union	1,649	204	.....	1,445
For recognition of union, adoption of uniform scale, and against discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union, adoption of union rules, and against employment of nonunion men	21	.....	.....	21
For recognition of union, adoption of union rules and union scale, and admission of walking delegate	2	2	.....	.....
For recognition of union and abolition of swing run	1	.....	1	.....
For recognition of union and admission of walking delegate	13	.....	.....	13
For recognition of union and adoption of uniform scale	2	1	.....	1
For recognition of union and adoption of union rules	10	5	.....	5
For recognition of union and adoption of union scale	160	114	.....	46
For recognition of union and against being assessed to pay company's physician	1	.....	1	.....
For recognition of union and against discharge of employees	3	.....	.....	3
For recognition of union and against increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and against subcontracting to nonunion contractors	4	3	1	.....
For recognition of union and enforcement of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union and modification of mine rules	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and payment of claims against former contractor	2	.....	.....	2
For recognition of union and privilege of affixing union label	3	.....	.....	3
For recognition of union and reduction of cost of supplies	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and regular payment	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union and to compel employer to sign a year's contract	7	7	.....	.....
For recognition of union and to compel employer to sign union agreement	2	2	.....	.....
For recognition of union and union label to be put on product	1	.....	.....	1
For recognition of union and union rules and equal distribution of work	4	4	.....	.....
For recognition of union and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For recognition of union, enforcement of union scale, to compel employer to sign union contract, and against employment of nonunion men	12	8	.....	4

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For recognition of union, reinstatement of discharged employees, and Saturday half holiday	1	.....	1	.....
For recognition of union, time and a half for overtime, and against Sunday work	1	.....	1	.....
For recommendation from company in favor of former employees	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction in price of house rent and supplies	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction in price of newspapers	4	1	.....	3
For reduction in price of newspapers and rebate on unsold papers	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction in price of powder and lower topping of cars	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction in price of powder, privilege of riding down slope to work, and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done	24	12	4	8
For reduction of amount of work required to be done and employment of additional rammers	3	3	.....	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done and pay for overtime	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of amount of work required to be done and regular hours	63	63	.....	.....
For reduction of cost of supplies	14	8	1	5
For reduction of cost of supplies and semimonthly payment	3	2	.....	1
For reduction of daily task	13	1	.....	12
For reduction of hours	13,116	6,483	1,136	5,497
For reduction of hours, accepting corresponding reduction of wages	135	79	51	5
For reduction of hours and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	15	.....	.....	15
For reduction of hours and adoption of union rules	14	.....	14	.....
For reduction of hours and against alleged excessive docking	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and against being compelled to board with employer	927	301	.....	626
For reduction of hours and against boys doing men's work	5	5	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against employment of additional apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against employment of apprentices	65	.....	.....	65
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men	322	297	12	13
For reduction of hours and against employment of nonunion men and use of material from nonunion establishment	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and against night work	23	.....	.....	23
For reduction of hours and against obnoxious rules	17	.....	17	.....
For reduction of hours and against piecework	12	1	.....	11
For reduction of hours and against task system	901	901	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and better board	1	.....	1	.....
For reduction of hours and change from screen-coal to run-of-mine basis	3	.....	3	.....
For reduction of hours and change of rules	77	60	.....	17
For reduction of hours and discharge of nonunion employees	10	.....	8	2
For reduction of hours and double pay for night work and holidays	20	20	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and double pay for overtime	2	.....	.....	2
For reduction of hours and employment of Knights of Labor only	148	148	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and enforcement of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and extra pay for overtime	37	37	.....	.....
For reduction of hours and increase of force	2	1	.....	1
For reduction of hours and pay by the hour	11	.....	.....	11
For reduction of hours and pay for overtime	29	28	.....	1
For reduction of hours and recognition of union	587	404	80	103
For reduction of hours and regular payment	7	2	5	.....
For reduction of hours and reinstatement of discharged employees	3	.....	1	2
For reduction of hours and Saturday half holiday	2	.....	.....	2
For reduction of hours and semimonthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours and time and a half for overtime	26	2	24	.....
For reduction of hours and to compel employer to sign union contract	13	1	11	1
For reduction of hours and weekly payment	35	14	20	1
For reduction of hours, discharge of company's physician, and against being compelled to trade at company's store	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, double pay for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	8	.....	.....	8
For reduction of hours, employment of union men only, and against being compelled to board with employer	42	.....	42	.....
For reduction of hours, extra rate for overtime, Sundays, and holidays, payment during working hours, enforcement of union apprenticeship rules, and against employment of nonunion men	3	1	.....	2
For reduction of hours, limitation of number of apprentices, and against employment of monthly or yearly men	9	.....	9	.....
For reduction of hours on Saturday	84	42	.....	42
For reduction of hours, pay for overtime, and against being compelled to board with employer	51	51	.....	.....
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and adoption of union scale	35	34	.....	1
For reduction of hours, recognition of union, and time and a half for overtime	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For reduction of hours, reinstatement of discharged employees, and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	34	7	7	20
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sunday and night work	4	3	.....	1
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays	57	18	5	34
For reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays, and against employment of nonunion men	9	9	.....	.....
For reduction of number of pairs of shoes to the case	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of rent of houses occupied by employees	1	.....	.....	1
For regular employment	4	1	.....	3
For regular hours and pay for overtime	5	5	.....	.....
For regular morning-paper schedule of working hours	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment	53	43	.....	10
For regular payment and against employer's wife working in shop and acting as boss in his absence	1	1	.....	.....
For regular payment and against employment of nonunion men	1	.....	.....	1
For regular payment in cash	5	.....	1	4
For regular payment in cash and for company to furnish tools	1	.....	.....	1
For regular wages and recognition of union	2	2	.....	.....
For reinstatement and increase of wages of employees involved in strike elsewhere	24	.....	.....	24
For reinstatement of discharged check weighman	9	1	.....	8
For reinstatement of discharged employees	868	353	17	498
For reinstatement of discharged employees and abolition of sick-benefit society	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees and against discharge of union employees without cause	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and against working overtime	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employees and change of coal screen	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees and change of rules	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees and extra pay for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees and recognition of union	69	4	3	62
For reinstatement of discharged employees and regular payment	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees and restoration of badges	1	.....	1	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees, foremen, etc	124	37	1	86
For reinstatement of discharged employees, recognition of union, and against change from day to piece work	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	91	31	.....	60
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and discharge of superintendent	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and reduction of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	1	.....
For reinstatement of discharged foreman and regular payment	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged forewoman	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged inspector	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged mine boss	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged superintendent	2	1	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged train dispatcher	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of employee to former position	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of former president of company	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of locked-out employees and enforcement of union scale	11	11	.....	.....
For reinstatement, with union scale, of employees involved in former strike	1	.....	.....	1
For remeasurement of work	1	.....	.....	1
For removal of machinery or increase of wages	2	1	.....	1
For removal of obstruction from coal screen	2	1	1	.....
For removal of presser's stove from workroom	1	.....	.....	1
For renewal of scale	524	484	38	2
For repair of coal screens and change of rules	1	.....	1	.....
For restoration of boxes used for seats	1	1	.....	.....
For restoration of hours and wages	1	.....	1	.....
For restoration of union scale and yearly contract	14	.....	14	.....
For restoration of wages	420	234	27	159
For restoration of wages and recognition of union	2	.....	.....	2
For restoration of wages and reduction of hours	350	350	.....	.....
For restoration of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	6	6	.....	.....
For restoration of wages, reduction of hours, and adoption of union apprenticeship rules	1	.....	1	.....
For rubber boots in sewer work	1	1	.....	.....
For runners instead of wheels on herdics	1	1	.....	.....
For same price for making cheroots as was paid for making cigars	2	.....	1	1
For Saturday half holiday	49	32	1	16
For Saturday half holiday and half hour at noon	48	.....	.....	48

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For Saturday half holiday and weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
For security for regular payment	2	2	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment	92	46	2	44
For semimonthly payment and better powder	1	1	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment and change of coal screen	1	.....	1	.....
For semimonthly payment and retention of less wages	47	47	.....	.....
For semimonthly payment in cash	1	.....	1	.....
For semimonthly payment, lower topping of cars, discharge of foreman, and appointment of check weighman	4	4	.....	.....
For shelter from sun while at work	1	1	.....	.....
For slower speed of machinery	5	5	.....	.....
For steady employment	4	1	1	2
For stools while car driving	2	2	.....	.....
For time and a half for holiday work	2	2	.....	.....
For time and a half for overtime	16	2	10	4
For time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays	5	4	.....	1
For unrestricted admission of walking delegate	2	1	.....	1
For use of winches (stevedores)	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment	166	131	1	34
For weekly payment and against being compelled to buy powder	34	.....	34	.....
For weekly payment and against task system	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment and discharge of overseer	1	.....	.....	1
For weekly payment and limitation of number of apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
For weekly payment in cash	3	1	1	1
For weekly payment, reduction of hours, and admission of walking delegate	71	70	.....	1
For working shed and to enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union, or for their discharge	1	.....	.....	1
In anticipation of a lockout	2	.....	.....	2
In sympathy with locked-out employees elsewhere	266	3	8	255
In sympathy with locked-out employees in same establishment	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	4,078	a 1,020	a 95	a 2,960
In sympathy with strike in same establishment	15	.....	.....	15
In vindication of right to belong to labor organizations	3	3	.....	.....
Misunderstanding in regard to price for weaving faulty yarn	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to join union, or for their discharge	42	36	.....	6
To compel employees to withdraw from journeymen's union	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employer to close factory at night	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to close store at 6 p. m	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to close works one day on death of employee	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to establish standard by which to judge defective work	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to furnish ice water	2	1	.....	1
To compel employer to furnish truss hoops	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to furnish whips	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to have factory open and material ready for work at 6 a. m	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join employees' union	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employer to join employees' union and for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association	28	17	.....	11
To compel employer to join masters' association and against employment of nonunion men	12	12	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association and for enforcement of union scale	6	6	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association and sign union contract	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to join masters' association, for enforcement of union scale, and against employment of nonunion men	18	17	.....	1
To compel employer to limit number of miners	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to open works earlier in the morning	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to pay arrearages of dues to masters' association	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to pay judgment awarded employees for injuries received	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to post schedule of wages	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to promote piecers to be spinners instead of employing outside men	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to purchase lumber from local dealers	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to put union label on product	3	.....	.....	3
To compel employer to rebuild incomplete foundation because begun by nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to reduce wages in another occupation	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to remain neutral in strike pending in other establishments	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employer to remove refuse from mine	3	1	.....	2
To compel employer to reopen closed mine	5	.....	.....	5

a Not including 3 establishments not reported.

TABLE XI.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES FOR THE UNITED STATES—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay check weighman	7	2	.....	5
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay dues, etc., to union	4	2	.....	2
To compel employer to retain part of employees' wages to pay dues, etc., to union and against employment of nonunion men	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign agreement	35	30	.....	5
To compel employer to sign agreement as to wages and hours and employment of union men only	27	27	.....	.....
To compel employer to sign a year's contract	4	2	.....	2
To compel employer to sign union contract	21	16	.....	5
To compel employer to sign union contract and against employment of nonunion men	16	2	.....	14
To compel employer to weigh coal at mine instead of at railroad station	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employer to weigh coal before screening	2	.....	.....	2
To compel employer to withdraw from tailors' union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel foreman to join union	2	2	.....	.....
To compel manager to join mine managers' union	2	1	.....	1
To compel others to strike for reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
To compel school board to insert union-labor clauses in all contracts	47	47	.....	.....
To compel teacher to admit colored children to school in building owned by employer, or for his discharge	5	.....	5	.....
To compel World's Fair directors to employ none but union men in building trades	472	472	.....	.....
To enforce agreement	31	24	1	6
To enforce Chicago agreement	143	123	.....	20
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions, or for their discharge	72	48	.....	24
Total	117,509	a59,638	a15,325	a42,509

a Not including 15 establishments in which strike was still pending December 31, 1886, 3 establishments in which strikes were still pending July 1, 1894, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending January 29, 1901, 2 establishments in which strike was still pending February 4, 1901, 1 establishment in which strike was still pending February 13, 1901, 3 establishments in which strike was still pending March 14, 1901, 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 20, 1901, and 10 establishments not reported.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS.

ALABAMA.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1884	1	.....	1	1	1	15	15.0
2	1886	1	.....	1	1	1	22	22.0
3	1897	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3	.....	3	7	2	37	18.5

ARIZONA.

4	1891	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

ARKANSAS.

5	1895	2	.....	2	2	1	5	5.0
	Total	2	.....	2	2	1	5	5.0

CALIFORNIA.

6	1884	2	2	.....	27	26	386	14.8
7	1886	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
8	1887	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	1888	4	.....	4	31	.....	.....	.....
10	1890	4	.....	4	4	1	129	129.0
11	1891	3	.....	3	6	4	52	13.0
12	1892	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
13	1893	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	1895	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	1896	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
16	1899	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
17	1900	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
	Total	22	4	18	79	31	567	18.3

COLORADO.

18	1893	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	1894	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
20	1898	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
21	1899	2	.....	2	4	4	86	21.5
22	1900	4	1	3	14	12	266	22.2
	Total	9	1	8	27	16	352	22.0

CONNECTICUT.

23	1882	2	1	1	4	1	21	21.0
24	1884	7	.....	7	11	11	520	47.3
25	1885	8	.....	8	8	7	225	32.1
26	1886	10	.....	10	10	6	51	8.5
27	1887	3	.....	3	13	11	297	27.0
28	1888	5	.....	5	5	1	14	14.0
29	1889	3	.....	3	3	1	365	365.0
30	1890	5	3	2	39	36	468	13.0
31	1891	1	.....	1	1	1	6	6.0
32	1892	6	.....	6	25	10	1,223	122.3
33	1893	4	2	2	34	30	1,876	62.5
34	1894	2	.....	2	2	1	29	29.0
35	1897	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
36	1898	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
37	1900	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
	Total	59	6	53	158	117	5,102	43.6

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS.

ALABAMA.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	$130	$40	$50	1
22	22.0	.....	.....	1	1,172	.....	500	2
95	19.0	.....	5	.....	19,250	300	.....	3
132	18.9	1	5	1	20,552	340	550	

ARIZONA.

3	3.0	1	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	4
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	

ARKANSAS.

12	6.0	1	.....	1	116	35	150	5
12	6.0	1	.....	1	116	35	150	

CALIFORNIA.

401	14.9	1	.....	26	40,217	560	27,475	6
16	16.0	.....	.....	1	1,120	.....	1,000	7
32	32.0	1	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	8
a 8,457	a 281.9	2	.....	29	12,076	3,160	.....	9
920	230.0	3	.....	1	42,438	9,130	10,000	10
56	9.3	2	4	.....	12,538	245	5,200	11
24	12.0	2	.....	.....	232	100	.....	12
83	83.0	1	.....	.....	1,500	696	3,000	13
42	42.0	.....	.....	1	540	204	500	14
57	57.0	1	.....	.....	100	152	.....	15
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	180	.....	650	16
810	270.0	.....	.....	3	4,480	300	2,000	17
a 10,905	a 139.8	13	4	62	115,706	14,547	49,825	

COLORADO.

6	6.0	1	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	18
369	123.0	.....	3	.....	36,330	13,058	12,500	19
120	24.0	5	.....	.....	12,456	1,707	10,000	20
86	21.5	.....	1	3	73,027	450	84,373	21
280	20.0	5	.....	9	8,899	.....	11,000	22
861	31.9	11	4	12	130,767	15,215	117,873	

CONNECTICUT.

157	39.3	4	.....	.....	55,401	4,487	19,700	23
970	88.2	10	.....	1	246,130	49,149	120,850	24
291	36.4	5	1	2	49,043	4,156	47,200	25
95	9.5	5	2	3	11,898	.....	9,450	26
301	23.2	13	.....	.....	60,904	.....	10,300	27
183	36.6	4	1	.....	8,470	3,293	18,250	28
394	131.3	3	.....	.....	3,470	970	8,150	29
527	13.5	21	.....	18	130,963	106	59,150	30
6	6.0	1	.....	.....	1,750	.....	375	31
3,500	140.0	8	15	2	87,845	33,967	85,745	32
1,893	55.7	23	1	10	402,242	6,100	150,425	33
64	32.0	2	.....	.....	2,925	721	120	34
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	200	101	200	35
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	36
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	250	37
8,405	53.2	101	20	37	1,063,341	103,050	530,165	

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

ALABAMA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1884	5	.....	5
2	1886	33	.....	33
3	1897	800	.....	800
	Total	838	.....	838

ARIZONA—Concluded.

4	1891	23	.....	23
	Total	23	.....	23

ARKANSAS—Concluded.

5	1895	11	.....	11
	Total	11	.....	11

CALIFORNIA—Concluded.

6	1884	2,460	329	2,789
7	1886	40	.....	40
8	1887	165	.....	165
9	1888	1,251	.....	1,251
10	1890	57	.....	57
11	1891	500	102	602
12	1892	175	.....	175
13	1893	13	.....	13
14	1895	13	.....	13
15	1896	7	5	12
16	1899	110	.....	110
17	1900	85	205	290
	Total	4,876	641	5,517

COLORADO—Concluded.

18	1893	8	.....	8
19	1894	365	65	430
20	1898	253	.....	253
21	1899	1,695	.....	1,695
22	1900	583	.....	583
	Total	2,904	65	2,969

CONNECTICUT—Concluded.

23	1882	984	356	1,340
24	1884	1,689	1,335	3,024
25	1885	1,420	800	2,220
26	1886	1,635	458	2,093
27	1887	1,551	641	2,192
28	1888	478	42	520
29	1889	341	165	506
30	1890	4,588	3,024	7,612
31	1891	210	.....	210
32	1892	1,649	12	1,661
33	1893	3,441	913	4,354
34	1894	75	5	80
35	1897	12	.....	12
36	1898	15	20	35
37	1900	180	.....	180
	Total	18,268	7,771	26,039

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

ALABAMA—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
5	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	1
33	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
700	700	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
738	738	.....	738	5	.....	5	5	

ARIZONA—Concluded.

15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	

ARKANSAS—Concluded.

8	8	.....	8	.....	2	2	.....	5
8	8	.....	8	.....	2	2	.....	

CALIFORNIA—Concluded.

2,726	2,457	269	2,726	80	26	106	.....	6
40	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	.....	7
15	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	.....	8
216	217	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
34	36	.....	36	26	.....	26	.....	10
575	473	102	575	17	2	19	.....	11
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	12
8	8	.....	8	7	.....	7	.....	13
6	6	.....	6	4	.....	4	4	14
4	2	2	4	1	2	3	.....	15
12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
28	28	.....	28	10	.....	10	2	17
3,674	3,304	373	3,677	210	30	240	6	

COLORADO—Concluded.

4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	18
136	173	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
173	173	.....	173	4	.....	4	4	20
1,474	1,504	.....	1,504	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
470	517	.....	517	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
2,257	2,371	.....	2,371	8	.....	8	8	

CONNECTICUT—Concluded.

735	735	.....	735	172	9	181	.....	23
2,952	1,668	1,284	2,952	121	.....	121	106	24
2,101	1,301	800	2,101	27	2	29	24	25
1,683	1,270	413	1,683	4	.....	4	2	26
1,397	922	475	1,397	11	.....	11	.....	27
136	139	2	141	50	.....	50	25	28
100	125	.....	125	38	.....	38	.....	29
7,413	4,413	3,000	7,413	6	.....	6	.....	30
70	210	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
1,004	1,302	1	1,303	643	.....	643	.....	32
3,980	3,370	873	4,243	18	.....	18	.....	33
65	63	2	65	20	.....	20	20	34
8	8	.....	8	5	.....	5	.....	35
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	36
180	180	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
21,828	15,710	6,850	22,560	1,119	11	1,130	177	

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

DELAWARE.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1887	1	.....	1	1	1	59	59.0
	Total	1	.....	1	1	1	59	59.0

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2	1890	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	1893	1	1	.....	8	6	76	12.7
	Total	2	1	1	9	6	76	12.7

FLORIDA.

4	1895	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
5	1897	3	.....	3	3	1	304	304.0
6	1898	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
7	1899	1	1	.....	23	23	805	35.0
8	1900	2	.....	2	2	1	14	14.0
	Total	8	1	7	34	25	1,123	44.9

GEORGIA.

9	1886	1	1	.....	6	6	555	92.5
10	1891	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
11	1893	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
12	1894	2	1	1	34	2	14	7.0
13	1896	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	1898	1	1	.....	3	3	111	37.0
15	1900	4	2	2	54	42	264	6.3
	Total	11	5	6	100	54	951	17.6

IDAHO.

16	1892	1	.....	1	6	6	[a]796	[a]199.0
	Total	1	.....	1	6	6	[a]796	[a]199.0

ILLINOIS.

17	1881	1	.....	1	1	1	27	27.0
18	1883	1	.....	1	33	.....	.....	.....
19	1884	3	2	1	40	13	434	33.4
20	1885	3	2	1	10	5	134	26.8
21	1886	8	3	5	43	43	542	12.6
22	1887	8	2	6	790	786	41,314	52.6
23	1888	3	.....	3	4	1	7	7.0
24	1889	1	.....	1	3	3	591	197.0
25	1890	9	1	8	13	9	111	12.3
26	1891	6	.....	6	111	90	1,095	12.2
27	1892	6	.....	6	18	3	39	13.0
28	1893	3	2	1	4	1	30	30.0
29	1894	4	.....	4	263	1	88	88.0
30	1895	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
31	1896	4	.....	4	13	10	522	52.2
32	1897	5	1	4	76	57	788	13.8
33	1898	7	.....	7	16	2	22	11.0
34	1899	10	1	9	68	62	[c]1,583	[c]25.5
35	1900	11	.....	11	2,041	2,000	[d]198,168	[d]99.1
	Total	95	14	81	3,551	3,087	[e]245,495	[e]79.6

[a] Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
[b] Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887.
[c] Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

DELAWARE.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
59	59.0	1	.....	.....	$12,800	$900	$30,000	1
59	59.0	1	.....	.....	12,800	900	30,000	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

5	5.0	1	.....	.....	540	137	200	2
120	15.0	.....	.....	8	4,847	201	2,100	3
125	13.9	1	.....	8	5,387	338	2,300	

FLORIDA.

295	59.0	5	.....	.....	324	.....	9,500	4
873	291.0	1	.....	2	10,458	1,000	50,828	5
30	30.0	1	.....	.....	650	.....	1,000	6
805	35.0	.....	.....	23	223,100	28,720	124,832	7
173	86.5	2	.....	.....	4,864	.....	7,300	8
2,176	64.0	9	.....	25	239,396	29,720	193,460	

GEORGIA.

555	92.5	2	.....	4	133,250	20,409	56,643	9
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	599	.....	400	10
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	6,000	1,500	1,500	11
78	2.3	32	2	.....	89,264	.....	55,859	12
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	2,496	1,417	50	13
285	95.0	3	.....	.....	28,650	2,000	26,418	14
899	16.6	13	.....	41	16,729	220	11,700	15
1,833	18.3	53	2	45	286,988	25,546	152,570	

IDAHO.

a 796	*a* 199.0	4	.....	2	175,000	35,000	100,000	16
a 796	*a* 199.0	4	.....	2	175,000	35,000	100,000	

ILLINOIS.

27	27.0	1	.....	.....	3,125	.....	2,000	17
825	25.0	33	.....	.....	16,438	749	12,300	18
1,757	43.9	27	.....	13	140,368	3,425	8,040	19
364	36.4	1	.....	9	118,710	1,200	78,250	20
548	12.7	7	30	6	254,856	.....	246,475	21
42,061	53.2	84	.....	706	3,157,430	*b* 52,769	*b* 2,120,850	22
64	16.0	1	.....	3	3,228	848	300	23
591	197.0	3	.....	.....	394,000	.....	50,000	24
1,302	100.2	10	1	2	66,669	5,813	36,360	25
5,933	53.5	24	72	15	179,060	15,500	157,500	26
366	20.3	14	.....	4	17,500	712	9,150	27
53	13.3	1	.....	3	9,835	487	600	28
5,046	19.2	2	.....	261	285,750	6,204	522,500	29
293	73.3	4	.....	.....	2,775	866	3,300	30
1,153	88.7	13	.....	.....	272,573	6,213	176,475	31
1,595	21.0	33	.....	43	183,500	21,600	125,500	32
1,716	107.3	15	.....	1	44,051	2,452	14,125	33
c 1,867	*c* 27.5	*c* 16	(*c*)	*c* 51	613,021	12,400	95,395	34
d 595,884	*d* 292.0	2,020	.....	21	15,094,850	111,090	5,112,100	35
c 661,446	*c* 186.3	*c* 2,309	*c* 103	*c* 1,138	20,857,739	*b* 242,328	*b* 8,771,220	

d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901, and 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

DELAWARE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1887	188	.....	188
	Total	188	.....	188

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Concluded.

2	1890	40	7	47
3	1893	190	.....	190
	Total	230	7	237

FLORIDA—Concluded.

4	1895	64	.....	64
5	1897	68	.....	68
6	1898	13	2	15
7	1899	2,826	741	3,567
8	1900	97	.....	97
	Total	3,068	743	3,811

GEORGIA—Concluded.

9	1886	974	954	1,928
10	1891	75	.....	75
11	1893	91	9	100
12	1894	827	.....	827
13	1896	24	1	25
14	1898	667	764	1,431
15	1900	2,255	2	2,257
	Total	4,913	1,730	6,643

IDAHO—Concluded.

16	1892	3,000	.....	3,000
	Total	3,000	.....	3,000

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

17	1881	125	.....	125
18	1883	467	.....	467
19	1884	1,847	.....	1,847
20	1885	1,080	.....	1,080
21	1886	18,228	.....	18,228
22	1887	33,364	7	33,371
23	1888	75	.....	75
24	1889	1,259	.....	1,259
25	1890	1,116	58	1,174
26	1891	11,521	325	11,846
27	1892	1,828	35	1,863
28	1893	179	20	199
29	1894	15,900	40	15,940
30	1895	42	3	45
31	1896	1,389	18	1,407
32	1897	2,475	100	2,575
33	1898	2,165	160	2,325
34	1899	5,073	124	5,197
35	1900	65,095	940	66,035
	Total	163,228	1,830	165,058

a Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

DELAWARE—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
188	188	.....	188	150	.....	150	150	1
188	188	.....	188	150	.....	150	150	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Concluded.

4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	2
84	164	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
88	168	.....	168	4	.....	4	4	

FLORIDA—Concluded.

19	19	.....	19	18	.....	18	18	4
60	60	.....	60	6	.....	6	4	5
15	13	2	15	13	2	15	7	6
3,464	2,730	734	3,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
63	63	.....	63	40	.....	40	40	8
3,621	2,885	736	3,621	77	2	79	69	

GEORGIA—Concluded.

1,928	974	954	1,928	29	5	34	.....	9
75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
55	55	.....	55	50	.....	50	25	11
827	827	.....	827	811	.....	811	.....	12
16	16	.....	16	5	.....	5	3	13
1,383	619	764	1,383	50	50	100	65	14
1,092	1,090	2	1,092	78	8	86	.....	15
5,376	3,656	1,720	5,376	1,023	63	1,086	93	

IDAHO—Concluded.

3,000	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
3,000	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

125	125	.....	125	100	.....	100	.....	17
467	467	.....	467	133	.....	133	.....	18
847	1,847	.....	1,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
730	730	.....	730	100	.....	100	75	20
18,228	18,228	.....	18,228	500	.....	500	500	21
32,869	33,115	.....	33,115	168	.....	168	14	22
51	53	.....	53	18	.....	18	18	23
1,259	1,259	.....	1,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
443	596	35	631	153	.....	153	112	25
3,853	5,473	.....	5,473	170	.....	170	30	26
601	685	.....	685	40	.....	40	.....	27
122	122	.....	122	15	.....	15	15	28
10,386	10,386	.....	10,386	21	.....	21	.....	29
26	24	2	26	19	9	28	15	30
543	1,043	.....	1,043	223	.....	223	54	31
2,155	2,155	.....	2,155	200	.....	200	.....	32
300	300	.....	300	180	7	187	22	33
4,451	4,393	60	4,453	a 247	(a)	a 247	(a)	34
36,503	51,163	645	51,808	2,125	25	2,150	1,015	35
114,959	132,164	742	132,906	a 4,412	a 41	a 4,453	a 1,870	

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

INDIANA.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1885	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
2	1886	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
3	1890	1	.....	1	1	1	16	16.0
4	1891	5	.....	5	117	85	2,635	31.0
5	1893	3	.....	3	6	4	56	14.0
6	1894	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
7	1895	1	.....	1	1	1	63	63.0
8	1898 (*b*)	1	.....	1	22	22	308	14.0
9	1899	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
10	1900	1	.....	1	1	1	91	91.0
	Total (*b*)	16	.....	16	152	116	3,174	27.4

IOWA.

11	1882	1	.....	1	4	4	40	10.0
12	1885	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
13	1886	1	.....	1	1	1	22	22.0
14	1888	2	.....	2	2	1	2	2.0
15	1893	1	.....	1	1	1	16	16.0
16	1895	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
17	1896	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
18	1897	2	.....	2	2	2	155	77.5
19	1899	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
20	1900	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	14	.....	14	17	10	265	26.5

KANSAS.

21	1894	1	.....	1	5	5	100	20.0
22	1896	1	.....	1	1	1	8	8.0
23	1899	1	.....	1	1	1	8	8.0
	Total	3	.....	3	7	7	116	16.6

KENTUCKY.

24	1885	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
25	1886	3	1	2	9	3	171	57.0
26	1889	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
27	1890	1	.....	1	1	1	136	136.0
28	1891	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
29	1892	2	.....	2	5	4	360	90.0
30	1893	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
31	1900 (*d*)	1	.....	1	2	1	76	76.0
	Total (*d*)	13	1	12	24	9	743	82.6

MAINE.

32	1885	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
33	1886	2	.....	2	33	33	1,389	42.1
34	1889	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
35	1892	2	1	1	30	22	2,662	121.0
36	1894	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
37	1898	1	.....	1	4	4	360	90.0
	Total	8	1	7	70	60	4,412	73.5

a Including strike of February 17, 1893.
b Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

INDIANA.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
83	83.0	1	.....	.....	$24,400	$300	$700	1
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	608	.....	.....	2
16	16.0	1	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	3
3,571	30.5	106	.....	11	64,426	1,000	20,150	4
64	10.7	2	.....	4	37,062	3,500	a 12,200	5
52	52.0	.....	.....	1	1,440	672	300	6
63	63.0	1	.....	.....	37,800	.....	10,000	7
2,706	123.0	.....	.....	22	10,000	2,500	2,000	8
63	63.0	1	.....	.....	2,158	900	1,000	9
91	91.0	1	.....	.....	1,100	456	1,000	10
6,711	44.2	114	.....	38	180,494	9,328	a 47,350	

IOWA.

40	10.0	.....	.....	4	460	.....	100	11
211	105.5	2	.....	.....	20,250	200	15,000	12
22	22.0	1	.....	.....	2,025	.....	2,000	13
3	1.5	2	.....	.....	1,288	.....	.....	14
23	23.0	1	.....	.....	150	35	50	15
61	61.0	1	.....	.....	350	.....	500	16
30	30.0	1	.....	.....	6,000	.....	3,000	17
155	77.5	1	.....	1	80,300	5,037	50,276	18
16	8.0	2	.....	.....	(c)	(c)	c 500	19
62	62.0	1	.....	.....	100	.....	200	20
623	36.6	12	.....	5	c 110,923	c 5,272	c 71,626	

KANSAS.

915	183.0	5	.....	.....	2,500	335	750	21
27	27.0	1	.....	.....	192,500	10,000	25,000	22
8	8.0	.....	1	.....	18,000	.....	3,500	23
950	135.7	6	1	.....	213,000	10,335	29,250	

KENTUCKY.

2	2.0	1	.....	.....	455	175	5,000	24
419	46.6	9	.....	.....	15,914	950	2,900	25
272	136.0	.....	.....	2	399	210	200	26
136	136.0	.....	1	.....	15,225	.....	2,500	27
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	228	.....	.....	28
361	72.2	5	.....	.....	9,705	2,748	15,000	29
7	2.3	2	.....	1	3,200	1,401	500	30
136	68.0	2	.....	.....	37,400	4,500	30,000	31
1,335	55.6	20	1	3	82,526	9,984	56,100	

MAINE.

1	1.0	.....	.....	1	113	.....	.....	32
1,389	42.1	1	.....	32	98,593	3,795	30,000	33
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	7,000	800	600	34
4,776	159.2	21	6	3	380,837	58,838	143,950	35
44	44.0	.....	.....	1	4,000	.....	.....	36
360	90.0	4	.....	.....	40,000	.....	5,000	37
6,585	94.1	27	6	37	530,543	63,433	179,550	

c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Including lockout of October 2, 1900, Ohio.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

INDIANA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1885	200	.....	200
2	1886	180	.....	180
3	1890	90	.....	90
4	1891	2,402	.....	2,402
5	1893	857	.....	857
6	1894	30	.....	30
7	1895	300	.....	300
8	1898 (a)	250	.....	250
9	1899	28	.....	28
10	1900	18	.....	18
	Total (a)	4,355	.....	4,355

IOWA—Concluded.

11	1882	30	.....	30
12	1885	850	.....	850
13	1886	60	.....	60
14	1888	503	.....	503
15	1893	5	.....	5
16	1895	8	5	13
17	1896	200	.....	200
18	1897	416	.....	416
19	1899	19	2	21
20	1900	6	.....	6
	Total	2,097	7	2,104

KANSAS—Concluded.

21	1894	20	.....	20
22	1896	3,600	400	4,000
23	1899	1,200	10	1,210
	Total	4,820	410	5,230

KENTUCKY—Concluded.

24	1885	710	75	785
25	1886	346	32	378
26	1889	14	.....	14
27	1890	80	.....	80
28	1891	150	.....	150
29	1892	515	5	520
30	1893	117	15	132
31	1900 (b)	492	43	535
	Total (b)	2,424	170	2,594

MAINE—Concluded.

32	1885	125	100	225
33	1886	2,002	973	2,975
34	1889	50	35	85
35	1892	2,598	90	2,688
36	1894	375	325	700
37	1898	400	.....	400
	Total	5,550	1,523	7,073

a Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

INDIANA—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
200	200	.....	200	20	.....	20	20	1
180	180	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
80	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1,043	1,043	.....	1,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
296	367	.....	367	34	.....	34	24	5
16	16	.....	16	3	.....	3	3	6
300	300	.....	300	20	.....	20	.....	7
200	200	.....	200	50	.....	50	25	8
18	18	.....	18	12	.....	12	12	9
16	18	.....	18	3	.....	3	.....	10
2,349	2,432	.....	2,432	142	.....	142	84	

IOWA—Concluded.

30	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
258	258	.....	258	50	.....	50	.....	12
60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
463	478	.....	478	3	.....	3	.....	14
5	5	.....	5	3	3	6	6	15
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	16
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
410	416	.....	416	100	.....	100	100	18
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	9	19
3	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	20
1,443	1,464	.....	1,464	173	3	176	119	

KANSAS—Concluded.

20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	10	21
1,267	3,450	400	3,850	200	25	225	200	22
1,210	1,200	10	1,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
2,497	4,670	410	5,080	220	25	245	210	

KENTUCKY—Concluded.

65	65	.....	65	15	.....	15	.....	24
251	251	.....	251	11	.....	11	11	25
3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
35	35	.....	35	15	.....	15	.....	28
67	277	.....	277	27	.....	27	20	29
44	68	.....	68	35	.....	35	31	30
175	372	3	375	155	.....	155	.....	31
715	1,146	3	1,149	258	.....	258	62	

MAINE—Concluded.

225	125	100	225	40	.....	40	.....	32
2,975	2,002	973	2,975	50	.....	50	.....	33
18	18	.....	18	14	.....	14	.....	34
2,254	2,271	.....	2,271	1,387	.....	1,387	1,341	35
100	60	40	100	5	.....	5	.....	36
400	400	.....	400	50	.....	50	.....	37
5,972	4,876	1,113	5,989	1,546	.....	1,546	1,341	

b Including lockout of October 2, 1900, Ohio.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MARYLAND.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1882	1	1	.....	4	4	319	79.8
2	1884	2	2	.....	2	2	28	14.0
3	1886	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
4	1890	2	.....	2	3	3	34	11.3
5	1892	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	1893	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
7	1894	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
8	1895	1	.....	1	40	40	200	5.0
9	1897	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
10	1898 (*b*)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*b*)	13	3	10	56	51	614	12.0

MASSACHUSETTS.

11	1883	1	1	.....	12	12	901	75.1
12	1884	2	.....	2	2	1	169	169.0
13	1885	1	1	.....	12	12	48	4.0
14	1886	18	8	10	121	63	1,958	31.1
15	1887	9	2	7	113	53	145	2.7
16	1888	5	.....	5	5	1	7	7.0
17	1889	7	.....	7	22	20	514	25.7
18	1890	12	2	10	56	29	3,970	136.9
19	1891	10	.....	10	10	6	92	15.3
20	1892	8	1	7	147	34	1,526	44.9
21	1893	6	.....	6	11	1	42	42.0
22	1894	7	.....	7	18	5	19	3.8
23	1895	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
24	1896	2	.....	2	2	1	35	35.0
25	1897	5	.....	5	5	5	35	7.0
26	1898	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
27	1900	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total	97	15	82	540	243	9,461	38.9

MICHIGAN.

28	1881	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
29	1882	1	.....	1	1	1	35	35.0
30	1883	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
31	1885	4	.....	4	8	7	221	31.6
32	1886	3	.....	3	4	2	65	32.5
33	1887	4	.....	4	10	1	13	13.0
34	1889	1	.....	1	27	.....	.....	.....
35	1890	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
36	1891	4	.....	4	4	1	21	21.0
37	1895	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
38	1900	1	.....	1	2	1	166	166.0
	Total	22	.....	22	67	13	521	40.1

MINNESOTA.

39	1883	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
40	1886	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
41	1887	2	.....	2	2	1	30	30.0
42	1889	1	.....	1	1	1	5	5.0
43	1890	3	.....	3	3	1	15	15.0
44	1891	8	2	6	42	27	680	25.2
45	1892	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
46	1893	3	.....	3	3	1	1	1.0
47	1894	2	1	1	13	12	240	20.0
48	1900	1	.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....
	Total	25	4	21	94	43	971	22.6

a Not reported.
b Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MARYLAND.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
553	138.3	1	.....	3	$47,000	$27,000	$25,500	1
45	22.5	1	.....	1	162	98	120	2
30	30.0	.....	.....	1	6,500	.....	.....	3
34	11.3	1	.....	2	1,518	187	450	4
6	6.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	.....	500	5
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	4,590	2,497	7,500	6
7	3.5	2	.....	.....	1,132	.....	.....	7
360	9.0	.....	.....	40	3,000	(a)	1,000	8
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	3,000	.....	500	9
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	160	144	.....	10
1,060	18.9	9	.....	47	69,062	c 29,926	35,570	

MASSACHUSETTS.

901	75.1	.....	.....	12	103,140	.....	5,000	11
197	98.5	2	.....	.....	17,348	992	5,000	12
48	4.0	12	.....	.....	10,093	.....	3,875	13
10,108	83.5	74	1	46	821,729	135,634	536,800	14
3,979	35.2	32	15	66	76,812	6,750	58,666	15
115	23.0	5	.....	.....	11,710	2,350	7,000	16
533	24.2	3	.....	19	80,918	4,329	45,625	17
6,370	113.8	45	.....	11	d 365,523	d 44,600	250,795	18
640	64.0	5	2	3	22,795	1,777	32,050	19
15,692	106.7	10	111	26	555,702	108,444	140,065	20
379	34.5	3	.....	8	36,350	3,000	1,300	21
405	22.5	17	.....	1	23,365	4,110	19,400	22
13	13.0	1	.....	.....	500	.....	200	23
505	252.5	1	.....	1	101,100	14,768	26,200	24
168	33.6	5	.....	.....	85,200	14,000	7,050	25
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	35	.....	50	26
81	40.5	2	.....	.....	8,000	1,110	6,000	27
40,136	74.3	218	129	193	d 2,320,320	d 341,864	1,145,076	

MICHIGAN.

120	30.0	4	.....	.....	5,616	2,400	2,800	28
35	35.0	.....	.....	1	412	72	250	29
420	140.0	.....	.....	3	22,361	3,775	12,500	30
242	30.3	7	.....	1	38,126	2,624	33,450	31
140	35.0	3	.....	1	97,545	17,950	55,800	32
553	55.3	9	.....	1	51,216	13,656	5,500	33
2,376	88.0	.....	27	.....	144,800	.....	25,000	34
42	14.0	3	.....	.....	456	.....	200	35
88	22.0	4	.....	.....	14,846	4,102	25,000	36
23	23.0	1	.....	.....	6,076	.....	.....	37
332	166.0	.....	.....	2	5,000	544	1,000	38
4,371	65.2	31	27	9	386,454	45,123	161,500	

MINNESOTA.

61	61.0	1	.....	.....	846	35	.....	39
22	7.3	.....	.....	3	185	70	100	40
43	21.5	1	.....	1	11,825	380	5,100	41
20	20.0	1	.....	.....	1,200	350	750	42
45	15.0	3	.....	.....	1,475	175	550	43
1,028	24.5	24	.....	18	37,380	9,172	47,700	44
625	125.0	5	.....	.....	34,000	673	28,000	45
219	73.0	3	.....	.....	14,750	1,800	20,000	46
491	37.8	13	.....	.....	2,600	873	3,150	47
84	4.0	.....	.....	21	750	.....	.....	48
2,638	28.1	51	.....	43	105,011	13,528	105,350	

c Not including 40 establishments not reported.
d Including lockout of February 28, 1890, Rhode Island.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MARYLAND—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1882	256	.....	256
2	1884	8	1	9
3	1886	100	.....	100
4	1890	111	.....	111
5	1892	40	.....	40
6	1893	90	.....	90
7	1894	80	.....	80
8	1895	350	250	600
9	1897	575	.....	575
10	1898 (*a*)	8	.....	8
	Total (*a*)	1,618	251	1,869

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

11	1883	731	481	1,212
12	1884	343	127	470
13	1885	775	510	1,285
14	1886	9,507	2,491	11,998
15	1887	4,025	1,446	5,471
16	1888	630	92	722
17	1889	1,840	142	1,982
18	1890	5,063	1,590	6,653
19	1891	1,372	639	2,011
20	1892	6,298	850	7,148
21	1893	1,233	1,155	2,388
22	1894	1,215	115	1,330
23	1895	75	25	100
24	1896	512	300	812
25	1897	1,188	450	1,638
26	1898	40	.....	40
27	1900	890	645	1,535
	Total	35,737	11,058	46,795

MICHIGAN—Concluded.

28	1881	272	42	314
29	1882	9	.....	9
30	1883	129	33	162
31	1885	1,120	41	1,161
32	1886	1,465	85	1,550
33	1887	1,813	20	1,833
34	1889	589	.....	589
35	1890	28	5	33
36	1891	540	4	544
37	1895	400	.....	400
38	1900	66	.....	66
	Total	6,431	230	6,661

MINNESOTA—Concluded.

39	1883	28	9	37
40	1886	298	2	300
41	1887	210	.....	210
42	1889	20	.....	20
43	1890	60	120	180
44	1891	1,400	10	1,410
45	1892	100	.....	100
46	1893	1,695	10	1,705
47	1894	287	3	290
48	1900	800	.....	800
	Total	4,898	154	5,052

a Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MARYLAND—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
256	256	.....	256	95	.....	95	95	1
8	7	1	8	4	.....	4	4	2
100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
68	102	.....	102	3	.....	3	.....	4
25	25	.....	25	17	.....	17	.....	5
57	57	.....	57	25	15	40	.....	6
43	80	.....	80	33	.....	33	.....	7
600	350	250	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
400	400	.....	400	14	.....	14	2	9
8	8	.....	8	10	.....	10	.....	10
1,565	1,385	251	1,636	201	15	216	101	

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

1,212	731	481	1,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
132	130	2	132	30	.....	30	20	12
1,285	775	510	1,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
11,699	9,208	2,491	11,699	1,104	10	1,114	996	14
5,155	3,734	1,437	5,171	314	.....	314	79	15
137	161	12	173	98	.....	98	16	16
1,689	1,752	132	1,884	29	2	31	27	17
4,531	3,851	1,137	4,988	1,118	115	1,233	578	18
1,365	950	415	1,365	344	99	443	198	19
3,973	3,428	719	4,147	881	193	1,074	673	20
334	203	131	334	28	42	70	.....	21
630	727	27	754	427	.....	427	139	22
12	30	10	40	10	.....	10	.....	23
78	512	300	812	304	100	404	54	24
1,638	1,188	450	1,638	287	85	372	.....	25
7	7	.....	7	6	.....	6	.....	26
150	215	125	340	70	.....	70	56	27
34,027	27,602	8,379	35,981	5,050	646	5,696	2,836	

MICHIGAN—Concluded.

135	135	.....	135	125	15	140	.....	28
9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
96	96	.....	96	81	.....	81	70	30
1,159	1,118	41	1,159	227	16	243	106	31
1,365	1,285	80	1,365	230	20	250	177	32
823	1,157	20	1,177	45	.....	45	45	33
400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
19	19	.....	19	12	.....	12	12	35
93	183	.....	183	33	.....	33	31	36
101	176	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
42	42	.....	42	1	.....	1	.....	38
4,242	4,620	141	4,761	754	51	805	441	

MINNESOTA—Concluded.

34	26	8	34	10	26	36	24	39
22	22	.....	22	18	.....	18	.....	40
148	183	.....	183	58	.....	58	.....	41
20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	20	42
31	31	.....	31	24	10	34	.....	43
789	789	.....	789	134	.....	134	114	44
85	85	.....	85	45	.....	45	45	45
185	1,440	.....	1,440	482	.....	482	177	46
207	280	2	282	3	4	7	7	47
66	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
1,587	2,942	10	2,952	794	40	834	387	

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1883	1	.....	1	3	3	546	182.0
2	1884	2	.....	2	4	4	928	232.0
3	1885	2	.....	2	4	3	543	181.0
4	1886	2	.....	2	2	1	14	14.0
5	1887	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	1888	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
7	1889	1	.....	1	7	7	287	41.0
8	1890	2	.....	2	3	2	60	30.0
9	1893	3	.....	3	37	31	496	16.0
10	1894	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
11	1895	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
12	1896	1	.....	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
13	1900	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	20	.....	20	67	53	b 2,881	b 55.4

MONTANA.

14	1886	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	1897	1	.....	1	1	1	77	77.0
16	1898	3	.....	3	19	19	195	10.3
	Total	5	.....	5	21	20	272	13.6

NEBRASKA.

17	1891	1	.....	1	1	1	17	17.0
18	1895	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
19	1896	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
20	1898	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
	Total	4	.....	4	7	3	24	8.0

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

21	1887	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
22	1890	3	.....	3	3	2	40	20.0
23	1892	1	1	.....	39	38	874	23.0
	Total	5	1	4	43	41	916	22.3

NEW JERSEY.

24	1882	1	1	.....	5	5	765	153.0
25	1883	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
26	1885	2	1	1	8	5	515	103.0
27	1886	4	3	1	25	11	245	22.3
28	1887	2	1	1	49	40	980	24.5
29	1888	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
30	1889	4	2	2	12	10	1,470	147.0
31	1890	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
32	1891	1	.....	1	1	1	21	21.0
33	1892	1	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....
34	1894	2	.....	2	2	1	75	75.0
35	1895	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
36	1897	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
37	1898 (d)	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
38	1900	1	.....	1	1	1	37	37.0
	Total (d)	24	9	15	129	76	4,111	54.1

a Establishment closed permanently.
b Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
546	182.0	.....	.....	3	$129,933	$10,000	$17,000	1
928	232.0	1	.....	3	118,573	26,895	30,000	2
626	156.5	1	.....	3	99,239	32,808	75,000	3
44	22.0	2	.....	.....	21,912	764	5,000	4
59	59.0	1	.....	.....	30,310	2,300	20,000	5
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	6
287	41.0	.....	7	.....	4,000	500	1,500	7
140	46.7	2	.....	1	1,300	.....	1,715	8
502	13.6	6	.....	31	185,940	42,785	26,675	9
12	6.0	1	.....	1	297	164	.....	10
42	42.0	.....	.....	1	355	253	2,000	11
(a)	(a)	.....	.....	1	175	70	.....	12
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	460	.....	600	13
b3,200	b48.5	16	7	44	592,894	116,539	179,490	

MONTANA.

321	321.0	.....	1	.....	175,000	13,500	225,000	14
77	77.0	.....	.....	1	26,625	.....	20,000	15
195	10.3	7	.....	12	c48,888	600	30,000	16
593	28.2	7	1	13	c250,513	14,100	275,000	

NEBRASKA.

17	17.0	1	.....	.....	20,000	.....	10,000	17
84	21.0	4	.....	.....	100,000	8,965	40,000	18
73	73.0	1	.....	.....	1,000	325	450	19
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	175	25	.....	20
178	25.4	7	.....	.....	121,175	9,315	50,450	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

2	2.0	.....	1	.....	300	.....	75	21
54	18.0	3	.....	.....	30,700	.....	4,150	22
897	23.0	38	1	.....	173,725	108,300	85,350	23
953	22.2	41	2	.....	204,725	108,300	89,575	

NEW JERSEY.

765	153.0	.....	.....	5	68,000	.....	6,300	24
245	49.0	5	.....	.....	24,822	.....	3,110	25
581	72.6	5	3	.....	23,829	3,192	7,280	26
376	15.0	2	9	14	32,690	768	16,046	27
1,539	31.4	40	.....	9	146,834	16,000	31,500	28
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	29
1,501	125.1	2	.....	10	578,687	95,180	111,200	30
40	20.0	2	.....	.....	2,100	100	300	31
21	21.0	.....	.....	1	10,049	.....	6,500	32
315	21.0	15	.....	.....	1,560	700	1,000	33
250	125.0	1	.....	1	11,336	1,685	25,400	34
28	28.0	1	.....	.....	550	366	2,000	35
31	31.0	.....	.....	1	833	.....	200	36
61	61.0	1	.....	.....	3,780	750	400	37
37	37.0	1	.....	.....	25,000	1,200	10,000	38
5,791	44.9	76	12	41	930,091	119,941	221,236	

c Not including 11 establishments not reported.
d Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MISSOURI—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1883	573	.....	573
2	1884	540	.....	540
3	1885	819	.....	819
4	1886	713	.....	713
5	1887	533	667	1,200
6	1888	30	.....	30
7	1889	38	.....	38
8	1890	46	.....	46
9	1893	5,340	260	5,600
10	1894	20	138	158
11	1895	7	.....	7
12	1896	3	.....	3
13	1900	80	.....	80
	Total	8,742	1,065	9,807

MONTANA—Concluded.

14	1886	225	.....	225
15	1897	125	.....	125
16	1898	433	.....	433
	Total	783	.....	783

NEBRASKA—Concluded.

17	1891	804	.....	804
18	1895	150	.....	150
19	1896	8	.....	8
20	1898	5	1	6
	Total	967	1	968

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concluded.

21	1887	88	37	125
22	1890	1,115	395	1,510
23	1892	817	.....	817
	Total	2,020	432	2,452

NEW JERSEY—Concluded.

24	1882	458	.....	458
25	1883	197	.....	197
26	1885	439	143	582
27	1886	855	477	1,332
28	1887	3,440	199	3,639
29	1888	12	.....	12
30	1889	2,002	372	2,374
31	1890	120	25	145
32	1891	150	240	390
33	1892	126	.....	126
34	1894	35	.....	35
35	1895	10	.....	10
36	1897	35	15	50
37	1898 (a)	40	.....	40
38	1900	325	175	500
	Total (a)	8,244	1,646	9,890

a Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

MISSOURI—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
573	573	.....	573	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
540	540	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
819	819	.....	819	100	.....	100	100	3
413	413	.....	413	300	.....	300	300	4
161	99	62	161	.....	161	161	.....	5
27	27	.....	27	9	.....	9	.....	6
38	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
23	23	.....	23	19	.....	19	19	8
810	670	140	810	390	.....	390	35	9
6	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	.....	10
6	6	.....	6	3	.....	3	2	11
2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	13
3,427	3,225	202	3,427	835	161	996	456	

MONTANA—Concluded.

225	225	.....	225	20	.....	20	20	14
125	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
382	433	.....	433	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
732	783	.....	783	20	.....	20	20	

NEBRASKA—Concluded.

804	804	.....	804	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
75	75	.....	75	40	.....	40	10	18
8	8	.....	8	8	.....	8	.....	19
6	5	1	6	4	2	6	.....	20
893	892	1	893	52	2	54	10	

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concluded.

13	88	37	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
830	975	360	1,335	157	.....	157	157	22
537	537	.....	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1,380	1,600	397	1,997	157	.....	157	157	

NEW JERSEY—Concluded.

458	458	.....	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
197	197	.....	197	19	.....	19	.....	25
480	392	88	480	14	.....	14	.....	26
1,310	844	466	1,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
2,744	2,744	189	2,933	200	.....	200	150	28
10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
1,846	1,780	106	1,886	310	.....	310	50	30
145	120	25	145	120	25	145	.....	31
390	150	240	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
45	45	.....	45	3	.....	3	.....	33
26	26	.....	26	9	.....	9	.....	34
9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	9	35
25	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
20	40	.....	40	20	.....	20	20	37
500	325	175	500	25	10	35	35	38
8,205	7,165	1,289	8,454	729	35	764	264	

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW MEXICO.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1900	1	.....	1	1	1	20	20.0
	Total	1	.....	1	1	1	20	20.0

NEW YORK.

2	1881	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3	1882	7	.....	7	7	3	42	14.0
4	1883	9	1	8	29	25	2,096	83.8
5	1884	14	3	11	230	50	1,006	20.1
6	1885	6	2	4	89	87	408	4.7
7	1886	42	21	21	1,171	806	18,141	22.5
8	1887	16	10	6	179	129	3,535	27.4
9	1888	5	2	3	78	75	274	3.7
10	1889	7	1	6	30	25	588	23.5
11	1890	6	2	4	77	61	991	16.2
12	1891	8	4	4	97	78	1,797	23.0
13	1892	11	4	7	128	120	3,647	30.4
14	1893	16	5	11	115	12	152	12.7
15	1894	11	.....	11	478	472	21,496	45.5
16	1895	13	2	11	281	272	9,490	34.9
17	1896	11	.....	11	11	1	3	3.0
18	1897	7	.....	7	71	68	2,749	40.4
19	1898 (*c*)	10	1	9	33	3	96	32.0
20	1899	7	.....	7	200	1	4	4.0
21	1900	8	.....	8	89	18	1,386	77.0
	Total (*c*)	216	60	156	3,395	2,306	67,901	29.4

NORTH CAROLINA.

22	1900	1	.....	1	17	14	210	15.0
	Total	1	.....	1	17	14	210	15.0

NORTH DAKOTA.

23	1886	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
24	1896	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
25	1898	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....

OHIO.

26	1882	1	.....	1	9	1	44	44.0
27	1883	4	2	2	17	16	231	14.4
28	1884	3	1	2	13	6	1,711	285.2
29	1885	3	1	2	3	2	142	71.0
30	1886	6	.....	6	7	3	141	47.0
31	1887	1	1	.....	23	23	1,104	48.0
32	1888	3	2	1	19	10	300	30.0
33	1889	2	.....	2	2	1	10	10.0
34	1890	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
35	1891	3	1	2	17	1	21	21.0
36	1892	4	1	3	24	17	272	16.0
37	1893	7	3	4	36	5	248	49.6
38	1894	7	2	5	39	27	3,059	113.3
39	1895	6	.....	6	6	3	*d* 11	*d* 5.5
40	1896	8	1	7	8	2	350	175.0
41	1897	4	.....	4	4	2	70	35.0
42	1898 (*c*)	5	1	4	5	3	475	158.3
43	1899	6	.....	6	6	1	3	3.0
44	1900 (*e*)	6	.....	6	16	1	14	14.0
	Total (*f*)	80	16	64	255	125	*d* 8,220	*d* 66.3

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.
d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW MEXICO.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
45	45.0	1	.....	.....	$10,000	.....	$2,000	1
45	45.0	1	.....	.....	10,000	.....	2,000	

NEW YORK.

18	9.0	2	.....	.....	1,278	$750	660	2
103	14.7	6	.....	1	6,528	741	1,132	3
2,177	75.1	6	.....	23	454,825	33,359	111,525	4
4,582	19.9	20	1	209	235,073	9,453	96,862	5
432	4.9	3	.....	86	93,532	986	12,372	6
41,857	35.7	a 143	a 136	a 771	2,358,887	347,027	622,711	7
4,134	23.1	163	.....	16	266,211	5,835	b 84,345	8
1,623	20.8	77	.....	1	488,370	51,080	545,000	9
753	25.1	28	.....	2	84,372	8,247	45,100	10
1,831	23.8	22	.....	55	180,603	8,227	71,378	11
2,341	24.1	43	.....	54	348,565	2,159	168,229	12
3,800	29.7	126	.....	2	203,103	11,854	59,760	13
5,146	44.7	31	51	33	196,388	18,026	72,195	14
22,095	46.2	5	.....	473	545,896	71,265	133,525	15
10,020	35.7	7	.....	274	241,555	20,946	100,970	16
298	27.1	6	1	4	13,899	8,100	11,935	17
2,890	40.7	59	.....	12	119,190	3,770	1,490	18
523	15.8	10	1	22	95,140	23,509	18,250	19
8,768	43.8	21	.....	179	519,700	76,400	49,050	20
4,249	47.7	71	7	11	812,160	320,660	217,350	21
117,640	34.7	a 849	a 197	a 2,228	7,265,275	1,022,394	b 2,423,839	

NORTH CAROLINA.

595	35.0	17	.....	.....	40,000	3,000	5,000	22
595	35.0	17	.....	.....	40,000	3,000	5,000	

NORTH DAKOTA.

30	30.0	1	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	23
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	750	328	75	24
5	5.0	1	.....	.....	399	133	100	25
39	13.0	3	.....	.....	1,509	461	175	

OHIO.

2,142	238.0	9	.....	.....	140,448	6,178	39,000	26
245	14.4	15	.....	2	30,880	891	15,552	27
5,290	406.9	13	.....	.....	510,967	223,415	335,600	28
199	66.3	1	.....	2	84,200	.....	60,800	29
397	56.7	7	.....	.....	82,334	1,386	42,148	30
1,104	48.0	23	.....	.....	28,345	5,810	7,325	31
702	36.9	19	.....	.....	106,669	.....	22,149	32
25	12.5	2	.....	.....	3,572	.....	5,500	33
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	4,000	.....	500	34
619	36.4	.....	.....	17	25,780	2,530	30,350	35
323	13.5	24	.....	.....	12,144	700	7,640	36
950	26.4	33	.....	3	72,955	19,992	27,250	37
4,443	113.9	12	16	11	751,906	25,538	172,215	38
d 75	d 15.0	3	1	2	68,469	23,983	163,535	39
919	114.9	6	.....	2	81,025	16,915	95,400	40
412	103.0	3	1	.....	53,200	812	39,500	41
491	98.2	4	.....	1	18,610	8,214	25,960	42
315	50.3	2	.....	4	15,231	5,443	4,440	43
293	18.3	4	.....	12	19,155	1,214	6,530	44
d 18,958	d 74.6	181	18	56	2,109,890	343,021	1,101,394	

e Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 2, 1900, Kentucky.
f Not including 2 lockouts included in general lockouts of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania, and October 2, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1900	200	.....	200
	Total	200	.....	200

NEW YORK—Concluded.

2	1881	250	100	350
3	1882	159	4	163
4	1883	8,949	4,052	13,001
5	1884	5,213	1,019	6,232
6	1885	1,769	573	2,342
7	1886	22,695	31,220	53,915
8	1887	6,145	272	6,417
9	1888	6,754	2,300	9,054
10	1889	899	2,191	3,090
11	1890	5,595	1,644	7,239
12	1891	5,495	11,786	17,281
13	1892	10,244	785	11,029
14	1893	4,590	678	5,268
15	1894	8,325	3,254	11,579
16	1895	4,900	1,911	6,811
17	1896	316	898	1,214
18	1897	1,374	325	1,699
19	1898 (*b*)	2,356	1,422	3,778
20	1899	3,888	156	4,044
21	1900	3,635	2,652	6,287
	Total (*b*)	103,551	67,242	170,793

NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

22	1900	1,500	1,200	2,700
	Total	1,500	1,200	2,700

NORTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

23	1886	40	.....	40
24	1896	4	2	6
25	1898	6	.....	6
	Total	50	2	52

OHIO—Concluded.

26	1882	740	307	1,047
27	1883	1,164	934	2,098
28	1884	1,140	699	1,839
29	1885	1,065	.....	1,065
30	1886	3,292	.....	3,292
31	1887	316	.....	316
32	1888	1,693	732	2,425
33	1889	205	15	220
34	1890	200	.....	200
35	1891	891	.....	891
36	1892	753	52	805
37	1893	1,892	37	1,929
38	1894	4,432	1,098	5,530
39	1895	1,536	177	1,713
40	1896	1,848	1	1,849
41	1897	734	16	750
42	1898 (*b*)	688	22	710
43	1899	438	67	505
44	1900 (*c*)	461	79	540
	Total (*d*)	23,488	4,236	27,724

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
200	200	.....	200	75	.....	75	75	1
200	200	.....	200	75	.....	75	75	

NEW YORK—Concluded.

170	170	.....	170	20	.....	20	.....	2
161	158	3	161	52	2	54	.....	3
11,962	8,013	3,949	11,962	427	101	528	75	4
4,286	4,120	166	4,286	509	20	529	270	5
2,228	1,705	523	2,228	176	35	211	6	6
52,395	21,480	30,915	52,395	a2,503	a2,361	a4,864	a1,189	7
5,211	5,190	255	5,445	497	11	508	329	8
8,347	6,238	2,300	8,538	1,816	200	2,016	1,338	9
2,519	413	2,106	2,519	166	120	286	34	10
3,646	2,929	1,133	4,062	280	14	294	141	11
1,597	4,831	11,318	16,149	197	1	198	86	12
9,702	9,812	530	10,342	26	.....	26	.....	13
2,785	2,423	553	2,976	1,084	131	1,215	937	14
11,245	8,142	3,157	11,299	12	.....	12	7	15
5,068	4,567	1,800	6,367	268	20	288	72	16
164	112	52	164	50	18	68	12	17
1,446	1,346	206	1,552	39	.....	39	29	18
1,870	1,168	766	1,934	285	240	525	32	19
1,950	1,825	125	1,950	681	110	791	346	20
5,152	2,502	2,650	5,152	229	.....	229	95	21
131,904	87,144	62,507	149,651	a9,317	a3,384	a12,701	a4,998	

NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

1,100	750	500	1,250	400	100	500	100	22
1,100	750	500	1,250	400	100	500	100	

NORTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	23
2	2	.....	2	2	2	4	.....	24
3	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	25
15	15	.....	15	15	2	17	10	

OHIO—Concluded.

612	550	62	612	119	35	154	154	26
2,085	1,155	930	2,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
1,683	1,095	588	1,683	220	211	431	82	28
1,065	1,065	.....	1,065	30	.....	30	.....	29
2,042	2,042	.....	2,042	1,045	.....	1,045	290	30
167	316	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
2,223	1,491	732	2,223	586	380	966	.....	32
219	204	15	219	79	.....	79	4	33
40	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
295	581	.....	581	20	.....	20	.....	35
283	320	23	343	83	20	103	.....	36
1,216	1,188	30	1,218	176	.....	176	34	37
4,341	3,543	1,098	4,641	535	99	634	196	38
345	701	88	789	40	.....	40	20	39
1,045	1,078	.....	1,078	142	.....	142	53	40
675	659	16	675	36	10	46	31	41
482	464	18	482	86	15	101	.....	42
134	139	12	151	48	.....	48	.....	43
311	398	65	463	66	.....	66	40	44
19,263	17,189	3,677	20,866	3,311	770	4,081	904	

c Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 2, 1900, Kentucky.
d Not including 2 lockouts included in general lockouts of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania, and October 2, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

OREGON.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1887	1	.....	1	8	8	240	30.0
2	1890	1	.....	1	40	40	640	16.0
	Total	2	.....	2	48	48	880	18.3

PENNSYLVANIA.

3	1881	1	.....	1	1	1	58	58.0
4	1882	7	.....	7	7	5	122	24.4
5	1883	9	1	8	14	12	1,211	100.9
6	1884	3	1	2	21	20	410	20.5
7	1885	10	2	8	26	7	141	20.1
8	1886	26	3	23	61	40	624	15.6
9	1887	12	1	11	83	17	449	26.4
10	1888	6	1	5	8	5	590	118.0
11	1889	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....
12	1890	7	1	6	56	2	28	14.0
13	1891	6	.....	6	104	41	724	17.7
14	1892	6	1	5	205	203	1,311	6.5
15	1893	5	.....	5	24	21	a77	a77.0
16	1894	4	.....	4	4	3	51	17.0
17	1895	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
18	1896	5	.....	5	5	2	43	21.5
19	1898 (b)	2	.....	2	46	45	1,305	29.0
20	1899	4	.....	4	7	4	14	3.5
	Total (b)	117	11	106	683	428	a7,158	a17.5

RHODE ISLAND.

21	1889	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
22	1890	1	.....	1	1	1	90	90.0
23	1892	1	1	.....	24	4	440	110.0
24	1895	2	1	1	16	16	474	29.6
	Total	5	2	3	42	21	1,004	47.8

SOUTH CAROLINA.

25	1889	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

SOUTH DAKOTA.

26	1891	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
27	1898	1	.....	1	1	1	99	99.0
	Total	2	.....	2	2	2	101	50.5

a Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
b Including lockout of October 3, 1898, in Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

OREGON.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1,408	176.0	8	.....	.....	$15,000	$3,500	$2,000	1
2,680	67.0	40	.....	.....	14,400	5,000	1,500	2
4,088	85.2	48	.....	.....	29,400	8,500	3,500	

PENNSYLVANIA.

58	58.0	.....	1	.....	3,500	.....	500	3
586	83.7	6	.....	1	144,040	7,690	18,400	4
1,309	93.5	6	.....	8	285,967	53,444	120,110	5
421	20.0	20	.....	1	110,269	.....	13,850	6
742	28.5	22	2	2	57,129	8,847	24,550	7
2,397	39.3	29	3	29	112,051	7,057	60,325	8
8,406	101.3	57	.....	26	350,298	47,416	439,825	9
1,038	129.8	3	1	4	134,490	10,000	100,500	10
336	42.0	8	.....	.....	12,500	400	.....	11
8,554	152.8	54	.....	2	70,875	1,635	9,310	12
5,437	52.3	104	.....	.....	46,407	9,000	99,334	13
12,905	63.0	205	.....	.....	933,806	135,700	825,500	14
a241	a60.3	a3	(a)	a1	5,402,930	259,489	650,075	15
311	77.8	3	.....	1	260,000	34,678	33,500	16
11	3.7	2	.....	1	820	.....	400	17
167	33.4	5	.....	.....	14,989	485	18,425	18
1,318	28.7	46	.....	.....	532,149	4,584	100,800	19
17	2.4	7	.....	.....	4,252	.....	325	20
a44,254	a66.7	a580	a7	a76	8,476,472	580,425	2,515,729	

RHODE ISLAND.

93	93.0	1	.....	.....	6,221	2,548	1,500	21
136	136.0	1	.....	.....	(c)	(c)	8,000	22
3,216	134.0	.....	24	.....	90,732	28,830	98,700	23
474	29.6	16	.....	.....	327,863	12,000	250,000	24
3,919	93.3	18	24	.....	d 424,816	d 43,378	358,200	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	1.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	500	.....	25
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	500	.....	

SOUTH DAKOTA.

2	2.0	1	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	26
99	99.0	.....	.....	1	17,640	.....	.....	27
101	50.5	1	.....	1	17,686	.....	.....	

c Included in general lockout of February 28, 1890, Massachusetts.
d Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of February 28, 1890, Massachusetts.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

OREGON—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1887	60	.....	60
2	1890	400	.....	400
	Total	460	.....	460

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

3	1881	40	110	150
4	1882	2,428	222	2,650
5	1883	4,020	51	4,071
6	1884	2,448	1,509	3,957
7	1885	2,195	372	2,567
8	1886	4,185	1,831	6,016
9	1887	17,714	782	18,496
10	1888	3,131	75	3,206
11	1889	743	247	990
12	1890	2,206	2	2,208
13	1891	2,041	800	2,841
14	1892	5,580	.....	5,580
15	1893	7,773	1,803	9,576
16	1894	821	135	956
17	1895	1,468	61	1,529
18	1896	1,053	8	1,061
19	1898 (*b*)	8,626	105	8,731
20	1899	1,641	67	1,708
	Total (*b*)	68,113	8,180	76,293

RHODE ISLAND—Concluded.

21	1889	86	.....	86
22	1890	20	.....	20
23	1892	505	.....	505
24	1895	3,301	2,719	6,020
	Total	3,912	2,719	6,631

SOUTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

25	1889	20	.....	20
	Total	20	.....	20

SOUTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

26	1891	13	.....	13
27	1898	60	.....	60
	Total	73	.....	73

a Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
b Including lockout of October 3, 1898, in Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

OREGON—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
60	60	.....	60	60	.....	60	60	1
400	400	.....	400	375	.....	375	375	2
460	460	.....	460	435	.....	435	435	

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

150	40	110	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1,805	1,614	191	1,805	788	19	807	737	4
3,886	3,835	51	3,886	355	.....	355	103	5
3,882	2,373	1,509	3,882	5	.....	5	.....	6
2,235	1,863	372	2,235	218	.....	218	.....	7
4,775	3,353	1,422	4,775	337	194	531	55	8
8,171	8,232	648	8,880	5,841	100	5,941	4,642	9
1,707	2,162	60	2,222	102	.....	102	12	10
150	150	.....	150	13	.....	13	13	11
875	1,425	.....	1,425	481	.....	481	396	12
1,918	1,528	600	2,128	345	5	350	110	13
4,965	5,240	.....	5,240	2,135	.....	2,135	1,890	14
2,341	7,581	1,560	9,141	*a* 67	(*a*)	*a* 67	*a* 10	15
441	750	135	885	270	30	300	150	16
113	298	.....	298	16	.....	16	.....	17
280	415	8	423	196	.....	196	161	18
5,526	8,536	34	8,570	23	27	50	.....	19
1,578	1,581	67	1,648	18	.....	18	.....	20
44,798	50,976	6,767	57,743	*a* 11,210	*a* 375	*a* 11,585	*a* 8,279	

RHODE ISLAND—Concluded.

29	29	.....	29	29	.....	29	29	21
20	20	.....	20	5	.....	5	.....	22
505	505	.....	505	19	.....	19	.....	23
6,020	3,301	2,719	6,020	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	24
6,574	3,855	2,719	6,574	*d* 53	(*d*)	*d* 53	*d* 29	

SOUTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

20	20	.....	20	15	.....	15	15	25
20	20	.....	20	15	.....	15	15	

SOUTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

13	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
73	73	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	

c Fourteen establishments not reported.
d Not including 14 establishments not reported.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1882	1	1	.....	1	1	30	30.0
2	1887	1	.....	1	2	2	60	30.0
3	1888	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
4	1889	2	.....	2	3	2	210	105.0
5	1891	3	.....	3	4	1	259	259.0
6	1892	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
7	1893	2	.....	2	2	1	(a)	(a)
8	1898	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	1899	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
10	1900	3	.....	3	3	2	76	38.0
	Total	16	1	15	23	9	b 635	b 79.4

TEXAS.

11	1884	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
12	1885	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
13	1886	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	1894	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	1895	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
16	1898	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
17	1899	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18	1900	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
	Total	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....

UTAH.

19	1892	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
20	1893	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
	Total	2	.....	2	2	2	3	1.5

VERMONT.

21	1892	1	1	.....	24	5	565	113.0
	Total	1	1	.....	24	5	565	113.0

VIRGINIA.

22	1886	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
23	1887	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
24	1888	1	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
25	1889	2	1	1	9	8	136	17.0
26	1890	1	.....	1	1	1	11	11.0
27	1891	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
28	1892	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
29	1893	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
30	1894	2	.....	2	2	1	9	9.0
	Total	13	3	10	29	10	156	15.6

a Lockout still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
30	30.0	1	.....	.....	$4,056	$1,500	$2,000	1
60	30.0	2	.....	.....	21,450	.....	2,000	2
735	147.0	.....	5	.....	10,395	3,100	3,500	3
241	80.3	1	.....	2	25,144	1,250	7,000	4
306	76.5	4	.....	.....	82,660	3,900	9,000	5
149	149.0	.....	1	.....	12,000	1,929	15,000	6
b 2	b 2.0	b 1	(b)	(b)	261,036	.....	50,000	7
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	1,100	280	500	8
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	1,735	1,075	1,500	9
225	75.0	3	.....	.....	19,800	480	11,700	10
b 1,763	b 80.1	b 14	b 6	b 2	439,376	13,514	102,200	

TEXAS.

5	2.5	2	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	11
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	384	.....	2,000	12
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	13
62	62.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	383	3,000	14
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	250	83	.....	15
42	42.0	1	.....	.....	1,200	200	.....	16
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	720	.....	17
81	16.2	4	.....	1	2,925	195	1,200	18
197	15.2	11	.....	2	9,011	1,581	6,200	

UTAH.

1	1.0	1	.....	.....	88	.....	20	19
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	20
3	1.5	2	.....	.....	1,088	.....	20	

VERMONT.

3,024	126.0	1	23	.....	93,979	4,579	21,700	21
3,024	126.0	1	23	.....	93,979	4,579	21,700	

VIRGINIA.

71	71.0	1	.....	.....	720	134	100	22
58	29.0	1	.....	1	550	180	250	23
70	7.0	10	.....	.....	7,400	1,100	500	24
150	16.7	.....	.....	9	31,439	105	5,000	25
11	11.0	.....	1	.....	2,581	.....	200	26
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	750	360	.....	27
183	183.0	1	.....	.....	1,500	250	2,000	28
3	1.5	2	.....	.....	1,636	669	100	29
12	6.0	2	.....	.....	123	30	.....	30
560	19.3	18	1	10	46,699	2,828	8,150	

b Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1882	65	.....	65
2	1887	286	.....	286
3	1888	50	10	60
4	1889	330	6	336
5	1891	578	2	580
6	1892	69	.....	69
7	1893	295	.....	295
8	1898	15	.....	15
9	1899	195	.....	195
10	1900	150	102	252
	Total	2,033	120	2,153

TEXAS—Concluded.

11	1884	36	.....	36
12	1885	20	.....	20
13	1886	6	3	9
14	1894	19	.....	19
15	1895	5	.....	5
16	1898	137	3	140
17	1899	100	.....	100
18	1900	130	6	136
	Total	453	12	465

UTAH—Concluded.

19	1892	25	.....	25
20	1893	200	.....	200
	Total	225	.....	225

VERMONT—Concluded.

21	1892	698	.....	698
	Total	698	.....	698

VIRGINIA—Concluded.

22	1886	9	.....	9
23	1887	30	10	40
24	1888	120	.....	120
25	1889	1,410	441	1,851
26	1890	112	239	351
27	1891	10	.....	10
28	1892	125	.....	125
29	1893	42	4	46
30	1894	9	.....	9
	Total	1,867	694	2,561

a Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
65	65	.....	65	25	.....	25	15	1
286	286	.....	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
30	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
330	330	.....	330	5	.....	5	.....	4
330	330	.....	330	210	.....	210	184	5
30	30	.....	30	3	.....	3	.....	6
237	237	.....	237	a 2	(a)	a 2	(a)	7
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	8
43	43	.....	43	43	.....	43	.....	9
163	70	100	170	43	20	63	43	10
1,518	1,425	100	1,525	a 335	a 20	a 355	a 246	

TEXAS—Concluded.

23	23	.....	23	23	.....	22	18	11
20	20	.....	20	12	.....	12	12	12
9	6	3	9	6	3	9	3	13
9	9	.....	9	4	.....	4	.....	14
2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	15
22	22	.....	22	18	.....	18	9	16
52	52	.....	52	36	.....	36	10	17
104	98	6	104	64	2	66	43	18
241	232	9	241	165	5	170	95	

UTAH—Concluded.

25	25	.....	25	25	.....	25	25	19
200	200	.....	200	160	.....	160	.....	20
225	225	.....	225	185	.....	185	25	

VERMONT—Concluded.

618	618	.....	618	302	.....	302	302	21
618	618	.....	618	302	.....	302	302	

VIRGINIA—Concluded.

6	6	.....	6	5	20	25	.....	22
18	18	.....	18	10	.....	10	10	23
74	74	.....	74	63	.....	63	40	24
1,831	1,390	441	1,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
351	112	239	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
4	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	.....	27
40	40	.....	40	4	.....	4	4	28
14	14	.....	14	22	2	24	4	29
7	7	.....	7	2	.....	2	1	30
2,345	1,665	680	2,345	109	22	131	59	

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

WASHINGTON.

Marginal number.	Year.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1888	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
2	1890	1	.....	1	15	15	1,050	70.0
3	1891	2	.....	2	6	6	27	4.5
4	1892	1	.....	1	1	1	42	42.0
5	1893	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	1894	2	.....	2	2	1	14	14.0
7	1899	2	1	1	6	2	28	14.0
8	1900	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	11	1	10	33	26	1,163	44.7

WEST VIRGINIA.

9	1881	1	.....	1	1	1	67	67.0
10	1885	4	1	3	8	8	1,124	140.5
11	1886	1	.....	1	3	3	159	53.0
12	1888	1	1	.....	2	2	118	59.0
13	1896	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	1899	1	.....	1	1	1	13	13.0
	Total	9	2	7	16	15	1,481	98.7

WISCONSIN.

15	1884	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
16	1885	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
17	1886	2	.....	2	2	1	5	5.0
18	1887	2	.....	2	3	1	21	21.0
19	1888	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
20	1890	1	.....	1	1	1	31	31.0
21	1891	3	2	1	20	15	150	10.0
22	1892	3	2	1	14	11	132	12.0
23	1893	5	2	3	13	10	55	5.5
24	1894	1	1	.....	3	3	42	14.0
25	1895	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26	1896	2	.....	2	4	1	4	4.0
27	1897	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
28	1899	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
29	1900	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
	Total	28	8	20	76	43	440	10.2

WYOMING.

30	1898	1	.....	1	1	1	33	33.0
	Total	1	.....	1	1	1	33	33.0

a Not reported.

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Continued.

WASHINGTON.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	$40	.....	.....	1
1,050	70.0	.....	15	.....	17,000	$2,100	$4,000	2
27	4.5	6	.....	.....	6,900	.....	1,000	3
42	42.0	.....	.....	1	1,620	480	400	4
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	5
28	14.0	1	.....	1	1,060	528	40	6
84	14.0	6	.....	.....	8,450	786	11,800	7
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	8
1,249	37.8	16	15	2	35,269	3,894	17,240	

WEST VIRGINIA.

67	67.0	1	.....	.....	5,000	.....	1,000	9
1,124	140.5	8	.....	.....	281,570	35,000	90,000	10
159	53.0	3	.....	.....	37,000	.....	26,500	11
118	59.0	.....	.....	2	85,000	(a)	20,000	12
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	180	78	.....	13
13	13.0	.....	.....	1	4,000	.....	2,000	14
1,484	92.8	13	.....	3	412,750	b 35,078	139,500	

WISCONSIN.

35	35.0	1	.....	.....	1,942	.....	3,000	15
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	16
12	6.0	2	.....	.....	14,688	8	10,000	17
35	11.7	2	.....	1	3,130	350	2,000	18
296	37.0	8	.....	.....	230,500	11,000	500,000	19
31	31.0	.....	.....	1	8,100	.....	25,000	20
545	27.3	20	.....	.....	8,750	450	4,100	21
375	26.8	14	.....	.....	68,935	3,880	55,600	22
166	12.8	2	.....	11	16,886	2,090	8,950	23
42	14.0	.....	.....	3	845	.....	325	24
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	360	.....	100	25
16	4.0	3	.....	1	4,158	2,504	525	26
280	280.0	.....	.....	1	1,850	706	2,500	27
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	320	63	.....	28
92	30.7	2	.....	1	22,980	3,250	11,000	29
1,946	25.6	57	.....	19	383,544	24,301	623,100	

WYOMING.

33	33.0	1	.....	.....	15,278	.....	4,800	30
33	33.0	1	.....	.....	15,278	.....	4,800	

b Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE XII.—LOOKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Concluded.

WASHINGTON—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Year.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1888	10	.....	10
2	1890	115	.....	115
3	1891	575	.....	575
4	1892	18	.....	18
5	1893	18	.....	18
6	1894	323	.....	323
7	1899	75	.....	75
8	1900	20	40	60
	Total	1,154	40	1,194

WEST VIRGINIA—Concluded.

9	1881	75	.....	75
10	1885	2,464	70	2,534
11	1886	925	.....	925
12	1888	750	.....	750
13	1896	12	3	15
14	1899	250	.....	250
	Total	4,476	73	4,549

WISCONSIN—Concluded.

15	1884	37	.....	37
16	1885	103	1	104
17	1886	1,430	27	1,457
18	1887	180	.....	180
19	1888	2,600	.....	2,600
20	1890	90	.....	90
21	1891	390	20	410
22	1892	2,696	14	2,710
23	1893	425	3	428
24	1894	20	.....	20
25	1895	790	.....	790
26	1896	110	15	125
27	1897	12	1	13
28	1899	7	.....	7
29	1900	1,050	.....	1,050
	Total	9,940	81	10,021

WYOMING—Concluded.

30	1898	173	.....	173
	Total	173	.....	173

TABLE XII.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY YEARS—Concluded.

WASHINGTON—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
10	10	.....	10	8	.....	8	.....	1
115	115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
575	575	.....	575	450	.....	450	250	3
18	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
14	14	.....	14	11	.....	11	11	5
23	23	.....	23	12	.....	12	.....	6
49	49	.....	49	30	.....	30	16	7
17	7	10	17	5	3	8	.....	8
821	811	10	821	516	3	519	277	

WEST VIRGINIA—Concluded.

75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2,534	2,464	70	2,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
925	925	.....	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
126	750	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
3	2	1	3	5	1	6	6	13
248	248	.....	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
3,911	4,464	71	4,535	5	1	6	6	

WISCONSIN—Concluded.

37	37	.....	37	20	35	55	8	15
20	20	.....	20	12	.....	12	.....	16
1,306	1,306	.....	1,306	10	10	20	.....	17
108	160	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
230	230	.....	230	230	.....	230	175	19
90	90	.....	90	30	.....	30	30	20
277	277	.....	277	172	.....	172	150	21
2,263	2,468	.....	2,468	153	.....	153	53	22
225	365	.....	365	79	.....	79	64	23
20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
40	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	.....	25
63	55	8	63	28	.....	28	.....	26
9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
5	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	28
218	256	.....	256	65	.....	65	10	29
4,911	5,338	8	5,346	844	45	889	495	

WYOMING—Concluded.

173	173	.....	173	150	.....	150	.....	30
173	173	.....	173	150	.....	150	.....	

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES.

1881.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Illinois	1	.....	1	1	1	27	27.0
2	Michigan	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
3	New York	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
4	Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	1	1	58	58.0
5	West Virginia	1	.....	1	1	1	67	67.0
	Total	6	2	4	9	3	152	50.7

1882.

6	Connecticut	2	1	1	4	1	21	21.0
7	Iowa	1	.....	1	4	4	40	10.0
8	Maryland	1	1	.....	4	4	319	79.8
9	Michigan	1	.....	1	1	1	35	35.0
10	New Jersey	1	1	.....	5	5	765	153.0
11	New York	7	.....	7	7	3	42	14.0
12	Ohio	1	.....	1	9	1	44	44.0
13	Pennsylvania	7	.....	7	7	5	122	24.4
14	Tennessee	1	1	.....	1	1	30	30.0
	Total	22	4	18	42	25	1,418	56.7

1883.

15	Illinois	1	.....	1	33	.....	.....	.....
16	Massachusetts	1	1	.....	12	12	901	75.1
17	Michigan	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
18	Minnesota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	Missouri	1	.....	1	3	3	546	182.0
20	New Jersey	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
21	New York	9	1	8	29	25	2,096	83.8
22	Ohio	4	2	2	17	16	231	14.4
23	Pennsylvania	9	1	8	14	12	1,211	100.9
	Total	28	6	22	117	68	4,985	73.3

1884.

24	Alabama	1	.....	1	1	1	15	15.0
25	California	2	2	.....	27	26	386	14.8
26	Connecticut	7	.....	7	11	11	520	47.3
27	Illinois	3	2	1	40	13	434	33.4
28	Maryland	2	2	.....	2	2	28	14.0
29	Massachusetts	2	.....	2	2	1	169	169.0
30	Missouri	2	.....	2	4	4	928	232.0
31	New York	14	3	11	230	50	1,006	20.1
32	Ohio	3	1	2	13	6	1,711	285.2
33	Pennsylvania	3	1	2	21	20	410	20.5
34	Texas	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
35	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	42	11	31	354	134	5,607	41.8

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES.

1881.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
27	27.0	1	.....	.....	$3,125	.....	$2,000	1
120	30.0	4	.....	.....	5,616	$2,400	2,800	2
18	9.0	2	.....	.....	1,278	750	660	3
58	58.0	.....	1	.....	3,500	.....	500	4
67	67.0	1	.....	.....	5,000	.....	1,000	5
290	32.2	8	1	.....	18,519	3,150	6,960	

1882.

157	39.3	4	.....	.....	55,401	4,487	19,700	6
40	10.0	.....	.....	4	460	.....	100	7
553	138.3	1	.....	3	47,000	27,000	25,500	8
35	35.0	.....	.....	1	412	72	250	9
765	153.0	.....	.....	5	68,000	.....	6,300	10
103	14.7	6	.....	1	6,528	741	1,132	11
2,142	238.0	9	.....	.....	140,448	6,178	39,000	12
586	83.7	6	.....	1	144,040	7,690	18,400	13
30	30.0	1	.....	.....	4,056	1,500	2,000	14
4,411	105.0	27	.....	15	466,345	47,668	112,382	

1883.

825	25.0	33	.....	.....	16,438	749	12,300	15
901	75.1	.....	.....	12	103,140	.....	5,000	16
420	140.0	.....	.....	3	22,361	3,775	12,500	17
61	61.0	1	.....	.....	846	35	.....	18
546	182.0	.....	.....	3	129,933	10,000	17,000	19
245	49.0	5	.....	.....	24,822	.....	3,110	20
2,177	75.1	6	.....	23	454,825	33,359	111,525	21
245	14.4	15	.....	2	30,880	891	15,552	22
1,309	93.5	6	.....	8	285,967	53,444	120,110	23
6,729	57.5	66	.....	51	1,069,212	102,253	297,097	

1884.

15	15.0	1	.....	.....	130	40	50	24
401	14.9	1	.....	26	40,217	560	27,475	25
970	88.2	10	.....	1	246,130	49,149	120,850	26
1,757	43.9	27	.....	13	140,368	3,425	8,040	27
45	22.5	1	.....	1	162	98	120	28
197	98.5	2	.....	.....	17,348	992	5,000	29
928	232.0	1	.....	3	118,573	26,895	30,000	30
4,582	19.9	20	1	209	235,073	9,453	96,862	31
5,290	406.9	13	.....	.....	510,967	223,415	335,600	32
421	20.0	20	.....	1	110,269	.....	13,850	33
5	2.5	2	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	34
35	35.0	1	.....	.....	1,942	.....	3,000	35
14,646	41.4	99	1	254	1,421,410	314,027	640,847	

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1881—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Illinois	125	.....	125
2	Michigan	272	42	314
3	New York	250	100	350
4	Pennsylvania	40	110	150
5	West Virginia	75	.....	75
	Total	762	252	1,014

1882—Concluded.

6	Connecticut	984	356	1,340
7	Iowa	30	.....	30
8	Maryland	256	.....	256
9	Michigan	9	.....	9
10	New Jersey	458	.....	458
11	New York	159	4	163
12	Ohio	740	307	1,047
13	Pennsylvania	2,428	222	2,650
14	Tennessee	65	.....	65
	Total	5,129	889	6,018

1883—Concluded.

15	Illinois	467	.....	467
16	Massachusetts	731	481	1,212
17	Michigan	129	33	162
18	Minnesota	28	9	37
19	Missouri	573	.....	573
20	New Jersey	197	.....	197
21	New York	8,949	4,052	13,001
22	Ohio	1,164	934	2,098
23	Pennsylvania	4,020	51	4,071
	Total	16,258	5,560	21,818

1884—Concluded.

24	Alabama	5	.....	5
25	California	2,460	329	2,789
26	Connecticut	1,689	1,335	3,024
27	Illinois	1,847	.....	1,847
28	Maryland	8	1	9
29	Massachusetts	343	127	470
30	Missouri	540	.....	540
31	New York	5,213	1,019	6,232
32	Ohio	1,140	699	1,839
33	Pennsylvania	2,448	1,509	3,957
34	Texas	36	.....	36
35	Wisconsin	37	.....	37
	Total	15,766	5,019	20,785

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1881—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
125	125	.....	125	100	.....	100	.....	1
135	135	.....	135	125	15	140	.....	2
170	170	.....	170	20	.....	20	.....	3
150	40	110	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
655	545	110	655	245	15	260	.....	

1882—Concluded.

735	735	.....	735	172	9	181	.....	6
30	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
256	256	.....	256	95	.....	95	95	8
9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
458	458	.....	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
161	158	3	161	52	2	54	.....	11
612	550	62	612	119	35	154	154	12
1,805	1,614	191	1,805	788	19	807	737	13
65	65	.....	65	25	.....	25	15	14
4,131	3,875	256	4,131	1,251	65	1,316	1,001	

1883—Concluded.

467	467	.....	467	133	.....	133	.....	15
1,212	731	481	1,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
96	96	.....	96	81	.....	81	70	17
34	26	8	34	10	26	36	24	18
573	573	.....	573	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
197	197	.....	197	19	.....	19	.....	20
11,962	8,013	3,949	11,962	427	101	528	75	21
2,085	1,155	930	2,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
3,886	3,835	51	3,886	355	.....	355	103	23
20,512	15,093	5,419	20,512	1,025	127	1,152	272	

1884—Concluded.

5	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	24
2,726	2,457	269	2,726	80	26	106	.....	25
2,952	1,668	1,284	2,952	121	.....	121	106	26
1,847	1,847	.....	1,847	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
8	7	1	8	4	.....	4	4	28
132	130	2	132	30	.....	30	20	29
540	540	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
4,286	4,120	166	4,286	509	20	529	270	31
1,683	1,095	588	1,683	220	211	431	82	32
3,882	2,373	1,509	3,882	5	.....	5	.....	33
23	23	.....	23	23	.....	23	18	34
37	37	.....	37	20	35	55	8	35
18,121	14,302	3,819	18,121	1,017	292	1,309	513	

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
	1885.							
1	Connecticut	8	.....	8	8	7	225	32.1
2	Illinois	3	2	1	10	5	134	26.8
3	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
4	Iowa	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
5	Kentucky	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Maine	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
7	Massachusetts	1	1	.....	12	12	48	4.0
8	Michigan	4	.....	4	8	7	221	31.6
9	Missouri	2	.....	2	4	3	543	181.0
10	New Jersey	2	1	1	8	5	515	103.0
11	New York	6	2	4	89	87	408	4.7
12	Ohio	3	1	2	3	2	142	71.0
13	Pennsylvania	10	2	8	26	7	141	20.1
14	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	West Virginia	4	1	3	8	8	1,124	140.5
16	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	50	10	40	183	145	3,505	24.2
	1886.							
17	Alabama	1	.....	1	1	1	22	22.0
18	California	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
19	Connecticut	10	.....	10	10	6	51	8.5
20	Georgia	1	1	.....	6	6	555	92.5
21	Illinois	8	3	5	43	43	542	12.6
22	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
23	Iowa	1	.....	1	1	1	22	22.0
24	Kentucky	3	1	2	9	3	171	57.0
25	Maine	2	.....	2	33	33	1,389	42.1
26	Maryland	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
27	Massachusetts	18	8	10	121	63	1,958	31.1
28	Michigan	3	.....	3	4	2	65	32.5
29	Minnesota	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
30	Missouri	2	.....	2	2	1	14	14.0
31	Montana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
32	New Jersey	4	3	1	25	11	245	22.3
33	New York	42	21	21	1,171	806	18,141	22.5
34	North Dakota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
35	Ohio	6	.....	6	7	3	141	47.0
36	Pennsylvania	26	3	23	61	40	624	15.6
37	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
38	Virginia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
39	West Virginia	1	.....	1	3	3	159	53.0
40	Wisconsin	2	.....	2	2	1	5	5.0
	Total	140	42	98	1,509	1,025	24,136	23.5
	1887.							
41	California	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
42	Connecticut	3	.....	3	13	11	297	27.0
43	Delaware	1	.....	1	1	1	59	59.0
44	Illinois	8	2	6	790	786	41,314	52.6
45	Massachusetts	9	2	7	113	53	145	2.7
46	Michigan	4	.....	4	10	1	13	13.0
47	Minnesota	2	.....	2	2	1	30	30.0
48	Missouri	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
49	New Hampshire	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
50	New Jersey	2	1	1	49	40	980	24.5
51	New York	16	10	6	179	129	3,535	27.4
52	Ohio	1	1	.....	23	23	1,104	48.0
53	Oregon	1	.....	1	8	8	240	30.0
54	Pennsylvania	12	1	11	83	17	449	26.4
55	Tennessee	1	.....	1	2	2	60	30.0
56	Virginia	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
57	Wisconsin	2	.....	2	3	1	21	21.0
	Total	67	17	50	1,281	1,074	48,249	44.9

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1885.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
291	36.4	5	1	2	$49,043	$4,156	$47,200	1
364	36.4	1	.....	9	118,710	1,200	78,250	2
83	83.0	1	.....	.....	24,400	300	700	3
211	105.5	2	.....	.....	20,250	200	15,000	4
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	455	175	5,000	5
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	113	.....	.....	6
48	4.0	12	.....	.....	10,093	.....	3,875	7
242	30.3	7	.....	1	38,126	2,624	33,450	8
626	156.5	1	.....	3	99,239	32,808	75,000	9
581	72.6	5	3	.....	23,829	3,192	7,280	10
432	4.9	3	.....	86	93,532	986	12,372	11
199	66.3	1	.....	2	84,200	.....	60,800	12
742	28.5	22	2	2	57,129	8,847	24,550	13
1	1.0	.....	.....	1	384	.....	2,000	14
1,124	140.5	8	.....	.....	281,570	35,000	90,000	15
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	16
4,951	27.1	70	6	107	901,173	89,488	455,477	

1886.

22	22.0	.....	.....	1	1,172	.....	500	17
16	16.0	.....	.....	1	1,120	.....	1,000	18
95	9.5	5	2	3	11,898	.....	9,450	19
555	92.5	2	.....	4	133,250	20,409	56,643	20
548	12.7	7	30	6	254,856	.....	246,475	21
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	608	.....	.....	22
22	22.0	1	.....	.....	2,025	.....	2,000	23
419	46.6	9	.....	.....	15,914	950	2,900	24
1,389	42.1	1	.....	32	98,593	3,795	30,000	25
30	30.0	.....	.....	1	6,500	.....	.....	26
10,108	83.5	74	1	46	821,729	135,634	536,800	27
140	35.0	3	.....	1	97,545	17,950	55,800	28
22	7.3	.....	.....	3	185	70	100	29
44	22.0	2	.....	.....	21,912	764	5,000	30
321	321.0	.....	1	.....	175,000	13,500	225,000	31
376	15.0	2	9	14	32,690	768	16,046	32
41,857	35.7	a143	a136	a771	2,358,887	347,027	622,711	33
30	30.0	1	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	34
397	56.7	7	.....	.....	82,334	1,386	42,148	35
2,397	39.3	29	3	29	112,051	7,057	60,325	36
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	37
71	71.0	1	.....	.....	720	134	100	38
159	53.0	3	.....	.....	37,000	.....	26,500	39
12	6.0	2	.....	.....	14,688	8	10,000	40
59,033	39.1	a294	a182	a912	4,281,058	549,452	1,949,498	

1887.

32	32.0	1	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	41
301	23.2	13	.....	.....	60,904	.....	10,300	42
59	59.0	1	.....	.....	12,800	900	30,000	43
42,061	53.2	84	.....	706	3,157,430	b52,769	b2,120,850	44
3,979	35.2	32	15	66	76,812	6,750	58,666	45
553	55.3	9	.....	1	51,216	13,656	5,500	46
43	21.5	1	.....	1	11,825	380	5,100	47
59	59.0	1	.....	.....	30,310	2,300	20,000	48
2	2.0	.....	1	.....	300	.....	75	49
1,539	31.4	40	.....	9	146,834	16,000	31,500	50
4,134	23.1	163	.....	16	266,211	5,835	c84,345	51
1,104	48.0	23	.....	.....	28,345	5,810	7,325	52
1,408	176.0	8	.....	.....	15,000	3,500	2,000	53
8,406	101.3	57	.....	26	350,298	47,416	439,825	54
60	30.0	2	.....	.....	21,450	.....	2,000	55
58	29.0	1	.....	1	550	180	250	56
35	11.7	2	.....	1	3,130	350	2,000	57
63,833	49.8	438	16	827	4,233,700	b155,846	d2,819,736	

c Not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois, but not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1885—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Connecticut	1,420	800	2,220
2	Illinois	1,080	.....	1,080
3	Indiana	200	.....	200
4	Iowa	850	.....	850
5	Kentucky	710	75	785
6	Maine	125	100	225
7	Massachusetts	775	510	1,285
8	Michigan	1,120	41	1,161
9	Missouri	819	.....	819
10	New Jersey	439	143	582
11	New York	1,769	573	2,342
12	Ohio	1,065	.....	1,065
13	Pennsylvania	2,195	372	2,567
14	Texas	20	.....	20
15	West Virginia	2,464	70	2,534
16	Wisconsin	103	1	104
	Total	15,154	2,685	17,839

1886—Concluded.

17	Alabama	33	.....	33
18	California	40	.....	40
19	Connecticut	1,635	458	2,093
20	Georgia	974	954	1,928
21	Illinois	18,228	.....	18,228
22	Indiana	180	.....	180
23	Iowa	60	.....	60
24	Kentucky	346	32	378
25	Maine	2,002	973	2,975
26	Maryland	100	.....	100
27	Massachusetts	9,507	2,491	11,998
28	Michigan	1,465	85	1,550
29	Minnesota	298	2	300
30	Missouri	713	.....	713
31	Montana	225	.....	225
32	New Jersey	855	477	1,332
33	New York	22,695	31,220	53,915
34	North Dakota	40	.....	40
35	Ohio	3,292	.....	3,292
36	Pennsylvania	4,185	1,831	6,016
37	Texas	6	3	9
38	Virginia	9	.....	9
39	West Virginia	925	.....	925
40	Wisconsin	1,430	27	1,457
	Total	69,243	38,553	107,796

1887—Concluded.

41	California	165	.....	165
42	Connecticut	1,551	641	2,192
43	Delaware	188	.....	188
44	Illinois	33,364	7	33,371
45	Massachusetts	4,025	1,446	5,471
46	Michigan	1,813	20	1,833
47	Minnesota	210	.....	210
48	Missouri	533	667	1,200
49	New Hampshire	88	37	125
50	New Jersey	3,440	199	3,639
51	New York	6,145	272	6,417
52	Ohio	316	.....	316
53	Oregon	60	.....	60
54	Pennsylvania	17,714	782	18,496
55	Tennessee	286	.....	286
56	Virginia	30	10	40
57	Wisconsin	180	.....	180
	Total	70,108	4,081	74,189

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1885—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
2,101	1,301	800	2,101	27	2	29	24	1
730	730	.....	730	100	.....	100	75	2
200	200	.....	200	20	.....	20	20	3
258	258	.....	258	50	.....	50	.....	4
65	65	.....	65	15	.....	15	.....	5
225	125	100	225	40	.....	40	.....	6
1,285	775	510	1,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1,159	1,118	41	1,159	227	16	243	106	8
819	819	.....	819	100	.....	100	100	9
480	392	88	480	14	.....	14	.....	10
2,228	1,705	523	2,228	176	35	211	6	11
1,065	1,065	.....	1,065	30	.....	30	.....	12
2,235	1,863	372	2,235	218	.....	218	.....	13
20	20	.....	20	12	.....	12	12	14
2,534	2,464	70	2,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
20	20	.....	20	12	.....	12	.....	16
15,424	12,920	2,504	15,424	1,041	53	1,094	343	

1886—Concluded.

33	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
40	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	.....	18
1,683	1,270	413	1,683	4	.....	4	2	19
1,928	974	954	1,928	29	5	34	.....	20
18,228	18,228	.....	18,228	500	.....	500	500	21
180	180	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
251	251	.....	251	11	.....	11	11	24
2,975	2,002	973	2,975	50	.....	50	.....	25
100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
11,699	9,208	2,491	11,699	1,104	10	1,114	996	27
1,365	1,285	80	1,365	230	20	250	177	28
22	22	.....	22	18	.....	18	.....	29
413	413	.....	413	300	.....	300	300	30
225	225	.....	225	20	.....	20	20	31
1,310	844	466	1,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
52,395	21,480	30,915	52,395	a 2,503	a 2,361	a 4,864	a 1,189	33
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	34
2,042	2,042	.....	2,042	1,045	.....	1,045	290	35
4,775	3,353	1,422	4,775	337	194	531	55	36
9	6	3	9	6	3	9	3	37
6	6	.....	6	5	20	25	.....	38
925	925	.....	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
1,306	1,306	.....	1,306	10	10	20	.....	40
101,980	64,263	37,717	101,980	a 6,222	a 2,623	a 8,845	a 3,553	

1887—Concluded.

15	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	.....	41
1,397	922	475	1,397	11	.....	11	.....	42
188	188	.....	188	150	.....	150	150	43
32,869	33,115	.....	33,115	168	.....	168	14	44
5,155	3,734	1,437	5,171	314	.....	314	79	45
823	1,157	20	1,177	45	.....	45	45	46
148	183	.....	183	58	.....	58	.....	47
161	99	62	161	.....	161	161	.....	48
13	88	37	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
2,744	2,744	189	2,933	200	.....	200	150	50
5,211	5,190	255	5,445	497	11	508	329	51
167	316	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
60	60	.....	60	60	.....	60	60	53
8,171	8,232	648	8,880	5,841	100	5,941	4,642	54
286	286	.....	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
18	18	.....	18	10	.....	10	10	56
108	160	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
57,534	56,507	3,123	59,630	7,369	272	7,641	5,479	

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1888.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	California	4	.....	4	31	.....	.....	.....
2	Connecticut	5	.....	5	5	1	14	14.0
3	Illinois	3	.....	3	4	1	7	7.0
4	Iowa	2	.....	2	2	1	2	2.0
5	Massachusetts	5	.....	5	5	1	7	7.0
6	Missouri	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
7	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
8	New York	5	2	3	78	75	274	3.7
9	Ohio	3	2	1	19	10	300	30.0
10	Pennsylvania	6	1	5	8	5	590	118.0
11	Tennessee	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
12	Virginia	1	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
13	Washington	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
14	West Virginia	1	1	.....	2	2	118	59.0
15	Wisconsin	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
	Total	40	8	32	180	99	1,322	13.4

1889.

16	Connecticut	3	.....	3	3	1	365	365.0
17	Illinois	1	.....	1	3	3	591	197.0
18	Kentucky	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
19	Maine	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
20	Massachusetts	7	.....	7	22	20	514	25.7
21	Michigan	1	.....	1	27	.....	.....	.....
22	Minnesota	1	.....	1	1	1	5	5.0
23	Missouri	1	.....	1	7	7	287	41.0
24	New Jersey	4	2	2	12	10	1,470	147.0
25	New York	7	1	6	30	25	588	23.5
26	Ohio	2	.....	2	2	1	10	10.0
27	Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....
28	Rhode Island	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
29	South Carolina	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
30	Tennessee	2	.....	2	3	2	210	105.0
31	Virginia	2	1	1	9	8	136	17.0
	Total	36	4	32	132	78	4,176	53.5

1890.

32	California	4	.....	4	4	1	129	129.0
33	Connecticut	5	3	2	39	36	468	13.0
34	District of Columbia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
35	Illinois	9	1	8	13	9	111	12.3
36	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	1	16	16.0
37	Kentucky	1	.....	1	1	1	136	136.0
38	Maryland	2	.....	2	3	3	34	11.3
39	Massachusetts	12	2	10	56	29	3,970	136.9
40	Michigan	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
41	Minnesota	3	.....	3	3	1	15	15.0
42	Missouri	2	.....	2	3	2	60	30.0
43	New Hampshire	3	.....	3	3	2	40	20.0
44	New Jersey	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
45	New York	6	2	4	77	61	991	16.2
46	Ohio	1	.....	1	1	1	14	14.0
47	Oregon	1	.....	1	40	40	640	16.0
48	Pennsylvania	7	1	6	56	2	28	14.0
49	Rhode Island	1	.....	1	1	1	90	90.0
50	Virginia	1	.....	1	1	1	11	11.0
51	Washington	1	.....	1	15	15	1,050	70.0
52	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	1	31	31.0
	Total	64	9	55	324	207	7,834	37.8

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not reported.
c Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1888.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
a 8,457	a 281.9	2	.....	29	$12,076	$3,160	.....	1
183	36.6	4	1	.....	8,470	3,293	$18,250	2
64	16.0	1	.....	3	3,228	848	300	3
3	1.5	2	.....	.....	1,288	.....	.....	4
115	23.0	5	.....	.....	11,710	2,350	7,000	5
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	6
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	7
1,623	20.8	77	.....	1	488,370	51,080	545,000	8
702	36.9	19	.....	.....	106,669	.....	22,149	9
1,038	129.8	3	1	4	134,490	10,000	100,500	10
735	147.0	.....	5	.....	10,395	3,100	3,500	11
70	7.0	10	.....	.....	7,400	1,100	500	12
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	13
118	59.0	.....	.....	2	85,000	(b)	20,000	14
296	37.0	8	.....	.....	230,500	11,000	500,000	15
a 13,414	a 74.9	134	7	39	1,100,057	c 85,931	1,217,199	

1889.

394	131.3	3	.....	.....	3,470	970	8,150	16
591	197.0	3	.....	.....	394,000	.....	50,000	17
272	136.0	.....	.....	2	399	210	200	18
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	7,000	800	600	19
533	24.2	3	.....	19	80,918	4,329	45,625	20
2,376	88.0	.....	27	.....	144,800	.....	25,000	21
20	20.0	1	.....	.....	1,200	350	750	22
287	41.0	.....	7	.....	4,000	500	1,500	23
1,501	125.1	2	.....	10	578,687	95,180	111,200	24
753	25.1	28	.....	2	84,372	8,247	45,100	25
25	12.5	2	.....	.....	3,572	.....	5,500	26
336	42.0	8	.....	.....	12,500	400	.....	27
93	93.0	1	.....	.....	6,221	2,548	1,500	28
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	500	.....	29
241	80.3	1	.....	2	25,144	1,250	7,000	30
150	16.7	.....	.....	9	31,439	105	5,000	31
7,588	57.5	54	34	44	1,379,722	115,389	307,125	

1890.

920	230.0	3	.....	1	42,438	9,130	10,000	32
527	13.5	21	.....	18	130,963	106	59,150	33
5	5.0	1	.....	.....	540	137	200	34
1,303	100.2	10	1	2	66,669	5,813	36,360	35
16	16.0	1	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	36
136	136.0	.....	1	.....	15,225	.....	2,500	37
34	11.3	1	.....	2	1,518	187	450	38
6,370	113.8	45	.....	11	d 365,523	d 44,600	250,795	39
42	14.0	3	.....	.....	456	.....	200	40
45	15.0	3	.....	.....	1,475	175	550	41
140	46.7	2	.....	1	1,300	.....	1,715	42
54	18.0	3	.....	.....	30,700	.....	4,150	43
40	20.0	2	.....	.....	2,100	100	300	44
1,831	23.8	22	.....	55	180,603	8,227	71,378	45
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	4,000	.....	500	46
2,680	67.0	40	.....	.....	14,400	5,000	1,500	47
8,554	152.8	54	.....	2	70,875	1,635	9,310	48
136	136.0	1	.....	.....	(e)	(e)	8,000	49
11	11.0	.....	1	.....	2,581	.....	200	50
1,050	70.0	.....	15	.....	17,000	2,100	4,000	51
31	31.0	.....	.....	1	8,100	.....	25,000	52
23,939	73.9	213	18	93	957,966	77,210	486,258	

d Including lockout of February 28, 1890, Rhode Island.
e Included in general lockout of February 28, 1890, Massachusetts.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1888—Concluded.

Marginal number	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	California	1,251	.....	1,251
2	Connecticut	478	42	520
3	Illinois	75	.....	75
4	Iowa	503	.....	503
5	Massachusetts	630	92	722
6	Missouri	30	.....	30
7	New Jersey	12	.....	12
8	New York	6,754	2,300	9,054
9	Ohio	1,693	732	2,425
10	Pennsylvania	3,131	75	3,206
11	Tennessee	50	10	60
12	Virginia	120	.....	120
13	Washington	10	.....	10
14	West Virginia	750	.....	750
15	Wisconsin	2,600	.....	2,600
	Total	18,087	3,251	21,338

1889—Concluded.

16	Connecticut	341	165	506
17	Illinois	1,259	.....	1,259
18	Kentucky	14	.....	14
19	Maine	50	35	85
20	Massachusetts	1,840	142	1,982
21	Michigan	589	.....	589
22	Minnesota	20	.....	20
23	Missouri	38	.....	38
24	New Jersey	2,002	372	2,374
25	New York	899	2,191	3,090
26	Ohio	205	15	220
27	Pennsylvania	743	247	990
28	Rhode Island	86	.....	86
29	South Carolina	20	.....	20
30	Tennessee	330	6	336
31	Virginia	1,410	441	1,851
	Total	9,846	3,614	13,460

1890—Concluded.

32	California	57	.....	57
33	Connecticut	4,588	3,024	7,612
34	District of Columbia	40	7	47
35	Illinois	1,116	58	1,174
36	Indiana	90	.....	90
37	Kentucky	80	.....	80
38	Maryland	111	.....	111
39	Massachusetts	5,063	1,590	6,653
40	Michigan	28	5	33
41	Minnesota	60	120	180
42	Missouri	46	.....	46
43	New Hampshire	1,115	395	1,510
44	New Jersey	120	25	145
45	New York	5,595	1,644	7,239
46	Ohio	200	.....	200
47	Oregon	400	.....	400
48	Pennsylvania	2,206	2	2,208
49	Rhode Island	20	.....	20
50	Virginia	112	239	351
51	Washington	115	.....	115
52	Wisconsin	90	.....	90
	Total	21,252	7,109	28,361

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1888—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
216	217	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
136	139	2	141	50	.....	50	25	2
51	53	.....	53	18	.....	18	18	3
463	478	.....	478	3	.....	3	.....	4
137	161	12	173	98	.....	98	16	5
27	27	.....	27	9	.....	9	.....	6
10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8,347	6,238	2,300	8,538	1,816	200	2,016	1,338	8
2,223	1,491	732	2,223	586	380	966	.....	9
1,707	2,162	60	2,222	102	.....	102	12	10
30	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
74	74	.....	74	63	.....	63	40	12
10	10	.....	10	8	.....	8	.....	13
126	750	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
230	230	.....	230	230	.....	230	175	15
13,787	12,070	3,106	15,176	2,983	580	3,563	1,624	

1889—Concluded.

100	125	.....	125	38	.....	38	.....	16
1,259	1,259	.....	1,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
18	18	.....	18	14	.....	14	.....	19
1,689	1,752	132	1,884	29	2	31	27	20
400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	20	22
38	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1,846	1,780	106	1,886	310	.....	310	50	24
2,519	413	2,106	2,519	166	120	286	34	25
219	204	15	219	79	.....	79	4	26
150	150	.....	150	13	.....	13	13	27
29	29	.....	29	29	.....	29	29	28
20	20	.....	20	15	.....	15	15	29
330	330	.....	330	5	.....	5	.....	30
1,831	1,390	441	1,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
10,471	7,931	2,800	10,731	718	122	840	192	

1890—Concluded.

34	36	.....	36	26	.....	26	.....	32
7,413	4,413	3,000	7,413	6	.....	6	.....	33
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	34
443	596	35	631	153	.....	153	112	35
80	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
68	102	.....	102	3	.....	3	.....	38
4,531	3,851	1,137	4,988	1,118	115	1,233	578	39
19	19	.....	19	12	.....	12	12	40
31	31	.....	31	24	10	34	.....	41
23	23	.....	23	19	.....	19	19	42
830	975	360	1,335	157	.....	157	157	43
145	120	25	145	120	25	145	.....	44
3,646	2,929	1,133	4,062	280	14	294	141	45
40	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
400	400	.....	400	375	.....	375	375	47
875	1,425	.....	1,425	481	.....	481	396	48
20	20	.....	20	5	.....	5	.....	49
351	112	239	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
115	115	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
90	90	.....	90	30	.....	30	30	52
19,233	15,626	5,929	21,555	2,813	164	2,977	1,824	

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
	1891.							
1	Arizona	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	California	3	.....	3	6	4	52	13.0
3	Connecticut	1	.....	1	1	1	6	6.0
4	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
5	Illinois	6	.....	6	111	90	1,095	12.2
6	Indiana	5	.....	5	117	85	2,635	31.0
7	Kentucky	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
8	Massachusetts	10	.....	10	10	6	92	15.3
9	Michigan	4	.....	4	4	1	21	21.0
10	Minnesota	8	2	6	42	27	680	25.2
11	Nebraska	1	.....	1	1	1	17	17.0
12	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	1	21	21.0
13	New York	8	4	4	97	78	1,797	23.0
14	Ohio	3	1	2	17	1	21	21.0
15	Pennsylvania	6	.....	6	104	41	724	17.7
16	South Dakota	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
17	Tennessee	3	.....	3	4	1	259	259.0
18	Virginia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	Washington	2	.....	2	6	6	27	4.5
20	Wisconsin	3	2	1	20	15	150	10.0
	Total	69	9	60	546	360	7,606	21.1
	1892.							
21	California	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
22	Connecticut	6	.....	6	25	10	1,223	122.3
23	Idaho	1	.....	1	6	6	a 796	a 199.0
24	Illinois	6	.....	6	18	3	39	13.0
25	Kentucky	2	.....	2	5	4	360	90.0
26	Maine	2	1	1	30	22	2,662	121.0
27	Maryland	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Massachusetts	8	1	7	147	34	1,526	44.9
29	Minnesota	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
30	New Hampshire	1	1	.....	39	38	874	23.0
31	New Jersey	1	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....
32	New York	11	4	7	128	120	3,647	30.4
33	Ohio	4	1	3	24	17	272	16.0
34	Pennsylvania	6	1	5	205	203	1,311	6.5
35	Rhode Island	1	1	.....	24	4	440	110.0
36	Tennessee	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
37	Utah	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
38	Vermont	1	1	.....	24	5	565	113.0
39	Virginia	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
40	Washington	1	.....	1	1	1	42	42.0
41	Wisconsin	3	2	1	14	11	132	12.0
	Total	61	14	47	716	479	a 13,890	a 29.1
	1893.							
42	California	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
43	Colorado	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
44	Connecticut	4	2	2	34	30	1,876	62.5
45	District of Columbia	1	1	.....	8	6	76	12.7
46	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
47	Illinois	3	2	1	4	1	30	30.0
48	Indiana	3	.....	3	6	4	56	14.0
49	Iowa	1	.....	1	1	1	16	16.0
50	Kentucky	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
51	Maryland	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
52	Massachusetts	6	.....	6	11	1	42	42.0
53	Minnesota	3	.....	3	3	1	1	1.0
54	Missouri	3	.....	3	37	31	496	16.0
55	New York	16	5	11	115	12	152	12.7
56	Ohio	7	3	4	36	5	248	49.6
57	Pennsylvania	5	.....	5	24	21	c 77	c 77.0
58	Tennessee	2	.....	2	2	1	(d)	(d)
59	Utah	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
60	Virginia	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
61	Washington	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
62	Wisconsin	5	2	3	13	10	55	5.5
	Total	70	15	55	305	125	f 3,127	f 30.1

a Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
b Including strike of February 17, 1893, Indiana.
c Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1891.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	$180	.....	.....	1
56	9.3	2	4	.....	12,538	$245	$5,200	2
6	6.0	1	.....	.....	1,750	.....	375	3
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	599	.....	400	4
5,933	53.5	24	72	15	179,060	15,500	157,500	5
3,571	30.5	106	.....	11	64,426	1,000	20,150	6
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	228	.....	.....	7
640	64.0	5	2	3	22,795	1,777	32,050	8
88	22.0	4	.....	.....	14,846	4,102	25,000	9
1,028	24.5	24	.....	18	37,380	9,172	47,700	10
17	17.0	1	.....	.....	20,000	.....	10,000	11
21	21.0	.....	.....	1	10,049	.....	6,500	12
2,341	24.1	43	.....	54	348,565	2,159	168,229	13
619	36.4	.....	.....	17	25,780	2,530	30,350	14
5,437	52.3	104	.....	.....	46,407	9,000	99,334	15
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	16
306	76.5	4	.....	.....	82,660	3,900	9,000	17
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	750	360	.....	18
27	4.5	6	.....	.....	6,900	.....	1,000	19
545	27.3	20	.....	.....	8,750	450	4,100	20
20,651	37.8	349	78	119	883,709	50,195	616,888	

1892.

24	12.0	2	.....	.....	232	100	.....	21
3,500	140.0	8	15	2	87,845	33,967	85,745	22
a 796	a 199.0	4	.....	2	175,000	35,000	100,000	23
366	20.3	14	.....	4	17,500	712	9,150	24
361	72.2	5	.....	.....	9,705	2,748	15,000	25
4,776	159.2	21	6	3	380,837	58,838	143,950	26
6	6.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	.....	500	27
15,692	106.7	10	111	26	555,702	108,444	140,065	28
625	125.0	5	.....	.....	34,000	673	28,000	29
897	23.0	38	1	.....	173,725	108,300	85,350	30
315	21.0	15	.....	.....	1,560	700	1,000	31
3,800	29.7	126	.....	2	203,103	11,854	59,760	32
323	13.5	24	.....	.....	12,144	700	7,640	33
12,905	63.0	205	.....	.....	933,806	135,700	825,500	34
3,216	134.0	.....	24	.....	90,732	28,830	98,700	35
149	149.0	.....	1	.....	12,000	1,929	15,000	36
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	88	.....	20	37
3,024	126.0	1	23	.....	93,979	4,579	21,700	38
183	183.0	1	.....	.....	1,500	250	2,000	39
42	42.0	.....	.....	1	1,620	480	400	40
375	26.8	14	.....	.....	68,935	3,880	55,600	41
a 51,376	a 72.0	495	181	40	2,856,013	537,684	1,695,080	

1893.

83	83.0	1	.....	.....	1,500	696	3,000	42
6	6.0	1	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	43
1,893	55.7	23	1	10	402,242	6,100	150,425	44
120	15.0	.....	.....	8	4,847	201	2,100	45
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	6,000	1,500	1,500	46
53	13.3	1	.....	3	9,835	487	600	47
64	10.7	2	.....	4	37,062	3,500	b 12,200	48
23	23.0	1	.....	.....	150	35	50	49
7	2.3	2	.....	1	3,200	1,401	500	50
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	4,590	2,497	7,500	51
379	34.5	3	.....	8	36,350	3,000	1,300	52
219	73.0	3	.....	.....	14,750	1,800	20,000	53
502	13.6	6	.....	31	185,940	42,785	26,675	54
5,146	44.7	31	51	33	196,388	18,026	72,195	55
950	26.4	33	.....	3	72,955	19,992	27,250	56
c 241	c 60.3	c 3	(c)	c 1	5,402,930	259,489	650,075	57
e 2	e 2.0	e 1	(e)	(e)	261,036	.....	50,000	58
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	59
3	1.5	2	.....	.....	1,636	669	100	60
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	61
166	12.8	2	.....	11	16,886	2,090	8,950	62
f 9,868	f 34.7	f 119	f 52	f 113	6,659,401	364,268	b 1,034,420	

d Lockout still pending July 1, 1894.
e Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
f Not including 21 establishments in which lockouts were still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1891—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Arizona	23	.....	23
2	California	500	102	602
3	Connecticut	210	.....	210
4	Georgia	75	.....	75
5	Illinois	11,521	325	11,846
6	Indiana	2,402	.....	2,402
7	Kentucky	150	.....	150
8	Massachusetts	1,372	639	2,011
9	Michigan	540	4	544
10	Minnesota	1,400	10	1,410
11	Nebraska	804	.....	804
12	New Jersey	150	240	390
13	New York	5,495	11,786	17,281
14	Ohio	891	.....	891
15	Pennsylvania	2,041	800	2,841
16	South Dakota	13	.....	13
17	Tennessee	578	2	580
18	Virginia	10	.....	10
19	Washington	575	.....	575
20	Wisconsin	390	20	410
	Total	29,140	13,928	43,068

1892—Concluded.

21	California	175	.....	175
22	Connecticut	1,649	12	1,661
23	Idaho	3,000	.....	3,000
24	Illinois	1,828	35	1,863
25	Kentucky	515	5	520
26	Maine	2,598	90	2,688
27	Maryland	40	.....	40
28	Massachusetts	6,298	850	7,148
29	Minnesota	100	.....	100
30	New Hampshire	817	.....	817
31	New Jersey	126	.....	126
32	New York	10,244	785	11,029
33	Ohio	753	52	805
34	Pennsylvania	5,580	.....	5,580
35	Rhode Island	505	.....	505
36	Tennessee	69	.....	69
37	Utah	25	.....	25
38	Vermont	698	.....	698
39	Virginia	125	.....	125
40	Washington	18	.....	18
41	Wisconsin	2,696	14	2,710
	Total	37,859	1,843	39,702

1893—Concluded.

42	California	13	.....	13
43	Colorado	8	.....	8
44	Connecticut	3,441	913	4,354
45	District of Columbia	190	.....	190
46	Georgia	91	9	100
47	Illinois	179	20	199
48	Indiana	857	.....	857
49	Iowa	5	.....	5
50	Kentucky	117	15	132
51	Maryland	90	.....	90
52	Massachusetts	1,233	1,155	2,388
53	Minnesota	1,695	10	1,705
54	Missouri	5,340	260	5,600
55	New York	4,590	678	5,268
56	Ohio	1,892	37	1,929
57	Pennsylvania	7,773	1,803	9,576
58	Tennessee	295	.....	295
59	Utah	200	.....	200
60	Virginia	42	4	46
61	Washington	18	.....	18
62	Wisconsin	425	3	428
	Total	28,494	4,907	33,401

a Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
b Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1891—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
575	473	102	575	17	2	19	.....	2
70	210	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
3,853	5,473	.....	5,473	170	.....	170	30	5
1,043	1,043	.....	1,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
35	35	.....	35	15	.....	15	.....	7
1,365	950	415	1,365	344	99	443	198	8
93	183	.....	183	33	.....	33	31	9
789	789	.....	789	134	.....	134	114	10
804	804	.....	804	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
390	150	240	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1,597	4,831	11,318	16,149	197	1	198	86	13
295	581	.....	581	20	.....	20	.....	14
1,918	1,528	600	2,128	345	5	350	110	15
13	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
330	330	.....	330	210	.....	210	184	17
4	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	.....	18
575	575	.....	575	450	.....	450	250	19
277	277	.....	277	172	.....	172	150	20
14,116	18,339	12,675	31,014	2,110	107	2,217	1,153	

1892—Concluded.

10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	21
1,004	1,302	1	1,303	643	.....	643	.....	22
3,000	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
601	685	.....	685	40	.....	40	.....	24
67	277	.....	277	27	.....	27	20	25
2,254	2,271	.....	2,271	1,387	.....	1,387	1,341	26
25	25	.....	25	17	.....	17	.....	27
3,973	3,428	719	4,147	881	193	1,074	673	28
85	85	.....	85	45	.....	45	45	29
537	537	.....	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
45	45	.....	45	3	.....	3	.....	31
9,702	9,812	530	10,342	26	.....	26	.....	32
283	320	23	343	83	20	103	.....	33
4,965	5,240	.....	5,240	2,135	.....	2,135	1,890	34
505	505	.....	505	19	.....	19	.....	35
30	30	.....	30	3	.....	3	.....	36
25	25	.....	25	25	.....	25	25	37
618	618	.....	618	302	.....	302	302	38
40	40	.....	40	4	.....	4	4	39
18	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
2,263	2,468	.....	2,468	153	.....	153	53	41
30,050	30,741	1,273	32,014	5,803	213	6,016	4,353	

1893—Concluded.

8	8	.....	8	7	.....	7	.....	42
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	43
3,980	3,370	873	4,243	18	.....	18	.....	44
84	164	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
55	55	.....	55	50	.....	50	25	46
122	122	.....	122	15	.....	15	15	47
296	367	.....	367	34	.....	34	24	48
5	5	.....	5	3	3	6	6	49
44	68	.....	68	35	.....	35	31	50
57	57	.....	57	25	15	40	.....	51
334	203	131	334	28	42	70	.....	52
185	1,440	.....	1,440	482	.....	482	177	53
810	670	140	810	390	.....	390	35	54
2,785	2,423	553	2,976	1,084	131	1,215	937	55
1,216	1,188	30	1,218	176	.....	176	34	56
2,341	7,581	1,560	9,141	a67	(a)	a67	a10	57
237	237	.....	237	b2	(b)	b2	(b)	58
200	200	.....	200	160	.....	160	.....	59
14	14	.....	14	22	2	24	4	60
14	14	.....	14	11	.....	11	11	61
225	365	.....	365	79	.....	79	64	62
13,016	18,555	3,287	21,842	c2,692	c193	c2,885	c1,377	

c Not including 21 establishments in which lockouts were still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1894.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Colorado	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
2	Connecticut	2	.....	2	2	1	29	29.0
3	Georgia	2	1	1	34	2	14	7.0
4	Illinois	4	.....	4	263	1	88	88.0
5	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Kansas	1	.....	1	5	5	100	20.0
7	Maine	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
8	Maryland	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
9	Massachusetts	7	.....	7	18	5	19	3.8
10	Minnesota	2	1	1	13	12	240	20.0
11	Missouri	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
12	New Jersey	2	.....	2	2	1	75	75.0
13	New York	11	.....	11	478	472	21,496	45.5
14	Ohio	7	2	5	39	27	3,059	113.3
15	Pennsylvania	4	.....	4	4	3	51	17.0
16	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
17	Virginia	2	.....	2	2	1	9	9.0
18	Washington	2	.....	2	2	1	14	14.0
19	Wisconsin	1	1	.....	3	3	42	14.0
	Total	55	5	50	875	535	25,239	47.2

1895.

20	Arkansas	2	.....	2	2	1	5	5.0
21	California	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
22	Florida	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
23	Illinois	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
24	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	1	63	63.0
25	Iowa	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26	Maryland	1	.....	1	40	40	200	5.0
27	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
28	Michigan	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
29	Missouri	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
30	Nebraska	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
31	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
32	New York	13	2	11	281	272	9,490	34.9
33	Ohio	6	.....	6	6	3	*b* 11	*b* 5.5
34	Pennsylvania	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
35	Rhode Island	2	1	1	16	16	474	29.6
36	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
37	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	40	3	37	370	333	*b* 10,243	*b* 30.9

1896.

38	California	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
39	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
40	Illinois	4	.....	4	13	10	522	52.2
41	Iowa	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
42	Kansas	1	.....	1	1	1	8	8.0
43	Massachusetts	2	.....	2	2	1	35	35.0
44	Missouri	1	.....	1	1	1	(*d*)	(*d*)
45	Nebraska	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
46	New York	11	.....	11	11	1	3	3.0
47	North Dakota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
48	Ohio	8	1	7	8	2	350	175.0
49	Pennsylvania	5	.....	5	5	2	43	21.5
50	West Virginia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
51	Wisconsin	2	.....	2	4	1	4	4.0
	Total	40	1	39	51	21	*b* 998	*b* 49.9

a Not reported.
b Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1894.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
369	123.0	.....	3	.....	$36,330	$13,058	$12,500	1
64	32.0	2	.....	.....	2,925	721	120	2
78	2.3	32	2	.....	89,264	.....	55,859	3
5,046	19.2	2	.....	261	285,750	6,204	522,500	4
52	52.0	.....	.....	1	1,440	672	300	5
915	183.0	5	.....	.....	2,500	335	750	6
44	44.0	.....	.....	1	4,000	.....	.....	7
7	3.5	2	.....	.....	1,132	.....	.....	8
405	22.5	17	.....	1	23,365	4,110	19,400	9
491	37.8	13	.....	.....	2,600	873	3,150	10
12	6.0	1	.....	1	297	164	.....	11
250	125.0	1	.....	1	11,336	1,685	25,400	12
22,095	46.2	5	.....	473	545,896	71,265	133,525	13
4,443	113.9	12	16	11	751,906	25,538	172,215	14
311	77.8	3	.....	1	260,000	34,678	33,500	15
62	62.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	383	3,000	16
12	6.0	2	.....	.....	123	30	.....	17
28	14.0	1	.....	1	1,060	528	40	18
42	14.0	.....	.....	3	845	.....	325	19
34,726	39.7	99	21	755	2,022,769	160,244	982,584	

1895.

12	6.0	1	.....	1	116	35	150	20
42	42.0	.....	.....	1	540	204	500	21
295	59.0	5	.....	.....	324	.....	9,500	22
293	73.3	4	.....	.....	2,775	866	3,300	23
63	63.0	1	.....	.....	37,800	.....	10,000	24
61	61.0	1	.....	.....	350	.....	500	25
360	9.0	.....	.....	40	3,000	(a)	1,000	26
13	13.0	1	.....	.....	500	.....	200	27
23	23.0	1	.....	.....	6,076	.....	.....	28
42	42.0	.....	.....	1	355	253	2,000	29
84	21.0	4	.....	.....	100,000	8,965	40,000	30
28	28.0	1	.....	.....	550	366	2,000	31
10,020	35.7	7	.....	274	241,555	20,946	100,970	32
b 75	b 15.0	3	1	2	68,469	23,983	163,535	33
11	3.7	2	.....	1	820	.....	400	34
474	29.6	16	.....	.....	327,863	12,000	250,000	35
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	250	83	.....	36
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	360	.....	100	37
b 11,906	b 32.3	49	1	320	791,703	c 67,701	584,155	

1896.

57	57.0	1	.....	.....	100	152	.....	38
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	2,496	1,417	50	39
1,153	88.7	13	.....	.....	272,573	6,213	176,475	40
30	30.0	1	.....	.....	6,000	.....	3,000	41
27	27.0	1	.....	.....	192,500	10,000	25,000	42
505	252.5	1	.....	1	101,100	14,768	26,200	43
(d)	(d)	.....	.....	1	175	70	.....	44
73	73.0	1	.....	.....	1,000	325	450	45
298	27.1	6	1	4	13,899	8,100	11,935	46
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	750	328	75	47
919	114.9	6	.....	2	81,025	16,915	95,400	48
167	33.4	5	.....	.....	14,989	485	18,425	49
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	180	78	.....	50
16	4.0	3	.....	1	4,158	2,504	525	51
b 3,254	b 65.1	41	1	9	690,945	61,355	357,535	

c Not including 40 establishments not reported.
d Establishment closed permanently.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1894—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Colorado	365	65	430
2	Connecticut	75	5	80
3	Georgia	827	.....	827
4	Illinois	15,900	40	15,940
5	Indiana	30	.....	30
6	Kansas	20	.....	20
7	Maine	375	325	700
8	Maryland	80	.....	80
9	Massachusetts	1,215	115	1,330
10	Minnesota	287	3	290
11	Missouri	20	138	158
12	New Jersey	35	.....	35
13	New York	8,325	3,254	11,579
14	Ohio	4,432	1,098	5,530
15	Pennsylvania	821	135	956
16	Texas	19	.....	19
17	Virginia	9	.....	9
18	Washington	323	.....	323
19	Wisconsin	20	.....	20
	Total	33,178	5,178	38,356

1895—Concluded.

20	Arkansas	11	.....	11
21	California	13	.....	13
22	Florida	64	.....	64
23	Illinois	42	3	45
24	Indiana	300	.....	300
25	Iowa	8	5	13
26	Maryland	350	250	600
27	Massachusetts	75	25	100
28	Michigan	400	.....	400
29	Missouri	7	.....	7
30	Nebraska	150	.....	150
31	New Jersey	10	.....	10
32	New York	4,900	1,911	6,811
33	Ohio	1,536	177	1,713
34	Pennsylvania	1,468	61	1,529
35	Rhode Island	3,301	2,719	6,020
36	Texas	5	.....	5
37	Wisconsin	790	.....	790
	Total	13,430	5,151	18,581

1896—Concluded.

38	California	7	5	12
39	Georgia	24	1	25
40	Illinois	1,389	18	1,407
41	Iowa	200	.....	200
42	Kansas	3,600	400	4,000
43	Massachusetts	512	300	812
44	Missouri	3	.....	3
45	Nebraska	8	.....	8
46	New York	316	898	1,214
47	North Dakota	4	2	6
48	Ohio	1,848	1	1,849
49	Pennsylvania	1,053	8	1,061
50	West Virginia	12	3	15
51	Wisconsin	110	15	125
	Total	9,086	1,651	10,737

a Fourteen establishments not reported.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1894—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
136	173	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
65	63	2	65	20	.....	20	20	2
827	827	.....	827	811	.....	811	.....	3
10,386	10,386	.....	10,386	21	.....	21	.....	4
16	16	.....	16	3	.....	3	3	5
20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	10	6
100	60	40	100	5	.....	5	.....	7
43	80	.....	80	33	.....	33	.....	8
630	727	27	754	427	.....	427	139	9
207	280	2	282	3	4	7	7	10
6	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	.....	11
26	26	.....	26	9	.....	9	.....	12
11,245	8,142	3,157	11,299	12	.....	12	7	13
4,341	3,543	1,098	4,641	535	99	634	196	14
441	750	135	885	270	30	300	150	15
9	9	.....	9	4	.....	4	.....	16
7	7	.....	7	2	.....	2	1	17
23	23	.....	23	12	.....	12	.....	18
20	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
28,548	25,158	4,461	29,619	2,192	133	2,325	533	

1895—Concluded.

8	8	.....	8	.....	2	2	.....	20
6	6	.....	6	4	.....	4	4	21
19	19	.....	19	18	.....	18	18	22
26	24	2	26	19	9	28	15	23
300	300	.....	300	20	.....	20	.....	24
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	25
600	350	250	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
12	30	10	40	10	.....	10	.....	27
101	176	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
6	6	.....	6	3	.....	3	2	29
75	75	.....	75	40	.....	40	10	30
9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	9	31
5,068	4,567	1,800	6,367	268	20	288	72	32
345	701	88	789	40	.....	40	20	33
113	298	.....	298	16	.....	16	.....	34
6,020	3,301	2,719	6,020	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	35
2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	36
40	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	.....	37
12,754	9,916	4,869	14,785	b 493	b 31	b 524	b 154	

1896—Concluded.

4	2	2	4	1	2	3	.....	38
16	16	.....	16	5	.....	5	3	39
543	1,043	.....	1,043	223	.....	223	54	40
200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
1,267	3,450	400	3,850	200	25	225	200	42
78	512	300	812	304	100	404	54	43
2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
8	8	.....	8	8	.....	8	.....	45
164	112	52	164	50	18	68	12	46
2	2	.....	2	2	2	4	.....	47
1,045	1,078	.....	1,078	142	.....	142	53	48
280	415	8	423	196	.....	196	161	49
3	2	1	3	5	1	6	6	50
63	55	8	63	28	.....	28	.....	51
3,675	6,897	771	7,668	1,164	148	1,312	543	

b Not including 14 establishments not reported.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1897.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
2	Connecticut	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Florida	3	.....	3	3	1	304	304.0
4	Illinois	5	1	4	76	57	788	13.8
5	Iowa	2	.....	2	2	2	155	77.5
6	Maryland	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
7	Massachusetts	5	.....	5	5	5	35	7.0
8	Montana	1	.....	1	1	1	77	77.0
9	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
10	New York	7	.....	7	71	68	2,749	40.4
11	Ohio	4	.....	4	4	2	70	35.0
12	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	32	1	31	171	136	4,178	30.7

1898.

13	Colorado	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
14	Connecticut	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	Florida	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
16	Georgia	1	1	.....	3	3	111	37.0
17	Illinois	7	.....	7	16	2	22	11.0
18	Indiana (*a*)	1	.....	1	22	22	308	14.0
19	Maine	1	.....	1	4	4	360	90.0
20	Maryland (*a*)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
21	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
22	Montana	3	.....	3	19	19	195	10.3
23	Nebraska	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
24	New Jersey (*a*)	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
25	New York (*a*)	10	1	9	33	3	96	32.0
26	North Dakota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
27	Ohio (*a*)	5	1	4	5	3	475	158.3
28	Pennsylvania (*c*)	2	.....	2	46	45	1,305	29.0
29	South Dakota	1	.....	1	1	1	99	99.0
30	Tennessee	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
31	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
32	Wyoming	1	.....	1	1	1	33	33.0
	Total	42	3	39	164	105	3,010	28.7

1899.

33	California	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
34	Colorado	2	.....	2	4	4	86	21.5
35	Florida	1	1	.....	23	23	805	35.0
36	Illinois	10	1	9	68	62	*d* 1,583	*d* 25.5
37	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
38	Iowa	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
39	Kansas	1	.....	1	1	1	8	8.0
40	New York	7	.....	7	200	1	4	4.0
41	Ohio	6	.....	6	6	1	3	3.0
42	Pennsylvania	4	.....	4	7	4	14	3.5
43	Tennessee	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
44	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
45	Washington	2	1	1	6	2	28	14.0
46	West Virginia	1	.....	1	1	1	13	13.0
47	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	41	4	37	323	99	*d* 2,544	*d* 26.0

a Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.
b Not including 11 establishments not reported.
c Including lockout of October 3, 1898, in Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1897.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
95	19.0	.....	5	.....	$19,250	$300	.....	1
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	200	101	$200	2
873	291.0	1	.....	2	10,458	1,000	50,828	3
1,595	21.0	33	.....	43	183,500	21,600	125,500	4
155	77.5	1	.....	1	80,300	5,037	50,276	5
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	3,000	.....	500	6
168	33.6	5	.....	.....	85,200	14,000	7,050	7
77	77.0	.....	.....	1	26,625	.....	20,000	8
31	31.0	.....	.....	1	833	.....	200	9
2,890	40.7	59	.....	12	119,190	3,770	1,490	10
412	103.0	3	1	.....	53,200	812	39,500	11
280	280.0	.....	.....	1	1,850	706	2,500	12
6,600	38.6	104	6	61	583,606	47,326	298,044	

1898.

120	24.0	5	.....	.....	12,456	1,707	10,000	13
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	14
30	30.0	1	.....	.....	650	.....	1,000	15
285	95.0	3	.....	.....	38,650	2,000	26,418	16
1,716	107.3	15	.....	1	44,051	2,452	14,125	17
2,706	123.0	.....	.....	22	10,000	2,500	2,000	18
360	90.0	4	.....	.....	40,000	.....	5,000	19
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	160	144	.....	20
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	35	.....	50	21
195	10.3	7	.....	12	b 48,888	600	30,000	22
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	175	25	.....	23
61	61.0	1	.....	.....	3,780	750	400	24
523	15.8	10	1	22	95,140	23,509	18,250	25
5	5.0	1	.....	.....	399	133	100	26
491	98.2	4	.....	1	18,610	8,214	25,960	27
1,318	28.7	46	.....	.....	532,149	4,584	100,800	28
99	99.0	.....	.....	1	17,640	.....	.....	29
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	1,100	280	500	30
42	42.0	1	.....	.....	1,200	200	.....	31
33	33.0	1	.....	.....	15,278	.....	4,800	32
8,008	48.8	104	1	59	b 880,451	47,098	239,403	

1899.

7	7.0	.....	.....	1	180	.....	650	33
86	21.5	.....	1	3	73,027	450	84,373	34
805	35.0	.....	.....	23	223,100	28,720	124,832	35
d 1,867	d 27.5	d 16	(d)	d 51	613,021	12,400	95,395	36
63	63.0	1	.....	.....	2,158	900	1,000	37
16	8.0	2	.....	.....	(e)	(e)	e 500	38
8	8.0	.....	1	.....	18,000	.....	3,500	39
8,768	43.8	21	.....	179	519,700	76,400	49,050	40
315	50.3	2	.....	4	15,231	5,443	4,440	41
17	2.4	7	.....	.....	4,252	.....	325	42
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	1,735	1,075	1,500	43
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	720	.....	44
84	14.0	6	.....	.....	8,450	786	11,800	45
13	13.0	.....	.....	1	4,000	.....	2,000	46
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	320	63	.....	47
d 12,075	d 37.5	d 58	d 2	d 262	e 1,485,174	e 126,957	e 379,365	

d Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.
e Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1897—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territorie	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	800	.....	800
2	Connecticut	12	.....	12
3	Florida	68	.....	68
4	Illinois	2,475	100	2,575
5	Iowa	416	.....	416
6	Maryland	575	.....	575
7	Massachusetts	1,188	450	1,638
8	Montana	125	.....	125
9	New Jersey	35	15	50
10	New York	1,374	325	1,699
11	Ohio	734	16	750
12	Wisconsin	12	1	13
	Total	7,814	907	8,721

1898—Concluded.

13	Colorado	253	.....	253
14	Connecticut	15	20	35
15	Florida	13	2	15
16	Georgia	667	764	1,431
17	Illinois	2,165	160	2,325
18	Indiana (*a*)	250	.....	250
19	Maine	400	.....	400
20	Maryland (*a*)	8	.....	8
21	Massachusetts	40	.....	40
22	Montana	433	.....	433
23	Nebraska	5	1	6
24	New Jersey (*a*)	40	.....	40
25	New York (*a*)	2,356	1,422	3,778
26	North Dakota	6	.....	6
27	Ohio (*a*)	688	22	710
28	Pennsylvania (*b*)	8,626	105	8,731
29	South Dakota	60	.....	60
30	Tennessee	15	.....	15
31	Texas	137	3	140
32	Wyoming	173	.....	173
	Total	16,350	2,499	18,849

1899—Concluded.

33	California	110	.....	110
34	Colorado	1,695	.....	1,695
35	Florida	2,826	741	3,567
36	Illinois	5,073	124	5,197
37	Indiana	28	.....	28
38	Iowa	19	2	21
39	Kansas	1,200	10	1,210
40	New York	3,888	156	4,044
41	Ohio	438	67	505
42	Pennsylvania	1,641	67	1,708
43	Tennessee	195	.....	195
44	Texas	100	.....	100
45	Washington	75	.....	75
46	West Virginia	250	.....	250
47	Wisconsin	7	.....	7
	Total	17,545	1,167	18,712

a Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.
b Including lockout of October 3, 1898, in Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1897—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
700	700	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8	8	.....	8	5	.....	5	.....	2
60	60	.....	60	6	.....	6	4	3
2,155	2,155	.....	2,155	200	.....	200	.....	4
410	416	.....	416	100	.....	100	100	5
400	400	.....	400	14	.....	14	2	6
1,638	1,188	450	1,638	287	85	372	.....	7
125	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
25	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1,446	1,346	206	1,552	39	.....	39	29	10
675	659	16	675	36	10	46	31	11
9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
7,651	7,091	672	7,763	687	95	782	166	

1898—Concluded.

173	173	.....	173	4	.....	4	4	13
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	14
15	13	2	15	13	2	15	7	15
1,383	619	764	1,383	50	50	100	65	16
300	300	.....	300	180	7	187	22	17
200	200	.....	200	50	.....	50	25	18
400	400	.....	400	50	.....	50	.....	19
8	8	.....	8	10	.....	10	.....	20
7	7	.....	7	6	.....	6	.....	21
382	433	.....	433	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
6	5	1	6	4	2	6	.....	23
20	40	.....	40	20	.....	20	20	24
1,870	1,168	766	1,934	285	240	525	32	25
3	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	26
482	464	18	482	86	15	101	.....	27
5,526	8,536	34	8,570	23	27	50	.....	28
60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	30
22	22	.....	22	18	.....	18	9	31
173	173	.....	173	150	.....	150	.....	32
11,038	12,632	1,585	14,217	960	343	1,303	188	

1899—Concluded.

12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
1,474	1,504	.....	1,504	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
3,464	2,730	734	3,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
4,451	4,393	60	4,453	c247	(c)	c247	(c)	36
18	18	.....	18	12	.....	12	12	37
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	9	38
1,210	1,200	10	1,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
1,950	1,825	125	1,950	681	110	791	346	40
134	139	12	151	48	.....	48	.....	41
1,578	1,581	67	1,648	18	.....	18	.....	42
43	43	.....	43	43	.....	43	.....	43
52	52	.....	52	36	.....	36	10	44
49	49	.....	49	30	.....	30	16	45
248	248	.....	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
5	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	47
14,698	13,809	1,008	14,817	c1,130	c110	c1,240	c398	

c Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1900.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	California	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
2	Colorado	4	1	3	14	12	266	22.2
3	Connecticut	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
4	Florida	2	.....	2	2	1	14	14.0
5	Georgia	4	2	2	54	42	264	6.3
6	Illinois	11	.....	11	2,041	2,000	a 198,168	a 99.1
7	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	1	91	91.0
8	Iowa	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Kentucky (b)	1	.....	1	2	1	76	76.0
10	Massachusetts	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
11	Michigan	1	.....	1	2	1	166	166.0
12	Minnesota	1	.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....
13	Missouri	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	1	37	37.0
15	New Mexico	1	.....	1	1	1	20	20.0
16	New York	8	.....	8	89	18	1,386	77.0
17	North Carolina	1	.....	1	17	14	210	15.0
18	Ohio (c)	6	.....	6	16	1	14	14.0
19	Tennessee	3	.....	3	3	2	76	38.0
20	Texas	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
21	Washington	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
22	Wisconsin	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
	Total	60	3	57	2,281	2,096	a 200,795	a 95.9

a Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
b Including lockout of October 2, 1900, Ohio.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Continued.

1900.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
810	270.0	.....	.....	3	$4,480	$300	$2,000	1
280	20.0	5	.....	9	8,899	.....	11,000	2
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	250	3
173	86.5	2	.....	.....	4,864	.....	7,300	4
899	16.6	13	.....	41	16,729	220	11,700	5
a 595,884	a 292.0	2,020	.....	21	15,094,850	111,090	5,112,100	6
91	91.0	1	.....	.....	1,100	456	1,000	7
62	62.0	1	.....	.....	100	.....	200	8
136	68.0	2	.....	.....	37,400	4,500	30,000	9
81	40.5	2	.....	.....	8,000	1,110	6,000	10
332	166.0	.....	.....	2	5,000	544	1,000	11
84	4.0	.....	.....	21	750	.....	.....	12
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	460	.....	600	13
37	37.0	1	.....	.....	25,000	1,200	10,000	14
45	45.0	1	.....	.....	10,000	.....	2,000	15
4,249	47.0	71	7	11	812,160	320,660	217,350	16
595	35.0	17	.....	.....	40,000	3,000	5,000	17
293	18.3	4	.....	12	19,155	1,214	6,530	18
225	75.0	3	.....	.....	19,800	480	11,700	19
81	16.2	4	.....	1	2,925	195	1,200	20
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	21
92	3.1	2	.....	1	22,980	3,250	11,000	22
a 604,478	a 265.1	2,151	7	123	16,136,802	448,219	5,447,930	

c Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 2, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Concluded.

1900—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	California	85	205	290
2	Colorado	583	.....	583
3	Connecticut	180	.....	180
4	Florida	97	.....	97
5	Georgia	2,255	2	2,257
6	Illinois	65,095	940	66,035
7	Indiana	18	.....	18
8	Iowa	6	.....	6
9	Kentucky (a)	492	43	535
10	Massachusetts	890	645	1,535
11	Michigan	66	.....	66
12	Minnesota	800	.....	800
13	Missouri	80	.....	80
14	New Jersey	325	175	500
15	New Mexico	200	.....	200
16	New York	3,635	2,652	6,287
17	North Carolina	1,500	1,200	2,700
18	Ohio(b)	461	79	540
19	Tennessee	150	102	252
20	Texas	130	6	136
21	Washington	20	40	60
22	Wisconsin	1,050	.....	1,050
	Total	78,118	6,089	84,207

a Including lockout of October 2, 1900, Ohio.

TABLE XIII.—LOCKOUTS FOR YEARS, BY STATES—Concluded.

1900—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
28	28	.....	28	10	.....	10	2	1
470	517	.....	517	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
180	180	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
63	63	.....	63	40	.....	40	40	4
1,092	1,090	2	1,092	78	8	86	.....	5
36,503	51,163	645	51,808	2,125	25	2,150	1,015	6
16	18	.....	18	3	.....	3	.....	7
3	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	8
175	372	3	375	155	.....	155	.....	9
150	215	125	340	70	.....	70	56	10
42	42	.....	42	1	.....	1	.....	11
66	66	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	13
500	325	175	500	25	10	35	35	14
200	200	.....	200	75	.....	75	75	15
5,152	2,502	2,650	5,152	229	.....	229	95	16
1,100	750	500	1,250	400	100	500	100	17
311	398	65	463	66	.....	66	40	18
163	70	100	170	43	20	63	43	19
104	98	6	104	64	2	66	43	20
17	7	10	17	5	3	8	.....	21
218	256	.....	256	65	.....	65	10	22
46,562	58,372	4,281	62,653	3,466	168	3,634	1,554	

b Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 2, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES.

ALABAMA.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Coal and coke	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
2	Machines and machinery	1	.....	1	1	1	22	22.0
3	Tobacco	1	.....	1	1	1	15	15.0
	Total	3	.....	3	7	2	37	18.5

ARIZONA.

4	Printing and publishing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

ARKANSAS.

5	Printing and publishing	2	.....	2	2	1	5	5.0
	Total	2	.....	2	2	1	5	5.0

CALIFORNIA.

6	Boots and shoes	1	.....	1	4	4	52	13.0
7	Brewing	2	.....	2	29	.....	.....	.....
8	Building trades	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
9	Clothing	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
10	Furniture	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
11	Leather and leather goods	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
12	Metals and metallic goods	4	.....	4	4	1	129	129.0
13	Printing and publishing	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
14	Tobacco	2	2	.....	27	26	386	14.8
15	Miscellaneous	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	22	4	18	79	31	567	18.3

COLORADO.

16	Brewing	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
17	Building trades	2	1	1	12	10	254	25.4
18	Coal and coke	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
19	Metals and metallic goods	3	.....	3	5	4	86	21.5
20	Tobacco	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
21	Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	1	1	5	5.0
	Total	9	1	8	27	16	352	22.0

CONNECTICUT.

22	Boots and shoes	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
23	Brewing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Clothing	9	4	5	86	82	2,972	36.2
25	Cotton goods	6	.....	6	6	6	67	11.2
26	Food preparations	1	.....	1	4	1	2	2.0
27	Glass	3	1	2	3	2	35	17.5
28	Machines and machinery	2	.....	2	2	1	6	6.0
29	Metals and metallic goods	20	.....	20	20	11	228	20.7
30	Printing and publishing	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
31	Stone quarrying and cutting	7	1	6	26	11	1,632	148.4
32	Transportation	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
33	Woolen and worsted goods	3	.....	3	3	2	159	79.5
	Total	59	6	53	158	117	5,102	43.6

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES.

ALABAMA.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
95	19.0	.....	5	.....	$19,250	$300	.....	1
22	22.0	.....	.....	1	1,172	.....	$500	2
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	130	40	50	3
132	18.9	1	5	1	20,552	340	550	

ARIZONA.

3	3.0	1	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	4
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	

ARKANSAS.

12	6.0	1	.....	1	116	35	150	
12	6.0	1	.....	1	116	35	150	

CALIFORNIA.

52	13.0	.....	4	.....	12,000	.....	5,200	6
8,454	291.5	.....	.....	29	11,020	3,115	.....	7
10	5.0	1	.....	1	1,131	.....	650	8
a 810	a 270.0	1	....	3	4,585	345	2,000	9
8	4.0	2	.....	.....	538	230	.....	10
103	51.5	2	.....	.....	1,532	696	3,000	11
948	237.0	3	.....	1	42,385	9,000	10,000	12
103	25.8	3	.....	1	1,178	601	500	13
401	14.9	1	.....	26	40,217	560	27,475	14
16	16.0	.....	.....	1	1,120	.....	1,000	15
a 10,905	a 139.8	13	4	62	115,706	14,547	49,825	

COLORADO.

120	24.0	5	.....	.....	12,456	1,707	10,000	16
268	22.3	4	.....	8	1,720	.....	1,000	17
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	1,444	.....	.....	18
92	18.4	1	1	3	73,082	450	84,373	19
369	123.0	.....	3	.....	36,330	13,058	12,500	20
5	5.0	.....	.....	1	5,735	.....	10,000	21
861	31.9	11	4	12	130,767	15,215	117,873	

CONNECTICUT.

1	1.0	1	.....	.....	110	.....	50	22
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	350	.....	300	23
3,555	41.3	61	1	24	840,401	59,586	338,250	24
67	11.2	4	1	1	29,888	800	13,050	25
12	3.0	.....	.....	4	100	.....	175	26
157	52.3	3	.....	.....	9,532	1,246	820	27
7	3.5	2	.....	.....	2,827	.....	1,000	28
398	19.9	15	1	4	41,976	5,161	33,425	29
20	5.0	4	.....	.....	3,140	941	15,450	30
3,991	153.5	7	16	3	91,682	35,166	101,845	31
28	14.0	1	.....	1	1,600	.....	800	32
166	55.3	2	1	.....	41,735	150	25,000	33
8,405	53.2	101	20	37	1,063,341	103,050	530,165	

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

ALABAMA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Coal and coke	800	.....	800
2	Machines and machinery	33	.....	33
3	Tobacco	5	.....	5
	Total	838	.....	838

ARIZONA—Concluded.

4	Printing and publishing	23	.....	23
	Total	23	.....	23

ARKANSAS—Concluded.

5	Printing and publishing	11	.....	11
	Total	11	.....	11

CALIFORNIA—Concluded.

6	Boots and shoes	467	100	567
7	Brewing	486	.....	486
8	Building trades	860	.....	860
9	Clothing	100	205	305
10	Furniture	157	.....	157
11	Leather and leather goods	43	.....	43
12	Metals and metallic goods	210	.....	210
13	Printing and publishing	53	7	60
14	Tobacco	2,460	329	2,789
15	Miscellaneous	40	.....	40
	Total	4,876	641	5,517

COLORADO—Concluded.

16	Brewing	253	.....	253
17	Building trades	115	.....	115
18	Coal and coke	118	.....	118
19	Metals and metallic goods	1,703	.....	1,703
20	Tobacco	365	65	430
21	Miscellaneous	350	.....	350
	Total	2,904	65	2,969

CONNECTICUT—Concluded.

22	Boots and shoes	35	22	57
23	Brewing	17	.....	17
24	Clothing	10,395	5,037	15,432
25	Cotton goods	1,344	1,751	3,095
26	Food preparations	22	.....	22
27	Glass	235	14	249
28	Machines and machinery	934	171	1,105
29	Metals and metallic goods	2,695	303	2,998
30	Printing and publishing	107	20	127
31	Stone quarrying and cutting	1,572	.....	1,572
32	Transportation	306	.....	306
33	Woolen and worsted goods	606	453	1,059
	Total	18,268	7,771	26,039

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

ALABAMA—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
700	700	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
33	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
5	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	3
738	738	.....	738	5	.....	5	5	

ARIZONA—Concluded.

15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	

ARKANSAS—Concluded.

8	8	.....	8	.....	2	2	.....	5
8	8	.....	8	.....	2	2	.....	

CALIFORNIA—Concluded.

556	456	100	556	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
147	147	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
75	76	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
34	34	.....	34	10	.....	10	2	9
14	14	.....	14	14	.....	14	.....	10
13	13	.....	13	12	.....	12	.....	11
40	42	.....	42	32	.....	32	.....	12
29	25	4	29	22	4	26	4	13
2,726	2,457	269	2,726	80	26	106	.....	14
40	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	.....	15
3,674	3,304	373	3,677	210	30	240	6	

COLORADO—Concluded.

173	173	.....	173	4	.....	4	4	16
48	95	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
112	112	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1,478	1,508	.....	1,508	4	.....	4	4	19
136	173	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
310	310	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
2,257	2,371	.....	2,371	8	.....	8	8	

CONNECTICUT—Concluded.

57	35	22	57	2	.....	2	.....	22
16	16	.....	16	5	.....	5	.....	23
14,395	10,059	4,599	14,658	296	9	305	106	24
3,095	1,344	1,751	3,095	3	2	5	.....	25
17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
220	223	2	225	45	.....	45	45	27
311	306	5	311	6	.....	6	.....	28
1,649	1,777	91	1,868	124	.....	124	24	29
37	37	.....	37	34	.....	34	.....	30
1,045	1,290	.....	1,290	579	.....	579	.....	31
197	197	.....	197	2	.....	2	2	32
789	409	380	789	23	.....	23	.....	33
21,828	15,710	6,850	22,560	1,119	11	1,130	177	

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DELAWARE.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Metals and metallic goods	1	.....	1	1	1	59	59.0
	Total	1	.....	1	1	1	59	59.0

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2	Food preparations	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	1	.....	8	6	76	12.7
	Total	2	1	1	9	6	76	12.7

FLORIDA.

4	Building trades	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
5	Lumber	2	.....	2	2	1	14	14.0
6	Printing and publishing	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
7	Tobacco	1	1	.....	23	23	805	35.0
8	Transportation	1	.....	1	1	1	304	304.0
	Total	8	1	7	34	25	1,123	44.9

GEORGIA.

9	Building trades	3	2	1	53	42	264	6.3
10	Clothing	1	.....	1	2	2	14	7.0
11	Cotton goods	2	2	.....	9	9	666	74.0
12	Printing and publishing	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
13	Tobacco	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	Transportation	1	1	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
15	Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
	Total	11	5	6	100	54	951	17.6

IDAHO.

16	Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	6	6	*a*796	*a*199.0
	Total	1	.....	1	6	6	*a*796	*a*199.0

ILLINOIS.

17	Boots and shoes	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18	Brewing	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
19	Brick	3	3	.....	45	17	386	22.7
20	Building trades	15	4	11	3,178	2,898	240,290	82.9
21	Clothing	5	.....	5	64	31	*c*420	*c*14.0
22	Coal and coke	10	.....	10	12	10	*d*827	*d*91.9
23	Cooperage	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
24	Domestic service	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
25	Food preparations	4	3	1	9	5	24	4.8
26	Furniture	5	.....	5	45	9	493	54.8
27	Glass	3	.....	3	3	1	182	182.0
28	Leather and leather goods	2	.....	2	2	2	141	70.5
29	Machines and machinery	3	1	2	3	1	9	9.0
30	Metals and metallic goods	9	2	7	21	15	418	27.9
31	Musical instruments	1	.....	1	10	10	1,050	105.0
32	Printing and publishing	6	.....	6	8	.....	.....	.....
33	Stone quarrying and cutting	4	.....	4	76	76	1,093	14.4
34	Tobacco	11	.....	11	44	7	62	8.9
35	Transportation	1	.....	1	1	1	36	36.0
36	Wooden goods	5	.....	5	5	2	36	18.0
37	Miscellaneous	3	.....	3	17	1	21	21.0
	Total	95	14	81	3,551	3,087	*e*245,495	*e*79.6

a Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
b Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887.
c Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DELAWARE.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
59	59.0	1	.....	.....	$12,800	$900	$30,000	1
59	59.0	1	.....	.....	12,800	900	30,000	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

5	5.0	1	.....	.....	540	137	200	2
120	15.0	.....	.....	8	4,847	201	2,100	3
125	13.9	1	.....	8	5,387	338	2,300	

FLORIDA.

295	59.0	5	.....	.....	324	.....	9,500	4
173	86.5	2	.....	.....	4,864	.....	7,300	5
203	67.7	2	.....	1	2,218	1,000	1,828	6
805	35.0	.....	.....	23	223,100	28,720	124,832	7
700	700.0	.....	.....	1	8,890	.....	50,000	8
2,176	64.0	9	.....	25	239,396	29,720	193,460	

GEORGIA.

896	16.9	12	.....	41	16,666	200	11,700	9
14	7.0	.....	2	.....	240	.....	.....	10
840	93.3	5	.....	4	171,900	22,409	83,061	11
9	4.5	2	.....	.....	8,496	2,917	1,550	12
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	63	20	.....	13
64	2.0	32	.....	.....	89,024	.....	55,859	14
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	599	.....	400	15
1,833	18.3	53	2	45	286,988	25,546	152,570	

IDAHO.

a 796	a 199.0	4	.....	2	175,000	35,000	100,000	16
a 796	a 199.0	4	.....	2	175,000	35,000	100,000	

ILLINOIS.

30	30.0	1	.....	.....	8,000	1,000	10,000	17
91	22.8	4	.....	.....	4,660	222	1,500	18
1,730	38.4	27	.....	18	125,790	2,155	6,190	19
643,438	202.5	2,094	.....	1,084	18,429,463	b 136,302	b 7,668,875	20
c 2,098	c 33.3	c 30	c 30	c 3	101,540	25,808	162,700	21
d 1,206	d 109.6	5	1	6	422,818	2,340	60,845	22
7	7.0	.....	.....	1	70	.....	25	23
4	2.0	.....	.....	2	200	.....	100	24
116	12.9	1	.....	8	197,000	.....	187,000	25
6,221	138.2	45	.....	.....	317,380	8,650	255,350	26
195	65.0	2	.....	1	37,586	1,800	5,300	27
180	90.0	2	.....	.....	185,000	24,000	120,000	28
50	16.7	2	.....	1	14,325	787	4,000	29
1,046	49.8	11	.....	10	212,250	7,094	112,210	30
1,050	105.0	10	.....	.....	577,500	11,000	65,000	31
305	38.1	8	.....	.....	10,981	3,298	2,925	32
1,093	14.4	3	72	1	136,080	13,000	72,550	33
1,128	25.6	42	.....	2	25,281	2,272	15,200	34
53	53.0	1	.....	.....	5,000	.....	3,000	35
78	15.6	4	.....	1	10,815	1,100	6,950	36
1,327	78.1	17	.....	.....	36,000	1,500	11,500	37
e 661,446	e 186.3	c 2,309	c 103	c 1,138	20,857,739	b 242,328	b 8,771,220	

d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
e Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901, and 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DELAWARE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Metals and metallic goods	188	.....	188
	Total	188	.....	188

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Concluded.

2	Food preparations	40	7	47
3	Stone quarrying and cutting	190	.....	190
	Total	230	7	237

FLORIDA—Concluded.

4	Building trades	64	.....	64
5	Lumber	97	.....	97
6	Printing and publishing	29	2	31
7	Tobacco	2,826	741	3,567
8	Transportation	52	.....	52
	Total	3,068	743	3,811

GEORGIA—Concluded.

9	Building trades	2,242	.....	2,242
10	Clothing	22	.....	22
11	Cotton goods	1,641	1,718	3,359
12	Printing and publishing	115	10	125
13	Tobacco	13	2	15
14	Transportation	805	.....	805
15	Miscellaneous	75	.....	75
	Total	4,913	1,730	6,643

IDAHO—Concluded.

16	Miscellaneous	3,000	.....	3,000
	Total	3,000	.....	3,000

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

17	Boots and shoes	225	100	325
18	Brewing	389	40	429
19	Brick	2,060	.....	2,060
20	Building trades	100,402	10	100,412
21	Clothing	1,235	260	1,495
22	Coal and coke	2,283	.....	2,283
23	Cooperage	7	.....	7
24	Domestic service	140	20	160
25	Food preparations	29,745	655	30,400
26	Furniture	8,870	368	9,238
27	Glass	497	25	522
28	Leather and leather goods	1,300	.....	1,300
29	Machines and machinery	624	10	634
30	Metals and metallic goods	2,844	20	2,864
31	Musical instruments	3,500	.....	3,500
32	Printing and publishing	1,264	204	1,468
33	Stone quarrying and cutting	4,732	.....	4,732
34	Tobacco	727	33	760
35	Transportation	100	.....	100
36	Wooden goods	894	.....	894
37	Miscellaneous	1,390	85	1,475
	Total	163,228	1,830	165,058

a Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DELAWARE—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
188	188	.....	188	150	.....	150	150	1
188	188	.....	188	150	.....	150	150	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Concluded.

4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	2
84	164	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
88	168	.....	168	4	.....	4	4	

FLORIDA—Concluded.

19	19	.....	19	18	.....	18	18	4
63	63	.....	63	40	.....	40	40	5
23	21	2	23	19	2	21	11	6
3,464	2,730	734	3,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
52	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
3,621	2,885	736	3,621	77	2	79	69	

GEORGIA—Concluded.

1,086	1,086	.....	1,086	78	.....	78	.....	9
22	22	.....	22	6	.....	6	.....	10
3,311	1,593	1,718	3,311	79	55	134	65	11
71	71	.....	71	55	.....	55	28	12
6	4	2	6	.....	8	8	.....	13
805	805	.....	805	805	.....	805	.....	14
75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
5,376	3,656	1,720	5,376	1,023	63	1,086	93	

IDAHO—Concluded.

3,000	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
3,000	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

125	125	.....	125	125	.....	125	.....	17
40	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	18	18
2,060	2,060	.....	2,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
79,726	95,078	10	95,088	2,100	.....	2,100	1,062	20
1,195	1,135	160	1,295	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	21
1,709	1,781	.....	1,781	22	.....	22	17	22
7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
16,520	16,000	520	16,520	500	.....	500	500	25
1,177	1,677	.....	1,677	240	.....	240	50	26
429	429	.....	429	5	.....	5	5	27
1,300	1,300	.....	1,300	75	.....	75	.....	28
247	259	.....	259	47	.....	47	7	29
2,098	2,467	.....	2,467	286	.....	286	155	30
3,500	3,500	.....	3,500	200	.....	200	.....	31
118	116	2	118	67	2	69	18	32
3,210	4,732	.....	4,732	110	.....	110	.....	33
689	674	25	699	190	14	204	28	34
100	100	.....	100	100	.....	100	.....	35
384	384	.....	384	195	.....	195	.....	36
225	200	25	225	110	25	135	10	37
114,959	132,164	742	132,906	a 4,412	a 41	a 4,453	a 1,870	

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDIANA.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Building trades	3	.....	3	115	107	2,943	30.3
2	Clothing	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
3	Cooperage	2	.....	2	2	2	107	53.5
4	Glass (a)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
5	Leather and leather goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Machines and machinery	2	.....	2	2	2	5	2.5
7	Metals and metallic goods	4	.....	4	14	5	119	23.8
8	Transportation	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Wooden goods	1	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....
	Total (a)	16	.....	16	152	116	3,174	27.4

IOWA.

10	Agricultural implements	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11	Clothing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
12	Coal and coke	4	.....	4	4	3	184	61.3
13	Metals and metallic goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	Printing and publishing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	Tobacco	5	.....	5	8	6	79	13.2
16	Transportation	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
	Total	14	.....	14	17	10	265	26.5

KANSAS.

17	Building trades	1	.....	1	5	5	100	20.0
18	Food preparations	2	.....	2	2	2	16	8.0
	Total	3	.....	3	7	7	116	16.6

KENTUCKY.

19	Building trades	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
20	Clothing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
21	Coal and coke	2	.....	2	2	1	136	136.0
22	Food preparations	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
23	Furniture	2	1	1	4	3	171	57.0
24	Musical instruments (c)	1	.....	1	2	1	76	76.0
25	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	.....	1	4	4	360	90.0
26	Tobacco	3	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....
27	Watches	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total (c)	13	1	12	24	9	743	82.6

MAINE.

28	Boots and shoes	2	.....	2	2	1	1	1.0
29	Clothing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
30	Cotton goods	1	.....	1	1	1	45	45.0
31	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	1	.....	29	22	2,662	121.0
32	Woolen and worsted goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
33	Miscellaneous	2	.....	2	36	36	1,704	47.3
	Total	8	1	7	70	60	4,412	73.5

a Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.
b Including strike of February 17, 1893.
c Not reported.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDIANA.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
5,437	47.3	93	.....	22	$61,120	$2,900	$12,000	1
99	33.0	.....	.....	3	720	100	150	2
107	53.5	2	.....	.....	2,600	456	1,000	3
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	30,000	2,000	5,000	4
63	63.0	1	.....	.....	2,158	900	1,000	5
85	42.5	2	.....	.....	25,008	300	700	6
483	34.5	1	.....	13	49,434	2,672	b 22,500	7
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	8
429	33.0	13	.....	.....	9,436	.....	5,000	9
6,711	44.2	114	.....	38	180,494	9,328	b 47,350	

IOWA.

1	1.0	1	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	10
61	61.0	1	.....	.....	350	.....	500	11
275	68.8	4	.....	.....	99,575	5,000	55,000	12
120	120.0	1	.....	.....	8,700	200	15,000	13
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	14
163	20.4	3	.....	5	1,010	72	1,126	15
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	16
623	36.6	12	.....	5	d 110,923	d 5,272	d 71,626	

KANSAS.

915	183.0	5	.....	.....	2,500	335	750	17
35	17.5	1	1	.....	210,500	10,000	28,500	18
950	135.7	6	1	.....	213,000	10,335	29,250	

KENTUCKY.

4	4.0	1	.....	.....	1,724	911	500	19
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	1,440	490	.....	20
138	69.0	1	1	.....	15,453	.....	2,500	21
185	37.0	5	.....	.....	503	.....	.....	22
234	58.5	4	.....	.....	15,411	950	2,900	23
136	68.0	2	.....	.....	37,400	4,500	30,000	24
360	90.0	4	.....	.....	9,577	2,700	15,000	25
275	68.8	1	.....	3	563	258	200	26
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	455	175	5,000	27
1,335	55.6	20	1	3	82,526	9,984	56,100	

MAINE.

50	25.0	1	.....	1	1,613	250	300	28
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	7,000	800	600	29
45	45.0	1	.....	.....	73,593	3,295	.....	30
4,727	163.0	20	6	3	379,337	58,588	143,650	31
44	44.0	.....	.....	1	4,000	.....	.....	32
1,704	47.3	4	.....	32	65,000	500	35,000	33
6,585	94.1	27	6	37	530,543	63,433	179,550	

d Not including 1 establishment not reported.
e Including lockout of October 2, 1900, Ohio.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDIANA—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Building trades	1,090	.....	1,090
2	Clothing	12	.....	12
3	Cooperage	108	.....	108
4	Glass (*a*)	95	.....	95
5	Leather and leather goods	28	.....	28
6	Machines and machinery	380	.....	380
7	Metals and metallic goods	642	.....	642
8	Transportation	500	.....	500
9	Wooden goods	1,500	.....	1,500
	Total (*a*)	4,355	.....	4,355

IOWA—Concluded.

10	Agricultural implements	75	.....	75
11	Clothing	8	5	13
12	Coal and coke	1,410	.....	1,410
13	Metals and metallic goods	100	.....	100
14	Printing and publishing	12	2	14
15	Tobacco	64	.....	64
16	Transportation	428	.....	428
	Total	2,097	7	2,104

KANSAS—Concluded.

17	Building trades	20	.....	20
18	Food preparations	4,800	410	5,210
	Total	4,820	410	5,230

KENTUCKY—Concluded.

19	Building trades	30	.....	30
20	Clothing	47	.....	47
21	Coal and coke	230	.....	230
22	Food preparations	70	32	102
23	Furniture	276	.....	276
24	Musical instruments (*b*)	492	43	535
25	Stone quarrying and cutting	325	.....	325
26	Tobacco	244	20	264
27	Watches	710	75	785
	Total (*b*)	2,424	170	2,594

MAINE—Concluded.

28	Boots and shoes	435	190	625
29	Clothing	50	35	85
30	Cotton goods	727	973	1,700
31	Stone quarrying and cutting	2,288	.....	2,288
32	Woolen and worsted goods	375	325	700
33	Miscellaneous	1,675	.....	1,675
	Total	5,550	1,523	7,073

a Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

INDIANA—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1,040	1,040	.....	1,040	50	.....	50	25	1
8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
96	108	.....	108	3	.....	3	.....	3
24	95	.....	95	24	.....	24	24	4
18	18	.....	18	12	.....	12	12	5
380	380	.....	380	20	.....	20	20	6
623	623	.....	623	23	.....	23	3	7
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	8
150	150	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2,349	2,432	.....	2,432	142	.....	142	84	

IOWA—Concluded.

35	50	.....	50	3	.....	3	.....	10
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	11
860	860	.....	860	100	.....	100	100	12
58	58	.....	58	50	.....	50	.....	13
7	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	7	14
51	57	.....	57	9	3	12	8	15
428	428	.....	428	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1,443	1,464	.....	1,464	173	3	176	119	

KANSAS—Concluded.

20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	10	17
2,477	4,650	410	5,060	200	25	225	200	18
2,497	4,670	410	5,080	220	25	245	210	

KENTUCKY—Concluded.

19	19	.....	19	19	.....	19	19	19
16	40	.....	40	16	.....	16	12	20
110	110	.....	110	15	.....	15	.....	21
13	13	.....	13	3	.....	3	3	22
238	238	.....	238	8	.....	8	8	23
175	372	3	375	155	.....	155	.....	24
65	275	.....	275	25	.....	25	20	25
14	14	.....	14	2	.....	2	.....	26
65	65	.....	65	15	.....	15	.....	27
715	1,146	3	1,149	258	.....	258	62	

MAINE—Concluded.

290	190	100	290	90	.....	90	20	28
18	18	.....	18	14	.....	14	.....	29
1,700	727	973	1,700	50	.....	50	.....	30
2,189	2,206	.....	2,206	1,337	.....	1,337	1,321	31
100	60	40	100	5	.....	5	.....	32
1,675	1,675	.....	1,675	50	.....	50	.....	33
5,972	4,876	1,113	5,989	1,546	.....	1,546	1,341	

b Including lockout of October 2, 1900, Ohio.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MARYLAND.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Building trades	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
2	Clothing	1	.....	1	40	40	200	5.0
3	Glass (*b*)	2	1	1	5	5	349	69.8
4	Metals and metallic goods	2	.....	2	3	2	20	10.0
5	Musical instruments	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Tobacco	5	2	3	5	3	42	14.0
	Total (*b*)	13	3	10	56	51	614	12.0

MASSACHUSETTS.

7	Boots and shoes	38	8	30	163	153	3,284	21.5
8	Building trades	7	1	6	14	5	52	10.4
9	Clothing	6	.....	6	29	29	621	21.4
10	Cotton goods	3	.....	3	3	1	10	10.0
11	Food preparations	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
12	Furniture	1	.....	1	1	1	42	42.0
13	Glass	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	Leather and leather goods	8	2	6	91	23	947	41.2
15	Machines and machinery	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
16	Metals and metallic goods	5	.....	5	37	1	21	21.0
17	Musical instruments	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18	Printing and publishing	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
19	Rope and bagging	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
20	Shipbuilding, etc	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
21	Stone quarrying and cutting	8	4	4	176	23	4,357	189.4
22	Tobacco	5	.....	5	5	3	78	26.0
23	Woolen and worsted goods	3	.....	3	3	2	35	17.5
24	Miscellaneous	3	.....	3	8	2	14	7.0
	Total	97	15	82	540	243	9,461	38.9

MICHIGAN.

25	Building trades	1	.....	1	1	1	35	35.0
26	Cooperage	2	.....	2	3	1	166	166.0
27	Food preparations	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
28	Furniture	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
29	Glass	1	.....	1	1	1	21	21.0
30	Lumber	1	.....	1	5	5	115	23.0
31	Metals and metallic goods	3	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....
32	Printing and publishing	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
33	Tobacco	9	.....	9	17	5	184	36.8
34	Transportation	1	.....	1	27	.....	.....	.....
	Total	22	.....	22	67	13	521	40.1

MINNESOTA.

35	Building trades	8	3	5	77	39	920	23.6
36	Clothing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
37	Cooperage	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
38	Domestic service	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
39	Metals and metallic goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
40	Printing and publishing	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
41	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	.....	1	1	1	5	5.0
42	Telegraphy	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
43	Tobacco	4	1	3	4	1	15	15.0
44	Transportation	3	.....	3	3	1	1	1.0
	Total	25	4	21	94	43	971	22.6

a Not reported.
b Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MARYLAND.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
7	3.5	2	.....	.....	$1,132	.....	.....	1
360	9.0	.....	.....	40	3,000	(a)	$1,000	2
583	116.6	1	.....	4	53,500	$27,000	25,500	3
26	8.7	1	.....	2	3,050	.....	500	4
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	3,000	.....	500	5
74	14.8	4	.....	1	5,380	2,926	8,070	6
1,060	18.9	9	.....	47	69,062	c 29,926	35,570	

MASSACHUSETTS.

4,200	25.8	46	2	115	817,739	43,292	235,975	7
156	11.1	12	1	1	35,025	3,310	302,415	8
621	21.4	.....	.....	29	48,502	4,640	8,210	9
195	65.0	3	.....	.....	23,217	.....	50	10
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	14,700	2,200	40,000	11
42	42.0	.....	.....	1	6,000	2,100	2,000	12
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	13
9,503	104.4	73	.....	18	681,848	138,301	289,400	14
62	31.0	2	.....	.....	2,435	800	1,050	15
547	14.8	37	.....	.....	44,724	16,575	15,900	16
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	2,700	1,600	.....	17
726	242.0	1	.....	2	3,300	1,470	28,700	18
21	21.0	1	.....	.....	5,600	310	5,000	19
24	24.0	1	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	20
23,820	135.3	34	126	16	d 614,913	d 126,504	191,386	21
127	25.4	4	.....	1	5,200	762	5,640	22
40	13.3	2	.....	1	13,288	.....	19,000	23
32	4.0	.....	.....	8	929	.....	350	24
40,136	74.3	218	129	193	d 2,320,320	d 341,864	1,145,076	

MICHIGAN.

50	50.0	.....	.....	1	85,000	8,500	50,000	25
337	112.3	1	.....	2	5,165	544	1,000	26
460	92.0	5	.....	.....	3,680	1,196	5,000	27
63	63.0	1	.....	.....	9,600	3,080	25,000	28
21	21.0	1	.....	.....	5,000	900	.....	29
115	23.0	5	.....	.....	27,755	.....	31,500	30
126	25.2	5	.....	.....	56,091	17,820	2,000	31
4	2.0	2	.....	.....	246	122	.....	32
819	48.2	11	.....	6	49,117	12,961	22,000	33
2,376	88.0	.....	27	.....	144,800	.....	25,000	34
4,371	65.2	31	27	9	386,454	45,123	161,500	

MINNESOTA.

2,196	28.5	38	.....	39	63,855	8,851	72,800	35
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	1,000	.....	250	36
33	33.0	.....	.....	1	11,550	380	5,000	37
13	6.5	1	.....	1	315	50	1,000	38
212	212.0	1	.....	.....	5,000	1,500	10,000	39
27	9.0	3	.....	.....	8,825	1,742	5,250	40
20	20.0	1	.....	.....	1,200	350	750	41
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	42
104	26.0	3	.....	1	1,621	297	300	43
21	7.0	2	.....	1	10,895	358	10,000	44
2,638	28.1	51	.....	43	105,011	13,528	105,350	

c Not including 40 establishments not reported.
d Including lockout of February 28, 1890, Rhode Island.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MARYLAND—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Building trades	80	.....	80
2	Clothing	350	250	600
3	Glass (a)	356	.....	356
4	Metals and metallic goods	145	.....	145
5	Musical instruments	575	.....	575
6	Tobacco	112	1	113
	Total (a)	1,618	251	1,869

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

7	Boots and shoes	17,169	7,577	24,746
8	Building trades	693	.....	693
9	Clothing	721	549	1,270
10	Cotton goods	1,295	1,657	2,952
11	Food preparations	700	.....	700
12	Furniture	100	.....	100
13	Glass	41	9	50
14	Leather and leather goods	4,717	.....	4,717
15	Machines and machinery	190	.....	190
16	Metals and metallic goods	2,910	129	3,039
17	Musical instruments	400	.....	400
18	Printing and publishing	70	2	72
19	Rope and bagging	740	645	1,385
20	Shipbuilding, etc	6	.....	6
21	Stone quarrying and cutting	5,044	6	5,050
22	Tobacco	145	82	227
23	Woolen and worsted goods	605	367	972
24	Miscellaneous	191	35	226
	Total	35,737	11,058	46,795

MICHIGAN—Concluded.

25	Building trades	1,100	.....	1,100
26	Cooperage	101	.....	101
27	Food preparations	50	.....	50
28	Furniture	400	4	404
29	Glass	100	.....	100
30	Lumber	981	.....	981
31	Metals and metallic goods	2,314	.....	2,314
32	Printing and publishing	40	.....	40
33	Tobacco	756	226	982
34	Transportation	589	.....	589
	Total	6,431	230	6,661

MINNESOTA—Concluded.

35	Building trades	2,245	.....	2,245
36	Clothing	40	120	160
37	Cooperage	175	.....	175
38	Domestic service	90	.....	90
39	Metals and metallic goods	60	.....	60
40	Printing and publishing	59	3	62
41	Stone quarrying and cutting	20	.....	20
42	Telegraphy	35	10	45
43	Tobacco	96	19	115
44	Transportation	2,078	2	2,080
	Total	4,898	154	5,052

a Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MARYLAND—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
43	80	.....	80	33	.....	33	.....	1
600	350	250	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
356	356	.....	356	95	.....	95	95	3
90	122	.....	122	17	.....	17	.....	4
400	400	.....	400	14	.....	14	2	5
76	77	1	78	42	15	57	4	6
1,565	1,385	251	1,636	201	15	216	101	

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

21,393	15,536	6,837	22,373	1,545	579	2,124	636	7
542	542	.....	542	170	.....	170	102	8
1,270	721	549	1,270	49	51	100	.....	9
1,009	509	525	1,034	8	12	20	.....	10
700	700	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
3,875	4,190	.....	4,190	1,593	.....	1,593	1,465	14
47	47	.....	47	26	.....	26	6	15
520	520	.....	520	373	.....	373	46	16
80	80	.....	80	80	.....	80	.....	17
72	70	2	72	20	2	22	12	18
110	175	125	300	50	.....	50	50	19
5	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	20
3,484	3,783	.....	3,783	1,097	.....	1,097	492	21
125	102	59	161	13	.....	13	.....	22
525	387	247	634	25	2	27	27	23
161	126	35	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
34,027	27,602	8,379	35,981	5,050	646	5,696	2,836	

MICHIGAN—Concluded.

1,100	1,100	.....	1,100	150	.....	150	150	25
64	64	.....	64	23	.....	23	22	26
33	33	.....	33	23	.....	23	23	27
20	70	.....	70	20	.....	20	18	28
60	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
981	981	.....	981	187	.....	187	100	30
860	1,289	.....	1,289	50	.....	50	7	31
13	13	.....	13	13	.....	13	13	32
711	570	141	711	288	51	339	108	33
400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
4,242	4,620	141	4,761	754	51	805	441	

MINNESOTA—Concluded.

1,089	1,164	.....	1,164	128	.....	128	120	35
20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	.....	36
140	175	.....	175	50	.....	50	.....	37
25	25	.....	25	25	.....	25	.....	38
25	25	.....	25	25	.....	25	25	39
31	29	2	31	27	4	31	28	40
20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	20	41
15	15	.....	15	7	.....	7	7	42
52	44	8	52	21	36	57	24	43
170	1,425	.....	1,425	471	.....	471	163	44
1,587	2,942	10	2,952	794	40	834	387	

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Brewing	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
2	Clothing	6	.....	6	42	39	790	20.3
3	Food preparations	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
4	Glass	6	.....	6	12	11	2,031	184.6
5	Machines and machinery	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Tobacco	5	.....	5	6	3	*a* 60	*a* 30.6
	Total	20	.....	20	67	53	*a* 2,881	*a* 55.4

MONTANA.

7	Building trades	2	.....	2	18	18	89	4.9
8	Coal and coke	3	.....	3	3	2	183	91.5
	Total	5	.....	5	21	20	272	13.6

NEBRASKA.

9	Brewing	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
10	Clothing	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
11	Metals and metallic goods	1	.....	1	1	1	17	17.0
12	Tobacco	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
	Total	4	.....	4	7	3	24	8.0

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

13	Boots and shoes	4	.....	4	4	3	42	14.0
14	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	1	.....	39	38	874	23.0
	Total	5	1	4	43	41	916	22.3

NEW JERSEY.

15	Brewing	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
16	Building trades	1	1	.....	9	9	189	21.0
17	Clothing	7	2	5	28	.....	.....	.....
18	Glass (*c*)	3	3	.....	15	15	2,235	149.0
19	Leather and leather goods	1	1	.....	40	40	980	24.5
20	Pottery, earthenware, etc	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
21	Printing and publishing	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
22	Shipbuilding, etc	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
23	Silk goods	3	.....	3	4	4	114	28.5
24	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
25	Tobacco	1	.....	1	1	1	75	75.0
26	Miscellaneous	2	.....	2	20	5	515	103.0
	Total (*c*)	24	9	15	129	76	4,111	54.1

NEW MEXICO.

27	Coal and coke	1	.....	1	1	1	20	20.0
	Total	1	.....	1	1	1	20	20.0

a Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
b Not including 11 establishments not reported.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
5	1.0	5	.....	.....	$180,000	$42,000	$25,000	1
881	21.0	2	7	33	10,662	1,285	4,640	2
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	460	.....	600	3
2,061	171.8	3	.....	9	343,305	65,467	52,000	4
83	83.0	1	.....	.....	26,352	5,000	75,000	5
a 163	a 32.6	4	.....	2	32,115	2,787	22,250	6
a 3,200	a 48.5	16	7	44	592,894	116,539	179,490	

MONTANA.

89	4.9	7	.....	11	b 1,638	.....	.....	7
504	168.0	.....	1	2	248,875	14,100	275,000	8
593	28.2	7	1	13	b 250,513	14,100	275,000	

NEBRASKA.

84	21.0	4	.....	.....	100,000	8,965	40,000	9
73	73.0	1	.....	.....	1,000	325	450	10
17	17.0	1	.....	.....	20,000	.....	10,000	11
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	175	25	.....	12
178	25.4	7	.....	.....	121,175	9,315	50,450	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

56	14.0	3	1	.....	31,000	.....	4,225	13
897	23.0	38	1	.....	173,725	108,300	85,350	14
953	22.2	41	2	.....	204,725	108,300	89,575	

NEW JERSEY.

1	1.0	1	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	15
189	21.0	.....	9	.....	1,530	768	.....	16
332	11.9	4	.....	24	20,120	5,900	4,200	17
2,235	149.0	.....	.....	15	643,300	93,380	116,300	18
1,440	36.0	40	.....	.....	136,500	12,000	29,000	19
66	22.0	.....	3	.....	11,040	.....	4,600	20
203	101.5	1	.....	1	10,950	1,801	27,000	21
245	49.0	5	.....	.....	24,822	.....	3,110	22
114	28.5	3	.....	1	62,743	1,200	32,546	23
61	61.0	1	.....	.....	3,780	750	400	24
75	75.0	1	.....	.....	936	250	400	25
830	41.5	20	.....	.....	14,349	3,892	3,680	26
5,791	44.9	76	12	41	930,091	119,941	221,236	

NEW MEXICO.

45	45.0	1	.....	.....	10,000	.....	2,000	27
45	45.0	1	.....	.....	10,000	.....	2,000	

c Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISSOURI—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Brewing	5,000	.....	5,000
2	Clothing	445	398	843
3	Food preparations	80	.....	80
4	Glass	2,201	.....	2,201
5	Machines and machinery	444	.....	444
6	Tobacco	572	667	1,239
	Total	8,742	1,065	9,807

MONTANA—Concluded.

7	Building trades	123	.....	123
8	Coal and coke	660	.....	660
	Total	783	.....	783

NEBRASKA—Concluded.

9	Brewing	150	.....	150
10	Clothing	8	.....	8
11	Metals and metallic goods	804	.....	804
12	Tobacco	5	1	6
	Total	967	1	968

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concluded.

13	Boots and shoes	1,203	432	1,635
14	Stone quarrying and cutting	817	.....	817
	Total	2,020	432	2,452

NEW JERSEY—Concluded.

15	Brewing	12	.....	12
16	Building trades	34	.....	34
17	Clothing	1,971	612	2,583
18	Glass (a)	2,113	.....	2,113
19	Leather and leather goods	2,240	10	2,250
20	Pottery, earthenware, etc	355	130	485
21	Printing and publishing	36	.....	36
22	Shipbuilding, etc	197	.....	197
23	Silk goods	1,027	881	1,908
24	Stone quarrying and cutting	40	.....	40
25	Tobacco	9	.....	9
26	Miscellaneous	210	13	223
	Total (a)	8,244	1,646	9,890

NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

27	Coal and coke	200	.....	200
	Total	200	.....	200

a Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MISSOURI—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employes after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
400	400	.....	400	350	.....	350	.....	1
479	339	140	479	49	.....	49	35	2
9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	3
1,901	1,901	.....	1,901	300	.....	300	300	4
444	444	.....	444	100	.....	100	100	5
194	132	62	194	27	161	188	21	6
3,427	3,225	202	3,427	835	161	996	456	

MONTANA—Concluded.

72	123	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
660	660	.....	660	20	.....	20	20	8
732	783	.....	783	20	.....	20	20	

NEBRASKA—Concluded.

75	75	.....	75	40	.....	40	10	9
8	8	.....	8	8	.....	8	.....	10
804	804	.....	804	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
6	5	1	6	4	2	6	.....	12
893	892	1	893	52	2	54	10	

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concluded.

843	1,063	397	1,460	157	.....	157	157	13
537	537	.....	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1,380	1,600	397	1,997	157	.....	157	157	

NEW JERSEY—Concluded.

10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
34	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1,188	1,097	320	1,417	200	25	225	.....	17
2,113	2,113	.....	2,113	230	.....	230	50	18
2,175	2,175	.....	2,175	200	.....	200	150	19
383	308	75	383	14	.....	14	.....	20
26	26	.....	26	9	.....	9	9	21
197	197	.....	197	19	.....	19	.....	22
1,908	1,027	881	1,908	25	10	35	35	23
20	40	.....	40	20	.....	20	20	24
9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	25
142	129	13	142	3	.....	3	.....	26
8,205	7,165	1,289	8,454	729	35	764	264	

NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

200	200	.....	200	75	.....	75	75	27
200	200	.....	200	75	.....	75	75	

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Boots and shoes	5	1	4	70	29	946	32.6
2	Brewing	4	4	.....	80	78	175	2.2
3	Brick	1	1	.....	4	4	28	7.0
4	Building trades	27	9	18	1,042	423	7,298	17.3
5	Carpeting	1	.....	1	1	1	109	109.0
6	Clothing	41	12	29	1,647	1,446	49,299	34.1
7	Cooperage	2	.....	2	2	2	82	41.0
8	Cotton and woolen goods	1	.....	1	1	1	18	18.0
9	Cotton goods	1	.....	1	1	1	15	15.0
10	Domestic service	4	2	2	15	.....	.....	.....
11	Food preparations	9	1	8	17	6	10	1.7
12	Furniture	20	5	15	69	33	245	7.4
13	Glass (*c*)	3	.....	3	9	7	1,162	166.0
14	Leather and leather goods	1	1	.....	1	1	30	30.0
15	Metals and metallic goods	21	6	15	87	38	1,632	42.9
16	Printing and publishing	21	1	20	39	1	9	9.0
17	Shipbuilding, etc	1	1	.....	1	1	29	29.0
18	Silk goods	2	.....	2	2	2	44	22.0
19	Stone quarrying and cutting	6	2	4	45	38	1,106	29.1
20	Tobacco	29	8	21	120	78	2,308	29.6
21	Transportation	3	2	1	43	20	80	4.0
22	Wooden goods	2	1	1	7	7	46	6.6
23	Miscellaneous	11	3	8	92	89	3,230	36.3
	Total (*c*)	216	60	156	3,395	2,306	67,901	29.4

NORTH CAROLINA.

24	Cotton goods	1	.....	1	17	14	210	15.0
	Total	1	.....	1	17	14	210	15.0

NORTH DAKOTA.

25	Coal and coke	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26	Printing and publishing	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....

OHIO.

27	Agricultural implements	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
28	Boots and shoes	2	2	.....	24	24	496	20.7
29	Building trades	4	2	2	40	19	274	14.4
30	Carriages and wagons	2	.....	2	2	1	10	10.0
31	Coal and coke	4	1	3	4	4	399	99.8
32	Cooperage	2	1	1	9	1	14	14.0
33	Domestic service	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
34	Furniture	1	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
35	Glass (*c*)	5	1	4	5	5	*d* 368	*d* 122.7
36	Machines and machinery	6	.....	6	6	1	12	12.0
37	Metals and metallic goods	19	4	15	27	21	845	40.2
38	Musical instruments (*e*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Pottery, earthenware, etc	2	.....	2	25	17	2,956	173.9
40	Printing and publishing	7	.....	7	7	1	3	3.0
41	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	1	.....	23	23	1,104	48.0
42	Tobacco	11	1	10	21	7	1,725	246.4
43	Transportation	3	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....
44	Wooden goods	3	2	1	26	1	14	14.0
45	Miscellaneous	5	.....	5	9	.....	.....	.....
	Total (*f*)	80	16	64	255	125	*d* 8,220	*d* 66.3

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.
d Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1,585	22.6	24	36	10	$180,307	$6,500	$62,934	1
1,523	19.0	79	.....	1	92,673	46,700	299,700	2
28	7.0	.....	.....	4	616	.....	1,000	3
38,539	37.0	a 284	a 7	a 630	726,308	150,224	b 103,189	4
109	109.0	1	.....	.....	400,000	6,000	250,000	5
54,121	32.9	114	131	1,402	2,156,991	143,106	628,278	6
82	41.0	2	.....	.....	6,500	150	1,700	7
18	18.0	.....	1	.....	14,500	.....	6,400	8
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	4,600	.....	.....	9
55	3.7	10	.....	5	2,500	870	100	10
101	5.9	17	.....	.....	10,175	4,136	20,520	11
2,473	35.8	37	.....	32	27,272	10,168	9,642	12
1,399	155.4	1	.....	8	142,063	4,564	45,000	13
30	30.0	1	.....	.....	3,281	.....	2,000	14
3,116	35.8	72	1	14	414,554	42,514	151,895	15
757	19.4	12	.....	27	434,675	85,355	103,660	16
29	29.0	1	.....	.....	8,910	265	7,620	17
112	56.0	1	.....	1	7,263	1,636	3,000	18
1,222	27.2	38	.....	7	65,689	878	24,375	19
4,875	40.6	28	15	77	1,515,670	405,928	323,386	20
2,901	67.5	43	.....	.....	132,875	3,000	83,000	21
46	6.6	1	.....	6	2,192	.....	3,200	22
4,504	49.0	82	6	4	915,661	110,400	293,240	23
117,640	34.7	a 849	a 197	a 2,228	7,265,275	1,022,394	b 2,423,839	

NORTH CAROLINA.

595	35.0	17	.....	.....	40,000	3,000	5,000	24
595	35.0	17	.....	.....	40,000	3,000	5,000	

NORTH DAKOTA.

30	30.0	1	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	25
9	4.5	2	.....	.....	1,149	461	175	26
39	13.0	3	.....	.....	1,509	461	175	

OHIO.

197	65.7	3	.....	.....	37,381	1,308	30,000	27
636	26.5	24	.....	.....	133,111	.....	35,913	28
298	7.5	32	.....	8	25,533	2,500	12,120	29
11	5.5	2	.....	.....	3,650	.....	5,000	30
399	99.8	3	.....	1	41,763	950	78,760	31
270	30.0	9	.....	.....	8,138	.....	2,087	32
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	150	.....	75	33
680	40.0	17	.....	.....	35,993	12,500	7,250	34
d 368	d 92.0	2	.....	3	60,680	28,978	168,000	35
323	53.8	4	.....	2	65,421	12,350	72,450	36
1,186	43.9	10	2	15	245,183	22,002	79,699	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
5,054	202.2	9	16	.....	806,948	14,178	191,000	39
220	31.4	4	.....	3	19,250	4,329	7,875	40
1,104	48.0	23	.....	.....	28,345	5,810	7,325	41
5,812	276.8	17	.....	4	527,374	226,066	344,465	42
48	8.0	2	.....	4	9,425	.....	5,750	43
1,404	54.0	11	.....	15	49,400	9,550	39,425	44
945	105.0	8	.....	1	12,145	2,500	14,200	45
d 18,958	d 74.6	181	18	56	2,109,890	343,021	1,101,394	

e Lockout included in general lockout of October 2, 1900, Kentucky.
f Not including 2 lockouts included in general lockouts of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania, and October 2, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Boots and shoes	2,585	1,299	3,884
2	Brewing	5,509	1	5,510
3	Brick	54	.....	54
4	Building trades	19,645	5	19,650
5	Carpeting	1,200	2,300	3,500
6	Clothing	32,767	36,358	69,125
7	Cooperage	109	.....	109
8	Cotton and woolen goods	250	500	750
9	Cotton goods	202	254	456
10	Domestic service	251	5	256
11	Food preparations	1,033	150	1,183
12	Furniture	1,953	.....	1,953
13	Glass (*b*)	841	3	844
14	Leather and leather goods	82	3	85
15	Metals and metallic goods	9,267	1	9,268
16	Printing and publishing	2,595	280	2,875
17	Shipbuilding, etc	161	.....	161
18	Silk goods	81	109	190
19	Stone quarrying and cutting	648	.....	648
20	Tobacco	16,491	15,208	31,699
21	Transportation	2,205	5	2,210
22	Wooden goods	320	.....	320
23	Miscellaneous	5,302	10,761	16,063
	Total (*b*)	103,551	67,242	170,793

NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

24	Cotton goods	1,500	1,200	2,700
	Total	1,500	1,200	2,700

NORTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

25	Coal and coke	40	.....	40
26	Printing and publishing	10	2	12
	Total	50	2	52

OHIO—Concluded.

27	Agricultural implements	2,000	.....	2,000
28	Boots and shoes	2,536	1,650	4,186
29	Building trades	433	.....	433
30	Carriages and wagons	535	30	565
31	Coal and coke	931	.....	931
32	Cooperage	668	.....	668
33	Domestic service	31	9	40
34	Furniture	1,197	.....	1,197
35	Glass (*b*)	897	207	1,104
36	Machines and machinery	2,543	8	2,551
37	Metals and metallic goods	3,783	25	3,808
38	Musical instruments (*c*)	.....	.....	.....
39	Pottery, earthenware, etc	3,029	1,048	4,077
40	Printing and publishing	497	362	859
41	Stone quarrying and cutting	316	.....	316
42	Tobacco	1,402	843	2,245
43	Transportation	809	.....	809
44	Wooden goods	1,292	.....	1,292
45	Miscellaneous	589	54	643
	Total (*d*)	23,488	4,236	27,724

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
3,570	2,371	1,199	3,570	251	14	265	147	1
5,072	5,262	1	5,263	1,601	.....	1,601	1,398	2
54	54	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
16,278	16,614	.....	16,614	a 635	(a)	a 635	a 248	4
3,500	1,200	2,300	3,500	300	200	500	.....	5
45,650	27,506	33,650	61,156	1,570	968	2,538	289	6
99	109	.....	109	19	.....	19	19	7
750	250	500	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
456	202	254	456	19	11	30	30	9
168	168	.....	168	92	.....	92	9	10
453	454	1	455	187	.....	187	26	11
1,122	1,122	.....	1,122	126	.....	126	.....	12
719	719	.....	719	168	.....	168	75	13
75	75	.....	75	12	.....	12	12	14
6,936	7,313	.....	7,313	454	.....	454	103	15
1,095	1,056	96	1,152	488	14	502	370	16
155	155	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
79	81	109	190	26	.....	26	26	18
535	584	.....	584	18	.....	18	.....	19
28,461	14,750	13,738	28,488	1,644	1,422	3,066	41	20
1,095	1,655	.....	1,655	1,215	.....	1,215	1,115	21
320	320	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
15,262	5,124	10,659	15,783	492	755	1,247	1,090	23
131,904	87,144	62,507	149,651	a 9,317	a 3,384	a 12,701	a 4,998	

NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

1,100	750	500	1,250	400	100	500	100	24
1,100	750	500	1,250	400	100	500	100	

NORTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	25
5	5	.....	5	5	2	7	.....	26
15	15	.....	15	15	2	17	10	

OHIO—Concluded.

865	865	.....	865	790	.....	790	80	27
4,144	2,494	1,650	4,144	556	380	936	.....	28
329	389	.....	389	69	.....	69	.....	29
235	220	15	235	95	.....	95	.....	30
919	921	.....	921	115	.....	115	15	31
564	564	.....	564	11	.....	11	.....	32
18	18	.....	18	18	.....	18	.....	33
636	636	.....	636	57	.....	57	19	34
748	770	140	910	21	15	36	1	35
1,027	1,027	.....	1,027	117	.....	117	20	36
2,285	2,910	13	2,923	464	.....	464	371	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
3,642	2,839	803	3,642	419	110	529	154	39
825	468	357	825	86	24	110	99	40
167	316	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
1,864	1,314	676	1,990	235	221	456	89	42
425	425	.....	425	75	.....	75	30	43
416	862	.....	862	82	.....	82	26	44
154	151	23	174	101	20	121	.....	45
19,263	17,189	3,677	20,866	3,311	770	4,081	904	

c Lockout included in general lockout of October 2, 1900, Kentucky.
d Not including 2 lockouts included in general lockouts of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania, and October 2, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OREGON.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Building trades	1	.....	1	40	40	640	16.0
2	Printing and publishing	1	.....	1	8	8	240	30.0
	Total	2	.....	2	48	48	880	18.3

PENNSYLVANIA.

3	Boots and shoes	5	1	4	23	21	431	20.5
4	Brewing	1	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....
5	Building trades	6	1	5	352	242	1,931	8.0
6	Carpeting	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
7	Clothing	7	1	6	56	6	139	23.2
8	Coal and coke	8	.....	8	9	8	312	39.0
9	Cotton and woolen goods	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
10	Cotton goods	4	1	3	11	11	197	17.9
11	Glass (*a*)	11	3	8	81	79	*b* 2,884	*b* 48.9
12	Machines and machinery	4	.....	4	4	1	7	7.0
13	Metals and metallic goods	28	.....	28	33	22	703	32.0
14	Pottery, earthenware, etc	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	Printing and publishing	3	1	2	3	1	3	3.0
16	Stone quarrying and cutting	4	2	2	26	8	113	14.1
17	Tobacco	20	.....	20	31	24	358	14.9
18	Transportation	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
19	Woolen and worsted goods	3	.....	3	3	3	40	13.3
20	Miscellaneous	6	1	5	19	1	10	10.0
	Total (*a*)	117	11	106	683	428	*b* 7,158	*b* 17.5

RHODE ISLAND.

21	Cotton goods	1	.....	1	2	2	12	6.0
22	Printing and publishing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
23	Stone quarrying and cutting	2	1	1	25	5	530	106.0
24	Woolen and worsted goods	1	1	.....	14	14	462	33.0
	Total	5	2	3	42	21	1,004	47.8

SOUTH CAROLINA.

25	Printing and publishing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

SOUTH DAKOTA.

26	Printing and publishing	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
27	Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	1	1	99	99.0
	Total	2	.....	2	2	2	101	50.5

a Including lockout of October 3, 1898, in Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.
b Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OREGON.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
2,680	67.0	40	.....	.....	$14,400	$5,000	$1,500	1
1,408	176.0	8	.....	.....	15,000	3,500	2,000	2
4,088	85.2	48	.....	.....	29,400	8,500	3,500	

PENNSYLVANIA.

445	19.3	22	.....	1	120,586	5,000	23,260	3
3,775	151.0	.....	.....	25	37,000	17,000	125,000	4
26,478	75.2	351	.....	1	86,695	17,000	112,034	5
246	82.0	2	.....	1	5,170	.....	5,075	6
3,760	67.1	53	.....	3	136,730	20,470	262,650	7
322	35.8	6	1	2	79,908	1,500	76,450	8
30	30.0	.....	.....	1	2,000	500	500	9
238	21.6	2	1	8	29,946	1,000	6,750	10
b3,306	b54.2	b51	(b)	b10	6,287,100	315,542	832,500	11
90	22.5	4	.....	.....	9,238	485	13,925	12
1,788	54.2	27	2	4	1,427,215	175,170	972,975	13
13	13.0	1	.....	.....	7,149	4,584	800	14
8	2.7	3	.....	.....	15,577	5,635	75	15
1,529	58.8	25	.....	1	28,539	6,647	8,050	16
712	23.0	11	1	19	30,142	4,642	14.635	17
13	6.5	2	.....	.....	130,360	2,950	33,100	18
40	13.3	1	2	.....	8,740	.....	1,500	19
1,461	76.9	19	.....	.....	34,377	2,300	26,450	20
b44,254	b66.7	b580	b7	b76	8,476,472	580,425	2,515,729	

RHODE ISLAND.

12	6.0	2	.....	.....	2,863	.....	.....	21
93	93.0	1	.....	.....	6,221	2,548	1,500	22
3,352	134.1	1	24	.....	c90,732	c28,830	106,700	23
462	33.0	14	.....	.....	325,000	12,000	250,000	24
3,919	93.3	18	24	.....	c424,816	c43,378	358,200	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	1.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	500	.....	25
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	500	.....	

SOUTH DAKOTA.

2	2.0	1	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	26
99	99.0	.....	.....	1	17,640	.....	.....	27
101	50.5	1	.....	1	17,686	.....	.....	

c Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of February 28, 1890, Massachusetts.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OREGON—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Building trades	400	.....	400
2	Printing and publishing	60	.....	60
	Total	460	.....	460

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

3	Boots and shoes	2,676	1,806	4,482
4	Brewing	1,570	.....	1,570
5	Building trades	2,260	.....	2,260
6	Carpeting	353	303	656
7	Clothing	1,846	1,976	3,822
8	Coal and coke	5,255	.....	5,255
9	Cotton and woolen goods	28	78	106
10	Cotton goods	497	671	1,168
11	Glass (*a*)	18,204	1,634	19,838
12	Machines and machinery	881	.....	881
13	Metals and metallic goods	16,498	20	16,518
14	Pottery, earthenware, etc	126	105	231
15	Printing and publishing	353	67	420
16	Stone quarrying and cutting	780	.....	780
17	Tobacco	975	211	1,186
18	Transportation	13,572	.....	13,572
19	Woolen and worsted goods	401	344	745
20	Miscellaneous	1,838	965	2,803
	Total (*a*)	68,113	8,180	76,293

RHODE ISLAND—Concluded.

21	Cotton goods	365	215	580
22	Printing and publishing	86	.....	86
23	Stone quarrying and cutting	525	.....	525
24	Woolen and worsted goods	2,936	2,504	5,440
	Total	3,912	2,719	6,631

SOUTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

25	Printing and publishing	20	.....	20
	Total	20	.....	20

SOUTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

26	Printing and publishing	13	.....	13
27	Miscellaneous	60	.....	60
	Total	73	.....	73

a Including lockout of October 3, 1898, in Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.
b Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

OREGON—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
400	400	.....	400	375	.....	375	375	1
60	60	.....	60	60	.....	60	60	2
460	460	.....	460	435	.....	435	435	

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

4,438	2,654	1,784	4,438	81	.....	81	81	3
800	800	.....	800	375	.....	375	250	4
1,220	1,705	.....	1,705	462	.....	462	310	5
182	192	25	217	40	.....	40	.....	6
2,363	1,008	1,355	2,363	414	273	687	288	7
3,745	4,745	.....	4,745	47	.....	47	12	8
103	25	78	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1,164	493	671	1,164	21	30	51	.....	10
8,934	17,635	1,603	19,238	*b* 413	(*b*)	*b* 413	*b* 282	11
193	243	.....	243	51	.....	51	29	12
12,673	13,521	20	13,541	3,648	5	3,653	2,882	13
66	36	34	70	23	27	50	.....	14
252	185	67	252	93	.....	93	.....	15
498	558	.....	558	313	.....	313	180	16
980	848	186	1,034	230	26	256	55	17
4,905	4,905	.....	4,905	4,885	.....	4,885	3,900	18
737	393	344	737	6	9	15	.....	19
1,545	1,030	600	1,630	108	5	113	10	20
44,798	50,976	6,767	57,743	*b* 11,210	*b* 375	*b* 11,585	*b* 8,279	

RHODE ISLAND—Concluded.

580	365	215	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
29	29	.....	29	29	.....	29	29	22
525	525	.....	525	24	.....	24	.....	23
5,440	2,936	2,504	5,440	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	24
6,574	3,855	2,719	6,574	*d* 53	(*d*)	*d* 53	*d* 29	

SOUTH CAROLINA—Concluded.

20	20	.....	20	15	.....	15	15	25
20	20	.....	20	15	.....	15	15	

SOUTH DAKOTA—Concluded.

13	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
73	73	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	

c Not reported.
d Not including 14 establishments not reported.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Building trades	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
2	Clothing	2	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....
3	Coal and coke	5	.....	5	7	6	532	88.7
4	Leather and leather goods	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
5	Metals and metallic goods	2	1	1	2	2	a30	a30.0
6	Printing and publishing	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
7	Transportation	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
8	Woolen and worsted goods	1	.....	1	1	1	73	73.0
	Total	16	1	15	23	9	a635	a79.4

TEXAS.

9	Building trades	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
10	Food preparations	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11	Lumber	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
12	Machines and machinery	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
13	Printing and publishing	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
14	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....

UTAH.

15	Printing and publishing	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
16	Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
	Total	2	.....	2	2	2	3	1.5

VERMONT.

17	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	1	.....	24	5	565	113.0
	Total	1	1	.....	24	5	565	113.0

VIRGINIA.

18	Agricultural implements	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	Building trades	1	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
20	Clothing	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
21	Cotton goods	1	.....	1	1	1	11	11.0
22	Printing and publishing	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
23	Stone quarrying and cutting	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Tobacco	5	1	4	12	9	145	16.1
	Total	13	3	10	29	10	156	15.6

a Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
28	14.0	2	.....	.....	$11,160	$500	$500	1
766	127.7	1	5	.....	11,839	3,350	4,500	2
583	83.3	5	.....	2	117,706	4,500	18,000	3
16	16.0	1	.....	.....	480	.....	200	4
a30	a30.0	a1	(a)	(a)	265,056	1,500	52,000	5
150	75.0	1	1	.....	13,100	2,209	15,500	6
33	16.5	2	.....	.....	3,235	1,075	1,500	7
157	157.0	1	.....	.....	16,800	380	10,000	8
a1,763	a80.1	a14	a6	a2	439,376	13,514	102,200	

TEXAS.

43	21.5	1	.....	1	625	120	1,000	9
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	720	.....	10
28	28.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	11
42	42.0	1	.....	.....	1,200	200	.....	12
73	10.4	6	.....	1	3,086	541	5,200	13
9	9.0	1	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	14
197	15.2	11	.....	2	9,011	1,581	6,200	

UTAH.

1	1.0	1	.....	.....	88	.....	20	15
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	16
3	1.5	2	.....	.....	1,088	.....	20	

VERMONT.

3,024	126.0	1	23	.....	93,979	4,579	21,700	17
3,024	126.0	1	23	....	93,979	4,579	21,700	

VIRGINIA.

14	14.0	.....	.....	1	567	105	.....	18
70	7.0	10	.....	.....	7,400	1,100	500	19
3	1.5	2	.....	.....	850	405	.....	20
11	11.0	.....	1	.....	2,581	.....	200	21
47	23.5	1	.....	1	1,936	764	300	22
183	183.0	1	.....	.....	1,500	250	2,000	23
232	19.3	4	.....	8	31,865	204	5,150	24
560	19.3	18	1	10	46,699	2,828	8,150	

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Building trades	300	.....	300
2	Clothing	64	16	80
3	Coal and coke	922	.....	922
4	Leather and leather goods	85	2	87
5	Metals and metallic goods	290	.....	290
6	Printing and publishing	84	.....	84
7	Transportation	268	2	270
8	Woolen and worsted goods	20	100	120
	Total	2,033	120	2,153

TEXAS—Concluded.

9	Building trades	16	.....	16
10	Food preparations	100	.....	100
11	Lumber	90	.....	90
12	Machines and machinery	137	3	140
13	Printing and publishing	98	9	107
14	Stone quarrying and cutting	12	.....	12
	Total	453	12	465

UTAH—Concluded.

15	Printing and publishing	25	.....	25
16	Miscellaneous	200	.....	200
	Total	225	.....	225

VERMONT—Concluded.

17	Stone quarrying and cutting	698	.....	698
	Total	698	.....	698

VIRGINIA—Concluded.

18	Agricultural implements	35	.....	35
19	Building trades	120	.....	120
20	Clothing	30	2	32
21	Cotton goods	112	239	351
22	Printing and publishing	42	2	44
23	Stone quarrying and cutting	125	.....	125
24	Tobacco	1,403	451	1,854
	Total	1,867	694	2,561

[a] Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TENNESSEE—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
95	95	.....	95	15	.....	15	11	1
44	44	.....	44	5	.....	5	.....	2
852	859	.....	859	207	.....	207	205	3
10	10	.....	10	3	.....	3	3	4
290	290	.....	290	a 25	(a)	a 25	a 15	5
34	34	.....	34	7	.....	7	4	6
73	73	.....	73	73	.....	73	8	7
120	20	100	120	.....	20	20	.....	8
1,518	1,425	100	1,525	a 335	a 20	a 355	a 246	

TEXAS—Concluded.

11	11	.....	11	5	.....	5	.....	9
52	52	.....	52	36	.....	36	10	10
75	75	.....	75	50	.....	50	40	11
22	22	.....	22	18	.....	18	9	12
75	66	9	75	50	5	55	33	13
6	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	3	14
241	232	9	241	165	5	170	95	

UTAH—Concluded.

25	25	.....	25	25	.....	25	25	15
200	200	.....	200	160	.....	160	.....	16
225	225	.....	225	185	.....	185	25	

VERMONT—Concluded.

618	618	.....	618	302	.....	302	302	17
618	618	.....	618	302	.....	302	302	

VIRGINIA—Concluded.

15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
74	74	.....	74	63	.....	63	40	19
6	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	.....	20
351	112	239	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
20	20	.....	20	20	2	22	4	22
40	40	.....	40	4	.....	4	4	23
1,839	1,398	441	1,839	17	20	37	11	24
2,345	1,665	680	2,345	109	22	131	59	

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WASHINGTON.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Brewing	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
2	Building trades	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Clothing	4	.....	4	18	18	1,108	61.6
4	Coal and coke	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
5	Food preparations	1	1	.....	2	2	28	14.0
6	Printing and publishing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
7	Transportation	1	.....	1	5	5	20	4.0
8	Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	11	1	10	33	26	1,163	44.7

WEST VIRGINIA.

9	Coal and coke	3	.....	3	5	5	475	95.0
10	Glass	1	1	.....	2	2	118	59.0
11	Metals and metallic goods	3	1	2	7	7	796	113.7
12	Pottery, earthenware, etc	1	.....	1	1	1	92	92.0
13	Printing and publishing	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	9	2	7	16	15	1,481	98.7

WISCONSIN.

14	Brewing	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
15	Building trades	3	2	1	20	16	152	9.5
16	Clothing	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
17	Cooperage	2	.....	2	3	1	4	4.0
18	Food preparations	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	Furniture	2	.....	2	2	1	5	5.0
20	Lumber	1	1	.....	11	11	132	12.0
21	Machines and machinery	3	.....	3	3	2	36	18.0
22	Metals and metallic goods	3	.....	3	3	1	21	21.0
23	Printing and publishing	4	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....
24	Stone quarrying and cutting	2	2	.....	11	11	90	8.2
25	Tobacco	4	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....
26	Transportation	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	28	8	20	76	43	440	10.2

WYOMING.

27	Coal and coke	1	.....	1	1	1	33	33.0
	Total	1	.....	1	1	1	33	33.0

a Not reported.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

WASHINGTON.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
56	14.0	4	.....	.....	$2,450	$786	$1,800	1
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	900	500	.....	2
1,108	61.6	1	15	2	18,820	2,608	4,440	3
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	5,400	.....	1,000	4
28	14.0	2	.....	.....	6,000	.....	10,000	5
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	6
20	4.0	5	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	7
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	8
1,249	37.8	16	15	2	35,269	3,894	17,240	

WEST VIRGINIA.

475	95.0	4	.....	1	91,000	5,000	63,500	9
118	59.0	.....	.....	2	85,000	(a)	20,000	10
796	113.7	7	.....	.....	212,000	30,000	56,000	11
92	92.0	1	.....	.....	24,570	.....	.....	12
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	180	78	.....	13
1,484	92.8	13	.....	3	412,750	b 35,078	139,500	

WISCONSIN.

296	37.0	8	.....	.....	230,500	11,000	500,000	14
538	26.9	19	.....	1	8,315	450	4,050	15
214	107.0	2	.....	.....	1,950	480	600	16
18	6.0	2	.....	1	1,008	.....	25	17
72	72.0	1	.....	.....	15,550	400	8,000	18
18	9.0	2	.....	.....	5,550	225	1,000	19
132	12.0	11	.....	.....	38,785	1,100	30,000	20
54	18.0	2	.....	1	29,905	2,850	38,000	21
57	19.0	2	.....	1	30,840	2,650	27,100	22
343	57.2	5	.....	1	12,854	4,535	8,600	23
122	11.1	.....	.....	11	5,520	500	2,325	24
80	16.0	3	.....	2	2,517	111	3,400	25
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	250	.....	.....	26
1,946	25.6	57	.....	19	383,544	24,301	623,100	

WYOMING.

33	33.0	1	.....	.....	15,278	.....	4,800	27
33	33.0	1	.....	.....	15,278	.....	4,800	

b Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

WASHINGTON—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Brewing	45	.....	45
2	Building trades	315	.....	315
3	Clothing	151	.....	151
4	Coal and coke	300	.....	300
5	Food preparations	30	.....	30
6	Printing and publishing	18	.....	18
7	Transportation	275	.....	275
8	Miscellaneous	20	40	60
	Total	1,154	40	1,194

WEST VIRGINIA—Concluded.

9	Coal and coke	1,450	.....	1,450
10	Glass	750	.....	750
11	Metals and metallic goods	2,019	.....	2,019
12	Pottery, earthenware, etc	245	70	315
13	Printing and publishing	12	3	15
	Total	4,476	73	4,549

WISCONSIN—Concluded.

14	Brewing	2,600	.....	2,600
15	Building trades	303	.....	303
16	Clothing	16	14	30
17	Cooperage	125	.....	125
18	Food preparations	600	.....	600
19	Furniture	275	4	279
20	Lumber	2,130	.....	2,130
21	Machines and machinery	1,790	.....	1,790
22	Metals and metallic goods	1,430	.....	1,430
23	Printing and publishing	255	36	291
24	Stone quarrying and cutting	180	.....	180
25	Tobacco	86	27	113
26	Transportation	150	.....	150
	Total	9,940	81	10,021

WYOMING—Concluded.

27	Coal and coke	173	.....	173
	Total	173	.....	173

TABLE XIV.—LOCKOUTS FOR STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

WASHINGTON—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
19	19	.....	19	10	.....	10	6	1
15	15	.....	15	12	.....	12	.....	2
151	151	.....	151	8	.....	8	.....	3
300	300	.....	300	250	.....	250	250	4
30	30	.....	30	20	.....	20	10	5
14	14	.....	14	11	.....	11	11	6
275	275	.....	275	200	.....	200	.....	7
17	7	10	17	5	3	8	.....	8
821	811	10	821	516	3	519	277	

WEST VIRGINIA—Concluded.

1,448	1,448	.....	1,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
126	750	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2,019	2,019	.....	2,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
315	245	70	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
3	2	1	3	5	1	6	6	13
3,911	4,464	71	4,535	5	1	6	6	

WISCONSIN—Concluded.

230	230	.....	230	230	.....	230	175	14
268	268	.....	268	150	.....	150	150	15
13	13	.....	13	13	.....	13	13	16
105	105	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
74	74	.....	74	25	.....	25	.....	18
65	180	.....	180	57	.....	57	30	19
2,130	2,130	.....	2,130	100	.....	100	.....	20
1,409	1,447	.....	1,447	70	.....	70	40	21
198	455	.....	455	80	.....	80	40	22
93	85	8	93	84	.....	84	34	23
145	170	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
56	56	.....	56	35	45	80	13	25
125	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
4,911	5,338	8	5,346	844	45	889	495	

WYOMING—Concluded.

173	173	.....	173	150	.....	150	.....	27
173	173	.....	173	150	.....	150	.....	

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishment			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Iowa	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	Ohio	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
3	Virginia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	4	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....

BOOTS AND SHOES.

4	California	1	.....	1	4	4	52	13.0
5	Connecticut	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
6	Illinois	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
7	Maine	2	.....	2	2	1	1	1.0
8	Massachusetts	38	8	30	163	153	3,284	21.5
9	New Hampshire	4	.....	4	4	3	42	14.0
10	New York	5	1	4	70	29	946	32.6
11	Ohio	2	2	.....	24	24	496	20.7
12	Pennsylvania	5	1	4	23	21	431	20.5
	Total	59	12	47	292	236	5,253	22.3

BREWING.

13	California	2	.....	2	29	.....	.....	.....
14	Colorado	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
15	Connecticut	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
16	Illinois	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
17	Missouri	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
18	Nebraska	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
19	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
20	New York	4	4	.....	80	78	175	2.2
21	Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....
22	Washington	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
23	Wisconsin	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
	Total	16	5	11	166	79	176	2.2

BRICK.

24	Illinois	3	3	.....	45	17	386	22.7
25	New York	1	1	.....	4	4	28	7.0
	Total	4	4	.....	49	21	414	19.7

BUILDING TRADES.

26	California	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
27	Colorado	2	1	1	12	10	254	25.4
28	Florida	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
29	Georgia	3	2	1	53	42	264	6.3
30	Illinois	15	4	11	3,178	2,898	240,290	82.9
31	Indiana	3	.....	3	115	107	2,943	30.3
32	Kansas	1	.....	1	5	5	100	20.0
33	Kentucky	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
34	Maryland	2	.....	2	2	1	3	3.0
35	Massachusetts	7	1	6	14	5	52	10.4
36	Michigan	1	.....	1	1	1	35	35.0
37	Minnesota	8	3	5	77	39	920	23.6
38	Montana	2	.....	2	18	18	89	4.9
39	New Jersey	1	1	.....	9	9	189	21.0

a Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	$88	.....	.....	1
197	65.7	3	.....	.....	37,381	$1,308	$30,000	2
14	14.0	.....	.....	1	567	105	.....	3
212	42.4	4	.....	1	38,036	1,413	30,000	

BOOTS AND SHOES.

52	13.0	.....	4	.....	12,000	.....	5,200	4
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	110	.....	50	5
30	30.0	1	.....	.....	8,000	1,000	10,000	6
50	25.0	1	.....	1	1,613	250	300	7
4,200	25.8	46	2	115	817,739	43,292	235,975	8
56	14.0	3	1	.....	31,000	.....	4,225	9
1,585	22.6	24	36	10	180,307	6,500	62,934	10
636	26.5	24	.....	.....	133,111	.....	35,913	11
445	19.3	22	.....	1	120,586	5,000	23,260	12
7,055	24.2	122	43	127	1,304,466	56,042	377,857	

BREWING.

8,454	291.5	.....	.....	29	11,020	3,115	.....	13
120	24.0	5	.....	.....	12,456	1,707	10,000	14
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	350	.....	300	15
91	22.8	4	.....	.....	4,660	222	1,500	16
5	1.0	5	.....	.....	180,000	42,000	25,000	17
84	21.0	4	.....	.....	100,000	8,965	40,000	18
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	19
1,523	19.0	79	.....	1	92,673	46,700	299,700	20
3,775	151.0	.....	.....	25	37,000	17,000	125,000	21
56	14.0	4	.....	.....	2,450	786	1,800	22
296	37.0	8	.....	.....	230,500	11,000	500,000	23
14,408	86.8	111	.....	55	671,130	131,495	1,003,300	

BRICK.

1,730	38.4	27	.....	18	125,790	2,155	6,190	24
28	7.0	.....	.....	4	616	.....	1,000	25
1,758	35.9	27	.....	22	126,406	2,155	7,190	

BUILDING TRADES.

10	5.0	1	.....	1	1,131	.....	650	26
268	22.3	4	.....	8	1,720	.....	1,000	27
295	59.0	5	.....	.....	324	.....	9,500	28
896	16.9	12	.....	41	16,666	200	11,700	29
643,438	202.5	2,094	.....	1,084	18,429,463	a136,302	a7,668,875	30
5,437	47.3	93	.....	22	61,120	2,900	12,000	31
915	183.0	5	.....	.....	2,500	335	750	32
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	1,724	911	500	33
7	3.5	2	.....	.....	1,132	.....	.....	34
156	11.1	12	1	1	35,025	3,310	302,415	35
50	50.0	.....	.....	1	85,000	8,500	50,000	36
2,196	28.5	38	.....	39	63,855	8,851	72,800	37
89	4.9	7	.....	11	b1,638	.....	.....	38
189	21.0	.....	9	.....	1,530	768	.....	39

b Not including 11 establishments not reported.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Iowa	75	.....	75
2	Ohio	2,000	.....	2,000
3	Virginia	35	.....	35
	Total	2,110	.....	2,110

BOOTS AND SHOES—Concluded.

4	California	467	100	567
5	Connecticut	35	22	57
6	Illinois	225	100	325
7	Maine	435	190	625
8	Massachusetts	17,169	7,577	24,746
9	New Hampshire	1,203	432	1,635
10	New York	2,585	1,299	3,884
11	Ohio	2,536	1,650	4,186
12	Pennsylvania	2,676	1,806	4,482
	Total	27,331	13,176	40,507

BREWING—Concluded.

13	California	486	.....	486
14	Colorado	253	.....	253
15	Connecticut	17	.....	17
16	Illinois	389	40	429
17	Missouri	5,000	.....	5,000
18	Nebraska	150	.....	150
19	New Jersey	12	.....	12
20	New York	5,509	1	5,510
21	Pennsylvania	1,570	.....	1,570
22	Washington	45	.....	45
23	Wisconsin	2,600	.....	2,600
	Total	16,031	41	16,072

BRICK—Concluded.

24	Illinois	2,060	.....	2,060
25	New York	54	.....	54
	Total	2,114	.....	2,114

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

26	California	860	.....	860
27	Colorado	115	.....	115
28	Florida	64	.....	64
29	Georgia	2,242	.....	2,242
30	Illinois	100,402	10	100,412
31	Indiana	1,090	.....	1,090
32	Kansas	20	.....	20
33	Kentucky	30	.....	30
34	Maryland	80	.....	80
35	Massachusetts	693	.....	693
36	Michigan	1,100	.....	1,100
37	Minnesota	2,245	.....	2,245
38	Montana	123	.....	123
39	New Jersey	34	.....	34

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
35	50	.....	50	3	.....	3	.....	1
865	865	.....	865	790	.....	790	80	2
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
915	930	.....	930	793	.....	793	80	

BOOTS AND SHOES—Concluded.

556	456	100	556	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
57	35	22	57	2	.....	2	.....	5
125	125	.....	125	125	.....	125	.....	6
290	190	100	290	90	.....	90	20	7
21,393	15,536	6,837	22,373	1,545	579	2,124	636	8
843	1,063	397	1,460	157	.....	157	157	9
3,570	2,371	1,199	3,570	251	14	265	147	10
4,144	2,494	1,650	4,144	556	380	936	.....	11
4,438	2,654	1,784	4,438	81	.....	81	81	12
35,416	24,924	12,089	37,013	2,807	973	3,780	1,041	

BREWING—Concluded.

147	147	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
173	173	.....	173	4	.....	4	4	14
16	16	.....	16	5	.....	5	.....	15
40	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	18	16
400	400	.....	400	350	.....	350	.....	17
75	75	.....	75	40	.....	40	10	18
10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
5,072	5,262	1	5,263	1,601	.....	1,601	1,398	20
800	800	.....	800	375	.....	375	250	21
19	19	.....	19	10	.....	10	6	22
230	230	.....	230	230	.....	230	175	23
6,982	7,172	1	7,173	2,655	.....	2,655	1,861	

BRICK—Concluded.

2,060	2,060	.....	2,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
54	54	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
2,114	2,114	.....	2,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

75	76	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
48	95	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
19	19	.....	19	18	.....	18	18	28
1,086	1,086	.....	1,086	78	.....	78	.....	29
79,726	95,078	10	95,088	2,100	.....	2,100	1,062	30
1,040	1,040	.....	1,040	50	.....	50	25	31
20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	10	32
19	19	.....	19	19	.....	19	19	33
43	80	.....	80	33	.....	33	.....	34
542	542	.....	542	170	.....	170	102	35
1,100	1,100	.....	1,100	150	.....	150	150	36
1,089	1,164	.....	1,164	128	.....	128	120	37
72	123	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
34	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	39

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockout.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	New York	27	9	18	1,042	423	7,298	17.3
2	Ohio	4	2	2	40	19	274	14.4
3	Oregon	1	.....	1	40	40	640	16.0
4	Pennsylvania	6	1	5	352	242	1,931	8.0
5	Tennessee	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
6	Texas	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
7	Virginia	1	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
8	Washington	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Wisconsin	3	2	1	20	16	152	9.5
	Total	95	28	67	5,001	3,875	255,434	66.1

CARPETING.

10	New York	1	.....	1	1	1	109	109.0
11	Pennsylvania	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
	Total	4	.....	4	4	1	109	109.0

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

12	Ohio	2	.....	2	2	1	10	10.0
	Total	2	.....	2	2	1	10	10.0

CLOTHING.

13	California	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
14	Connecticut	9	4	5	86	82	2,972	36.2
15	Georgia	1	.....	1	2	2	14	7.0
16	Illinois	5	.....	5	64	31	*f*420	*f*14.0
17	Indiana	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
18	Iowa	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	Kentucky	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
20	Maine	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
21	Maryland	1	.....	1	40	40	200	5.0
22	Massachusetts	6	.....	6	29	29	621	21.4
23	Minnesota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Missouri	6	.....	6	42	39	790	20.3
25	Nebraska	1	.....	1	1	1	3	3.0
26	New Jersey	7	2	5	28	.....	.....	.....
27	New York	41	12	29	1,647	1,446	49,299	34.1
28	Pennsylvania	7	1	6	56	6	139	23.2
29	Tennessee	2	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....
30	Virginia	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
31	Washington	4	.....	4	18	18	1,108	61.6
32	Wisconsin	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total	100	20	80	2,034	1,694	*f*55,566	*f*32.8

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Not including 1 establishment not reported.
c Not including 11 establishments not reported.
d Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois.
e Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois, but not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
38,539	37.0	a 284	a 7	a 630	$726,308	$150,224	b $103,189	1
298	7.5	32	.....	8	25,533	2,500	12,120	2
2,680	67.0	40	.....	.....	14,400	5,000	1,500	3
26,478	75.2	351	.....	1	86,695	17,000	112,034	4
28	14.0	2	.....	.....	11,160	500	500	5
43	21.5	1	.....	1	625	120	1,000	6
70	7.0	10	.....	.....	7,400	1,100	500	7
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	900	500	.....	8
538	26.9	19	.....	1	8,315	450	4,050	9
722,638	144.5	a 3,014	a 17	a 1,849	c 19,584,164	d 339,471	e 8,365,083	

CARPETING.

109	109.0	1	.....	.....	400,000	6,000	250,000	10
246	82.0	2	.....	1	5,170	.....	5,075	11
355	88.8	3	.....	1	405,170	6,000	255,075	

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

11	5.5	2	.....	.....	3,650	.....	5,000	12
11	5.5	2	.....	.....	3,650	.....	5,000	

CLOTHING.

h 810	b 270.0	1	.....	3	4,585	345	2,000	13
3,555	41.3	61	1	24	840,401	59,586	338,250	14
14	7.0	.....	2	.....	240	.....	.....	15
f 2,098	f 33.3	f 30	f 30	f 3	101,540	25,808	162,700	16
99	33.0	.....	.....	3	720	100	150	17
61	61.0	1	.....	.....	350	.....	500	18
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	1,440	490	.....	19
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	7,000	800	600	20
360	9.0	.....	.....	40	3,000	(g)	1,000	21
621	21.4	.....	.....	29	48,502	4,640	8,210	22
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	1,000	.....	250	23
881	21.0	2	7	33	10,662	1,285	4,640	24
73	73.0	1	.....	.....	1,000	325	450	25
332	11.9	4	.....	24	20,120	5,900	4,200	26
54,121	32.9	114	131	1,402	2,156,991	143,106	628,278	27
3,760	67.1	53	.....	3	136,730	20,470	262,650	28
766	127.7	1	5	.....	11,839	3,350	4,500	29
3	1.5	2	.....	.....	850	405	.....	30
1,108	61.6	1	15	2	18,820	2,608	4,440	31
214	107.0	2	.....	.....	1,950	480	600	32
h 68,902	h 33.9	f 276	f 191	f 1,566	3,367,740	i 269,698	1,423,418	

f Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.
g Not reported.
h Not including 1 establishment not reported and 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.
i Not including 40 establishments not reported.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	New York	19,645	5	19,650
2	Ohio	433	.....	433
3	Oregon	400	.....	400
4	Pennsylvania	2,260	.....	2,260
5	Tennessee	300	.....	300
6	Texas	16	.....	16
7	Virginia	120	.....	120
8	Washington	315	.....	315
9	Wisconsin	303	.....	303
	Total	132,890	15	132,905

CARPETING—Concluded.

10	New York	1,200	2,300	3,500
11	Pennsylvania	353	303	656
	Total	1,553	2,603	4,156

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—Concluded.

12	Ohio	535	30	565
	Total	535	30	565

CLOTHING—Concluded.

13	California	100	205	305
14	Connecticut	10,395	5,037	15,432
15	Georgia	22	.....	22
16	Illinois	1,235	260	1,495
17	Indiana	12	.....	12
18	Iowa	8	5	13
19	Kentucky	47	.....	47
20	Maine	50	35	85
21	Maryland	350	250	600
22	Massachusetts	721	549	1,270
23	Minnesota	40	120	160
24	Missouri	445	398	843
25	Nebraska	8	.....	8
26	New Jersey	1,971	612	2,583
27	New York	32,767	36,358	69,125
28	Pennsylvania	1,846	1,976	3,822
29	Tennessee	64	16	80
30	Virginia	30	2	32
31	Washington	151	.....	151
32	Wisconsin	16	14	30
	Total	50,278	45,837	96,115

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
16,278	16,614	.....	16,614	a 635	(a)	a 635	a 248	1
329	389	.....	389	69	.....	69	.....	2
400	400	.....	400	375	.....	375	375	3
1,220	1,705	.....	1,705	462	.....	462	310	4
95	95	.....	95	15	.....	15	11	5
11	11	.....	11	5	.....	5	.....	6
74	74	.....	74	63	.....	63	40	7
15	15	.....	15	12	.....	12	.....	8
268	268	.....	268	150	.....	150	150	9
103,603	120,047	10	120,057	a 4,552	(a,	a 4,552	a 2,640	

CARPETING—Concluded.

3,500	1,200	2,300	3,500	300	200	500	.....	10
182	192	25	217	40	.....	40	.....	11
3,682	1,392	2,325	3,717	340	200	540	.....	

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—Concluded.

235	220	15	235	95	.....	95	.....	12
235	220	15	235	95	.....	95	.....	

CLOTHING—Concluded.

34	34	.....	34	10	.....	10	2	13
14,395	10,059	4,599	14,658	296	9	305	106	14
22	22	.....	22	6	.....	6	.....	15
1,195	1,135	160	1,295	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	16
8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	18
16	40	.....	40	16	.....	16	12	19
18	18	.....	18	14	.....	14	.....	20
600	350	250	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1,270	721	549	1,270	49	51	100	.....	22
20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	.....	23
479	339	140	479	49	.....	49	35	24
8	8	.....	8	8	.....	8	.....	25
1,188	1,097	320	1,417	200	25	225	.....	26
45,650	27,506	33,650	61,156	1,570	968	2,538	289	27
2,363	1,008	1,355	2,363	414	273	687	288	28
44	44	.....	44	5	.....	5	.....	29
6	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	.....	30
151	151	.....	151	8	.....	8	.....	31
13	13	.....	13	13	.....	13	13	32
67,484	42,583	41,023	83,606	b 2,687	b 1,326	b 4,013	b 749	

b Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

COAL AND COKE.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
2	Colorado	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
3	Illinois	10	.....	10	12	10	a 827	a 91.9
4	Iowa	4	.....	4	4	3	184	61.3
5	Kentucky	2	.....	2	2	1	136	136.0
6	Montana	3	.....	3	3	2	183	91.5
7	New Mexico	1	.....	1	1	1	20	20.0
8	North Dakota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Ohio	4	1	3	4	4	399	99.8
10	Pennsylvania	8	.....	8	9	8	312	39.0
11	Tennessee	5	.....	5	7	6	532	88.7
12	Washington	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
13	West Virginia	3	.....	3	5	5	475	95.0
14	Wyoming	1	.....	1	1	1	33	33.0
	Total	45	1	44	56	43	a 3,115	a 74.2

COOPERAGE.

15	Illinois	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
16	Indiana	2	.....	2	2	2	107	53.5
17	Michigan	2	.....	2	3	1	166	166.0
18	Minnesota	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
19	New York	2	.....	2	2	2	82	41.0
20	Ohio	2	1	1	9	1	14	14.0
21	Wisconsin	2	.....	2	3	1	4	4.0
	Total	12	1	11	21	9	410	45.6

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.

22	New York	1	.....	1	1	1	18	18.0
23	Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	1	1	30	30.0
	Total	2	.....	2	2	2	48	24.0

COTTON GOODS.

24	Connecticut	6	.....	6	6	6	67	11.2
25	Georgia	2	2	.....	9	9	666	74.0
26	Maine	1	.....	1	1	1	45	45.0
27	Massachusetts	3	.....	3	3	1	10	10.0
28	New York	1	.....	1	1	1	15	15.0
29	North Carolina	1	.....	1	17	14	210	15.0
30	Pennsylvania	4	1	3	11	11	197	17.9
31	Rhode Island	1	.....	1	2	2	12	6.0
32	Virginia	1	.....	1	1	1	11	11.0
	Total	20	3	17	51	46	1,233	26.8

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

33	Illinois	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
34	Minnesota	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
35	New York	4	2	2	15	.....	.....	.....
36	Ohio	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	8	3	5	20	.....	.....	.....

a Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

COAL AND COKE.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
95	19.0	.....	5	.....	$19,250	$300	.....	1
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	1,444	.....	.....	2
a1,206	a109.6	5	1	6	422,818	2,340	$60,845	3
275	68.8	4	.....	.....	99,575	5,000	55,000	4
138	69.0	1	1	.....	15,453	.....	2,500	5
504	168.0	.....	1	2	248,875	14,100	275,000	6
45	45.0	1	.....	.....	10,000	.....	2,000	7
30	30.0	1	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	8
399	99.8	3	.....	1	41,763	950	78,760	9
322	35.8	6	1	2	79,908	1,500	76,450	10
583	83.3	5	.....	2	117,706	4,500	18,000	11
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	5,400	.....	1,000	12
475	95.0	4	.....	1	91,000	5,000	63,500	13
33	33.0	1	.....	.....	15,278	.....	4,800	14
a4,119	a74.9	33	9	14	1,168,830	33,690	637,855	

COOPERAGE.

7	7.0	.....	.....	1	70	.....	25	15
107	53.5	2	.....	.....	2,600	456	1,000	16
337	112.3	1	.....	2	5,165	544	1,000	17
33	33.0	.....	.....	1	11,550	380	5,000	18
82	41.0	2	.....	.....	6,500	150	1,700	19
270	30.0	9	.....	.....	8,138	.....	2,087	20
18	6.0	2	.....	1	1,008	.....	25	21
854	40.7	16	.....	5	35,031	1,530	10,837	

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.

18	18.0	.....	1	.....	14,500	.....	6,400	22
30	30.0	.....	.....	1	2,000	500	500	23
48	24.0	.....	1	1	16,500	500	6,900	

COTTON GOODS.

67	11.2	4	1	1	29,888	800	13,050	24
840	93.3	5	.....	4	171,900	22,409	83,061	25
45	45.0	1	.....	.....	73,593	3,295	.....	26
195	65.0	3	.....	.....	23,217	.....	50	27
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	4,600	.....	.....	28
595	35.0	17	.....	.....	40,000	3,000	5,000	29
238	21.6	2	1	8	29,946	1,000	6,750	30
12	6.0	2	.....	.....	2,863	.....	.....	31
11	11.0	.....	1	.....	2,581	.....	200	32
2,018	39.6	35	3	13	378,588	30,504	108,111	

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

4	2.0	.....	.....	2	200	.....	100	33
13	6.5	1	.....	1	315	50	1,000	34
55	3.7	10	.....	5	2,500	870	100	35
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	150	.....	75	36
75	3.8	12	.....	8	3,165	920	1,275	

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

COAL AND COKE—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	800	.....	800
2	Colorado	118	.....	118
3	Illinois	2,283	.....	2,283
4	Iowa	1,410	.....	1,410
5	Kentucky	230	.....	230
6	Montana	660	.....	660
7	New Mexico	200	.....	200
8	North Dakota	40	.....	40
9	Ohio	931	.....	931
10	Pennsylvania	5,255	.....	5,255
11	Tennessee	922	.....	922
12	Washington	300	.....	300
13	West Virginia	1,450	.....	1,450
14	Wyoming	173	.....	173
	Total	14,772	.....	14,772

COOPERAGE—Concluded.

15	Illinois	7	.....	7
16	Indiana	108	.....	108
17	Michigan	101	.....	101
18	Minnesota	175	.....	175
19	New York	109	.....	109
20	Ohio	668	.....	668
21	Wisconsin	125	.....	125
	Total	1,293	.....	1,293

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS—Concluded.

22	New York	250	500	750
23	Pennsylvania	28	78	106
	Total	278	578	856

COTTON GOODS—Concluded.

24	Connecticut	1,344	1,751	3,095
25	Georgia	1,641	1,718	3,359
26	Maine	727	973	1,700
27	Massachusetts	1,295	1,657	2,952
28	New York	202	254	456
29	North Carolina	1,500	1,200	2,700
30	Pennsylvania	497	671	1,168
31	Rhode Island	365	215	580
32	Virginia	112	239	351
	Total	7,683	8,678	16,361

DOMESTIC SERVICE—Concluded.

33	Illinois	140	20	160
34	Minnesota	90	.....	90
35	New York	251	5	256
36	Ohio	31	9	40
	Total	512	34	546

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

COAL AND COKE—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
700	700	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
112	112	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1,709	1,781	.....	1,781	22	.....	22	17	3
860	860	.....	860	100	.....	100	100	4
110	110	.....	110	15	.....	15	.....	5
660	660	.....	660	20	.....	20	20	6
200	200	.....	200	75	.....	75	75	7
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	8
919	921	.....	921	115	.....	115	15	9
3,745	4,745	.....	4,745	47	.....	47	12	10
852	859	.....	859	207	.....	207	205	11
300	300	.....	300	250	.....	250	250	12
1,448	1,448	.....	1,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
173	173	.....	173	150	.....	150	.....	14
11,798	12,879	.....	12,879	1,011	.....	1,011	704	

COOPERAGE—Concluded.

7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
96	108	.....	108	3	.....	3	.....	16
64	64	.....	64	23	.....	23	22	17
140	175	.....	175	50	.....	50	.....	18
99	109	.....	109	19	.....	19	19	19
564	564	.....	564	11	.....	11	.....	20
105	105	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1,075	1,132	.....	1,132	106	.....	106	41	

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS—Concluded.

750	250	500	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
103	25	78	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
853	275	578	853	.....	.....	.....	.....	

COTTON GOODS—Concluded.

3,095	1,344	1,751	3,095	3	2	5	.....	24
3,311	1,593	1,718	3,311	79	55	134	65	25
1,700	727	973	1,700	50	.....	50	.....	26
1,009	509	525	1,034	8	12	20	.....	27
456	202	254	456	19	11	30	30	28
1,100	750	500	1,250	400	100	500	100	29
1,164	493	671	1,164	21	30	51	.....	30
580	365	215	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
351	112	239	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
12,766	6,095	6,846	12,941	580	210	790	195	

DOMESTIC SERVICE—Concluded.

100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
25	25	.....	25	25	.....	25	.....	34
168	168	.....	168	92	.....	92	9	35
18	18	.....	18	18	.....	18	.....	36
311	311	.....	311	135	.....	135	9	

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

FOOD PREPARATIONS.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Connecticut	1	.....	1	4	1	2	2.0
2	District of Columbia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Illinois	4	3	1	9	5	24	4.8
4	Kansas	2	.....	2	2	2	16	8.0
5	Kentucky	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
6	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
7	Michigan	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....
8	Missouri	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	New York	9	1	8	17	6	10	1.7
10	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11	Washington	1	1	.....	2	2	28	14.0
12	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	24	5	19	49	16	80	5.0

FURNITURE.

13	California	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
14	Illinois	5	.....	5	45	9	493	54.8
15	Kentucky	2	1	1	4	3	171	57.0
16	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	1	42	42.0
17	Michigan	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
18	New York	20	5	15	69	33	245	7.4
19	Ohio	1	1	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
20	Wisconsin	2	.....	2	2	1	5	5.0
	Total	34	7	27	141	47	956	20.3

GLASS.

21	Connecticut	3	1	2	3	2	35	17.5
22	Illinois	3	.....	3	3	1	182	182.0
23	Indiana (*a*)	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Maryland (*a*)	2	1	1	5	5	349	69.8
25	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26	Michigan	1	.....	1	1	1	21	21.0
27	Missouri	6	.....	6	12	11	2,031	184.6
28	New Jersey (*a*)	3	3	.....	15	15	2,235	149.0
29	New York (*a*)	3	.....	3	9	7	1,162	166.0
30	Ohio (*a*)	5	1	4	5	5	*b* 368	*b* 122.7
31	Pennsylvania (*c*)	11	3	8	81	79	*d* 2,884	*d* 48.9
32	West Virginia	1	1	.....	2	2	118	59.0
	Total	40	10	30	138	128	*f* 9,385	*f* 87.7

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.

33	California	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
34	Illinois	2	.....	2	2	2	141	70.5
35	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
36	Massachusetts	8	2	6	91	23	947	41.2
37	New Jersey	1	1	.....	40	40	980	24.5
38	New York	1	1	.....	1	1	30	30.0
39	Tennessee	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	16	4	12	138	66	2,098	31.8

a Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.
b Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
c Including lockout of October 3, 1898, in Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio
d Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

FOOD PREPARATIONS.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
12	3.0	.....	.....	4	$100	.....	$175	1
5	5.0	1	.....	.....	540	$137	200	2
116	12.9	1	.....	8	197,000	.....	187,000	3
35	17.5	1	1	.....	210,500	10,000	28,500	4
185	37.0	5	.....	.....	503	.....	.....	5
14	14.0	1	.....	.....	14,700	2,200	40,000	6
460	92.0	5	.....	.....	3,680	1,196	5,000	7
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	460	.....	600	8
101	5.9	17	.....	.....	10,175	4,136	20,520	9
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	720	.....	10
28	14.0	2	.....	.....	6,000	.....	10,000	11
72	72.0	1	.....	.....	15,550	400	8,000	12
1,037	21.2	36	1	12	461,208	18,789	299,995	

FURNITURE.

8	4.0	2	.....	.....	538	230	.....	13
6,221	138.2	45	.....	.....	317,380	8,650	255,350	14
234	58.5	4	.....	.....	15,411	950	2,900	15
42	42.0	.....	.....	1	6,000	2,100	2,000	16
63	63.0	1	.....	.....	9,600	3,080	25,000	17
2,473	35.8	37	.....	32	27,272	10,168	9,642	18
680	40.0	17	.....	.....	35,993	12,500	7,250	19
18	9.0	2	.....	.....	5,550	225	1,000	20
9,739	69.1	108	.....	33	417,744	37,903	303,142	

GLASS.

157	52.3	3	.....	.....	9,532	1,246	820	21
195	65.0	2	.....	1	37,586	1,800	5,300	22
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	30,000	2,000	5,000	23
583	116.6	1	.....	4	53,500	27,000	25,500	24
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	40	.....	.....	25
21	21.0	1	.....	.....	5,000	900	.....	26
2,061	171.8	3	.....	9	343,305	65,467	52,000	27
2,235	149.0	.....	.....	15	643,300	93,380	116,300	28
1,399	155.4	1	.....	8	142,063	4,564	45,000	29
b 368	*b* 92.0	2	.....	3	60,680	28,978	168,000	30
d 3,306	*d* 54.2	*d* 51	(*d*)	*d* 10	6,287,100	315,542	832,500	31
118	59.0	.....	.....	2	85,000	(*e*)	20,000	32
f 10,452	*f* 89.3	*d* 65	(*d*)	*d* 53	7,697,106	*g* 540,877	1,270,420	

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.

103	51.5	2	.....	.....	1,532	696	3,000	33
180	90.0	2	.....	.....	185,000	24,000	120,000	34
63	63.0	1	.....	.....	2,158	900	1,000	35
9,503	104.4	73	.....	18	681,848	138,301	289,400	36
1,440	36.0	40	.....	.....	136,500	12,000	29,000	37
30	30.0	1	.....	.....	3,281	.....	2,000	38
16	16.0	1	.....	.....	480	.....	200	39
11,335	82.1	120	.....	18	1,010,799	175,897	444,600	

e Not reported.
f Not including 1 establishment closed permanently and 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
g Not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

FOOD PREPARATIONS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Connecticut	22	.....	22
2	District of Columbia	40	7	47
3	Illinois	29,745	655	30,400
4	Kansas	4,800	410	5,210
5	Kentucky	70	32	102
6	Massachusetts	700	.....	700
7	Michigan	50	.....	50
8	Missouri	80	.....	80
9	New York	1,033	150	1,183
10	Texas	100	.....	100
11	Washington	30	.....	30
12	Wisconsin	600	.....	600
	Total	37,270	1,254	38,524

FURNITURE—Concluded.

13	California	157	.....	157
14	Illinois	8,870	368	9,238
15	Kentucky	276	.....	276
16	Massachusetts	100	.....	100
17	Michigan	400	4	404
18	New York	1,953	.....	1,953
19	Ohio	1,197	.....	1,197
20	Wisconsin	275	4	279
	Total	13,228	376	13,604

GLASS—Concluded.

21	Connecticut	235	14	249
22	Illinois	497	25	522
23	Indiana (*a*)	95	.....	95
24	Maryland (*a*)	356	.....	356
25	Massachusetts	41	9	50
26	Michigan	100	.....	100
27	Missouri	2,201	.....	2,201
28	New Jersey (*a*)	2,113	.....	2,113
29	New York (*a*)	841	3	844
30	Ohio (*a*)	897	207	1,104
31	Pennsylvania (*b*)	18,204	1,634	19,838
32	West Virginia	750	.....	750
	Total	26,330	1,892	28,222

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS—Concluded.

33	California	43	.....	43
34	Illinois	1,300	.....	1,300
35	Indiana	28	.....	28
36	Massachusetts	4,717	.....	4,717
37	New Jersey	2,240	10	2,250
38	New York	82	3	85
39	Tennessee	85	2	87
	Total	8,495	15	8,510

a Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.
b Including lockout of October 3, 1898, in Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

FOOD PREPARATIONS—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
17	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	2
16,520	16,000	520	16,520	500	.....	500	500	3
2,477	4,650	410	5,060	200	25	225	200	4
13	13	.....	13	3	.....	3	3	5
700	700	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
33	33	.....	33	23	.....	23	23	7
9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	8
453	454	1	455	187	.....	187	26	9
52	52	.....	52	36	.....	36	10	10
30	30	.....	30	20	.....	20	10	11
74	74	.....	74	25	.....	25	.....	12
20,382	22,036	931	22,967	1,007	25	1,032	776	

FURNITURE—Concluded.

14	14	.....	14	14	.....	14	.....	13
1,177	1,677	.....	1,677	240	.....	240	50	14
238	238	.....	238	8	.....	8	8	15
100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
20	70	.....	70	20	.....	20	18	17
1,122	1,122	.....	1,122	126	.....	126	.....	18
636	636	.....	636	57	.....	57	19	19
65	180	.....	180	57	.....	57	30	20
3,372	4,037	.....	4,037	522	.....	522	125	

GLASS—Concluded.

220	223	2	225	45	.....	45	45	21
429	429	.....	429	5	.....	5	5	22
24	95	.....	95	24	.....	24	24	23
356	356	.....	356	95	.....	95	95	24
9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
60	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1,901	1,901	.....	1,901	300	.....	300	300	27
2,113	2,113	.....	2,113	230	.....	230	50	28
719	719	.....	719	168	.....	168	75	29
748	770	140	910	21	15	36	*c* 1	30
8,934	17,635	1,603	19,238	*c* 413	(*c*)	*c* 413	*c* 282	31
126	750	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
15,639	25,100	1,745	26,845	*c* 1,301	*c* 15	*c* 1,316	*c* 877	

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS—Concluded.

13	13	.....	13	12	.....	12	.....	33
1,300	1,300	.....	1,300	75	.....	75	.....	34
18	18	.....	18	12	.....	12	12	35
3,875	4,190	.....	4,190	1,593	.....	1,593	1,465	36
2,175	2,175	.....	2,175	200	.....	200	150	37
75	75	.....	75	12	.....	12	12	38
10	10	.....	10	3	.....	3	3	39
7,466	7,781	.....	7,781	1,907	.....	1,907	1,642	

c Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

LUMBER.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Florida	2	.....	2	2	1	14	14.0
2	Michigan	1	.....	1	5	5	115	23.0
3	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
4	Wisconsin	1	1	.....	11	11	132	12.0
	Total	5	1	4	19	17	261	15.4

MACHINES AND MACHINERY.

5	Alabama	1	.....	1	1	1	22	22.0
6	Connecticut	2	.....	2	2	1	6	6.0
7	Illinois	3	1	2	3	1	9	9.0
8	Indiana	2	.....	2	2	2	5	2.5
9	Massachusetts	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
10	Missouri	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11	Ohio	6	.....	6	6	1	12	12.0
12	Pennsylvania	4	.....	4	4	1	7	7.0
13	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14	Wisconsin	3	.....	3	3	2	36	18.0
	Total	25	1	24	25	9	97	10.8

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.

15	California	4	.....	4	4	1	129	129.0
16	Colorado	3	.....	3	5	4	86	21.5
17	Connecticut	20	.....	20	20	11	228	20.7
18	Delaware	1	.....	1	1	1	59	59.0
19	Illinois	9	2	7	21	15	418	27.9
20	Indiana	4	.....	4	14	5	119	23.8
21	Iowa	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
22	Maryland	2	.....	2	3	2	20	10.0
23	Massachusetts	5	.....	5	37	1	21	21.0
24	Michigan	3	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....
25	Minnesota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26	Nebraska	1	.....	1	1	1	17	17.0
27	New York	21	6	15	87	38	1,632	42.9
28	Ohio	19	4	15	27	21	845	40.2
29	Pennsylvania	28	.....	28	33	22	703	32.0
30	Tennessee	2	1	1	2	2	*b* 30	*b* 30.0
31	West Virginia	3	1	2	7	7	796	113.7
32	Wisconsin	3	.....	3	3	1	21	21.0
	Total	130	14	116	272	132	*b* 5,124	*b* 39.1

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

33	Illinois	1	.....	1	10	10	1,050	105.0
34	Kentucky (*c*)	1	.....	1	2	1	76	76.0
35	Maryland	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
36	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
37	Ohio (*d*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	4	.....	4	14	11	1,126	102.4

POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.

38	New Jersey	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
39	Ohio	2	.....	2	25	17	2,956	173.9
40	Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
41	West Virginia	1	.....	1	1	1	92	92.0
	Total	5	1	4	30	18	3,048	169.3

a Including strike of February 17, 1893, Indiana.
b Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

LUMBER.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'–		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
173	86.5	2	.....	.....	$4,864	.....	$7,300	1
115	23.0	5	.....	.....	27,755	.....	31,500	2
28	28.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	3
132	12.0	11	.....	.....	38,785	$1,100	30,000	4
448	23.6	19	.....	.....	73,404	1,100	68,800	

MACHINES AND MACHINERY.

22	22.0	.....	.....	1	1,172	.....	500	5
7	3.5	2	.....	.....	2,827	.....	1,000	6
50	16.7	2	.....	1	14,325	787	4,000	7
85	42.5	2	.....	.....	25,008	300	700	8
62	31.0	2	.....	.....	2,435	800	1,050	9
83	83.0	1	.....	.....	26,352	5,000	75,000	10
323	53.8	4	.....	2	65,421	12,350	72,450	11
90	22.5	4	.....	.....	9,238	485	13,925	12
42	42.0	1	.....	.....	1,200	200	.....	13
54	18.0	2	.....	1	29,905	2,850	38,000	14
818	32.7	20	.....	5	177,883	22,772	206,625	

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.

948	237.0	3	.....	1	42,385	9,000	10,000	15
92	18.4	1	1	3	73,082	450	84,373	16
398	19.9	15	1	4	41,976	5,161	33,425	17
59	59.0	1	.....	.....	12,800	900	30,000	18
1,046	49.8	11	.....	10	212,250	7,094	112,210	19
483	34.5	1	.....	13	49,434	2,672	a 22,500	20
120	120.0	1	.....	.....	8,700	200	15,000	21
26	8.7	1	.....	2	3,050	.....	500	22
547	14.8	37	.....	.....	44,724	16,575	15,900	23
126	25.2	5	.....	.....	56,091	17,820	2,000	24
212	212.0	1	.....	.....	5,000	1,500	10,000	25
17	17.0	1	.....	.....	20,000	.....	10,000	26
3,116	35.8	72	1	14	414,554	42,514	151,895	27
1,186	43.9	10	2	15	245,183	22,002	79,699	28
1,788	54.2	27	2	4	1,427,215	175,170	972,975	29
b 30	b 30.0	b 1	(b)	(b)	265,056	1,500	52,000	30
796	113.7	7	.....	.....	212,000	30,000	56,000	31
57	19.0	2	.....	1	30,840	2,650	27,100	32
b 11,047	b 40.8	b 197	b 7	b 67	3,164,340	335,208	a 1,685,577	

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1,050	105.0	10	.....	.....	577,500	11,000	65,000	33
136	68.0	2	.....	.....	37,400	4,500	30,000	34
10	10.0	1	.....	.....	3,000	.....	500	35
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	2,700	1,600	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
1,200	85.7	14	.....	.....	620,600	17,100	95,500	

POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.

66	22.0	.....	3	.....	11,040	.....	4,600	38
5,054	202.2	9	16	.....	806,948	14,178	191,000	39
13	13.0	1	.....	.....	7,149	4,584	800	40
92	92.0	1	.....	.....	24,570	.....	.....	41
5,225	174.2	11	19	.....	849,707	18,762	196,400	

c Including lockout of October 2, 1900, Ohio.
d Lockout included in general lockout of October 2, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

LUMBER—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Florida	97	.....	97
2	Michigan	981	.....	981
3	Texas	90	.....	90
4	Wisconsin	2,130	.....	2,130
	Total	3,298	.....	3,298

MACHINES AND MACHINERY—Concluded.

5	Alabama	33	.....	33
6	Connecticut	934	171	1,105
7	Illinois	624	10	634
8	Indiana	380	.....	380
9	Massachusetts	190	.....	190
10	Missouri	444	.....	444
11	Ohio	2,543	8	2,551
12	Pennsylvania	881	.....	881
13	Texas	137	3	140
14	Wisconsin	1,790	.....	1,790
	Total	7,956	192	8,148

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS—Concluded.

15	California	210	.....	210
16	Colorado	1,703	.....	1,703
17	Connecticut	2,695	303	2,998
18	Delaware	188	.....	188
19	Illinois	2,844	20	2,864
20	Indiana	642	.....	642
21	Iowa	100	.....	100
22	Maryland	145	.....	145
23	Massachusetts	2,910	129	3,039
24	Michigan	2,314	.....	2,314
25	Minnesota	60	.....	60
26	Nebraska	804	.....	804
27	New York	9,267	1	9,268
28	Ohio	3,783	25	3,808
29	Pennsylvania	16,498	20	16,518
30	Tennessee	290	.....	290
31	West Virginia	2,019	.....	2,019
32	Wisconsin	1,430	.....	1,430
	Total	47,902	498	48,400

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Concluded.

33	Illinois	3,500	.....	3,500
34	Kentucky (*b*)	492	43	535
35	Maryland	575	.....	575
36	Massachusetts	400	.....	400
37	Ohio (*c*)	.....	.....	.....
	Total	4,967	43	5,010

POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.—Concluded.

38	New Jersey	355	130	485
39	Ohio	3,029	1,048	4,077
40	Pennsylvania	126	105	231
41	West Virginia	245	70	315
	Total	3,755	1,353	5,108

a Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
b Including lockout of October 2, 1900, Ohio.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

LUMBER—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
63	63	.....	63	40	.....	40	40	1
981	981	.....	981	187	.....	187	100	2
75	75	.....	75	50	.....	50	40	3
2,130	2,130	.....	2,130	100	.....	100	.....	4
3,249	3,249	.....	3,249	377	.....	377	180	

MACHINES AND MACHINERY—Concluded.

33	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
311	306	5	311	6	.....	6	.....	6
247	259	.....	259	47	.....	47	7	7
380	380	.....	380	20	.....	20	20	8
47	47	.....	47	26	.....	26	6	9
444	444	.....	444	100	.....	100	100	10
1,027	1,027	.....	1,027	117	.....	117	20	11
193	243	.....	243	51	.....	51	29	12
22	22	.....	22	18	.....	18	9	13
1,409	1,447	.....	1,447	70	.....	70	40	14
4,113	4,208	5	4,213	455	.....	455	231	

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS—Concluded.

40	42	.....	42	32	.....	32	.....	15
1,478	1,508	.....	1,508	4	.....	4	4	16
1,649	1,777	91	1,868	124	.....	124	24	17
188	188	.....	188	150	.....	150	150	18
2,098	2,467	.....	2,467	286	.....	286	155	19
623	623	.....	623	23	.....	23	3	20
58	58	.....	58	50	.....	50	.....	21
90	122	.....	122	17	.....	17	.....	22
520	520	.....	520	373	.....	373	46	23
860	1,289	.....	1,289	50	.....	50	7	24
25	25	.....	25	25	.....	25	25	25
804	804	.....	804	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
6,936	7,313	.....	7,313	454	.....	454	103	27
2,285	2,910	13	2,923	464	.....	464	371	28
12,673	13,521	20	13,541	3,648	5	3,653	2,882	29
290	290	.....	290	a 25	(a)	a 25	a 15	30
2,019	2,019	.....	2,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
198	455	.....	455	80	.....	80	40	32
32,834	35,931	124	36,055	a 5,805	a 5	a 5,810	a 3,825	

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Concluded.

3,500	3,500	.....	3,500	200	.....	200	.....	33
175	372	3	375	155	.....	155	.....	34
400	400	.....	400	14	.....	14	2	35
80	80	.....	80	80	.....	80	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
4,155	4,352	3	4,355	449	.....	449	2	

POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.—Concluded.

383	308	75	383	14	.....	14	.....	38
3,642	2,839	803	3,642	419	110	529	154	39
66	36	34	70	23	27	50	.....	40
315	245	70	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
4,406	3,428	982	4,410	456	137	593	154	

c Lockout included in general lockout of October 2, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Arizona	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	Arkansas	2	.....	2	2	1	5	5.0
3	California	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
4	Connecticut	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
5	Florida	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
6	Georgia	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
7	Illinois	6	.....	6	8	.....	.....	.....
8	Iowa	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
9	Massachusetts	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
10	Michigan	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
11	Minnesota	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
12	New Jersey	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
13	New York	21	1	20	39	1	9	9.0
14	North Dakota	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
15	Ohio	7	.....	7	7	1	3	3.0
16	Oregon	1	.....	1	8	8	240	30.0
17	Pennsylvania	3	1	2	3	1	3	3.0
18	Rhode Island	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
19	South Carolina	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
20	South Dakota	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
21	Tennessee	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
22	Texas	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
23	Utah	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1.0
24	Virginia	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
25	Washington	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26	West Virginia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
27	Wisconsin	4	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....
	Total	88	2	86	117	14	263	18.8

ROPE AND BAGGING.

28	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

SHIPBUILDING, ETC.

29	Massachusetts	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
30	New Jersey	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
31	New York	1	1	.....	1	1	29	29.0
	Total	3	2	1	7	1	29	29.0

SILK GOODS.

32	New Jersey	3	.....	3	4	4	114	28.5
33	New York	2	.....	2	2	2	44	22.0
	Total	5	.....	5	6	6	158	26.3

a Not reported.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lookouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	$180	.....	.....	1
12	6.0	1	.....	1	116	$35	$150	2
103	25.8	3	.....	1	1,178	601	500	3
20	5.0	4	.....	.....	3,140	941	15,450	4
203	67.7	2	.....	1	2,218	1,000	1,828	5
9	4.5	2	.....	.....	8,496	2,917	1,550	6
305	38.1	8	.....	.....	10,981	3,298	2,925	7
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	8
726	242.0	1	.....	2	3,300	1,470	28,700	9
4	2.0	2	.....	.....	246	122	.....	10
27	9.0	3	.....	.....	8,825	1,742	5,250	11
203	101.5	1	.....	1	10,950	1,801	27,000	12
757	19.4	12	.....	27	434,675	85,355	103,660	13
9	4.5	2	.....	.....	1,149	461	175	14
220	31.4	4	.....	3	19,250	4,329	7,875	15
1,408	176.0	8	.....	.....	15,000	3,500	2,000	16
8	2.7	3	.....	.....	15,577	5,635	75	17
93	93.0	1	.....	.....	6,221	2,548	1,500	18
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	500	.....	19
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	20
150	75.0	1	1	.....	13,100	2,209	15,500	21
73	10.4	6	.....	1	3,086	541	5,200	22
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	88	.....	20	23
47	23.5	1	.....	1	1,936	764	300	24
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	25
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	180	78	.....	26
343	57.2	5	.....	1	12,854	4,535	8,600	27
4,732	40.4	77	1	39	b 574,841	b 124,382	b 228,258	

ROPE AND BAGGING.

21	21.0	1	.....	.....	5,600	310	5,000	28
21	21.0	1	.....	.....	5,600	310	5,000	

SHIPBUILDING, ETC.

24	24.0	1	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	29
245	49.0	5	.....	.....	24,822	.....	3,110	30
29	29.0	1	.....	.....	8,910	265	7,620	31
298	42.6	7	.....	.....	33,892	265	10,730	

SILK GOODS.

114	28.5	3	.....	1	62,743	1,200	32,546	32
112	56.0	1	.....	1	7,263	1,636	3,000	33
226	37.7	4	.....	2	70,006	2,836	35,546	

b Not including 1 establishment not reported.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Arizona	23	.....	23
2	Arkansas	11	.....	11
3	California	53	7	60
4	Connecticut	107	20	127
5	Florida	29	2	31
6	Georgia	115	10	125
7	Illinois	1,264	204	1,468
8	Iowa	12	2	14
9	Massachusetts	70	2	72
10	Michigan	40	.....	40
11	Minnesota	59	3	62
12	New Jersey	36	.....	36
13	New York	2,595	280	2,875
14	North Dakota	10	2	12
15	Ohio	497	362	859
16	Oregon	60	.....	60
17	Pennsylvania	353	67	420
18	Rhode Island	86	.....	86
19	South Carolina	20	.....	20
20	South Dakota	13	.....	13
21	Tennessee	84	.....	84
22	Texas	98	9	107
23	Utah	25	.....	25
24	Virginia	42	2	44
25	Washington	18	.....	18
26	West Virginia	12	3	15
27	Wisconsin	255	36	291
	Total	5,987	1,011	6,998

ROPE AND BAGGING—Concluded.

28	Massachusetts	740	645	1,385
	Total	740	645	1,385

SHIPBUILDING, ETC.—Concluded.

29	Massachusetts	6	.....	6
30	New Jersey	197	.....	197
31	New York	161	.....	161
	Total	364	.....	364

SILK GOODS—Concluded.

32	New Jersey	1,027	881	1,908
33	New York	81	109	190
	Total	1,108	990	2,098

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8	8	.....	8	.....	2	2	.....	2
29	25	4	29	22	4	26	4	3
37	37	.....	37	34	.....	34	.....	4
23	21	2	23	19	2	21	11	5
71	71	.....	71	55	.....	55	28	6
118	116	2	118	67	2	69	18	7
7	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	7	8
72	70	2	72	20	2	22	12	9
13	13	.....	13	13	.....	13	13	10
31	29	2	31	27	4	31	28	11
26	26	.....	26	9	.....	9	9	12
1,095	1,056	96	1,152	488	14	502	370	13
5	5	.....	5	5	2	7	.....	14
825	468	357	825	86	24	110	99	15
60	60	.....	60	60	.....	60	60	16
252	185	67	252	93	.....	93	.....	17
29	29	.....	29	29	.....	29	29	18
20	20	.....	20	15	.....	15	15	19
13	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
34	34	.....	34	7	.....	7	4	21
75	66	9	75	50	5	55	33	22
25	25	.....	25	25	.....	25	25	23
20	20	.....	20	20	2	22	4	24
14	14	.....	14	11	.....	11	11	25
3	2	1	3	5	1	6	6	26
93	85	8	93	84	.....	84	34	27
3,013	2,520	550	3,070	1,251	64	1,315	820	

ROPE AND BAGGING—Concluded.

110	175	125	300	50	.....	50	50	28
110	175	125	300	50	.....	50	50	

SHIPBUILDING, ETC.—Concluded.

5	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	29
197	197	.....	197	19	.....	19	.....	30
155	155	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
357	357	.....	357	20	.....	20	.....	

SILK GOODS—Concluded.

1,908	1,027	881	1,908	25	10	35	35	32
79	81	109	190	26	.....	26	26	33
1,987	1,108	990	2,098	51	10	61	61	

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Connecticut	7	1	6	26	11	1,632	148.4
2	District of Columbia	1	1	.....	8	6	76	12.7
3	Illinois	4	.....	4	76	76	1,093	14.4
4	Kentucky	1	.....	1	4	4	360	90.0
5	Maine	1	1	.....	29	22	2,662	121.0
6	Massachusetts	8	4	4	176	23	4,357	189.4
7	Minnesota	1	.....	1	1	1	5	5.0
8	New Hampshire	1	1	.....	39	38	874	23.0
9	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
10	New York	6	2	4	45	38	1,106	29.1
11	Ohio	1	1	.....	23	23	1,104	48.0
12	Pennsylvania	4	2	2	26	8	113	14.1
13	Rhode Island	2	1	1	25	5	530	106.0
14	Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
15	Vermont	1	1	.....	24	5	565	113.0
16	Virginia	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
17	Wisconsin	2	2	.....	11	11	90	8.2
	Total	43	18	25	516	272	14,569	53.6

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

18	Minnesota	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

TOBACCO.

19	Alabama	1	.....	1	1	1	15	15.0
20	California	2	2	.....	27	26	386	14.8
21	Colorado	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
22	Florida	1	1	.....	23	23	805	35.0
23	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
24	Illinois	11	.....	11	44	7	62	8.9
25	Iowa	5	.....	5	8	6	79	13.2
26	Kentucky	3	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....
27	Maryland	5	2	3	5	3	42	14.0
28	Massachusetts	5	.....	5	5	3	78	26.0
29	Michigan	9	.....	9	17	5	184	36.8
30	Minnesota	4	1	3	4	1	15	15.0
31	Missouri	5	.....	5	6	3	*c* 60	*c* 30.0
32	Nebraska	1	.....	1	1	1	4	4.0
33	New Jersey	1	.....	1	1	1	75	75.0
34	New York	29	8	21	120	78	2,308	29.6
35	Ohio	11	1	10	21	7	1,725	246.4
36	Pennsylvania	20	.....	20	31	24	358	14.9
37	Virginia	5	1	4	12	9	145	16.1
38	Wisconsin	4	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....
	Total	124	17	107	339	198	*c* 6,341	*c* 32.2

a Including lockout of February 28, 1890, Rhode Island.
b Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of February 28, 1890, Massachusetts.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
3,991	153.5	7	16	3	$91,682	$35,166	$101,845	1
120	15.0	.....	.....	8	4,847	201	2,100	2
1,093	14.4	3	72	1	136,080	13,000	72,550	3
360	90.0	4	.....	.....	9,577	2,700	15,000	4
4,727	163.0	20	6	3	379,337	58,588	143,650	5
23,820	135.3	34	126	16	a614,913	a126,504	191,386	6
20	20.0	1	.....	.....	1,200	350	750	7
897	23.0	38	1	.....	173,725	108,300	85,350	8
61	61.0	1	.....	.....	3,780	750	400	9
1,222	27 2	38	.....	7	65,689	878	24,375	10
1,104	48.0	23	.....	.....	28,345	5,810	7,325	11
1,529	58.8	25	.....	1	28,539	6,647	8,050	12
3,352	134.1	1	24	.....	b90,732	b28,830	106,700	13
9	9.0	1	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	14
3,024	126.0	1	23	.....	93,979	4,579	21,700	15
183	183.0	1	.....	.....	1,500	250	2,000	16
122	11.1	.....	.....	11	5,520	500	2,325	17
45,634	88.4	198	268	50	1,729,545	393,053	785,506	

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

2	2.0	1	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	18
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	

TOBACCO.

15	15.0	1	.....	.....	130	40	50	19
401	14.9	1	.....	26	40,217	560	27,475	20
369	123.0	.....	3	.....	36,330	13,058	12,500	21
805	35.0	.....	.....	23	223,100	28,720	124,832	22
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	63	20	.....	23
1,128	25.6	42	.....	2	25,281	2,272	15,200	24
163	20.4	3	.....	5	1,010	72	1,126	25
275	68.8	1	.....	3	563	258	200	26
74	14.8	4	.....	1	5,380	2,926	8,070	27
127	25.4	4	.....	1	5,200	762	5,640	28
819	48.2	11	.....	6	49,117	12,961	22,000	29
104	26.0	3	.....	1	1,621	297	300	30
c163	c32.6	4	.....	2	32,115	2,787	22,250	31
4	4.0	1	.....	.....	175	25	.....	32
75	75.0	1	.....	.....	936	250	400	33
4,875	40.6	28	15	77	1,515,670	405,928	323,386	34
5,812	276.8	17	.....	4	527,374	226,066	344,465	35
712	23.0	11	1	19	30,142	4,642	14,635	36
232	19.3	4	.....	8	31,865	204	5,150	37
80	16.0	3	.....	9	2,517	111	3,400	38
c16,236	c48.0	140	19	180	2,528,806	701,959	931,079	

c Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Connecticut	1,572	.....	1,572
2	District of Columbia	190	.....	190
3	Illinois	4,732	.....	4,732
4	Kentucky	325	.....	325
5	Maine	2,288	.....	2,288
6	Massachusetts	5,044	6	5,050
7	Minnesota	20	.....	20
8	New Hampshire	817	.....	817
9	New Jersey	40	.....	40
10	New York	648	.....	648
11	Ohio	316	.....	316
12	Pennsylvania	780	.....	780
13	Rhode Island	525	.....	525
14	Texas	12	.....	12
15	Vermont	698	.....	698
16	Virginia	125	.....	125
17	Wisconsin	180	.....	180
	Total	18,312	6	18,318

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE—Concluded.

18	Minnesota	35	10	45
	Total	35	10	45

TOBACCO—Concluded.

19	Alabama	5	.....	5
20	California	2,460	329	2,789
21	Colorado	365	65	430
22	Florida	2,826	741	3,567
23	Georgia	13	2	15
24	Illinois	727	33	760
25	Iowa	64	.....	64
26	Kentucky	244	20	264
27	Maryland	112	1	113
28	Massachusetts	145	82	227
29	Michigan	756	226	982
30	Minnesota	96	19	115
31	Missouri	572	667	1,239
32	Nebraska	5	1	6
33	New Jersey	9	.....	9
34	New York	16,491	15,208	31,699
35	Ohio	1,402	843	2,245
36	Pennsylvania	975	211	1,186
37	Virginia	1,403	451	1,854
38	Wisconsin	86	27	113
	Total	28,756	18,926	47,682

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1,045	1,290	.....	1,290	579	.....	579	.....	1
84	164	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3,210	4,732	.....	4,732	110	.....	110	.....	3
65	275	.....	275	25	.....	25	20	4
2,189	2,206	.....	2,206	1,337	.....	1,337	1,321	5
3,484	3,783	.....	3,783	1,097	.....	1,097	492	6
20	20	.....	20	20	.....	20	20	7
537	537	.....	537	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
20	40	.....	40	20	.....	20	20	9
535	584	.....	584	18	.....	18	.....	10
167	316	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
498	558	.....	558	313	.....	313	180	12
525	525	.....	525	24	.....	24	.....	13
6	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	3	14
618	618	.....	618	302	.....	302	302	15
40	40	.....	40	4	.....	4	4	16
145	170	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
13,188	15,864	.....	15,864	3,855	.....	3,855	2,362	

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE—Concluded.

15	15	.....	15	7	.....	7	7	18
15	15	.....	15	7	.....	7	7	

TOBACCO—Concluded.

5	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	19
2,726	2,457	269	2,726	80	26	106	.....	20
136	173	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
3,464	2,730	734	3,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
6	4	2	6	.....	8	8	.....	23
689	674	25	699	190	14	204	28	24
51	57	.....	57	9	3	12	8	25
14	14	.....	14	2	.....	2	.....	26
76	77	1	78	42	15	57	4	27
125	102	59	161	13	.....	13	.....	28
711	570	141	711	288	51	339	108	29
52	44	8	52	21	36	57	24	30
194	132	62	194	27	161	188	21	31
6	5	1	6	4	2	6	.....	32
9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	33
28,461	14,750	13,738	28,488	1,644	1,422	3,066	41	34
1,864	1,314	676	1,990	235	221	456	89	35
980	848	186	1,034	230	26	256	55	36
1,839	1,398	441	1,839	17	20	37	11	37
56	56	.....	56	35	45	80	13	38
41,464	25,419	16,343	41,762	2,851	2,050	4,901	407	

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Connecticut	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
2	Florida	1	.....	1	1	1	304	304.0
3	Georgia	1	1	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
4	Illinois	1	.....	1	1	1	36	36.0
5	Indiana	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
6	Iowa	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
7	Michigan	1	.....	1	27	.....	.....	.....
8	Minnesota	3	.....	3	3	1	1	1.0
9	New York	3	2	1	43	20	80	4.0
10	Ohio	3	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....
11	Pennsylvania	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
12	Tennessee	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
13	Washington	1	.....	1	5	5	20	4.0
14	Wisconsin	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	23	3	20	127	29	443	15.3

WATCHES.

15	Kentucky	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

WOODEN GOODS.

16	Illinois	5	.....	5	5	2	36	18.0
17	Indiana	1	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....
18	New York	2	1	1	7	7	46	6.6
19	Ohio	3	2	1	26	1	14	14.0
	Total	11	3	8	51	10	96	9.6

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

20	Connecticut	3	.....	3	3	2	159	79.5
21	Maine	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
22	Massachusetts	3	.....	3	3	2	35	17.5
23	Pennsylvania	3	.....	3	3	3	40	13.3
24	Rhode Island	1	1	.....	14	14	462	33.0
25	Tennessee	1	.....	1	1	1	73	73.0
	Total	12	1	11	25	22	769	35.0

MISCELLANEOUS.

26	California	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
27	Colorado	1	.....	1	1	1	5	5.0
28	Georgia	1	.....	1	1	1	7	7.0
29	Idaho	1	.....	1	6	6	a796	a199.0
30	Illinois	3	.....	3	17	1	21	21.0
31	Maine	2	.....	2	36	36	1,704	47.3
32	Massachusetts	3	.....	3	8	2	14	7.0
33	New Jersey	2	.....	2	20	5	515	103.0
34	New York	11	3	8	92	89	3,230	36.3
35	Ohio	5	.....	5	9	.....	.....	.....
36	Pennsylvania	6	1	5	19	1	10	10.0
37	South Dakota	1	.....	1	1	1	99	99.0
38	Utah	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2.0
39	Washington	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Total	39	5	34	213	144	a6,403	a45.1

a Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Continued.

TRANSPORTATION.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
28	14.0	1	.....	1	$1,600	.....	$800	1
700	700.0	.....	.....	1	8,890	.....	50,000	2
64	2.0	32	.....	.....	89,024	.....	55,859	3
53	53.0	1	.....	.....	5,000	.....	3,000	4
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	5
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	6
2,376	88.0	.....	27	.....	144,800	.....	25,000	7
21	7.0	2	.....	1	10,895	$358	10,000	8
2,901	67.5	43	.....	.....	132,875	3,000	83,000	9
48	8.0	2	.....	4	9,425	.....	5,750	10
13	6.5	2	.....	.....	130,360	2,950	33,100	11
33	16.5	2	.....	.....	3,235	1,075	1,500	12
20	4.0	5	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	13
2	2.0	.....	.....	1	250	.....	.....	14
6,262	49.3	92	27	8	539,072	7,383	268,009	

WATCHES.

2	2.0	1	.....	.....	455	175	5,000	15
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	455	175	5,000	

WOODEN GOODS.

78	15.6	4	.....	1	10,815	1,100	6,950	16
429	33.0	13	.....	.....	9,436	.....	5,000	17
46	6.6	1	.....	6	2,192	.....	3,200	18
1,404	54.0	11	.....	15	49,400	9,550	39,425	19
1,957	38.4	29	.....	22	71,843	10,650	54,575	

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

166	55.3	2	1	.....	41,735	150	25,000	20
44	44.0	.....	.....	1	4,000	.....	.....	21
40	13.3	2	.....	1	13,288	.....	19,000	22
40	13.3	1	2	.....	8,740	.....	1,500	23
462	33.0	14	.....	.....	325,000	12,000	250,000	24
157	157.0	1	.....	.....	16,800	380	10,000	25
909	36.4	20	3	2	409,563	12,530	305,500	

MISCELLANEOUS.

16	16.0	.....	.....	1	1,120	.....	1,000	26
5	5.0	.....	.....	1	5,735	.....	10,000	27
7	7.0	1	.....	.....	599	.....	400	28
a796	a199.0	4	.....	2	175,000	35,000	100,000	29
1,327	78.1	17	.....	.....	36,000	1,500	11,500	30
1,704	47.3	4	.....	32	65,000	500	35,000	31
32	4.0	.....	.....	8	929	.....	350	32
830	41.5	20	.....	.....	14,349	3,892	3,680	33
4,504	49.0	82	6	4	915,661	110,400	293,240	34
945	105.0	8	.....	1	12,145	2,500	14,200	35
1,461	76.9	19	.....	.....	34,377	2,300	26,450	36
99	99.0	.....	.....	1	17,640	.....	.....	37
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	38
15	15.0	1	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	39
a11,743	a55.7	157	6	50	1,279,705	156,092	495,820	

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Concluded.

TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Connecticut	306	.....	306
2	Florida	52	.....	52
3	Georgia	805	.....	805
4	Illinois	100	.....	100
5	Indiana	500	.....	500
6	Iowa	428	.....	428
7	Michigan	589	.....	589
8	Minnesota	2,078	2	2,080
9	New York	2,205	5	2,210
10	Ohio	809	.....	809
11	Pennsylvania	13,572	.....	13,572
12	Tennessee	268	2	270
13	Washington	275	.....	275
14	Wisconsin	150	.....	150
	Total	22,137	9	22,146

WATCHES—Concluded.

15	Kentucky	710	75	785
	Total	710	75	785

WOODEN GOODS—Concluded.

16	Illinois	894	.....	894
17	Indiana	1,500	.....	1,500
18	New York	320	.....	320
19	Ohio	1,292	.....	1,292
	Total	4,006	.....	4,006

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Concluded.

20	Connecticut	606	453	1,059
21	Maine	375	325	700
22	Massachusetts	605	367	972
23	Pennsylvania	401	344	745
24	Rhode Island	2,936	2,504	5,440
25	Tennessee	20	100	120
	Total	4,943	4,093	9,036

MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.

26	California	40	.....	40
27	Colorado	350	.....	350
28	Georgia	75	.....	75
29	Idaho	3,000	.....	3,000
30	Illinois	1,390	85	1,475
31	Maine	1,675	.....	1,675
32	Massachusetts	191	35	226
33	New Jersey	210	13	223
34	New York	5,302	10,761	16,063
35	Ohio	589	54	643
36	Pennsylvania	1,838	965	2,803
37	South Dakota	60	.....	60
38	Utah	200	.....	200
39	Washington	20	40	60
	Total	14,940	11,953	26,893

a Not reported.

TABLE XV.—LOCKOUTS FOR INDUSTRIES, BY STATES—Concluded.

TRANSPORTATION—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
197	197	.....	197	2	.....	2	2	1
52	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
805	805	.....	805	805	.....	805	.....	3
100	100	.....	100	100	.....	100	.....	4
10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	5
428	428	.....	428	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
170	1,425	.....	1,425	471	.....	471	163	8
1,095	1,655	.....	1,655	1,215	.....	1,215	1,115	9
425	425	.....	425	75	.....	75	30	10
4,905	4,905	.....	4,905	4,885	.....	4,885	3,900	11
73	73	.....	73	73	.....	73	8	12
275	275	.....	275	200	.....	200	.....	13
125	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
9,060	10,875	.....	10,875	7,836	.....	7,836	5,218	

WATCHES—Concluded.

65	65	.....	65	15	.....	15	.....	15
65	65	.....	65	15	.....	15	.....	

WOODEN GOODS—Concluded.

384	384	.....	384	195	.....	195	.....	16
150	150	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
320	320	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
416	862	.....	862	82	.....	82	26	19
1,270	1,716	.....	1,716	277	.....	277	26	

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Concluded.

789	409	380	789	23	.....	23	.....	20
100	60	40	100	5	.....	5	.....	21
525	387	247	634	25	2	27	27	22
737	393	344	737	6	9	15	.....	23
5,440	2,936	2,504	5,440	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	24
120	20	100	120	.....	20	20	.....	25
7,711	4,205	3,615	7,820	*b* 59	*b* 31	*b* 90	*b* 27	

MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.

40	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	.....	26
310	310	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
3,000	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
225	200	25	225	110	25	135	10	30
1,675	1,675	.....	1,675	50	.....	50	.....	31
161	126	35	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
142	129	13	142	3	.....	3	.....	33
15,262	5,124	10,659	15,783	492	755	1,247	1,090	34
154	151	23	174	101	20	121	.....	35
1,545	1,030	600	1,630	108	5	113	10	36
60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
200	200	.....	200	160	.....	160	.....	38
17	7	10	17	5	3	8	.....	39
22,866	12,127	11,365	23,492	1,069	808	1,877	1,110	

b Not including 14 establishments not reported.

TABLE XVI.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS.

Marginal number.	Years.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	1881	6	2	4	9	3	152	50.7
2	1882	22	4	18	42	25	1,418	56.7
3	1883	28	6	22	117	68	4,985	73.3
4	1884	42	11	31	354	134	5,607	41.8
5	1885	50	10	40	183	145	3,505	24.2
6	1886	140	42	98	1,509	1,025	24,136	23.5
7	1887	67	17	50	1,281	1,074	48,249	44.9
8	1888	40	8	32	180	99	1,322	13.4
9	1889	36	4	32	132	78	4,176	53.5
10	1890	64	9	55	324	207	7,834	37.8
11	1891	69	9	60	546	360	7,606	21.1
12	1892	61	14	47	716	479	*f*13,890	*f*29.1
13	1893	70	15	55	305	125	*g*3,127	*g*30.1
14	1894	55	5	50	875	535	25,239	47.2
15	1895	40	3	37	370	333	*i*10,243	*i*30.9
16	1896	40	1	39	51	21	*i*998	*i*49.9
17	1897	32	1	31	171	136	4,178	30.7
18	1898	42	3	39	164	105	3,010	28.7
19	1899	41	4	37	323	99	*l*2,544	*l*26.0
20	1900	60	3	57	2,281	2,096	*i*200,795	*i*95.9
	Total	1,005	171	834	9,933	7,147	*m*373,014	*m*52.4

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois.
c Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois, but not including 1 establishment not reported.
d Not including 1 establishment not reported.
e Not including 2 establishments not reported.
f Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
g Not including 21 establishments in which lockouts were still pending July 1, 1894.
h Including strike of February 17, 1893, Indiana.
i Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
j Not including 40 establishments not reported.
k Not including 11 establishments not reported.
l Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.

TABLE XVI.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
290	32.2	8	1	.....	$18,519	$3,150	$6,960	1
4,411	105.0	27	.....	15	466,345	47,668	112,382	2
6,729	57.5	66	.....	51	1,069,212	102,253	297,097	3
14,646	41.4	99	1	254	1,421,410	314,027	640,847	4
4,951	27.1	70	6	107	901,173	89,488	455,477	5
59,033	39.1	*a* 294	*a* 182	*a* 912	4,281,058	549,452	1,949,498	6
63,833	49.8	438	16	827	4,233,700	*b* 155,846	*c* 2,819,736	7
d 13,414	*d* 74.9	134	7	39	1,100,057	*e* 85,931	1,217,199	8
7,588	57.5	54	34	44	1,379,722	115,389	307,125	9
23,939	73.9	213	18	93	957,966	77,210	486,258	10
20,651	37.8	349	78	119	883,709	50,195	616,888	11
f 51,376	*f* 72.0	495	181	40	2,856,013	537,684	1,695,080	12
g 9,868	*g* 34.7	*g* 119	*g* 52	*g* 113	6,659,401	364,268	*h* 1,034,420	13
34,726	39.7	99	21	755	2,022,769	160,244	982,584	14
i 11,906	*i* 32.3	49	1	320	791,703	*j* 67,701	584,155	15
i 3,254	*i* 65.1	41	1	9	690,945	61,355	357,535	16
6,600	38.6	104	6	61	583,606	47,326	298,044	17
8,008	48.8	104	1	59	*k* 880,461	47,098	239,403	18
l 12,075	*l* 37.5	*l* 58	*l* 2	*l* 262	*d* 1,485,174	*d* 126,957	*d* 379,365	19
i 604,478	*i* 265.1	2,151	7	123	16,136,802	448,219	5,447,930	20
n 961,776	*n* 97.1	*o* 4,972	*o* 615	*o* 4,203	*p* 48,819,745	*q* 3,451,461	*r* 19,927,983	

m Not including 5 establishments closed permanently and 22 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

n Not including 5 establishments closed permanently, 22 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report, and 1 establishment not reported.

o Not including 143 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

p Not including 12 establishments not reported.

q Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois, but not including 43 establishments not reported.

r Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois, and February 17, 1893, Indiana, but not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE XVI.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Years.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	1881	762	252	1,014
2	1882	5,129	889	6,018
3	1883	16,258	5,560	21,818
4	1884	15,766	5,019	20,785
5	1885	15,154	2,685	17,839
6	1886	69,243	38,553	107,796
7	1887	70,108	4,081	74,189
8	1888	18,087	3,251	21,338
9	1889	9,846	3,614	13,460
10	1890	21,252	7,109	28,361
11	1891	29,140	13,928	43,068
12	1892	37,859	1,843	39,702
13	1893	28,494	4,907	33,401
14	1894	33,178	5,178	38,356
15	1895	13,430	5,151	18,581
16	1896	9,086	1,651	10,737
17	1897	7,814	907	8,721
18	1898	16,350	2,499	18,849
19	1899	17,545	1,167	18,712
20	1900	78,118	6,089	84,207
	Total	512,619	114,333	626,952

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Not including 21 establishments in which lockouts were still pending July 1, 1894.
c Not including 14 establishments not reported.

TABLE XVI.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
655	545	110	655	245	15	260	.....	1
4,131	3,875	256	4,131	1,251	65	1,316	1,001	2
20,512	15,093	5,419	20,512	1,025	127	1,152	272	3
18,121	14,302	3,819	18,121	1,017	292	1,309	513	4
15,424	12,920	2,504	15,424	1,041	53	1,094	343	5
101,980	64,263	37,717	101,980	*a* 6,222	*a* 2,623	*a* 8,845	*a* 3,553	6
57,534	56,507	3,123	59,630	7,369	272	7,641	5,479	7
13,787	12,070	3,106	15,176	2,983	580	3,563	1,624	8
10,471	7,931	2,800	10,731	718	122	840	192	9
19,233	15,626	5,929	21,555	2,813	164	2,977	1,824	10
14,116	18,339	12,675	31,014	2,110	107	2,217	1,153	11
30,050	30,741	1,273	32,014	5,803	213	6,016	4,353	12
13,016	18,555	3,287	21,842	*b* 2,692	*b* 193	*b* 2,885	*b* 1,377	13
28,548	25,158	4,461	29,619	2,192	133	2,325	533	14
12,754	9,916	4,869	14,785	*c* 493	*c* 31	*c* 524	*c* 154	15
3,675	6,897	771	7,668	1,164	148	1,312	543	16
7,651	7,091	672	7,763	687	95	782	166	17
11,038	12,632	1,585	14,217	960	343	1,303	188	18
14,698	13,809	1,008	14,817	*d* 1,130	*d* 110	*d* 1,240	*d* 398	19
46,562	58,372	4,281	62,653	3,466	168	3,634	1,554	20
443,956	404,642	99,665	504,307	*e* 45,381	*e* 5,854	*e* 51,235	*e* 25,220	

d Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.
e Not including 143 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report and 14 establishments not reported.

TABLE XVII.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Alabama	3	.....	3	7	2	37	18.5
2	Arizona	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3	Arkansas	2	.....	2	2	1	5	5.0
4	California	22	4	18	79	31	567	18.3
5	Colorado	9	1	8	27	16	352	22.0
6	Connecticut	59	6	53	158	117	5,102	43.6
7	Delaware	1	.....	1	1	1	59	59.0
8	District of Columbia	2	1	1	9	6	76	12.7
9	Florida	8	1	7	34	25	1,123	44.9
10	Georgia	11	5	6	100	54	951	17.6
11	Idaho	1	.....	1	6	6	*b* 796	*b* 199.0
12	Illinois	95	14	81	3,551	3,087	*c* 245,495	*c* 79.6
13	Indiana (*f*)	16	.....	16	152	116	3,174	27.4
14	Iowa	14	.....	14	17	10	265	26.5
15	Kansas	3	.....	3	7	7	116	16.6
16	Kentucky (*h*)	13	1	12	24	9	743	82.6
17	Maine	8	1	7	70	60	4,412	73.5
18	Maryland (*f*)	13	3	10	56	51	614	12.0
19	Massachusetts	97	15	82	540	243	9,461	38.9
20	Michigan	22	.....	22	67	13	521	40.1
21	Minnesota	25	4	21	94	43	971	22.6
22	Missouri	20	.....	20	67	53	*k* 2,881	*k* 55.4
23	Montana	5	.....	5	21	20	272	13.6
24	Nebraska	4	.....	4	7	3	24	8.0
25	New Hampshire	5	1	4	43	41	916	22.3
26	New Jersey (*f*)	24	9	15	129	76	4,111	54.1
27	New Mexico	1	.....	1	1	1	20	20.0
28	New York (*f*)	216	60	156	3,395	2,306	67,901	29.4
29	North Carolina	1	.....	1	17	14	210	15.0
30	North Dakota	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
31	Ohio (*n*)	80	16	64	255	125	*k* 8,220	*k* 66.3
32	Oregon	2	.....	2	48	48	880	18.3
33	Pennsylvania (*o*)	117	11	106	683	428	*p* 7,158	*p* 17.5
34	Rhode Island	5	2	3	42	21	1,004	47.8
35	South Carolina	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
36	South Dakota	2	.....	2	2	2	101	50.5
37	Tennessee	16	1	15	23	9	*r* 635	*r* 79.4
38	Texas	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....
39	Utah	2	.....	2	2	2	3	1.5
40	Vermont	1	1	.....	24	5	565	113.0
41	Virginia	13	3	10	29	10	156	15.6
42	Washington	11	1	10	33	26	1,163	44.7
43	West Virginia	9	2	7	16	15	1,481	98.7
44	Wisconsin	28	8	20	76	43	440	10.2
45	Wyoming	1	.....	1	1	1	33	33.0
	Total	1,005	171	834	9,933	7,147	*t* 373,014	*t* 52.4

a Not including 1 establishment not reported.
b Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
c Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901, and 1 establishment closed permanently.
d Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.
e Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887.
f Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.
g Including strike of February 17, 1893.
h Including lockout of October 2, 1900, Ohio.
i Not including 40 establishments not reported.
j Including lockout of February 28, 1890, Rhode Island.
k Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
l Not including 11 establishments not reported.
m Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
n Not including 2 lockouts included in general lockouts of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania, and October 2, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE XVII.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
132	18.9	1	5	1	$20,552	$340	$550	1
3	3.0	1	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	2
12	6.0	1	.....	1	116	35	150	3
a 10,905	a 139.8	13	4	62	115,706	14,547	49,825	4
861	31.9	11	4	12	130,767	15,215	117,873	5
8,405	53.2	101	20	37	1,063,341	103,050	530,165	6
59	59.0	1	.....	.....	12,800	900	30,000	7
125	13.9	1	.....	8	5,387	338	2,300	8
2,176	64.0	9	.....	25	239,396	29,720	193,460	9
1,833	18.3	53	2	45	286,988	25,546	152,570	10
b 796	b 199.0	4	.....	2	175,000	35,000	100,000	11
c 661,446	c 186.3	d 2,309	d 103	d 1,138	20,857,739	e 242,328	e 8,771,220	12
6,711	44.2	114	.....	38	180,494	9,328	g 47,350	13
623	36.6	12	.....	5	a 110,923	a 5,272	a 71,626	14
950	135.7	6	1	.....	213,000	10,335	29,250	15
1,335	55.6	20	1	3	82,526	9,984	56,100	16
6,585	94.1	27	6	37	530,543	63,433	179,550	17
1,060	18.9	9	.....	47	69,062	i 29,926	35,570	18
40,136	74.3	218	129	193	j 2,320,320	j 341,864	1,145,076	19
4,371	65.2	31	27	9	386,454	45,123	161,500	20
2,638	28.1	51	.....	43	105,011	13,528	105,350	21
k 3,200	k 48.5	16	7	44	592,894	116,539	179,490	22
593	28.2	7	1	13	l 250,513	14,100	275,000	23
178	25.4	7	.....	.....	121,175	9,315	50,450	24
953	22.2	41	2	.....	204,725	108,300	89,575	25
5,791	44.9	76	12	41	930,091	119,941	221,236	26
45	45.0	1	.....	.....	10,000	.....	2,000	27
117,640	34.7	m 849	m 197	m 2,228	7,265,275	1,022,394	a 2,423,839	28
595	35.0	17	.....	.....	40,000	3,000	5,000	29
39	13.0	3	.....	.....	1,509	461	175	30
k 18,958	k 74.6	181	18	56	2,109,890	343,021	1,101,394	31
4,088	85.2	48	.....	.....	29,400	8,500	3,500	32
p 44,254	p 66.7	p 580	p 7	p 76	8,476,472	580,425	2,515,729	33
3,919	93.3	18	24	.....	q 424,816	q 43,378	358,200	34
1	1.0	1	.....	.....	2,000	500	.....	35
101	50.5	1	.....	1	17,686	.....	.....	36
r 1,763	r 80.1	r 14	r 6	r 2	439,376	13,514	102,200	37
197	15.2	11	.....	2	9,011	1,581	6,200	38
3	1.5	2	.....	.....	1,088	.....	20	39
3,024	126.0	1	23	.....	93,979	4,579	21,700	40
560	19.3	18	1	10	46,699	2,828	8,150	41
1,249	37.8	16	15	2	35,269	3,894	17,240	42
1,484	92.8	13	.....	3	412,750	s 35,078	139,500	43
1,946	25.6	57	.....	19	383,544	24,301	623,100	44
33	33.0	1	.....	.....	15,278	.....	4,800	45
u 961,776	u 97.1	v 4,972	v 615	v 4,203	w 48,819,745	x 3,451,461	y 19,927,983	

o Including lockout of October 3, 1898, in Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.
p Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
q Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of February 28, 1890, Massachusetts.
r Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
s Not including 2 establishments not reported.
t Not including 5 establishments closed permanently and 22 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.
u Not including 5 establishments closed permanently, 22 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report, and 1 establishment not reported.
v Not including 143 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.
w Not including 12 establishments not reported.
x Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois, but not including 43 establishments not reported.
y Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois, and February 17, 1893, Indiana, but not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE XVII.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	States and Territories.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Alabama	838	.....	838
2	Arizona	23	.....	23
3	Arkansas	11	.....	11
4	California	4,876	641	5,517
5	Colorado	2,904	65	2,969
6	Connecticut	18,268	7,771	26,039
7	Delaware	188	.....	188
8	District of Columbia	230	7	237
9	Florida	3,068	743	3,811
10	Georgia	4,913	1,730	6,643
11	Idaho	3,000	.....	3,000
12	Illinois	163,228	1,830	165,058
13	Indiana (*b*)	4,355	.....	4,355
14	Iowa	2,097	7	2,104
15	Kansas	4,820	410	5,230
16	Kentucky (*c*)	2,424	170	2,594
17	Maine	5,550	1,523	7,073
18	Maryland (*b*)	1,618	251	1,869
19	Massachusetts	35,737	11,058	46,795
20	Michigan	6,431	230	6,661
21	Minnesota	4,898	154	5,052
22	Missouri	8,742	1,065	9,807
23	Montana	783	.....	783
24	Nebraska	967	1	968
25	New Hampshire	2,020	432	2,452
26	New Jersey (*b*)	8,244	1,646	9,890
27	New Mexico	200	.....	200
28	New York (*b*)	103,551	67,242	170,793
29	North Carolina	1,500	1,200	2,700
30	North Dakota	50	2	52
31	Ohio (*c*)	23,488	4,236	27,724
32	Oregon	460	.....	460
33	Pennsylvania (*f*)	68,113	8,180	76,293
34	Rhode Island	3,912	2,719	6,631
35	South Carolina	20	.....	20
36	South Dakota	73	.....	73
37	Tennessee	2,033	120	2,153
38	Texas	453	12	465
39	Utah	225	.....	225
40	Vermont	698	.....	698
41	Virginia	1,867	694	2,561
42	Washington	1,154	40	1,194
43	West Virginia	4,476	73	4,549
44	Wisconsin	9,940	81	10,021
45	Wyoming	173	.....	173
	Total	512,619	114,333	626,952

a Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.
b Not including 1 lockout included in general lockout of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania.
c Including lockout of October 2, 1900, Ohio.
d Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
e Not including 2 lockouts included in general lockouts of October 3, 1898, Pennsylvania, and October 2, 1900, Kentucky.

TABLE XVII.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
738	738	.....	738	5	.....	5	5	1
15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
8	8	.....	8	.....	2	2	.....	3
3,674	3,304	373	3,677	210	30	240	6	4
2,257	2,371	.....	2,371	8	.....	8	8	5
21,828	15,710	6,850	22,560	1,119	11	1,130	177	6
188	188	.....	188	150	.....	150	150	7
88	168	.....	168	4	.....	4	4	8
3,621	2,885	736	3,621	77	2	79	69	9
5,376	3,656	1,720	5,376	1,023	63	1,086	93	10
3,000	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
114,959	132,164	742	132,906	*a* 4,412	*a* 41	*a* 4,453	*a* 1,870	12
2,349	2,432	.....	2,432	142	.....	142	84	13
1,443	1,464	.....	1,464	173	3	176	119	14
2,497	4,670	410	5,080	220	25	245	210	15
715	1,146	3	1,149	258	.....	258	62	16
5,972	4,876	1,113	5,989	1,546	.....	1,546	1,341	17
1,565	1,385	251	1,636	201	15	216	101	18
34,027	27,602	8,379	35,981	5,050	646	5,696	2,836	19
4,242	4,620	141	4,761	754	51	805	441	20
1,587	2,942	10	2,952	794	40	834	387	21
3,427	3,225	202	3,427	835	161	996	456	22
732	783	.....	783	20	.....	20	20	23
893	892	1	893	52	2	54	10	24
1,380	1,600	397	1,997	157	.....	157	157	25
8,205	7,165	1,289	8,454	729	35	764	264	26
200	200	.....	200	75	.....	75	75	27
131,904	87,144	62,507	149,651	*d* 9,317	*d* 3,384	*d* 12,701	*d* 4,998	28
1,100	750	500	1,250	400	100	500	100	29
15	15	.....	15	15	2	17	10	30
19,263	17,189	3,677	20,866	3,311	770	4,081	904	31
460	460	.....	460	435	.....	435	435	32
44,798	50,976	6,767	57,743	*g* 11,210	*g* 375	*g* 11,585	*g* 8,279	33
6,574	3,855	2,719	6,574	*h* 53	(*h*)	*h* 53	*h* 29	34
20	20	.....	20	15	.....	15	15	35
73	73	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
1,518	1,425	100	1,525	*i* 335	*i* 20	*i* 355	*i* 246	37
241	232	9	241	165	5	170	95	38
225	225	.....	225	185	.....	185	25	39
618	618	.....	618	302	.....	302	302	40
2,345	1,665	680	2,345	109	22	131	59	41
821	811	10	821	516	3	519	277	42
3,911	4,464	71	4,535	5	1	6	6	43
4,911	5,338	8	5,346	844	45	889	495	44
173	173	.....	173	150	.....	150	.....	45
443,956	404,642	99,665	504,307	*j* 45,381	*j* 5,854	*j* 51,235	*j* 25,220	

f Including lockout of October 3, 1898, in Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.
g Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
h Not including 14 establishments not reported.
i Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
j Not including 143 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report and 14 establishments not reported.

TABLE XVIII.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRIES.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Total lockouts.	Ordered by organization.		Establishments.			
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.
1	Agricultural implements	4	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....
2	Boots and shoes	59	12	47	292	236	5,253	22.3
3	Brewing	16	5	11	166	79	176	2.2
4	Brick	4	4	.....	49	21	414	19.7
5	Building trades	95	28	67	5,001	3,875	255,434	66.1
6	Carpeting	4	.....	4	4	1	109	109.0
7	Carriages and wagons	2	.....	2	2	1	10	10.0
8	Clothing	100	20	80	2,034	1,694	*c* 55,566	*c* 32.8
9	Coal and coke	45	1	44	56	43	*h* 3,115	*h* 74.2
10	Cooperage	12	1	11	21	9	410	45.6
11	Cotton and woolen goods	2	.....	2	2	2	48	24.0
12	Cotton goods	20	3	17	51	46	1,233	26.8
13	Domestic service	8	3	5	20	.....	.....	.....
14	Food preparations	24	5	19	49	16	80	5.0
15	Furniture	34	7	27	141	47	956	20.3
16	Glass	40	10	30	138	128	*i* 9,385	*i* 87.7
17	Leather and leather goods	16	4	12	138	66	2,098	31.8
18	Lumber	5	1	4	19	17	261	15.4
19	Machines and machinery	25	1	24	25	9	97	10.8
20	Metals and metallic goods	130	14	116	272	132	*l* 5,124	*l* 39.1
21	Musical instruments	4	.....	4	14	11	1,126	102.4
22	Pottery, earthenware, etc	5	1	4	30	18	3,048	169.3
23	Printing and publishing	88	2	86	117	14	263	18.8
24	Rope and bagging	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
25	Shipbuilding, etc	3	2	1	7	1	29	29.0
26	Silk goods	5	.....	5	6	6	158	26.3
27	Stone quarrying and cutting	43	18	25	516	272	14,569	53.6
28	Telegraph and telephone	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
29	Tobacco	124	17	107	339	198	*h* 6,341	*h* 32.2
30	Transportation	23	3	20	127	29	443	15.3
31	Watches	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
32	Wooden goods	11	3	8	51	10	96	9.6
33	Woolen and worsted goods	12	1	11	25	22	769	35.0
34	Miscellaneous	39	5	34	213	144	*o* 6,403	*o* 45.1
	Total	1,005	171	834	9,933	7,147	*p* 373,014	*p* 52.4

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Not including 11 establishments not reported.
c Including strikes of May 3, 1887 and May 11, 1887, Illinois.
d Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois, but not including 1 establishment not reported.
e Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.
f Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901, and 1 establishment not reported.
g Not including 40 establishments not reported.
h Not including 1 establishment closed permanently.
i Not including 1 establishment closed permanently and 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
j Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
k Not including 2 establishments not reported.
l Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XVIII.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRIES.

Days until employees locked out were re-employed or places filled by others.		Establishments in which lockouts—			Employees'—		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage loss.	Assistance.		
212	42.4	4	.....	1	$38,036	$1,413	$30,000	1
7,055	24.2	122	43	127	1,304,466	56,042	377,857	2
14,408	86.8	111	.....	55	671,130	131,495	1,003,300	3
1,758	35.9	27	.....	22	126,406	2,155	7,190	4
722,638	144.5	*a* 3,014	*a* 17	*a* 1,849	*b* 19,584,164	*c* 339,471	*d* 8,365,083	5
355	88.8	3	.....	1	405,170	6,000	255,075	6
11	5.5	2	.....	.....	3,650	.....	5,000	7
f 68,902	*f* 33.9	*e* 276	*e* 191	*e* 1,566	3,367,740	*g* 269,698	1,423,418	8
h 4,119	*h* 74.9	33	9	14	1,168,830	33,690	637,855	9
854	40.7	16	.....	5	35,031	1,530	10,837	10
48	24.0	.....	1	1	16,500	500	6,900	11
2,018	39.6	35	3	13	378,588	30,504	108,111	12
75	3.8	12	.....	8	3,165	920	1,275	13
1,037	21.2	36	1	12	461,208	18,789	299,995	14
9,739	69.1	108	.....	33	417,744	37,903	303,142	15
i 10,452	*i* 89.3	*j* 65	(*j*)	*j* 53	7,697,106	*k* 540,877	1,270,420	16
11,335	82.1	120	.....	18	1,010,799	175,897	444,600	17
448	23.6	19	.....	.....	73,404	1,100	68,800	18
818	32.7	20	.....	5	177,883	22,772	206,625	19
l 11,047	*l* 40.8	*l* 197	*l* 7	*l* 67	3,164,340	335,208	*m* 1,685,577	20
1,200	85.7	14	.....	.....	620,600	17,100	95,500	21
5,225	174.2	11	19	.....	849,707	18,762	196,400	22
4,732	40.4	77	1	39	*n* 574,841	*n* 124,382	*n* 228,258	23
21	21.0	1	.....	.....	5,600	310	5,000	24
298	42.6	7	.....	.....	33,892	265	10,730	25
226	37.7	4	.....	2	70,006	2,836	35,546	26
45,634	88.4	198	268	50	1,729,545	393,053	785,506	27
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	28
h 16,236	*h* 48.0	140	19	180	2,528,806	701,959	931,079	29
6,262	49.3	92	27	8	539,072	7,383	268,009	30
2	2.0	1	.....	.....	455	175	5,000	31
1,957	38.4	29	.....	22	71,843	10,650	54,575	32
909	36.4	20	3	2	409,563	12,530	305,500	33
o 11,743	*o* 55.7	157	6	50	1,279,705	156,092	495,820	34
q 961,776	*q* 97.1	*r* 4,972	*r* 615	*r* 4,203	*s* 48,819,745	*t* 3,451,461	*u* 19,927,983	

m Including strike of February 17, 1893, Indiana.
n Not including 1 establishment not reported.
o Not including 2 establishments closed permanently.
p Not including 5 establishments closed permanently and 22 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.
q Not including 5 establishments closed permanently, 22 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report, and 1 establishment not reported.
r Not including 143 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.
s Not including 12 establishments not reported.
t Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois, but not including 43 establishments not reported.
u Including strikes of May 3, 1887, and May 11, 1887, Illinois, and February 17, 1893, Indiana, but not including 2 establishments not reported.

TABLE XVIII.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Industries.	Employees before lockout.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Agricultural implements	2,110	.....	2,110
2	Boots and shoes	27,331	13,176	40,507
3	Brewing	16,031	41	16,072
4	Brick	2,114	.....	2,114
5	Building trades	132,890	15	132,905
6	Carpeting	1,553	2,603	4,156
7	Carriages and wagons	535	30	565
8	Clothing	50,278	45,837	96,115
9	Coal and coke	14,772	.....	14,772
10	Cooperage	1,293	.....	1,293
11	Cotton and woolen goods	278	578	856
12	Cotton goods	7,683	8,678	16,361
13	Domestic service	512	34	546
14	Food preparations	37,270	1,254	38,524
15	Furniture	13,228	376	13,604
16	Glass	26,330	1,892	28,222
17	Leather and leather goods	8,495	15	8,510
18	Lumber	3,298	.....	3,298
19	Machines and machinery	7,956	192	8,148
20	Metals and metallic goods	47,902	498	48,400
21	Musical instruments	4,967	43	5,010
22	Pottery, earthenware, etc	3,755	1,353	5,108
23	Printing and publishing	5,987	1,011	6,998
24	Rope and bagging	740	645	1,385
25	Shipbuilding, etc	364	.....	364
26	Silk goods	1,108	990	2,098
27	Stone quarrying and cutting	18,312	6	18,318
28	Telegraph and telephone	35	10	45
29	Tobacco	28,756	18,926	47,682
30	Transportation	22,137	9	22,146
31	Watches	710	75	785
32	Wooden goods	4,006	.....	4,006
33	Woolen and worsted goods	4,943	4,093	9,036
34	Miscellaneous	14,940	11,953	26,893
	Total	512,619	114,333	626,952

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.
c Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
d Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XVIII.—SUMMARY OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

Employees locked out.	Employees thrown out of employment by lockout.			New employees after lockout.				Marginal number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
915	930	.....	930	793	.....	793	80	1
35,416	24,924	12,089	37,013	2,807	973	3,780	1,041	2
6,982	7,172	1	7,173	2,655	.....	2,655	1,861	3
2,114	2,114	.....	2,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
103,603	120,047	10	120,057	a 4,552	(a)	a 4,552	a 2,640	5
3,682	1,392	2,325	3,717	340	200	540	.....	6
235	220	15	235	95	.....	95	.....	7
67,484	42,583	41,023	83,606	b 2,687	b 1,326	b 4,013	b 749	8
11,798	12,879	.....	12,879	1,011	.....	1,011	704	9
1,075	1,132	.....	1,132	106	.....	106	41	10
853	275	578	853	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12,766	6,095	6,846	12,941	580	210	790	195	12
311	311	.....	311	135	.....	135	9	13
20,382	22,036	931	22,967	1,007	25	1,032	776	14
3,372	4,037	.....	4,037	522	.....	522	125	15
15,639	25,100	1,745	26,845	c 1,301	c 15	c 1,316	c 877	16
7,466	7,781	.....	7,781	1,907	.....	1,907	1,642	17
3,249	3,249	.....	3,249	377	.....	377	180	18
4,113	4,208	5	4,213	455	.....	455	231	19
32,834	35,931	124	36,055	d 5,805	d 5	d 5,810	d 3,825	20
4,155	4,352	3	4,355	449	.....	449	2	21
4,406	3,428	982	4,410	456	137	593	154	22
3,013	2,520	550	3,070	1,251	64	1,315	820	23
110	175	125	300	50	.....	50	50	24
357	357	.....	357	20	.....	20	.....	25
1,987	1,108	990	2,098	51	10	61	61	26
13,188	15,864	.....	15,864	3,855	.....	3,855	2,362	27
15	15	.....	15	7	.....	7	7	28
41,464	25,419	16,343	41,762	2,851	2,050	4,901	407	29
9,060	10,875	.....	10,875	7,836	.....	7,836	5,218	30
65	65	.....	65	15	.....	15	.....	31
1,270	1,716	.....	1,716	277	.....	277	26	32
7,711	4,205	3,615	7,820	e 59	e 31	e 90	e 27	33
22,866	12,127	11,365	23,492	1,069	808	1,877	1,110	34
443,956	404,642	99,665	504,307	f 45,381	f 5,854	f 51,235	f 25,220	

e Not including 14 establishments not reported.
f Not including 143 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report and 14 establishments not reported.

TABLE XIX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY STATES.

ALABAMA.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for extra pay for extra hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against union men	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	5	.....	5	.....
Total	7	1	5	1

ARIZONA.

To enforce reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....

ARKANSAS.

Against threatened strike for increase of wages	2	1	.....	1
Total	2	1	.....	1

CALIFORNIA.

Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for holiday	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages	27	2	.....	25
Against demand of Chinese cigar makers against employment of white labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike against employment of aged union compositor at less than union rates	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against use of electrotype plates	2	2	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	3	1	.....	2
Against union men and union rules	3	.....	.....	3
Against union rules	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to work on boycotted patterns	1	1	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	6	1	4	1
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	28	.....	.....	28
To enforce reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Total	79	13	4	62

COLORADO.

Against employees forming union	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	1	1	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	5	5	.....	.....
To enforce payment of fines levied by Building Trades Council	4	4	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of hours to comply with State 8-hour law and consequent reduction of wages	4	.....	1	3
To enforce reduction of wages	3	.....	3	.....
To enforce rule requiring employees to remove all clothing for inspection before and after work	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce rule requiring plasterers to work for members of masters' association only	8	.....	.....	8
Total	27	11	4	12

CONNECTICUT.

Against demand for adoption of union scale	19	19	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employee	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for discharge of overseer and increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	11	8	2	1
Against demand for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
Against demand for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE XIX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY STATES—Continued.

CONNECTICUT—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	2	2	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	4	.....	.....	4
Against union apprenticeship rules	2	2	.....	.....
Against union men	10	8	.....	2
Against union men and union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against union rules	47	23	.....	24
To compel adoption of proposed scale	11	11	.....	.....
To compel granite cutters to do quarrying	4	4	.....	.....
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale	16	1	15	.....
To enforce discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce new rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of piece price on introduction of machinery	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	16	11	1	4
To enforce work for another shop in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
To prevent employees from joining labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
Total	158	101	20	37

DELAWARE.

Against union men and union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Against members of certain union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	8	.....	.....	8
Total	9	1	.....	8

FLORIDA.

Against demand for adoption of union rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for payment of wages retained to pay for damages done to property through carelessness	5	5	.....	.....
Against organization of Knights of Labor assembly	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike	2	2	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
Against union rules as to number of apprentices allowed	1	1	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	23	.....	.....	23
Total	34	9	.....	25

GEORGIA.

Against demand for increase of wages	6	2	.....	4
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	40	.....	.....	40
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	12	12	.....	.....
Against union men	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to do night work at same rate as day work	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to pay shop rent	2	.....	2	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	3	3	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	33	33	.....	.....
Total	100	53	2	45

IDAHO.

To compel adoption of proposed scale	6	4	.....	2
Total	6	4	.....	2

TABLE XIX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY STATES—Continued.

ILLINOIS.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for holiday	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages	3	3	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages or reduction of hours	30	.....	30	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees forming union	4	a3	(a)	(a)
Against employees receiving visitors during working hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees working for contractors not members of masters' association	15	.....	.....	15
Against fines assessed by union and to compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of masters' association	30	.....	.....	30
Against fines assessed by union for alleged violation of agreement	18	18	.....	.....
Against nonunion men	11	11	.....	.....
Against recognition of check weighman selected by miners	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against truck system and to enforce reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	2	1	.....	1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	2	.....	.....	2
Against union men	46	44	.....	2
Against union men and union rules	5	4	.....	1
Against union rules	3	3	.....	.....
To compel cigar makers to change shape of cigar without change of price	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to furnish union labels	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to leave union and join stock company	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to relinquish demands for back shops and to sign agreement not to strike during the year	30	30	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of Iron League and change union rules	13	13	.....	.....
To compel employees to stop paying assistance to strikers in another establishment	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to teach apprentices and to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to use material from nonunion establishment	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from Building Trades Council and to enforce rules of Building Contractors' Council	1,980	1,980	.....	.....
To compel employees to work on boycotted material	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to work on boycotted patterns	7	.....	.....	7
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	61	12	.....	49
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands and to break up labor unions	700	.....	.....	700
To compel union men to work with nonunion men	250	.....	.....	250
To compel union to raise boycott	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce change in method of doing work or reduction of wages	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	103	99	.....	4
To enforce increase of hours and change from piece to day work	10	10	.....	.....
To enforce Master Stonecutters' Association rules	72	.....	72	.....
To enforce new rules	2	.....	.....	2
To enforce reduction of wages	77	50	1	26
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce rules of masters' union and against members of certain labor organizations	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce rule to reduce force during slack season instead of alternating work among all employees	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce termination of contract and reduction of wages	43	.....	.....	43
To enforce truck system	1	.....	.....	1
To prevent reduction of hours	7	6	.....	1
Total	3,551	a2,309	a103	a1,138

INDIANA.

Against demand for better material	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	8	8	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	85	85	.....	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	22	14	.....	8
Against demand for six months' contract	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees forming union	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike in sympathy with strike elsewhere	4	.....	.....	4
Against union men	2	2	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	22	.....	.....	22
To enforce reduction of wages	5	1	.....	4
To reduce force	1	1	.....	.....
Total	152	114	.....	38

a Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.

TABLE XIX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY STATES—Continued.

IOWA.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for increase of wages	4	.....	.....	4
Against demand for time and a half for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of the Knights of Labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	4	4	.....	.....
To compel employees to furnish union labels for cigars made elsewhere in nonunion factory	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce contract system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce new rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	2	2	.....	.....
Total	17	12	.....	5

KANSAS.

Against threatened strike for increase of wages and to compel employees to sign yearly contract as to wages, not to strike, etc	1	.....	1	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours and uniform scale	5	5	.....	.....
To compel employees to raise boycott	1	1	.....	.....
Total	7	6	1	.....

KENTUCKY.

Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees found to be strikers from another shop	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of the Knights of Labor	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	9	9	.....	.....
To compel strikers in another establishment to relinquish demands	2	.....	.....	2
To enforce increase of hours	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....
To enforce reduction of wages and right to employ a larger number of apprentices	4	4	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages and use of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
To prevent reduction of hours	2	2	.....	.....
Total	24	20	1	3

MAINE.

Against demand for increase of wages	32	.....	.....	32
Against demand for reinstatement of discharged employee	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of the Knights of Labor	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale	29	20	6	3
To enforce reduction of wages	7	6	.....	1
Total	70	27	6	37

MARYLAND.

Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	6	1	.....	5
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	41	1	.....	40
To compel Cigar Makers' International Union to furnish labels	2	1	.....	1
To enforce increase of hours	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	3	2	.....	1
Total	56	9	.....	47

MASSACHUSETTS.

Against demand for adoption of new scale and discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union scale	41	.....	.....	41
Against demand for a year's contract	29	29	.....	.....

TABLE XIX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY STATES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	42	.....	.....	42
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	8	5	.....	3
Against demand for reduction of hours	4	1	1	2
Against nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	3	3	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	99	75	1	23
Against union men and union rules	28	27	.....	1
To compel deposit as security against striking without notice	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to buy machines and return finished work to another part of city	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to do a larger amount of work	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to leave one labor organization and join another	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to operate machinery	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign individual contracts	4	4	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign temperance pledge	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to work overtime	1	.....	.....	1
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	31	13	.....	18
To compel union men to allow nonunion men to operate machines	2	.....	1	1
To compel weavers to work by the piece	1	1	.....	.....
To compel women to do men's work	1	.....	.....	1
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce agreement with cornice workers' union as to sympathetic strike	5	5	.....	.....
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	3	2	.....	1
To enforce change in method of doing work and open-shop system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale	114	2	111	1
To enforce increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce new rules and scale	16	.....	.....	16
To enforce new scale	15	.....	15	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	26	13	.....	13
To enforce reduction of wages and against demand for reduction of hours	24	.....	.....	24
To enforce rules	1	1	.....	.....
To prevent employees from joining labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment	24	24	.....	.....
Total	540	218	129	193

MICHIGAN.

Against demand for cash payment	4	4	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	6	5	.....	1
Against demand for reduction of hours	5	5	.....	.....
Against refusal of employees to use material furnished by establishment whose employees were on strike	1	.....	.....	1
Against union men	8	3	.....	5
Against union men and union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against union rules	1	1	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	3	3	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	5	5	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	33	4	27	2
Total	67	31	27	9

MINNESOTA.

Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees joining labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
Against union men	25	4	.....	21
Against union men and union rules	9	9	.....	.....
To compel Cigar Makers' International Union to furnish labels	1	.....	.....	1
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	11	.....	.....	11
To compel union men to work with nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	27	20	.....	7
To enforce reduction of wages	15	14	.....	1
To enforce use of greater amount of plate matter	1	1	.....	.....
Total	94	51	.....	43

TABLE XIX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY STATES—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for adoption of new scale and discharge of non-union employees	5	5	.....	.....
Against demand for change from piece to day work	31	.....	.....	31
Against demand for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against refusal of employees to work during July and August	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	2	2	.....	.....
Against union men	8	5	.....	3
To enforce reduction of wages	18	1	7	10
To reduce force	1	1	.....	.....
Total	67	16	7	44

MONTANA.

Against employees forming union	2	.....	.....	2
Against union men	1	.....	1	.....
To enforce modification of union rules as to right of employees to work with tools	7	7	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	11	.....	.....	11
Total	21	7	1	13

NEBRASKA.

Against demand for adoption of union rules	4	4	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men and union rules	2	2	.....	.....
Total	7	7	.....	.....

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against union men	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale	39	38	1	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Total	43	41	2	.....

NEW JERSEY.

Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	10	1	.....	9
Against demand for increase of wages	26	7	.....	19
Against threatened strike against use of electrotype plates	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike to enforce agreement as to wages	15	15	.....	.....
Against union men	55	44	.....	11
To compel employees to work overtime	1	.....	.....	1
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	5	5	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	5	2	3	.....
To enforce rules	9	.....	9	.....
Total	129	76	12	41

NEW MEXICO.

Against union men	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE XIX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against contracting with irresponsible heads of gangs of lumber shovers	20	20	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	64	19	.....	45
Against demand for adoption of union scale	14	.....	14	.....
Against demand for change from piece to day work	19	19	.....	.....
Against demand for change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of foreman	2	2	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of members of another labor organization	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of members of Cigar Makers' International Union	15	.....	.....	15
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	5	5	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	168	31	51	86
Against demand for increase of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for pay for lost time	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for reduction of hours	59	59	.....	.....
Against demand for removal of machines	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for renewal of agreement	385	.....	.....	385
Against demand for restoration of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against demand for Saturday half holiday	18	.....	.....	18
Against demand for union apprenticeship rules	167	(a)	(a)	a46
Against demand of spinners' union for discharge of apprentice	60	60	.....	.....
Against employees acting on committee for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees leaving work before close of working hours on pay day	173	.....	.....	173
Against members of certain unions	114	5	.....	109
Against members of Cigar Makers' International Union	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of the Knights of Labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against objectionable union man	3	3	.....	.....
Against obnoxious union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against organization of Knights of Labor assembly	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against employment of nonunion men	55	55	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	7	4	.....	3
Against threatened strike for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	3	2	.....	1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	37	37	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike in sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike to enforce union scale	3	.....	.....	3
Against union men	273	229	1	43
Against union men and union rules	318	57	.....	261
Against union rules	11	1	.....	10
To compel adoption of proposed agreement	50	.....	50	.....
To compel buttonhole makers to join Boss Tailors' Union	218	.....	.....	218
To compel Cigar Makers' International Union to furnish labels	2	.....	.....	2
To compel employees to board with company	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to furnish union labels	3	2	.....	1
To compel employees to join certain union	9	9	.....	.....
To compel employees to join the Knights of Labor	10	.....	.....	10
To compel employees to live in tenement houses belonging to employer	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to perform work for another establishment in which strike was pending	19	.....	.....	19
To compel employees to stop paying assistance to strikers in another establishment	10	.....	.....	10
To compel employees to wear uniform	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from one labor organization and join another	70	.....	.....	70
To compel employees to withdraw from union	8	7	.....	1
To compel employees to work on boycotted material	29	29	.....	.....
To compel employees to work on boycotted patterns	1	1	.....	.....
To compel men to make up Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	73	32	.....	41
To compel strikers to relinquish demand	19	19	.....	.....
To compel union to declare strike off	80	.....	80	.....
To compel union to raise boycott	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce abolition of Saturday half holiday	17	5	.....	12
To enforce abolition of Saturday half holiday and force employees to work Sundays and overtime	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce change from piece to day work	70	.....	.....	70
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	31	31	.....	.....
To enforce change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce employment of molders' helpers and abolish union rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	56	37	.....	19
To enforce increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE XIX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY STATES—Continued.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To enforce new rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce piecework system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce privilege of having sheet-metal workers do metallic lathers' work	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	108	45	.....	63
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce task system	382	.....	.....	382
To enforce withdrawal of boycott	108	3	.....	105
Total	3,395	a 849	a 197	a 2,228

NORTH CAROLINA.

Against union men	17	17	.....	.....
Total	17	17	.....	.....

NORTH DAKOTA.

Against union men	3	3	.....	.....
Total	3	3	.....	.....

OHIO.

Against demand for adoption of new rules and new scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages and change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	5	5	.....	.....
Against demand for payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for restoration of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees forming union	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike for restoration of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	54	35	.....	19
Against union men and union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement	14	14	.....	.....
To compel blowers to work on machines with smaller crews	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to do a larger amount of work	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to make certain article for price offered	1	1	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	17	17	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	22	22	.....	.....
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	17	17	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	38	23	.....	15
To enforce increase of hours and abolition of limit to output per day	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce reduction of wages	50	18	18	14
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	11	11	.....	.....
To prevent employees from joining labor organization	9	9	.....	.....
Total	255	181	18	56

OREGON.

Against union men	48	48	.....	.....
Total	48	48	.....	.....

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE XIX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY STATES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of manager	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages	82	59	4	19
Against demand for removal of sign	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for restoration of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers	2	2	.....	.....
Against members of certain unions	91	90	.....	1
Against members of the Knights of Labor	2	1	.....	1
Against obnoxious union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against rule of molders' union limiting production	1	1	.....	.....
Against rule of stonecutters' association	9	9	.....	.....
Against shop rules of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	38	38	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against new foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against reduction of wages	8	8	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against violation of agreement as to closing factory two months in summer	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
Against union apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	84	83	.....	1
Against union men and union rules	28	3	.....	25
Against union men who refused to obey an order	1	1	.....	.....
Against union rules	20	(a)	(a)	(a)
To compel Cigar Makers' International Union to furnish labels	2	.....	.....	2
To compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of masters' association	200	200	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from union	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to work on boycotted patterns	6	6	.....	.....
To compel miners to accept company's weight	1	1	.....	.....
To compel miners to reopen abandoned veins	2	2	.....	.....
To compel weavers to pay for broken bobbins	1	1	.....	.....
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce discharge of union employees	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce new scale	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce new scale and free-shop system	3	.....	.....	3
To enforce payment of fine for alleged neglect of work	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce reduction of wages	43	26	3	14
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce rules	1	1	.....	.....
To establish board of arbitration to settle all matters in dispute	19	19	.....	.....
To resist strike against obnoxious foreman in another establishment	8	.....	.....	8
To resist strike against subcontractor in another establishment	9	9	.....	.....
Total	683	b 580	b 7	b 76

RHODE ISLAND.

Against demand for holiday	2	2	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	14	14	.....	.....
Against union men	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale	24	.....	24	.....
Total	42	18	24	.....

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Against union men	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....

a Lockout still pending July 1, 1894.
b Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XIX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY STATES—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Total	2	1	.....	1

TENNESSEE.

Against demand for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	2	2	.....	.....
Against union men	3	3	.....	.....
Against union men and union rules	3	3	.....	.....
To compel acceptance of company's weight and signing of proposed contract	1	1	.....	.....
To compel adoption of proposed scale	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign agreement not to join union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	4	(a)	a 1	a 2
To enforce reduction of wages and free-shop system	5	.....	5	.....
Total	23	a 14	a 6	a 2

TEXAS.

Against demand for increase of wages	2	2	.....	.....
Against union men	8	6	.....	2
Against union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	2	2	.....	.....
Total	13	11	.....	2

UTAH.

To compel employees to board with company	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Total	2	2	.....	.....

VERMONT.

To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale	24	1	23	.....
Total	24	1	23	.....

VIRGINIA.

Against demand for adoption of union scale	2	2	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	2	1	.....	1
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	3	2	.....	1
To compel employees to furnish union labels	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	10	10	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....
To enforce reduction of wages in other establishments in which strike was pending	8	.....	.....	8
Total	29	18	1	10

a Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XIX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY STATES—Concluded.

WASHINGTON.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against threatened strike to compel employers to sign annual agreement	4	4	.....	.....
Against union men	8	8	.....	.....
To compel adoption of agreement to work 12 hours per day	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	19	2	15	2
Total	33	16	15	2

WEST VIRGINIA.

Against demand for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand to enforce union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against members of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	2	.....	.....	2
To enforce increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	9	9	.....	.....
Total	16	13	.....	3

WISCONSIN.

Against demand for payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for reduction of hours	2	2	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	3	3	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	11	11	.....	.....
Against union men	13	12	.....	1
Against union men and union rules	10	10	.....	.....
To compel employees to furnish union labels	2	.....	.....	2
To compel employees to work on boycotted patterns	1	.....	.....	1
To compel union men to work with nonunion men and to enforce increase of hours	15	15	.....	.....
To enforce change from weekly to monthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce increase of hours	4	.....	.....	4
To enforce new rules	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	3	2	.....	1
To enforce reduction of wages and free-shop system	8	.....	.....	8
Total	76	57	.....	19

WYOMING.

Against union men and union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE XX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY YEARS.

1881.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for cash payment	4	4	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	2	2	.....	.....
Against members of Cigar Makers' International Union	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	2	1	1	.....
Total	9	8	1	.....

1882.

Against demand for change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	16	3	.....	13
Against demand for reduction of hours	2	2	.....	.....
Against members of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	5	5	.....	.....
To enforce change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce discharge of union employee	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce reduction of wages	3	2	.....	1
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	1	1	.....	.....
To prevent employees from joining labor organization	9	9	.....	.....
Total	42	27	.....	15

1883.

Against demand for discharge of members of Cigar Makers' International Union	15	.....	.....	15
Against demand for increase of wages	8	7	.....	1
Against members of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	39	36	.....	3
Against violation of agreement	14	14	.....	.....
To enforce employment of molders' helpers and abolish union rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	37	5	.....	32
To enforce rules	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
Total	117	66	.....	51

1884.

Against demand for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of manager	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	29	3	.....	26
Against demand for restoration of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against demand of Chinese cigar makers against employment of white labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees leaving work before close of working hours on pay day	173	.....	.....	173
Against refusal of employees to work during July and August	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	9	9	.....	.....
Against union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
To compel Cigar Makers' International Union to furnish labels	2	1	.....	1
To enforce increase of hours	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce piecework system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	113	60	.....	53
To establish board of arbitration to settle all matters in dispute	19	19	.....	.....
Total	354	99	1	254

1885.

Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for discharge of overseer and increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	93	5	2	86
Against demand for payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for reduction of hours	5	5	.....	.....

TABLE XX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY YEARS—Continued.

1885—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of the Knights of Labor	4	3	.....	1
Against rule of molders' union limiting production	1	1	.....	.....
Against rule of stonecutters' association	9	9	.....	.....
Against shop rules of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against union apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	4	2	.....	2
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	5	5	.....	.....
To enforce contract system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	28	9	3	16
To enforce withdrawal of boycott	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce work for another shop in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
To reduce force	2	2	.....	.....
To resist strike against subcontractor in another establishment	9	9	.....	.....
To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment	12	12	.....	.....
Total	183	70	6	107

1886.

Against demand for adoption of new rules and new scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union scale	14	.....	14	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	46	2	.....	44
Against demand for discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for extra pay for extra hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages	167	53	46	68
Against demand for increase of wages and change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages or reduction of hours	30	.....	30	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	27	26	1	.....
Against demand for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for removal of machines	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for removal of sign	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for union apprenticeship rules	167	(a)	(a)	a 46
Against demand of spinners' union for discharge of apprentice	60	60	.....	.....
Against employees joining labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
Against members of the Knights of Labor	2	.....	.....	2
Against refusal of employees to use material furnished by establishment whose employees were on strike	1	.....	.....	1
Against union men	80	74	1	5
To compel buttonhole makers to join Boss Tailors' Union	218	.....	.....	218
To compel Cigar Makers' International Union to furnish labels	5	.....	.....	5
To compel employees to join the Knights of Labor	10	.....	.....	10
To compel men to make up Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
To compel union to declare strike off	80	.....	80	.....
To enforce abolition of Saturday half holiday	6	5	.....	1
To enforce discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	10	6	.....	4
To enforce reduction of wages	46	38	1	7
To enforce rules	10	1	9	.....
To enforce task system	382	.....	.....	382
To enforce withdrawal of boycott	107	2	.....	105
To prevent employees from joining labor organization	2	.....	.....	2
To prevent reduction of hours	9	8	.....	1
To resist strike against obnoxious foreman in another establishment	8	.....	.....	8
To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment	12	12	.....	.....
Total	1,509	a 294	a 182	a 912

1887.

Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	13	8	.....	5
Against demand for adoption of union scale	41	.....	.....	41
Against demand for a year's contract	29	29	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of foreman	2	2	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	4	4	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	3	1	.....	2
Against employees receiving visitors during working hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of certain union	1	1	.....	.....

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE XX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY YEARS—Continued.

1887—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against threatened strike	37	37	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against truck system and to enforce reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against threatened strike in sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	197	174	.....	23
Against union men and union rules	27	2	.....	25
To compel adoption of proposed scale	13	13	.....	.....
To compel employees to furnish union labels	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to work on boycotted patterns	14	7	.....	7
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	14	4	.....	10
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands and to break up labor unions	700	.....	.....	700
To compel union men to work with nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	5	5	.....	.....
To compel weavers to pay for broken bobbins	1	1	.....	.....
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce abolition of Saturday half holiday	11	.....	.....	11
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce increase of hours	130	130	.....	.....
To enforce new rules	3	3	.....	.....
To enforce new scale	15	.....	15	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	12	10	.....	2
Total	1,281	438	16	827

1888.

Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	4	3	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
Against demand for time and a half for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
Against nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	3	3	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against union apprenticeship rules	2	2	.....	.....
Against union men	37	33	.....	4
Against union men and union rules	65	64	.....	1
To compel employees to work on boycotted material	1	1	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	36	8	.....	28
To enforce increase of hours	11	11	.....	.....
To enforce new scale and free-shop system	3	.....	.....	3
To enforce reduction of wages	6	3	1	2
To enforce reduction of wages and free-shop system	5	.....	5	.....
Total	180	134	7	39

1889.

Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	9	.....	.....	9
Against demand for change from piece to day work	19	19	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for pay for lost time	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against reduction of wages	8	8	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	16	14	.....	2
To compel employees to do a larger amount of work	1	1	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	2	.....	.....	2
To compel weavers to work by the piece	1	1	.....	.....
To compel women to do men's work	1	.....	.....	1
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce new rules and scale	16	.....	.....	16
To enforce reduction of wages	46	8	34	4
To enforce reduction of wages in other establishments in which strike was pending	8	.....	.....	8
Total	132	54	34	44

TABLE XX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY YEARS—Continued.

1890.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for adoption of new scale and discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union scale	18	18	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for holiday	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages	5	3	.....	2
Against demand for Saturday half holiday	18	.....	.....	18
Against demand for six months' contract	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of certain union	53	52	.....	1
Against nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	3	3	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	53	50	.....	3
Against union men and union rules	29	28	.....	1
Against union men who refused to obey an order	1	1	.....	.....
Against union rules	19	1	.....	18
To compel employees to furnish union labels	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign temperance pledge	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to work on boycotted patterns	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to work overtime	1	.....	.....	1
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	80	35	.....	45
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce change from weekly to monthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce change in method of doing work or reduction of wages	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce payment of fine for alleged neglect of work	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce reduction of wages	25	7	18	.....
Total	324	213	18	93

1891.

Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	51	11	.....	40
Against demand for adoption of union scale	2	2	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	2	2	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	8	8	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	85	85	.....	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	23	14	.....	9
Against members of certain union	42	42	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike against use of electrotype plates	2	2	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	118	106	1	11
Against union men and union rules	4	4	.....	.....
To compel acceptance of company's weight and signing of proposed contract	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to buy machines and return finished work to another part of city	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to stop paying assistance to strikers in another establishment	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to teach apprentices and to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to work overtime	1	.....	.....	1
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	40	5	4	31
To compel union men to allow nonunion men to operate machines	1	.....	1	.....
To compel union men to work with nonunion men and to enforce increase of hours	15	15	.....	.....
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	62	40	.....	22
To enforce Master Stonecutters' Association rules	72	.....	72	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	7	4	.....	3
To enforce use of greater amount of plate matter	1	1	.....	.....
Total	546	349	78	119

1892.

Against contracting with irresponsible heads of gangs of lumber shovers	20	20	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union scale	2	2	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE XX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY YEARS—Continued.

1892—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	5	5	.....	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	33	32	.....	1
Against employees found to be strikers from another shop	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	13	13	.....	.....
Against threatened strike to enforce agreement as to wages	15	15	.....	.....
Against union men	44	42	.....	2
Against union men and union rules	5	5	.....	.....
To compel adoption of proposed scale	6	4	.....	2
To compel employees to join certain union	9	9	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of masters' association	200	200	.....	.....
To compel employees to work on boycotted material	29	29	.....	.....
To compel granite cutters to do quarrying	4	4	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	5	5	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce abolition of Saturday half holiday and force employees to work Sundays and overtime	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	18	18	.....	.....
To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale	247	63	180	4
To enforce increase of hours	2	.....	.....	2
To enforce new rules	2	.....	.....	2
To enforce new scale	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of piece price on introduction of machinery	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	20	18	1	1
To enforce reduction of wages and against demand for reduction of hours	24	.....	.....	24
To enforce reduction of wages and right to employ a larger number of apprentices	4	4	.....	.....
To enforce truck system	1	.....	.....	1
Total	716	495	181	40

1893.

Against demand for adoption of new scale and discharge of non-union employees	5	5	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union scale	2	2	.....	.....
Against demand for better material	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for change from piece to day work	31	.....	.....	31
Against demand for increase of wages	3	2	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against members of certain union	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	2	1	.....	1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	6	.....	.....	6
Against threatened strike in sympathy with strike elsewhere	4	.....	.....	4
Against union men	72	39	1	32
Against union men and union rules	4	4	.....	.....
Against union rules	48	a 22	(a)	a 6
To compel cigar makers to change shape of cigar without change of price	1	1	.....	.....
To compel deposit as security against striking without notice	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to board with company	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to furnish union labels	2	.....	.....	2
To compel employees to operate machinery	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to work on boycotted patterns	1	.....	.....	1
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	25	17	.....	8
To compel union men to allow nonunion men to operate machines	1	.....	.....	1
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firm	14	14	.....	.....
To enforce adoption of proposed agreement	50	.....	50	.....
To enforce increase of hours	8	2	.....	6
To enforce increase of hours and abolition of limit to output per day	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce new rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	6	b 3	b 1	b 1
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages and free-shop system	8	.....	.....	8
To enforce reduction of wages and use of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
Total	305	c 119	c 52	c 113

a Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
b Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.
c Not including 21 establishments in which lockouts were still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY YEARS—Continued.

1894.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for discharge of foreman	1	1		
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	1	1		
Against demand for reduction of hours	2	2		
Against demand for renewal of agreement	385			385
Against demand for restoration of wages	2	1		1
Against objectionable union men	1	1		
Against threatened strike	1	1		
Against threatened strike against use of electrotype plates	1			1
Against threatened strike against violation of agreement as to closing factory two months in summer	1	1		
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	1			1
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours and uniform scale	5	5		
Against threatened strike for reduction of wages	1	1		
Against union men	9	5		4
To compel employees to leave one labor organization and join another	1			1
To compel employees to operate machinery	1	1		
To compel employees to pay shop rent	2		2	
To compel employees to sign individual contracts	4	4		
To compel employees to withdraw from union	1			1
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	12	1		11
To compel union men to work with nonunion men	250			250
To enforce agreement with cornice workers' union as to sympathetic strike	5	5		
To enforce change from day to piece work	70			70
To enforce increase of hours	5	2		3
To enforce reduction of wages	102	56	19	27
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	10	10		
To enforce rules	1	1		
Total	875	99	21	755

1895.

Against demand for adoption of union rules	4	4		
Against demand for discharge of foreman	1	1		
Against demand for holiday	2	2		
Against demand for increase of wages	1			1
Against demand for payment of wages retained to pay for damages done to property through carelessness	5	5		
Against employees forming union	1	1		
Against objectionable union man	1	1		
Against organization of Knights of Labor assembly	1	1		
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	3	2		1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	16	15		1
Against union men	46	4		42
Against union men and union rules	260			260
Against union rules	15	4		11
To compel employees to board with company	1	1		
To compel employees to do a larger amount of work	1			1
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	1	1		
To enforce reduction of wages	10	6	1	3
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	1	1		
Total	370	49	1	320

1896.

Against demand for increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1		1	
Against demand to enforce union scale	1	1		
Against employees forming union	1	1		
Against objectionable union man	1	1		
Against recognition of check weighman selected by miners	1	1		
Against threatened strike	1	1		
Against threatened strike against employment of aged union compositor at less than union rates	1	1		
Against threatened strike against new foreman	1	1		
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	4	4		
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	1		
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	1		
Against threatened strike for recognition of union	1	1		

TABLE XX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY YEARS—Continued.

1896—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against threatened strike to enforce union scale	3	.....	.....	3
Against union men	8	5	.....	3
Against union men and union rules	4	4	.....	.....
To compel employees to furnish union labels	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to live in tenement houses belonging to employer	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to make certain article for price offered	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to raise boycott	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce change in method of doing work and open-shop system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours and change from piece to day work	10	10	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	5	3	.....	2
Total	51	41	1	9

1897.

Against demand for adoption of union scale	2	1	.....	1
Against demand for discharge of members of another labor organization	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees forming union	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines assessed by union for alleged violation of agreement	18	18	.....	.....
Against organization of Knights of Labor assembly	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against new foreman	55	55	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	6	5	.....	1
Against union men and union rules	2	2	.....	.....
Against union rules as to number of apprentices allowed	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to furnish union labels for cigars made elsewhere in nonunion factory	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of Iron League and change union rules	13	13	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	12	.....	.....	12
To enforce new rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	7	1	6	.....
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce termination of contract and reduction of wages	43	.....	.....	43
Total	171	104	6	61

1898.

Against demand for increase of wages	46	45	1	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees forming union	1	.....	.....	1
Against nonunion men	11	11	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	2	1	.....	1
Against threatened strike for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	6	5	.....	1
Against union men and union rules	3	3	.....	.....
To compel blowers to work on machines with smaller crews	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to furnish union labels	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to leave union and join stock company	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to perform work for another establishment in which strike was pending	19	.....	.....	19
To compel employees to withdraw from union	6	6	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	3	3	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott	1	1	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	27	5	.....	22
To enforce change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce modification of union rules as to right of employees to work with tools	7	7	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	22	10	.....	12
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	1	1	.....	.....
Total	164	104	1	59

TABLE XX.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY YEARS—Concluded.

1899.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for holiday	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees forming union	3	a 2	(a)	(a)
Against fines assessed by union and to compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of masters' association	30	.....	.....	30
Against members of certain unions	109	.....	.....	109
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	2	1	.....	1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and to compel employees to sign yearly contract as to wages, not to strike, etc	1	.....	1	.....
Against threatened strike to compel employers to sign annual agreement	4	4	.....	.....
Against union men	12	9	.....	3
Against union men and union rules	3	2	.....	1
To compel adoption of agreement to work 12 hours per day	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to use material from nonunion establishment	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from one labor organization and join another	70	.....	.....	70
To compel employees to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel miners to accept company's weight	1	1	.....	.....
To compel miners to reopen abandoned veins	2	2	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	52	10	.....	42
To compel strikers to relinquish demands	19	19	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of hours to comply with State 8-hour law and consequent reduction of wages	4	.....	1	3
To enforce reduction of wages	3	1	.....	2
To enforce rule to reduce force during slack season instead of alternating work among all employees	1	1	.....	.....
Total	323	a 58	a 2	a 262

1900.

Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages	8	1	7	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees forming union	2	2	.....	.....
Against employees working for contractors not members of masters' association	15	.....	.....	15
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	42	1	.....	41
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	37	37	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for minimum rate of $2.20 per day	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	12	12	.....	.....
Against union men	76	39	.....	37
Against union men and union rules	5	2	.....	3
Against union rules	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to do night work at same rate as day work	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to relinquish demand for back shops and to sign agreement not to strike during the year	30	30	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign agreement not to join union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to stop paying assistance to strikers in another establishment	10	.....	.....	10
To compel employees to wear uniform	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from Building Trades Council and to enforce rules of Building Contractors' Council	1,980	1,980	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from union	2	2	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	4	.....	.....	4
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	31	31	.....	.....
To enforce payment of fines levied by Building Trades Council	4	4	.....	.....
To enforce privilege of having sheet-metal workers do metallic-lathers' work	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	3	2	.....	1
To enforce rule requiring employees to remove all clothing for inspection before and after work	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce rule requiring plasterers to work for members of masters' association only	8	.....	.....	8
To enforce rules of masters' union and against members of certain labor organizations	1	1	.....	.....
Total	2,281	2,151	7	123

a Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.

TABLE XXI.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRIES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for time and a half for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	4	3	.....	1
Total	5	4	.....	1

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Against demand for adoption of union scale	41	.....	.....	41
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	42	.....	.....	42
Against demand for increase of wages	38	1	36	1
Against demand for weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of the Knights of Labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	4	3	1	.....
Against union men	32	22	1	9
Against union men and union rules	2	2	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement	14	14	.....	.....
To compel employees to operate machinery	2	2	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	43	21	4	18
To compel union men to allow nonunion men to operate machines	2	.....	1	1
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce change in method of doing work and open-shop system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	23	9	.....	14
To enforce rules	1	1	.....	.....
To establish board of arbitration to settle all matters in dispute	19	19	.....	.....
To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment	24	24	.....	.....
Total	292	122	43	127

BREWING.

Against demand for adoption of new scale and discharge of nonunion employees	5	5	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union rules	4	4	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	4	4	.....	.....
Against members of certain union	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike to compel employers to sign annual agreement	4	4	.....	.....
Against union men	19	18	.....	1
Against union men and union rules	90	64	.....	26
To compel employees to use material from nonunion establishment	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employees to work on boycotted material	1	1	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	33	5	.....	28
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	1	1	.....	.....
Total	166	111	.....	55

BRICK.

To enforce reduction of wages	45	27	.....	18
To enforce withdrawal of boycott	4	.....	.....	4
Total	49	27	.....	22

BUILDING TRADES.

Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	9	9	.....	.....
Against demand for holiday	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages	177	86	7	84
Against demand for payment of wages retained to pay for damages done to property through carelessness	5	5	.....	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	2	1	1	.....
Against demand for Saturday half holiday	18	.....	.....	18
Against demand for union apprenticeship rules	167	(a)	(a)	a46

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE XXI.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against employees leaving work before close of working hours on pay day	173	.....	.....	173
Against employees working for contractors not members of masters' association	15	.....	.....	15
Against fines assessed by union and to compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of masters' association	30	.....	.....	30
Against fines assessed by union for alleged violation of agreement	18	18	.....	.....
Against members of certain union	200	90	.....	110
Against refusal of employees to use material furnished by establishment whose employees were on strike	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike against employment of nonunion men	55	55	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	40	.....	.....	40
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	12	12	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours and uniform scale	5	5	.....	.....
Against union men	297	246	.....	51
Against union men and union rules	6	5	.....	1
To compel employees to do night work at same rate as day work	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to join certain union	9	9	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of Iron League and change union rules	13	13	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of masters' association	200	200	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign individual contracts	4	4	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign temperance pledge	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to withdraw from Building Trades Council and to enforce rules of Building Contractors' Council	1,980	1,980	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from one labor organization and join another	70	.....	.....	70
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	61	5	.....	56
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands and to break up labor unions	700	.....	.....	700
To compel strikers to relinquish demand	19	19	.....	.....
To compel union men to work with nonunion men	251	1	.....	250
To compel union men to work with nonunion men and to enforce increase of hours	15	15	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	36	14	.....	22
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	48	48	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	149	139	.....	10
To enforce modification of union rules as to right of employees to work with tools	7	7	.....	.....
To enforce payment of fines levied by Building Trades Council	4	4	.....	.....
To enforce privilege of having sheet-metal workers do metallic-lathers' work	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	47	22	.....	25
To enforce rules	9	.....	9	.....
To enforce rules requiring plasterers to work for members of masters' association only	8	.....	.....	8
To enforce termination of contract and reduction of wages	43	.....	.....	43
To enforce withdrawal of boycott	93	.....	.....	93
Total	5,001	a 3,014	a 17	a 1,849

CARPETING.

Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against union apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
To compel weavers to pay for broken bobbins	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Total	4	3	.....	1

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Against demand for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Total	2	2	.....	.....

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.

TABLE XXI.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

CLOTHING.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	51	11	.....	40
Against demand for adoption of union scale	19	19	.....	.....
Against demand for change from piece to day work	31	.....	.....	31
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	43	29	.....	14
Against demand for increase of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages and reduction of hours	30	.....	30	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	34	34	.....	.....
Against demand for renewal of agreement	385	.....	.....	385
Against employees forming union	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Against threatened strike	37	37	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against reduction of wages	8	8	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	2	1	.....	1
Against union apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	103	41	1	61
Against union men and union rules	264	1	.....	263
Against union rules	56	22	.....	34
To compel adoption of proposed agreement	50	.....	50	.....
To compel adoption of proposed scale	11	11	.....	.....
To compel buttonhole makers to join Boss Tailors' Union	218	.....	.....	218
To compel deposit as security against striking without notice	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to buy machines and return finished work to another part of city	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to leave one labor organization and join another	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to pay shop rent	2	.....	2	.....
To compel employees to relinquish demand for back shops and to sign agreement not to strike during the year	30	30	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from union	7	7	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	11	.....	.....	11
To compel union to declare strike off	80	.....	80	.....
To compel union to raise boycott	1	.....	.....	1
To compel women to do men's work	1	.....	.....	1
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce abolition of Saturday half holiday and force employees to work Sundays and overtime	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce change from day to piece work	70	.....	.....	70
To enforce change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	12	.....	.....	12
To enforce new rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	53	17	23	13
To enforce reduction of wages and against demand for reduction of hours	24	.....	.....	24
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages and free-shop system	5	.....	5	.....
To enforce task system	382	.....	.....	382
To prevent employees from joining labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
Total	2,034	b 276	b 191	b 1,566

COAL AND COKE.

Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages	3	2	.....	1
Against demand for reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees forming union	3	1	.....	2
Against recognition of check weighman selected by miners	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	3	2	.....	1
Against union men	6	5	1	.....
Against union men and union rules	1	1	.....	.....
To compel acceptance of company's weight and signing of proposed contract	1	1	.....	.....
To compel adoption of proposed scale	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to leave union and join stock company	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to sign agreement not to join union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel miners to accept company's weight	1	1	.....	.....
To compel miners to open abandoned veins	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce contract system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce new rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce payment of fine for alleged neglect of work	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce reduction of wages	22	11	8	3
To enforce rules	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce truck system	1	.....	.....	1
Total	56	33	9	14

a Lockout still pending March 1, 1901.
b Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.

TABLE XXI.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

COOPERAGE.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for adoption of new rules and new scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for six months' contract	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	4	2	.....	2
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firm	8	8	.....	.....
To enforce new rules	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	5	2	.....	3
Total	21	16	.....	5

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.

Against demand for increase of wages	2	.....	1	1
Total	2	.....	1	1

COTTON GOODS.

Against demand for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for holiday	2	2	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	9	4	1	4
Against demand for reinstatement of discharged employees	2	2	.....	.....
Against demand for restoration of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	17	17	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	3	3	.....	.....
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	6	3	2	1
To resist strike against obnoxious foreman in another establishment	8	.....	.....	8
Total	51	35	3	13

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	13	8	.....	5
Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of members of another labor organization	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	2	.....	.....	2
Against union men	2	2	.....	.....
Total	20	12	.....	8

FOOD PREPARATIONS.

Against demand for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of certain unions	3	3	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	4	.....	.....	4
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and to compel employees to sign yearly contract as to wages, not to strike, etc	1	.....	1	.....
Against union men	19	19	.....	.....
To compel adoption of agreement to work 12 hours per day	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to raise boycott	1	1	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	4	.....	.....	4
To compel union to raise boycott	1	1	.....	.....
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	5	5	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	5	1	.....	4
To enforce reduction of wages	2	2	.....	.....
Total	49	36	1	12

TABLE XXI.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

FURNITURE.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	26	25	.....	1
Against employees receiving visitors during working hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	2	2	.....	.....
Against union men and union rules	1	1	.....	.....
To compel men to make up Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	42	17	.....	25
To enforce increase of hours	33	28	.....	5
To enforce increase of hours and change from piece to day work	10	10	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce piecework system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	17	17	.....	.....
To enforce rule to reduce force during slack season instead of alternating work among all employees	1	1	.....	.....
To prevent reduction of hours	2	2	.....	.....
Total	141	108	.....	33

GLASS.

Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	9	.....	.....	9
Against demand for better material	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	55	47	.....	8
Against members of the Knights of Labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees forming union	1	1	.....	.....
Against refusal of employees to work during July and August	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against violation of agreement as to closing factory two months in summer	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against union men	13	9	.....	4
Against union men and union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against union rules	20	(a)	(a)	(a)
To compel blowers to work on machines with smaller crews	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to do a larger amount of work	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce increase of hours and abolition of limit to output per day	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce new scale and free-shop system	3	.....	.....	3
To enforce reduction of wages	26	2	.....	24
Total	138	b 65	(b)	b 53

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.

Against demand for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	100	100	.....	.....
Against union men and union rules	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to do a larger amount of work	1	1	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	15	15	.....	.....
To enforce new rules and scale	16	.....	.....	16
To enforce reduction of wages	2	1	.....	1
Total	138	120	.....	18

LUMBER.

Against demand for reduction of hours	5	5	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	11	11	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for minimum rate of $2.20 per day	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	1	1	.....	.....
Total	19	19	.....	.....

a Lockout still pending July 1, 1894.
b Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XXI.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MACHINES AND MACHINERY.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for extra pay for extra hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages	2	2	.....	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	3	3	.....	.....
Against demand for restoration of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees forming union	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against new foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	7	6	.....	1
To compel employees to work on boycotted patterns	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce change from weekly to monthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
To prevent reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
To reduce force	2	2	.....	.....
Total	25	20	.....	5

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.

Against demand for adoption of union scale	2	1	.....	1
Against demand for a year's contract	29	29	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of manager	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	3	1	.....	2
Against demand for increase of wages	20	13	2	5
Against demand for increase of wages and change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for pay for lost time	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for reduction of hours	9	1	.....	8
Against demand for restoration of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against employees forming union	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers	3	3	.....	.....
Against members of the Knights of Labor	3	2	.....	1
Against obnoxious union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against rule of molders' union limiting production	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against reduction of wages	2	1	.....	1
Against threatened strike for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	37	37	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike in sympathy with strike elsewhere	5	1	.....	4
Against union apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	20	18	.....	2
Against union men and union rules	4	4	.....	.....
Against union men who refused to obey an order	1	1	.....	.....
Against union rules	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to make certain article for price offered	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to teach apprentices and to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to work on boycotted patterns	15	8	.....	7
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	10	9	.....	1
To enforce abolition of Saturday half holiday	17	5	.....	12
To enforce agreement with cornice workers' union as to sympathetic strike	5	5	.....	.....
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce change in method of doing work or reduction of wages	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce discharge of union employee	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce employment of molders' helpers and abolish union rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce new rules	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce new scale	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of hours to comply with State 8-hour law and consequent reduction of wages	4	.....	1	3
To enforce reduction of piece price on introduction of machinery	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	48	a 26	a 3	a 18
To enforce rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce withdrawal of boycott	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce work for another shop in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
To prevent reduction of hours	5	5	.....	.....
Total	272	a 197	a 7	a 67

a Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XXI.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	2	2	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	10	10	.....	.....
Total	14	14	.....	.....

POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.

Against union men	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	19	.....	19	.....
To prevent employees from joining labor organization	9	9	.....	.....
Total	30	11	19	.....

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union scale	3	2	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages	5	4	.....	1
Against demand for payment of wages overdue	2	.....	.....	2
Against demand for reduction of hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand to enforce union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of certain union	2	2	.....	.....
Against nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	2	2	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against employment of aged union compositor at less than union rates	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against use of electrotype plates	3	2	.....	1
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	11	8	.....	3
Against threatened strike for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	2	1	.....	1
Against threatened strike for restoration of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike to enforce union scale	3	.....	.....	3
Against union men	29	23	.....	6
Against union men and union rules	6	6	.....	.....
Against union rules	4	3	.....	1
Against union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against union rules as to number of apprentices allowed	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to perform work for another establishment in which strike was pending	19	.....	.....	19
To compel employees to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce new rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	13	11	1	1
To enforce use of greater amount of plate matter	1	1	.....	.....
Total	117	77	1	39

ROPE AND BAGGING.

To compel employees to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....

SHIPBUILDING, ETC.

Against demand for increase of wages	5	5	.....	.....
Against union men	1	1	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	1	1	.....	.....
Total	7	7	.....	.....

TABLE XXI.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

SILK GOODS.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for increase of wages	3	2	.....	1
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to work overtime	1	.....	.....	1
Total	6	4	.....	2

STONE QUARRYING AND CUTTING.

Against demand for adoption of new scale and discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for holiday	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
Against rule of stonecutters' association	9	9	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	2	2	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	2	2	.....	.....
Against union men	30	14	.....	16
Against union men and union rules	26	25	.....	1
Against union rules	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to stop paying assistance to strikers in another establishment	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to work on boycotted material	29	29	.....	.....
To compel granite cutters to do quarrying	4	4	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	13	.....	.....	13
To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale	246	62	180	4
To enforce increase of hours	27	24	.....	3
To enforce Master Stonecutters' Association rules	72	.....	72	.....
To enforce new scale	15	.....	15	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	8	7	.....	1
To enforce reduction of wages and free-shop system	8	.....	.....	8
To enforce reduction of wages and right to employ a larger number of apprentices	4	4	.....	.....
To enforce rule	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce withdrawal of boycott	2	.....	.....	2
To resist strike against subcontractor in another establishment	9	9	.....	.....
Total	516	198	268	50

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Against union men and union rules	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....

TOBACCO.

Against demand for adoption of union scale	14	.....	14	.....
Against demand for cash payment	4	4	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of members of Cigar Makers' International Union	15	.....	.....	15
Against demand for increase of wages	59	13	2	44
Against demand for removal of machines	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for removal of sign	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand of Chinese cigar makers against employment of white labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees acting on committee for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees found to be strikers from another shop	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of Cigar Makers' International Union	1	1	.....	.....
Against nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against objectionable union man	3	3	.....	.....
Against shop rules of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against truck system and to enforce reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	3	3	.....	.....
Against union men	63	53	.....	10
Against union men and union rules	3	3	.....	.....

TABLE XXI.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

TOBACCO—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To compel Cigar Makers' International Union to furnish labels	7	1	.....	6
To compel cigar makers to change shape of cigar without change of price	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to board with company	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to furnish union labels	8	5	.....	3
To compel employees to furnish union labels for cigars made elsewhere in nonunion factory	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to join the Knights of Labor	10	.....	.....	10
To compel employees to live in tenement houses belonging to employer	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to stop paying assistance to strikers in another establishment	10	.....	.....	10
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	25	.....	.....	25
To enforce change in method of doing work	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	84	37	3	44
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	4	4	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages and use of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce reduction of wages in other establishments in which strike was pending	8	.....	.....	8
To enforce withdrawal of boycott	1	1	.....	.....
Total	339	140	19	180

TRANSPORTATION.

Against contracting with irresponsible heads of gangs of lumber shovers	20	20	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees joining labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
Against organization of Knights of Labor assembly	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	39	34	.....	5
Against union men and union rules	3	3	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	59	32	27	.....
To enforce rules of masters' union and against members of certain labor organizations	1	1	.....	.....
To prevent employees from joining labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
Total	127	92	27	8

WATCHES.

Against members of the Knights of Labor	1	1	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....

WOODEN GOODS.

Against demand for reduction of hours	13	13	.....	.....
Against employees forming union	2	2	.....	.....
Against nonunion men	1	1	.....	.....
Against union men	3	3	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	15	.....	.....	15
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	10	10	.....	.....
To enforce withdrawal of boycott	6	.....	.....	6
To prevent reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Total	51	29	.....	22

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

Against demand for discharge of overseer and increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	4	2	2	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	14	14	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to work overtime	1	.....	.....	1
To compel weavers to work by the piece	1	1	.....	.....
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	2	1	.....	1
Total	25	20	3	2

TABLE XXI.—CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against demand for change from piece to day work	19	19	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages	40	.....	6	34
Against demand for increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	5	5	.....	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand of spinners' union for discharge of apprentice	60	60	.....	.....
Against nonunion men	10	10	.....	.....
Against organization of Knights of Labor assembly	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against threatened strike to enforce agreement as to wages	15	15	.....	.....
Against union men	22	13	.....	9
Against union men and union rules	2	2	.....	.....
To compel adoption of proposed scale	6	4	.....	2
To compel employees to board with company	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to wear uniform	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from union	2	1	.....	1
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	5	5	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	20	19	.....	1
To enforce rule requiring employees to remove all clothing for inspection before and after work	1	.....	.....	1
Total	213	157	6	50

TABLE XXII.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against contracting with irresponsible heads of gangs of lumber shovers	20	20	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of new rules and new scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of new scale and discharge of nonunion employees	6	6	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union rules	4	4	.....	.....
Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale	75	21	.....	54
Against demand for adoption of union scale	83	25	14	44
Against demand for a year's contract	29	29	.....	.....
Against demand for better material	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for cash payment	4	4	.....	.....
Against demand for change from piece to day work	50	19	.....	31
Against demand for change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of foreman	5	5	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of manager	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of members of another labor organization	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of members of Cigar Makers' International Union	15	.....	.....	15
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees	53	9	.....	44
Against demand for discharge of nonunion employees and increase of wages	10	10	.....	.....
Against demand for discharge of overseer and increase of wages	1	.....	1	.....
Against demand for discharge of superintendent	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for extra pay for extra hours	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for holiday	4	2	.....	2
Against demand for increase of wages	471	213	57	201
Against demand for increase of wages and change of pay day	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages and recognition of union	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for increase of wages and reduction of hours	1	.....	1	.....
Against demand for increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	5	5	.....	.....
Against demand for increase of wages or reduction of hours	30	.....	30	.....
Against demand for pay for lost time	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand for payment of wages overdue	2	.....	.....	2
Against demand for payment of wages retained to pay for damages done to property through carelessness	5	5	.....	.....
Against demand for reduction of hours	94	83	1	10
Against demand for reinstatement of discharged employees	3	2	.....	1
Against demand for removal of machines	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for removal of sign	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for renewal of agreement	385	.....	.....	385
Against demand for restoration of wages	3	1	1	1
Against demand for Saturday half holiday	18	.....	.....	18
Against demand for six months' contract	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for time and a half for overtime	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand for union apprenticeship rules	167	(a)	(a)	a 46
Against demand for weekly payment	1	1	.....	.....
Against demand of Chinese cigar makers against employment of white labor	1	.....	.....	1
Against demand of spinners' union for discharge of apprentice	60	60	.....	.....
Against demand to enforce union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees acting on committee for increase of wages	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees forming union	9	b 6	(b)	b 2
Against employees found to be strikers from another shop	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees joining labor organization	1	.....	.....	1
Against employees leaving work before close of working hours on pay day	173	.....	.....	173
Against employees receiving visitors during working hours	1	1	.....	.....
Against employees working for contractors not members of masters' association	15	.....	.....	15
Against fines assessed by union and to compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of masters' association	30	.....	.....	30
Against fines assessed by union for alleged violation of agreement	18	18	.....	.....
Against members of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers	3	3	.....	.....
Against members of Cigar Makers' International Union	1	1	.....	.....
Against members of certain unions	206	96	.....	110
Against members of the Knights of Labor	6	3	.....	3
Against nonunion men	13	13	.....	.....
Against objectionable union man	3	3	.....	.....
Against obnoxious union rules	2	2	.....	.....
Against organization of Knights of Labor assembly	2	1	.....	1
Against recognition of check weighman selected by miners	1	1	.....	.....
Against refusal of employees to use material furnished by establishment whose employees were on strike	1	.....	.....	1

a Not including 121 establishments in which lockout was still pending December 31, 1886.
b Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending March 1, 1901.

TABLE XXII.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against refusal of employees to work during July and August	1	1	.....	.....
Against rule of molders' union limiting production	1	1	.....	.....
Against rule of stonecutters' association	9	9	.....	.....
Against shop rules of employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike	47	47	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against employment of aged union compositor at less than union rates	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against employment of nonunion men	55	55	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against new foreman	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against reduction of wages	10	9	.....	1
Against threatened strike against truck system and to enforce reduction of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike against use of electrotype plates	3	2	.....	1
Against threatened strike against violation of agreement as to closing factory two months in summer	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for adoption of union scale	13	9	.....	4
Against threatened strike for discharge of foreman	2	2	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for discharge of nonunion employees	2	2	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages	83	37	1	45
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reduction of hours	44	38	.....	6
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for increase of wages and to compel employees to sign yearly contract as to wages, not to strike, etc	1	.....	1	.....
Against threatened strike for minimum rate of $2.20 per day	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for recognition of union	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours	15	15	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for reduction of hours and uniform scale	5	5	.....	.....
Against threatened strike for restoration of wages	1	1	.....	.....
Against threatened strike in sympathy with strike elsewhere	5	1	.....	4
Against threatened strike to compel employers to sign annual agreement	4	4	.....	.....
Against threatened strike to enforce agreement as to wages	15	15	.....	.....
Against threatened strike to enforce union scale	3	.....	.....	3
Against union apprenticeship rules	3	3	.....	.....
Against union men	837	656	3	178
Against union men and union rules	411	120	.....	291
Against union men who refused to obey an order	1	1	.....	.....
Against union rules	83	a 28	(a)	a 35
Against union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
Against union rules as to number of apprentices allowed	1	1	.....	.....
Against violation of agreement	14	14	.....	.....
To compel acceptance of company's weight and signing of proposed contract	1	1	.....	.....
To compel adoption of agreement to work 12 hours per day	2	2	.....	.....
To compel adoption of proposed agreement	50	.....	50	.....
To compel adoption of proposed scale	19	17	.....	2
To compel blowers to work on machines with smaller crews	1	1	.....	.....
To compel buttonhole makers to join Boss Tailors' Union	218	.....	.....	218
To compel Cigar Makers' International Union to furnish labels	7	1	.....	6
To compel cigar makers to change shape of cigar without change of price	1	1	.....	.....
To compel deposit as security against striking without notice	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to board with company	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to buy machines and return finished work to another part of city	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to do a larger amount of work	2	1	.....	1
To compel employees to do night work at same rate as day work	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to furnish union labels	8	5	.....	3
To compel employees to furnish union labels for cigars made elsewhere in nonunion factory	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to join certain union	9	9	.....	.....
To compel employees to join the Knights of Labor	10	.....	.....	10
To compel employees to leave one labor organization and join another	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to leave union and join stock company	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to live in tenement houses belonging to employer	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to make certain article for price offered	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to operate machinery	2	2	.....	.....
To compel employees to pay shop rent	2	.....	2	.....
To compel employees to perform work for another establishment in which strike was pending	19	.....	.....	19
To compel employees to raise boycott	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to relinquish demand for back shops and to sign agreement not to strike during the year	30	30	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign agreement not to join union	1	1	.....	.....

a Not including 20 establishments in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XXII.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of Iron League and change union rules	13	13	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign agreement to work only for members of masters' association	200	200	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign individual contracts	4	4	.....	.....
To compel employees to sign temperance pledge	1	.....	.....	1
To compel employees to stop paying assistance to strikers in another establishment	12	2	.....	10
To compel employees to teach apprentices and to withdraw from union	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to use material from nonunion establishment	3	3	.....	.....
To compel employees to wear uniform	1	1	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from Building Trades Council and to enforce rules of Building Contractors' Council	1,980	1,980	.....	.....
To compel employees to withdraw from one labor organization and join another	70	.....	.....	70
To compel employees to withdraw from union	12	11	.....	1
To compel employees to work on boycotted material	30	30	.....	.....
To compel employees to work on boycotted patterns	16	8	.....	8
To compel employees to work overtime	2	.....	.....	2
To compel granite cutters to do quarrying	4	4	.....	.....
To compel men to make up Saturday half holiday	1	.....	.....	1
To compel miners to accept company's weight	1	1	.....	.....
To compel miners to open abandoned veins	2	2	.....	.....
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands	243	86	4	153
To compel strikers in other establishments to relinquish demands and to break up labor unions	700	.....	.....	700
To compel strikers to relinquish demand	19	19	.....	.....
To compel union men to allow nonunion men to operate machines	2	.....	1	1
To compel union men to work with nonunion men	251	1	.....	250
To compel union men to work with nonunion men and to enforce increase of hours	15	15	.....	.....
To compel union to declare strike off	80	.....	80	.....
To compel union to raise boycott	2	1	.....	1
To compel union to raise boycott against certain firms	82	32	.....	50
To compel weavers to pay for broken bobbins	1	1	.....	.....
To compel weavers to work by the piece	1	1	.....	.....
To compel women to do men's work	1	.....	.....	1
To discipline employees for being absent without leave	5	5	.....	.....
To enforce abolition of Saturday half holiday	17	5	.....	12
To enforce abolition of Saturday half holiday and force employees to work Sundays and overtime	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce agreement with cornice workers' union as to sympathetic strike	5	5	.....	.....
To enforce change from day to piece work	70	.....	.....	70
To enforce change from weekly to monthly payment	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce change in apprenticeship rules	51	50	.....	1
To enforce change in method of doing work	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce change in method of doing work and open-shop system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce change in method of doing work or reduction of wages	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce change of date for ending of yearly scale	247	63	180	4
To enforce contract system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce discharge of employees	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce discharge of union employee	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce employment of molders' helpers and abolish union rules	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours	244	195	.....	49
To enforce increase of hours and abolition of limit to output per day	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce increase of hours and change from piece to day work	10	10	.....	.....
To enforce increase of hours and reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce Master Stonecutters' Association rules	72	.....	72	.....
To enforce modification of union rules as to right of employees to work with tools	7	7	.....	.....
To enforce new rules	7	5	.....	2
To enforce new rules and scale	16	.....	.....	16
To enforce new scale	16	1	15	.....
To enforce new scale and free-shop system	3	.....	.....	3
To enforce payment of fine for alleged neglect of work	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce payment of fines levied by Building Trades Council	4	4	.....	.....
To enforce piecework system	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce privilege of having sheet-metal workers do metallic-lathers' work	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of hours to comply with State 8-hour law and consequent reduction of wages	4	.....	1	3
To enforce reduction of piece price on introduction of machinery	2	2	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	503	a 247	a 86	a 169
To enforce reduction of wages and against demand for reduction of hours	24	.....	.....	24
To enforce reduction of wages and against union men	15	15	.....	.....

a Not including 1 establishment in which lockout was still pending July 1, 1894.

TABLE XXII.—SUMMARY OF CAUSES, ETC., OF LOCKOUTS FOR THE UNITED STATES—Concluded.

Cause or object.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
To enforce reduction of wages and free-shop system	13	.....	5	8
To enforce reduction of wages and right to employ a larger number of apprentices	4	4	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages and use of machinery	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce reduction of wages in other establishments in which strike was pending	8	.....	.....	8
To enforce rule requiring employees to remove all clothing for inspection before and after work	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce rule requiring plasterers to work for members of masters' association only	8	.....	.....	8
To enforce rules	12	3	9	.....
To enforce rules of masters' union and against members of certain labor organizations	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce rule to reduce force during slack season instead of alternating work among all employees	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce task system	382	.....	.....	382
To enforce termination of contract and reduction of wages	43	.....	.....	43
To enforce truck system	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce use of greater amount of plate matter	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce withdrawal of boycott	108	3	.....	105
To enforce work for another shop in which strike was pending	1	1	.....	.....
To establish board of arbitration to settle all matters in dispute	19	19	.....	.....
To prevent employees from joining labor organization	11	9	.....	2
To prevent reduction of hours	9	8	.....	1
To reduce force	2	2	.....	.....
To resist strike against obnoxious foreman in another establishment	8	.....	.....	8
To resist strike against subcontractor in another establishment	9	9	.....	.....
To resist strike for increase of wages in another establishment	24	24	.....	.....
Total	9,933	a 4,972	a 615	a 4,203

a Not including 143 establishments in which lockouts were still pending at the close of 1 of the 3 investigations included in this report.

CHAPTER III.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS OCCURRING IN THE UNITED STATES PRIOR TO 1881.

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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS OCCURRING PRIOR TO 1881.

The foregoing chapters having presented an account of the strikes and lockouts which have occurred during the years 1881 to 1900, inclusive, it can not fail to be of interest to consider in some detail the disturbances of this character which occurred prior to 1881, in order to discover, if possible, whether strikes and lockouts are novel in our industrial history or have had their beginnings in times and under conditions which have passed away; whether they are the result of the comparatively recent powerful organizations of workingmen, the outgrowth of discontent and dissatisfaction with existing industrial conditions, or the natural result of industrial development. While it may be truly said that the strike, as a method pursued by workingmen to obtain the redress of real or fancied grievances, did not assume such importance as to call for an investigation by the Government of the United States until the year 1880, yet it is equally true that the strike was not a new weapon in the hand of the laborer, for isolated cases of strikes existed before the beginning of the present century. Though it is the very generally accepted opinion that the disturbance in New York City, in 1803, popularly known as the "Sailors' strike," was the earliest example of the strike known in this country, this opinion may be authoritatively controverted by facts developed in the present investigation, which afford proof of a series of strikes among the boot and shoe makers of Philadelphia, beginning in 1796, and make it reasonably certain that a strike occurred among the bakers of New York City as early as 1741.

From these beginnings the practice of striking by employees who desired some concession regarding their wages, or were otherwise dissatisfied with the conditions under which they worked, grew until in 1835 strikes had become so numerous as to call forth remonstrant comments from the public press, the New York Daily Advertiser, on June 6, observing that "strikes are all the fashion," and that "it is an excellent time for the journeymen to come from the country to this city." From this period up to the present time strikes have been common, their frequency depending upon the industrial conditions which prevailed.

The information presented in this chapter concerning strikes and lockouts in the United States prior to the year 1881 has been compiled from published works, and presents, in chronological order and in

brief form, the records of certain strikes, partial or complete accounts of which were available. To have attempted an investigation of the entire field would have been a task of great magnitude, the results of which could not have been, from the nature of the case, in any degree commensurate, either in value or accuracy, with the labor involved. Such an investigation must have necessitated a review of the files of all the leading newspapers of the country back to the colonial period, and even such an inquiry could scarcely have yielded very accurate information.

In 1880 the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Massachusetts issued a report embracing an account of strikes in that State since 1825, and in 1881 the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania followed this with a similar report for Pennsylvania, covering the period from 1835 to the date of its publication. In addition to these, the Tenth Census of the United States, Volume XX, contains a report, prepared by Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, concerning the strikes and lockouts which occurred in the United States during the year 1880. These reports have been the main sources from which the information presented in the following pages has been derived, though many other published works have been consulted in the hope of adding to the material for this part of the report. A few facts have thus been found, which, like all material herein collated, have been duly credited to the sources whence they were obtained.

Some condensation has been found necessary in order to bring the material within the compass that can be allowed to it in this report, but the main facts have been given substantially as set forth in the volumes from which they were taken.

1741.—That there was a combined strike of journeymen bakers (probably in New York City) in this year seems clear from the following extracts from the speeches of counsel at the "trial of journeymen cordwainers of the city of New York," in 1810. In the course of this trial Mr. Colden, of counsel for the defense, said:

> I have had an opportunity of examining the records of the criminal proceedings of our tribunals for a great number of years back. I have found an information which was preferred in the year 1741, against certain bakers, for combining not to bake bread but on certain terms. This indictment, however, concludes contrary to the form of the statutes. And it appears that no judgment was ever rendered upon it, etc.

Mr. Emmet, of counsel for the prosecution, in referring to this case of the bakers, said:

> It is an information against journeymen bakers for a conspiracy not to bake till their wages were raised. On this they were tried and convicted before the revolution; but, as the counsel says, it does not appear that any sentence was ever passed, etc. [Trial of the Journeymen Cordwainers of the city of New York; reported by William Sampson, esq., New York, 1810; pp. 83, 103.]

1796.—As early as 1792 there was an association of journeymen shoemakers in Philadelphia, and in May, 1796, a strike or "turn-out" was ordered by this organization for an increase of wages. The strike was successful. [Lloyd: Trial of the boot and shoe makers of Philadelphia, 1806, p. 29. To be found in the U. S. Supreme Court library.]

1798.—In this year another "turn-out" was ordered by the journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia. This was also for an increase of wages, and, like its predecessor, was successful. [*Idem*, p. 134.]

1799.—In this year the journeymen shoemakers "turned out," to resist a demand made by the master cordwainers of Philadelphia for a reduction of wages. The strike lasted about ten weeks, and was partly successful. The association of journeymen shoemakers numbered over 100 members at this time. [*Idem*, pp. 14, 34, 47, 53, and 134.]

1803.—In November, 1803, a strike occurred in New York City, which is commonly known as the "Sailors' strike," and which has been generally considered the first strike in the United States. A number of sailors who had been receiving $10 per month demanded an increase to $14. The sailors formed in a body, marched around the city, and compelled other seamen who were employed at the old rates to leave their ships and join the strike. The strikers were pursued and dispersed by the constables, who arrested their leader and lodged him in jail—the strike terminating unsuccessfully. [Report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, 1885, p. 272. See, also, J. B. McMaster: History of the People of the United States, vol. 2, p. 618, where it is stated that this strike occurred in October, 1802.]

1805.—On November 1 a "turn-out" for increase of wages was ordered by the Journeymen Shoemakers' Association of Philadelphia. The increase demanded ranged from 25 to 75 cents per pair, the old scale of prices, and the scale demanded being as follows:

Fancy tops were	$4.25;	proposed to be raised to	$5.00.
Back straps were	3.75;	proposed to be raised to	4.00.
Long boots were	2.75;	proposed to be raised to	3.00.
Cossacks were	2.75;	proposed to be raised to	3.00.
Bootees were	2.50;	proposed to be raised to	3.00.

This strike lasted six or seven weeks, and was unsuccessful. A trial for conspiracy grew out of it, the report of which will be found on pages 930–933 of this volume. [Lloyd: Trial of the boot and shoe makers of Philadelphia, 1806, pp. 24, 37, and 41.]

1809.—A strike occurred during this year in the shop of Corwin & Aimes, master cordwainers, of New York City. The strikers were defeated by the proprietors taking their work privately to other shops. This being discovered a general "turn-out" was ordered by the Journeymen Cordwainers' Association against all the master workmen of the city in November, 1809, nearly 200 men being engaged in the strike. At that time a stoppage of work in one shop by the journey-

men was called a "strike;" a general stoppage in all the shops was known as a "general turn-out," while a member of a journeymen's association who broke his obligations to the organization was denominated a "scab." [*The People v. Melvin et al.*, Wheeler's Criminal Cases, vol. 2, p. 262. See, also, *post*, pp. 911–913.]

1815.—In this year certain journeymen cordwainers of Pittsburg, Pa., were tried for conspiracy in connection with a strike, and were convicted. [See pp. 933, 934.]

1817.—In 1817 Thacher Magoun, a shipbuilder at Medford, Mass., determined to abolish the grog privilege customary at that time, drink being furnished to workmen at certain intervals during the day. Upon notice being given by Mr. Magoun that no liquor should be used in his shipyard, the words "*no rum!* NO RUM!" were written upon nearly every clapboard of the workshop and upon each timber of the yard. Some of the men refused to work, but finally gave in, and a ship was built without the use of liquor in any form. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 333.]

1821.—A typographical society in Albany, N. Y., ordered a strike in 1821, because of the employment of a "rat" in one of the printing offices. [Ely: The Labor Movement in America, p. 39.]

1822.—Strike on November 20 of journeymen hatters in New York City, three of whom—Henry Trequier, James Clawsey, and Lewis Chamberlain—were indicted and tried for conspiracy before the mayor's court. The defendants were found guilty. [Wheeler's Criminal Cases, vol. 1, p. 142, et seq. See, also, *post*, pp. 913, 914.]

1825–1830.—During these years the ship carpenters and calkers in New York City and along the Atlantic coast were agitating the ten-hour day question, and small strikes in these trades were of frequent occurrence, sometimes succeeding and sometimes failing. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 74.]

1827.—On August 14 fourteen journeymen tailors, employed by Robb & Winebrener, master tailors of Philadelphia, struck to secure the reinstatement of five other journeymen who had been discharged for demanding more wages on a particular job. Strikers threatened new employees and induced some of them to quit work. Robb & Winebrener thereupon sent work to other shops. Strikers then went to these shops and in two of them, Mr. Jewell's and Mr. Mahan's, prevailed upon the journeymen there employed to refuse to do any work so long as work was received from Robb & Winebrener's. A trial for conspiracy grew out of this strike. [Journeymen Tailors' Trial, 1827, pp. 11–15. See, also, *post*, pp. 936–938.]

1829.—The laborers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal struck in 1829. They were arrested and brought before a judge on a writ of habeas corpus, but were discharged, the judge deciding that the case

did not come under the statute of 1815. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 74.]

1830.—In 1830 there were several short strikes in Boston, to secure shorter workdays. From 50 to 150 men—carpenters and masons—engaged in these movements, which were generally unsuccessful, the places of the strikers being easily filled. Some of the employers looked upon the ten-hour plan with favor and expressed their willingness to pay their workmen by the hour, and to allow them to make ten hours the limit of a day's work. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 3.]

1831.—During this year other strikes occurred, similar to those of 1830, and with like results. In October, 1831, about 60 machinists in Taunton, Mass., struck to secure permission to quit work at sundown, their employers requiring them to remain until 7.30 p. m. [*Idem*, p. 3.]

1832.—Early in this year there was a strike of carpenters in Boston in behalf of the ten-hour system; the masons, painters, and slaters also joining to some extent. About 150 men were engaged in the strike, but more than half of them returned to work at the end of ten days. The places of the others were filled by new men. A meeting of master mechanics was called in May to consider the expediency of adopting the ten-hour system, but it was deemed inadvisable to do so. [*Idem*, pp. 3, 4.]

In May of this year 120 shipwrights and calkers in Boston went on a strike on account of a disagreement as to the manner of employing a workman. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, pp. 79, 80.]

On May 15 the merchants and shipowners of Boston held a meeting, at which they adopted a report containing, among other things, the following language concerning labor unions, etc.:

> We will neither employ any journeyman who at the time belonged to such combinations, nor will we give work to any master mechanic who shall employ them while they continue thus pledged to each other and refuse to work the hours which it has been customary for mechanics to work. [*Idem*, p. 81.]

In this year five or six hundred workmen in the town of New Bedford, Mass., struck for the purpose of regulating the hours of labor. They held daily meetings, employing the town crier to announce them. [*Idem*, p. 80.]

1833.—In July the employees in the Thompsonville carpet factory, in Connecticut, struck for an increase of wages. A trial for conspiracy grew out of this strike. [Report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, 1885, p. 272. See, also, *post*, p. 875.]

On August 1 the journeymen shoemakers of Geneva, N. Y., comprising the "trades union of Ontario County," struck in a body against the refusal of the employers to dismiss one of the men who

did not live up to the rules of the union. The strike was successful, but the strikers were indicted and tried for conspiracy. [*Idem*, p. 272. See, also, *post*, pp. 914–919.]

In this year 75 carpenters of Boston again struck for the adoption of the ten-hour system. Their places were readily filled and some of them were out of work for six months or longer. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, pp. 3, 4.]

1834.—During the latter part of the year 1833 the female shoe binders of Lynn, Mass., began to agitate the question of an increase of wages. In those days the women engaged in this industry took their work to their homes, returning it to the shops when completed. The manufacturers being unwilling to increase the prices paid, a meeting for consultation was held by more than 1,000 binders, January 1, 1834. At this meeting it was resolved to take out no more work unless the desired increase was granted. As the employers steadily refused to accede to the demands of the strikers and found no difficulty in having their work done in neighboring towns at their own prices, the strike came to an unsuccessful end in three or four weeks. [*Idem*, p. 4.]

In February a brief disturbance occurred at Lowell, Mass., among the female factory operatives on account of a reduction of wages. [*Idem*, p. 4.]

In April several hundred laborers employed at Mansfield, Mass., upon the construction of the Providence Railroad, struck for higher wages. The strike resulted in a riot, which was at once suppressed by the sheriff of the county, assisted by a company of militia. Several arrests were made. [*Idem*, p. 4.]

A large strike probably took place among the shipbuilders of Bath, Maine, in favor of the ten-hour system. It was a failure. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 84.]

1835.—Early in this year the stonecutters in New York City struck for increase of wages to $2 per day and for regulation of piece-work. Increase of wages was granted. Horseshoers struck at the same time and paraded the streets with drum and fife. According to the New York Daily Advertiser, few Americans were in their ranks. [Report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, 1885, p. 272.]

There was a strike early in this year of laborers on a certain section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for increase of wages. They would neither work themselves nor allow others to work. Strikers were dispersed by a troop of horse and a company of riflemen. [Niles' Register, vol. 47, p. 429.]

On May 26 the Schuylkill merchants pledged themselves not to employ laborers unless they would agree to work by the day, and from sunrise to sunset, "with an allowance of one hour to breakfast and one hour to dinner to June 1, and from that date one hour to breakfast

and two hours to dinner, and that we will not give exceeding $1 per day to laborers." A writer of the time commented upon this lockout by saying: "All combinations are wrong, but, if on one part, they must be on the other." [Report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, 1885, p. 272.]

A strike in May of the workmen in the Philadelphia coal yards for a reduction of hours to ten per day was compromised upon the proposition of the employers "that the laborers work from sunrise to sunset, with an intermission of three hours, the workmen to designate the hours for themselves." The loss from the strike to employers and others was estimated at not less than $10,000. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 263.]

On June 3 there was a demonstration of several trades in Philadelphia for a change in the hours of labor. A procession bearing a large white banner with the motto "From 6 to 6," marched to the state-house yard and was addressed by laboring men; conduct peaceable. Wages of the laborers in the employ of the city were raised without attempt at coercion on their part. The city council also resolved "that the hours of labor of the workingmen under the authorities of the city corporation shall be from 6 to 6 during the summer season, allowing one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner." The building committee of the Eastern Penitentiary and the board of Southwark granted the same reduction of hours, and in addition agreed that "the wages now allowed (87½ cents per day) being manifestly too scanty to supply all the wants of the laboring men in the employment of the public, each laboring man in the public employment shall receive as compensation for such day's work (ten hours) the sum of $1 instead of 87½ cents." [*Idem*, p. 263.]

On June 5 and 6 the master house carpenters and master bricklayers of Philadelphia adopted resolutions fixing the hours of labor from 6 to 6. [*Idem*, pp. 263, 264.]

On June 8 the employees of C. Cornelius & Son, lamp and chandelier manufacturers of Philadelphia, and the journeymen tin-plate and sheet-iron workers made similar demands for the ten-hour system. The demands were promptly complied with in both cases, the firm of Cornelius & Son replying, "We hereby comply with your request, it being our candid impression that if a man works ten hours of a day it is all sufficient, and more especially in the summer months." [*Idem*, p. 264.]

Early in June there was a strike of journeymen cordwainers in Philadelphia, numbering 1,500, for an increase of wages. The strike committee of the Union Benevolent Society of Journeymen Cordwainers reported on June 22 that upward of 140 employers had acceded to their demands. [*Idem*, pp. 264, 265.]

On June 20 working women, consisting of tailoresses, seamstresses,

binders, folders, milliners, stock makers, corset makers, mantua makers, etc., met to form a scale of the prices then allowed and ask such advances as were deemed essential to enable those interested to live with some degree of comfort. The master bookbinders "considered the cause of the laboring class of females as one whose claims were founded on the immutable principles of justice and humanity, and deprecated the course of those who, for their own gain or private interest, would, by their tyranny and oppression, if possible, drain the last drop of blood, and then grudgingly give an acknowledgment, much less an equivalent;" and resolved that "$3 per week is the least amount of wages those possessed of the practical principles of humanity could offer; that less is unjust, inhuman, and oppressive." [*Idem*, p. 265.]

In July there was a strike of the saddlers and harness makers of Philadelphia for an advance in wages. Result unknown. [*Idem*, p. 266.]

In July the workingmen connected with shipbuilding in the Philadelphia Navy-Yard forwarded a communication to the Secretary of the Navy asking for ten hours, as in private shipyards. The request was acceded to. [*Idem*, p. 266.]

Strike in July of about 500 mechanics of Boston for the ten-hour system. The strike came to an end in two weeks without accomplishing anything for the workmen, some of whom were unable to find employment for several months. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 4.]

Strike in August of workmen in the navy-yard at Washington for change of hours and a general redress of grievances. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Navy, but little satisfaction was received and the men returned to their work. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 86.]

Strikes of the stonecutters in New York and other large cities for the ten-hour system. Employers offered to compromise on the basis of two hours for dinner. This offer was refused, and the strikes were eventually successful. The carpenters of several large towns and cities also succeeded, after a number of strikes, in securing the ten-hour system. [*Idem*, p. 87.]

Strike of operatives in 20 mills at Paterson, N. J., for reduction of hours. Work was resumed after six weeks' idleness; loss in wages, $24,000; working hours after strike, eleven and one-half hours per day. [Report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, 1885, p. 273.]

1836.—Strike early in this year of laborers on the Susquehanna Railroad for increase of wages. Strikers attempted to prevent others who were satisfied with their wages from working; a fight ensued and the military was called out. About 30 strikers were taken prisoners, but all except three were discharged. [Niles' Register, vol. 50, p. 74.]

Strike in July of French Canadians employed on a dam in Maine because they were not permitted to smoke their pipes while at work. The result of this peculiar strike is not reported. [*Idem*, vol. 50, p. 381.]

Strike in October of several hundred female operatives in the mills at Lowell, Mass., against a reduction of 12½ per cent in wages. It was also urged as a grievance that one of the corporations had increased the price of board 25 cents per week. Result unknown. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 5.]

Strike of ship carpenters of Boston for the ten-hour system. Failing in this they demanded two hours for dinner. No record of result. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 84.]

A similar strike of house carpenters was a failure, as were most of the attempts of workingmen in this year. [*Idem*, p. 85.]

Strike of longshoremen, riggers, and others connected with shipping in New York for increase of wages and reduction of hours. New men threatened by strikers; affair settled by the military. Like scenes were enacted in Philadelphia. Work resumed on very nearly the old conditions. [*Idem*, pp. 87, 88.]

Strike of tailors in New York for increase of wages. By "threats and promises and various modes" they kept others from working, except at union prices. Several hundred of them paraded the streets with music and banners bearing in some instances profane mottoes. Twenty-one of the strikers were tried and sentenced to pay fines ranging from $100 to $150. [Report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, 1885, pp. 273–275.]

1837.—Strike in June of sailors in Boston for an advance from $14 to $16 per month. Demand refused by shipowners on the ground of the existing commercial depression. Rioting and street processions occurred. Strike failed within a week. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 5.]

A strike evidently occurred during the summer among the laborers working for contractors at Rochester, N. Y. The following quotation from the Rochester Democrat appears in Niles' Register for July 8, 1837:

> The excitement among our laborers continues. About 150 yesterday proceeded to the corps of workmen engaged on the east side of the river, at the head of the feeder, and requested them to stop work. They immediately did so, throwing aside their shovels and pickaxes.
>
> There is a settled determination among the laborers neither to comply with the terms of the contractors themselves nor to allow others to do so. They can not be censured for refusing to work fifteen hours for 6 shillings.

1838.—Strike of factory girls at Dover, N. H., against a proposed reduction of wages. Girls placarded the fence of the mill yard and the door of the office with rhymes composed for the occasion, this

being one of the methods of revenge resorted to by the early strikers. No record of result. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, pp. 88, 89.]

1839.—General strike on June 11 of employees on the railroad sections between Reading and Hamburg, Pa., for an increase from $1 to $1.12½ per day. Conceded on one section only. Demand in some cases for more whisky, the allowance being 1½ pints per day to each man, dealt out in nine doses. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 266.]

Strike in September of laborers on the Eastern Railroad, near Salem, Mass., for shorter workdays, causing a brief suspension of work. Result unknown. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 5.]

1840.—Strike in May of railroad laborers in Rowley, Mass., in consequence of certain workmen having suffered deductions of pay for failing to begin work at the required hour. Overseer was attacked, laborers desiring to work were prevented, and attempts were made to destroy property of the employer. Rioters were dispersed, ringleader arrested, and work resumed as usual. [*Idem*, p. 5.]

During 1840 the factory operatives of Lowell, Mass., made demands for shorter workdays, without success. [*Idem*, p. 5.]

1842.—Strike in February of boilers in the rolling mills at Pittsburg, Pa., against reduction of wages to $5 per ton. July 9 strikers resumed work at reduced rate, and this rate prevailed until 1845. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 271.]

Strike in August of weavers at Moyamensing and Kensington, Philadelphia, Pa., on a question of wages. Mills had to be guarded. Some employees willing to return to work in September were intimidated by the others. Many violent attacks on the mills and destruction of chains and looms. Riotous proceedings continued into January, 1843, when the difficulties were amicably adjusted. [*Idem.*, pp. 266–268.]

1843.—Strike in May of female operatives in the mills of Chicopee, Mass., against increase of work without increase of pay. Soon returned to their work without their demands being granted. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 5.]

Strike on May 23 of the journeymen brickmakers in West Philadelphia, Pa., for higher wages. Parades in the streets; destruction of extensive brickyards on Gray's Ferry road; fire companies attacked by strikers; mayor and sheriff refused to interfere because the county had not paid the last posse called out. Final results not reported. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 268, 269.]

Strike in September of nearly all the journeymen tailors of Boston

for higher wages. Returned to work in a day or two, the strike being only in part successful. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 5.]

Strike in September for higher wages by girls employed in making caps in Philadelphia. Girls stated that on ordinary work they could make only 37 cents per day. A large majority of the employers acceded to the demand. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 269.]

1844.—Strike of journeymen ship carpenters of Philadelphia, Pa., for an increase of wages. Lasted several weeks. Ended March 19, the employers conceding the demand of the workmen by making wages $1.75 per day. [*Idem*, p. 269.]

Strike on March 26 of journeymen tailors of Philadelphia, Pa., for an increase of wages. Their demand complied with April 1. [*Idem*, p. 269.]

Strike in April of journeymen saddlers and furniture makers of Philadelphia, Pa., for an increase of wages. A saddler said that, working from morning till late at night, he could scarcely make 87½ cents per day. Result of strike unknown. [*Idem*, p. 269.]

1845.—Strike in May of boilers in the rolling mills of Pittsburg, Pa., for an advance of $1 per ton—from $5 to $6. Strike lasted until the latter part of August, when the demand was acceded to. The price of boiling remained at $6 per ton until January, 1850. [*Idem*, p. 270.]

Strike on June 1 of hod carriers in Philadelphia for an advance from $1 to $1.25 per day. Employers who had made contracts on buildings acceded to the demand. [*Idem*, p. 270.]

Strike, during summer or fall, of Welsh puddlers at Pittsburg and Allegheny City for increase of wages. Probably successful, as they are said to have had a perfect combination. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 103.]

Strike on September 15 of operatives in 5 cotton mills of Allegheny City, Pa., for a ten-hour working day. Some riotous demonstrations; work resumed October 20, with the understanding that the agitation for the ten-hour system should continue without interference, and that the operators would accede to the demand when same had been complied with in other parts of the country. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 271.]

1846.—Strike in February of 1,200 hand-loom weavers of Moyamensing, Philadelphia, for an increase of one-half cent per yard on all fabrics. Chain cutting and loom breaking as in the strike of 1842–43. Unsuccessful at the end of a month. [*Idem*, p. 271.]

1847.—An effort was made in 1847 to break down the ten-hour system. The shipbuilders of Bath, Me., bound themselves, under

heavy penalties, to insist on the old hours. When the short days of the winter season had passed, the employers demanded the old system of working from sun to sun, and for some weeks not a stroke of work was done in any of the yards. Public opinion continued on the side of the men, and finally the employers were forced to yield. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 113.]

Strike in June of 1,200 journeymen tailors of Philadelphia for an advance in prices. Remained out till October, when the strike was successful. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 271.]

In 1847 strikes were frequent in Philadelphia, in consequence of the high price of provisions, flour going up to $14 per barrel in the early part of the year, but declining to $5 per barrel before the end of July. [*Idem*, p. 271.]

During the year 1847 many strikes prevailed, some for shorter hours and some for higher wages; some of which were successful. There were strikes among cordwainers, bootmakers, tobacconists, tailors, journeymen cabinetmakers, painters, and pump and block makers. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 111.]

1848.—Strike in February of the weavers employed by the Metacomet, Anawan, Troy, and Quequechan corporations, Fall River, Mass., in consequence of a reduction in wages, varying from 15 to 17 per cent. These mills were closed about three weeks and 800 operatives idle; loss in wages upwards of $11,000; considerable rioting. The weavers returned to work at the reduced rates, some having been arrested and imprisoned for disturbing the peace. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 6.]

On March 28 the law limiting the hours of labor in all cotton, woolen, silk, paper, bagging, and flax factories to ten hours per day was passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 272.]

Strike on July 4 of operatives in the factories in and around Philadelphia to enforce the ten-hour law. Fairmount mills went to work on this system. Elsewhere various results. The proprietors of the textile manufacturing establishments of Manayunk declared their inability to adopt the ten-hour system; some establishments shut down, others reduced their wages one-sixth and ran ten hours. Seven cotton factories of Allegheny City stopped July 4; 2,000 operatives thrown out of work; furious rioting and attacks on the mills by strikers, who became enraged at some of their number who had gone to work on special contracts. Strike lasted till August 28, when all factories resumed work on the ten-hour system with a reduction of 16 per cent in wages. A number of rioters were arrested and tried; 13 found guilty, 4 acquitted. [*Idem*, pp. 272, 273.]

Strike on August 30 of coal miners on the Monongahela River

against a reduction in the price of digging coal from 2 cents to 1¾ cents per bushel. Violent demonstrations on the part of the strikers. On September 13 the operators declined to pay more than 1⅞ cents. Work was resumed at 1¾ cents on September 22. [*Idem*, p. 273.]

Strike on September 12 of the operatives of Hope mill, Allegheny, Pa., for a ten-hour workday with same wages as were formerly paid. Amicably adjusted in a few days. [*Idem*, p. 273.]

Strike of the puddlers of Phoenixville rolling mill, Chester County, Pa., against a reduction of prices from $5 to $3.50 per ton. Unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 273.]

1849.—Strike of operatives of the Millbury cotton mill, Millbury, Mass., for an increase of wages. Failed. Work resumed after a day or two. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 6.]

1850.—Strike in January of the iron workers of Pittsburg against the following proposed reduction in wages:

Puddlers from	$4.00	to	$3.50 per ton.
Boilers from	6.00	to	4.50 per ton.
Refiners from	1.00	to	.80 per ton.
Scrappers from	3.75	to	2.50 per ton.
Heaters from	1.37½	to	1.00 per ton.

On February 18, four mills started with imported workmen at the reduced rates; violent mobs; attack on one of the mills; warrants issued and arrests made; parties held in $500 bail. By the end of March the mills were tolerably well filled with new men; old hands, such as remained in the city, not returning until the beginning of summer. The male strikers arrested were let off with small fines and eighteen months' imprisonment; females sentenced to pay $50 each, and thirty days in jail. They were pardoned by the governor on petition of part of the jury and a large number of citizens. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 275.]

Strike on April 24 of 700 or 800 laborers on the railroad west of the Schuylkill River, near Philadelphia, for ten hours. Riotous demonstrations; sheriff and posse restored peace, and work was resumed. [*Idem*, p. 275.]

Strike in May of miners of Minersville and Mill Creek, Schuylkill County, Pa., for an increase of wages. Result not known. [*Idem*, p. 275.]

Strike of 200 employees in a cotton and woolen factory, Philadelphia, against a proposed reduction of 10 per cent. No record of result. [*Idem*, p. 275.]

In 1850 business was dull throughout the country; out of 2,485,700 spindles in New England over 800,000 are said to have been stopped. The mills of the Fall River corporations gave notice of a reduction of wages on November 20. A strike of great magnitude occurred,

causing much discussion and widespread suffering. In March, 1851, four months after the beginning of the strike, the strikers started a small paper called "The Trades Union and Fall River Weavers' Journal." A workingman wrote a letter proposing the settlement of the dispute by referees jointly chosen by the parties concerned. Nothing came of it. Strike ended June 1, 1851, the reduced rates being everywhere adopted. During nearly six months 1,300 persons were idle, and the loss in wages amounted to upward of $140,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 6.]

Strike of carpenters in New York for $1.75 per day. They marched four deep through the streets in a procession a quarter of a mile long. Strikes of iron workers occurred in St. Louis and other places. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, pp. 116, 117.]

During the years 1850 and 1851 strikes for the ten-hour system occurred in many industries. Most of them failed, owing to the increasing immigration of foreigners, who were ready to fill the strikers' places. [*Idem*, pp. 117, 118.]

1851.—Strike in January of weavers in the mills at Three Rivers and Palmer, Mass., for increase of wages. Unsuccessful. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 9.]

Strike in September of carpenters and masons in Lowell, Mass., in support of the ten-hour system. Result not reported. [*Idem*, p. 9.]

1852.—Strike in May of laborers upon the common sewers of New Bedford, Mass., for increase of pay. Compromised. [*Idem*, p. 9.]

Remarkable strike in June at the mills in Salisbury, Mass. Cause of the strike as follows: The employees, members of the oldest families in town, had for thirty years enjoyed the privilege of fifteen minutes during each half day for luncheon. The privilege was abused by some, and on June 1, 1852, the agent abolished the luncheon recess; 100 employees disregarded the order and were discharged. The female weavers, sympathizing with these, struck work; the matter became one of general importance and was fiercely debated by the inhabitants of the town. The luncheon privilege was also abolished at the Amesbury Flannel Mills, whose employees joined in the strike. No concessions were made by the corporations, and the mills were at length started with Irish help. The former operatives drifted into employment elsewhere, while the village suffered from the crippling of its chief industry and the depreciation of property. [*Idem*, p. 9.]

Strike on December 16 of over 300 men in the navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass., in consequence of an order adding one hour to each day's work. The order was revoked in a few days and men returned to work. [*Idem*, p. 14.]

Strike of laborers in Greensburg tunnel, Pennsylvania Railroad, for an increase of wages. Replaced by other men, whom the strikers

drove from their work. Work was resumed after the arrest of four strikers. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 276.]

1853.—Strike on March 1 of about 100 men and boys at the Mechanic Planing Mill, Lowell, Mass., for reduction of hours. At the end of a week the ten-hour plan was generally adopted. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 14.]

Strike on March 8 of about one-third of the employees at the Lowell machine shops for the same object. Unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 14.]

Strike on March 17 of the calkers in East Boston for higher wages. Result not known. [*Idem*, p. 14.]

Strike in April of employees in a shoe factory at Boston and in Winchester's soap factory at Cambridge for increase of wages. Results unknown. [*Idem*, p. 14.]

Strike in April of the operatives at Arnold & Co.'s factory in Adams, Mass., for an increase of pay. Successful after two days. [*Idem*, p. 14.]

Strike in April of the waiters in the Boston hotels for better wages. Unsuccessful; their places being rapidly filled by others, and thus closed to them permanently. [*Idem*, p. 14.]

Strike on April 16 of cabinetmakers of Philadelphia for an increase of wages. Successful in a few days. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 276.]

Strike on April 23 of journeymen house carpenters of Philadelphia for an increase of wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day, to take effect on May 1. Majority of employers acceded to the demand. [*Idem*, p. 276.]

Strike of the riggers in New Bedford, Mass., for increase of wages. Unsuccessful; returned to work July 1. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 14.]

Strike of about 500 cordage makers in Boston for increase of wages and reduction of hours. In less than a week they succeeded in a measure. The general adoption of the ten-hour system in many trades by this time brought the employers to concede it in others. [*Idem*, p. 14.]

Strike during this year of cigar makers in south Brooklyn against reduction of wages. Unsuccessful. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 585.]

Strike toward the end of 1853 of about 700 employees at the mills of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, Blackstone, Mass., for an increase of pay from $1 to $1.10 per day. Mills remained closed for six months; many of the strikers left town, and on the reopening of the mills those who remained returned to work at the old rates. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 14.]

1854.—Strike on February 20 of journeymen shipbuilders and calkers of Philadelphia for an increase of wages to $2.50 per day. Granted after two weeks. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 276.]

Strike on March 3 of journeymen bootmakers of Philadelphia for an advance of 10 per cent in wages. Successful. [*Idem*, p. 276.]

Strike on March 23 of weavers in a Massachusetts cotton factory against continuing to light up after March 20. The hours had been reduced from twelve to eleven, and under the old system the mill closed at sunset after March 20, till days were long enough to work regular hours. Many operatives left the mill and new ones were employed in their places. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 352.]

Strike in March of laborers on the railroad in Dorchester, Mass., for higher wages. Nearly 200 of these workmen marched over the line and drove away all who were satisfied to work at the old prices. Strike finally suppressed. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 15.]

Strike on April 14 of the coal shovelers in Boston for more pay. No record of the result. [*Idem*, p. 15.]

Strike on May 25 of coal heavers of Richmond (Philadelphia) for an increase from 15 to 20 cents per hour. Workmen offered to compromise at 17½ cents; employers informed them that they were not in need of hands, as the wharves were full of workmen. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 276.]

Strike in July of compositors of Philadelphia Register, because girls were employed in the jobbing department. Four strikers arrested and charged with conspiracy in attempting to prevent the issue of the paper; the paper was issued July 10 by nonunion men and boys. [*Idem*, p. 276.]

General strike in August of tack makers in Taunton, Mass., against a reduction of wages, the movement extending to Bridgewater, Abington, and Boston. Strike ended in three weeks by the adoption of a uniform scale of prices by which wages were reduced about 10 per cent. Loss in wages over $4,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 15.]

Strike on August 3 of the ship carpenters at the navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass., for an increase of pay from $2.50 to $3 per day, the established price outside of the yard. Several of the leaders were discharged and a compromise was effected with the other workmen at $2.76 per day. [*Idem*, p. 15.]

Strike on the same date of the calkers in the navy-yard for higher wages. Unsuccessful after three weeks. [*Idem*, p. 15.]

1855.—Strike in April of the calkers in the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-Yard for higher pay. They succeeded this time after a brief delay, their wages being raised to $3 per day. [*Idem*, p. 15.]

Strike of cigar makers at Suffield, Conn., for increase of wages. A meeting was held in which 500 cigar makers from Suffield and surrounding towns participated. Strike lasted seven weeks and was financially supported by the cigar makers of New York and Massachusetts. A majority of the strikers left the place in search of work, and the difficulty was finally settled by a compromise. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 586.]

General strike of cotton operatives in a city of New Hampshire for a reduction of hours. Unsuccessful. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 358.]

1856.—Strike in March of the Irish laborers upon the wharves in Boston against the introduction of the steam hoisting machine. Speedily failed. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 15.]

1857.—Strike in May of journeymen carpenters of Philadelphia for an advance in wages from $1.50 to $1.75. Successful June 6. Resolution adopted to make $1.75 per day the rate from April 1 to November 1 and $1.50 the rest of the year. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 276.]

Strike of five months' duration of glass blowers of Philadelphia. Owing to the hard times and the truck system, then universal, the men at other points were unable to send money to the strikers, but wagonloads of provisions were sent to them from the truck stores. Result not known. [Simonds: The Story of Labor, p. 630.]

Strike of operatives of the Harmony Mills (cotton factory) at Cohoes, N. Y., against reduction of wages. Lasted two weeks. No record of result. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 363.]

1858.—Strike on April 5 of the female weavers and other employees in the mills at Chicopee, Mass., against reduction of wages. Strike lasted a fortnight, with more or less rioting, which was suppressed by the police. The terms of the corporation were accepted; loss in wages estimated at $8,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 16.]

Short strike in August at Randolph, Mass., under the auspices of the Shoemakers' Union. Result not reported. [*Idem*, p. 17.]

Brief strikes of textile operatives at Salem, Newburyport, and West Springfield, Mass., for increase of wages. The season being dull these strikes were premature, and failed. [*Idem*, p. 16.]

Strikes of operatives in the mills at Adams, Blackstone, and Uxbridge, Mass., for increase of wages. About 1,000 persons were thrown out of work until their combined loss in wages amounted to $12,000. Finally successful. [*Idem*, p. 16.]

Short strikes, during the summer, of the operatives of Philadelphia, whose wages had been reduced during the financial crisis of 1857, to bring back wages to the old standard. Records unattainable; it is

believed that only a few were successful. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 276, 277.]

1859.—Strike in February of 1,700 shoemakers of the women's branch in Philadelphia for the purpose of establishing a uniform rate of prices in all shops of that branch in the city. Within a month 1,000 obtained work at the prices asked, and maintained the others who were still out. Many went West. [*Idem*, p. 277.]

Strike on March 10 of 600 shoemakers in the men's branch for an advance of 5 per cent. Generally conceded by March 17, when work was resumed. [*Idem*, p. 277.]

Strike on July 27 of journeymen hat finishers of Philadelphia against a reduction varying from 25 to 50 per cent. Unsuccessful at the end of three weeks. [*Idem*, p. 277.]

Strike in July of coal miners along the Monongahela Valley and in Allegheny, Washington, and Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania, against the irregular sizes of the cars. Strikers demanded that scales should be erected at the mouth of the pit to weigh each man's coal; great interest throughout the region; many speakers engaged. Strike broke down in November on account of the reduced condition of the miners. Twenty-seven persons, men and women, were arrested charged with riotous conduct, the women having stood at the entrance of the pit making the miners take oath that they would not "blackleg," or work while a part were on strike. Those arrested were tried in October, convicted, and recommended to mercy by the jury; fines of from $5 to $10 and cost of prosecution imposed. [*Idem*, pp. 277, 278.]

Strike in August of the hands at Richmond (Philadelphia) coal wharves against a reduction from 15 to 12½ cents per hour. Trade dull. The strike appears to have been unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 277.]

An eventful meeting of the glass blowers was held in 1859 at Millville, N. J. The manufacturers hearing of this, determined to break down the union, and took in apprentices with the intention of throwing a large number of men upon the union for support. The glass blowers thereupon passed a rule limiting the number of apprentices in one factory to two. A general strike ensued, the contest being hottest at Glassboro, N. J., where the manufacturers united their energies, induced a number of men to return to work, and imported nonunion men from Pittsburg. Fourteen strikers were arrested for conspiracy. With the failure of the strike the union collapsed and did not revive until December, 1865. [Simonds: The Story of Labor, pp. 630, 631.]

Strike of 800 workmen in the shoe trade in Natick, Mass., for a slight advance in wages. After remaining idle nearly fourteen weeks, and losing $160,000 in wages, they succeeded in gaining the advance. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 17.]

Similar strike in Marlboro, Mass.; 100 men were out three weeks and lost $4,625. Settled by compromise. [*Idem*, p. 17.]

Strike of the hatters' union against a leading dealer in Boston for refusing to observe its regulations in respect to the employment of apprentices and nonunion men. The manufacturer held out three years, then came into accord with the union. [*Idem*, p. 17.]

1860.—Strike on February 22 of the shoemakers of Lynn, Mass., for an increase of wages. An excited procession of 1,000 workmen passed through the streets. A request for detachments of police was sent by the city authorities to neighboring towns, but was refused. There was more or less rioting; strikers attempted to prevent express companies from transporting stock and goods. Upon the advice of the attorney-general, a hundred special policemen were appointed and the Lynn Light Infantry put under orders; a detachment of police came also from Boston. Strike became general through the shoe manufacturing towns of Massachusetts. On March 7, delegations from Beverly, Salem, Danvers, Woburn, Marblehead, and other towns came to Lynn; over 5,000 men and 1,000 women appeared in line, with banners and military bands, making the largest labor demonstration ever known in Massachusetts. Enthusiasm finally flagged; vacant places were filled by workmen from Maine and New Hampshire. Strike over by April 1, having utterly failed. Loss in wages $200,000. [*Idem*, pp. 17, 18.]

Strike in March of machinists and blacksmiths in Baldwin & Co.'s locomotive manufactory, Philadelphia, against overwork at night and reduced pay. A respectful petition was presented. It was refused and new men taken in place of the strikers. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 278, 279.]

1861.—Strike of morocco finishers in Lynn, Mass., for an advance in wages. Compromised in two weeks; wage loss $500. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 19.]

Strike in the mills of Great Barrington, Mass., for a reduction of hours from thirteen to eleven. Demand complied with. [*Idem*, p. 19.]

1862.—Strike, during 1862–63, of coal miners in the Belleville tract, Illinois, for increase of wages. After several months the company imported Belgians, many of whom were sent away by the strikers, their expenses being paid by the Miners' Association. Successful after nine months, partly on account of the rising price of coal. This was followed by other strikes of coal miners in different parts of the country, all for increase of wages, and all successful. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 258.]

Strike of 50 handloom weavers at the Pontoosuc Mills, Pittsfield, Mass., for higher wages. Successful in a few days. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 19.]

Strike of longshore coopers in Boston for same purpose, with same result. [*Idem*, p. 19.]

Short strikes during the summer, in a large number of localities throughout the State of Pennsylvania, for increase of wages. Generally successful. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 279, 280.]

1863.—Strike, in March, of carpenters and painters of Philadelphia for an increase from $1.50 to $1.75 and $2 per day. Successful. [*Idem*, p. 280.]

Strike, in May, of stove and hollow-ware molders of Philadelphia for increase of wages. This demand granted. Strike continued in consequence of a greater number of apprentices being employed than was sanctioned by the rules of the union. Result unknown. [*Idem*, p. 280.]

In the early part of 1863 strikes prevailed in many industries. Ship carpenters demanded $3 per day, and the mechanics and laborers in the navy-yard were also moving for increase of wages. Among the longshoremen and railroad employees assaults were made upon non-union men who took the places of the strikers. In New York negroes were engaged in place of the longshoremen. They were assaulted, but the police came to their assistance. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, pp. 125, 126.]

Strike of employees of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers of New York City, for 25 per cent advance in wages. Compromised at 15 per cent advance after a week's idleness. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 292.]

Strike of furniture workers employed by P. P. Gustine & Son, Philadelphia, for increase of wages. Successful. [*Idem*, p. 457.]

Strike of journeymen tailors in California against the amount of fancy work put upon the coats of the period. Successful at the end of several weeks. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 596.]

Strike in the stove foundry of Comstock, Castle & Co., Quincy, Ill., resulting in throwing all the molders out of employment, they being replaced by apprentices. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 142.]

Longshore coopers of Boston struck again for still higher pay and obtained it. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 19.]

Strike of certain plasterers of East Boston for an increase in wages from $2 to $3 per day. Strike became general, 175 men being idle for thirteen weeks. Compromised on $2.50 per day. Loss in wages $27,000. [*Idem*, p. 19.]

Strike of union morocco finishers of Lynn, Mass., in support of a union rule that men accustomed to work on one sort of skin should not be allowed to work on another sort. The strike lasted sixteen weeks, when it terminated unsuccessfully, the men having lost $60,000 in wages. [*Idem*, p. 19.]

Strike or lockout in the shop of James H. Prentice, wool hat manufacturer of Brooklyn, who, in his efforts to break up the Wool Hat Finishers' Association, became a bankrupt. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 394.]

Strike of sailmakers in Philadelphia Navy-Yard for increase of wages to $2.50 per day, the price paid outside. The United States officials refused to grant demand. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 280.]

Strike of union morocco finishers in Charlestown, Mass., against employment of apprentices contrary to the rules of the union. The strike lasted four months, the strikers receiving aid from New York, Lynn, and elsewhere, but, like the Lynn strike, it ended in failure, the Journeymen's Union being finally broken up. Loss in wages, $36,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 19.]

Strike of the Hatters' Association against the shop of Bent & Bush, Boston, on account of the refusal of the firm to pay established rates. Result of strike not stated. [*Idem*, p. 20.]

Strike of the mechanics at the navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass., against changes in the hours of labor. Matter satisfactorily adjusted within a week. [*Idem*, p. 20.]

1864.—Strike in January of 30 employees of the Putnam Nail Company, at Neponset, Mass., for more pay. They attempted to keep other workmen from occupying their places, and 50 policemen were needed to preserve the peace. Unsuccessful. Men returned to work at the end of three weeks. Loss in wages, $1,300. [*Idem*, p. 20.]

Lockout in February by combined piano manufacturers of New York City against a demand for 25 per cent increase of wages. Lasted eight weeks, and resulted in resumption of work at the old rates. Loss in wages, $60,000. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 292.]

Strike in July of operatives of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for higher wages. Adjusted within ten days. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 280.]

General strike on November 12 of nail makers in Wareham, Mass., and vicinity, for 25 per cent increase of wages. Strike ended unsuccessfully March 1, 1865. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 21.]

Strike of stonecutters, blacksmiths, carpenters, and laborers in the forts of New York for 25 per cent advance. Result unreported. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 127.]

Strike of 100 miners of the Hudson Iron Company, West Stockbridge, Mass., for increase of pay. Unsuccessful after two weeks. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 21.]

Strike of ship carpenters and calkers of the St. Louis Sectional

Dock Company, St. Louis, Mo., for an advance from $5 to $5.50 per day. The military were called upon to protect the men who accepted the company's terms. After being out about a week, strikers resumed work at the old rates. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 499.]

1865.—Strike of the operatives in the Southbridge and other mills in eastern Massachusetts for a shortening of the working day from thirteen to eleven hours. The change finally made. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 21.]

Brief strike of the mule spinners in Chicopee, Mass., for an increase in wages. Failed. [*Idem*, p. 21.]

Strike of two months' duration at the window-glass factory of Warrick & Stanger, Glassboro, N. J. Cause and result not given. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 99.]

Strike in a cotton factory of New York State. Lasted two weeks; no record of cause or result. [*Idem*, p. 364.]

Numerous strikes in Pennsylvania against reduction of wages. Generally unsuccessful. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 280.]

Strike of employees of the Lonsdale Company (cotton manufacturers), Lonsdale and Cumberland, R. I., for increase of wages and reduction of hours. Lasted six days. After the hands had returned to work notice was given that at the end of a fortnight wages would be advanced 12½ per cent and the hours of labor reduced from twelve to eleven per day. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 366.]

In December the weavers of Philadelphia held meetings to organize a board of arbitration between manufacturers and themselves, whereby all difficulties could be settled without strikes. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 280.]

1866.—Strike in April of ship carpenters at Greenpoint, L. I., for the eight-hour system. Movement extended to other trades; 10,000 mechanics thrown out of work; wage loss $150,000 per week; strike failed at the end of six weeks. The calkers of Boston, out of sympathy with the New York strikers, refused to work on a vessel that had been chartered at New York and sent to Boston for repairs. This resulted in a lockout of the Boston calkers. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, pp. 350–353.]

Strike in June of coal miners on the Monongahela River against reduction in the price for mining coal from 4 to 3½ and 3 cents per bushel. Result not known; probably compromised. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 281.]

A great strike conducted by the Glass Blowers' League resulted in complete success, the rules of the league being everywhere adopted. [Simonds: The Story of Labor, p. 631.]

Small strike of weavers at a factory in Adams, Mass., for an increase in wages. Lasted a day or two and was settled by compromise.

[Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 21.]

Strike of shoemakers in Marlboro, Mass., for higher pay. Manufacturers offered to pay the advance on condition that the association should be abandoned; offer refused. In six weeks the strike was generally successful. [*Idem*, p. 21.]

Strike of wool hat finishers in the establishment of John T. Waring, of Yonkers, N. Y., who procured nonunion men from Prentice's shop, Brooklyn, and thus succeeded in making his shop independent. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 394.]

General lockout by iron manufacturers of Pittsburg, began December, 1866, and continued to May, 1867, in consequence of a demand by puddlers for $9 per ton. Lockout ended in the manufacturers paying the price demanded. Workmen asked for a conference with the manufacturers to adjust a scale of prices, which was granted. A scale of prices agreed upon July 23, 1867. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 282–284.]

1867.—Strike in January of the stove molders at Pittsburg, indorsed by the Molders' International Union then in session at Boston, against a 20 per cent reduction of wages. Strike continued till the end of March without incident, when new hands were employed by the foundries. Considerable agitation and police interference. Strikers financially supported by the International Union and donations from outsiders to the amount of $40,000, married men receiving $7 and single men $5 per week. Molders expended $18,000 in building a foundry to be run on the cooperative plan; enterprise a failure and capital lost; after nine months molders returned to work; the union completely broken up, as strikers could not obtain work until they severed their connection therewith. [*Idem*, p. 281.]

Strike on January 15 of 450 operatives at the woolen mills of the Assabet Manufacturing Company, Maynard, Mass., against a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. During the war this company had three times added 10 per cent to the pay of its employees, unasked. Strike lasted seven days; unsuccessful; wage loss, $4,500. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 22.]

Strike in February of the day hands at the Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass., against running the mills eleven instead of ten hours a day. On February 22 the agent discharged all operatives in the employ of the corporation at the time of the strike. Mills started March 1 on the eleven-hour system. The strikers gradually returned to work; loss in wages, $120,000. [*Idem*, p. 23.]

Strike on April 1 of about 150 mule spinners at one or two factories in Lawrence, Mass., for a reduction of hours; part of a general movement for the ten-hour system. Strike totally unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 23.]

Strike in April of 100 mule spinners at the Hamilton, Boott, and Lawrence Mills, in Lowell, Mass., for a reduction of hours from eleven to ten per day, in accordance with a resolution previously passed by the Mule Spinners' Association of the United States. Three weeks in duration; unsuccessful; loss in wages, $3,500. [*Idem*, p. 23.]

Strike in July of 100 boot and shoe bottomers at Brookfield, Mass., for increase of wages. Idle three weeks; unsuccessful; loss in wages, $3,600. [*Idem*, p. 24.]

A long and bitter strike of the molders in Cincinnati resulted in eleven of them associating together and starting a cooperative foundry. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 343.]

Strike of employees in the carriage and wagon factory of J. B. Brewster & Co., New York City. Successful after about three weeks. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 422.]

It appears from the records of the Sons of Vulcan that from 1867 to 1875 there were 87 legalized strikes within their jurisdiction, of which 69 were for rates and payment of wages, 16 for administration of works, and 2 for miscellaneous reasons. As near as can be learned, 28 terminated in favor of the workmen, 22 favorable to the employers, 21 were compromised, and 16 are doubtful. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 307.]

Strikes of coal miners occurred at Braidwood, Ill., during 1867–68. Bohemians and Italians were imported to take the place of the strikers. [*Idem*, p. 258.]

1868.—The manufacturers of New Bedford, Mass., adopted the ten-hour system on January 1, but returned to the long hours on the 1st of February following. Strike for ten hours was ordered by spinners' union and bitterly contested for ten weeks, when the spinners were defeated, some of them almost suffering starvation before they would yield. All who had taken active part were blacklisted and compelled to leave the city to seek employment elsewhere. [*Idem*, p. 218.]

General strike on March 1 of spinners and weavers of the Fall River, Mass., factories against the January reduction of 18 per cent in wages. Manufacturers offered to restore one-half of the reduction, but employees demanded full restoration. Strike lasted two weeks and was in the main unsuccessful. Estimated loss in wages, $50,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 24.]

Strike on April 1 of the mechanics in the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for restoration of wages paid prior to January 1, 1868, on which date a reduction of 10 per cent had been made. Out of 642 men only 196 continued at work. Strike terminated April 14, and all strikers returned to work at the old rates, except about 50, whose places had been filled. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 284.]

Strike in April of 40 broad-loom weavers at the Huguenot Mills,

North Oxford, Mass., against a reduction of wages. Strikers were immediately warned to leave the tenements owned by the manufacturers. Strike lasted ten days and was wholly unsuccessful. Leaders were not taken back. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 24.]

Strike in May of Crispin shoemakers at the factory of C. T. Sampson, North Adams, Mass., against the employment of a nonunion man. Their places were filled by new men, who were required to sign monthly agreements not to become members of the order; most of them violated their agreement. Some of the former employees were taken back upon renouncing the order, and further trouble was temporarily avoided. [*Idem*, p. 25.]

During the session of 1868 the legislature of Pennsylvania passed the eight-hour law, to go into effect July 1, 1868. Agitation began in the collieries of the Mahanoy valley for practical adoption of the enactment on that date. The demand not being complied with, a general strike ensued. An army of miners, from twelve to twenty thousand, spread over the valley until all the collieries in it were closed. Mass meetings were held and agitation continued for several months, causing almost general suspension of work throughout the anthracite coal fields, depleting the coal market and making good prices, when by September there was a general resumption of work. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 285, 286.]

Strike on July 15 of employees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, for an advance of 25 per cent in wages. Gas trustees offered to compromise on 10 per cent advance; offer refused; engineers of the works advertised for 500 hands without response; gas trustees acceded to the demand after three days. [*Idem*, p. 286.]

Strike of the spinners at the Merchants' Woolen Mills, Dedham, Mass, against the introduction of self-operating jacks. Fifty operatives left the mill; their places easily supplied. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 24.]

Strike of members of the Crispin organization at Ashland, Mass., for the discharge of certain nonunion men. New men driven away by the strikers; cattle of manufacturer poisoned and his life threatened. At length 100 men were brought from Maine and the factory started. They also were threatened, but were protected by the State police. Strike failed after a struggle of five weeks. [*Idem*, p. 25.]

Strike of 50 nonunion wool hat finishers in the employ of John T. Waring, of Yonkers, N. Y., against the task required for a day's work. Strike unsuccessful. About 25 of the strikers joined the Hatters' Union of Yonkers. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, pp. 394, 395.]

1869. Strike in April of bottomers in the boot and shoe manufac-

tory of Porter, Slessinger & Co., San Francisco, Cal., for 5 per cent increase of wages. Successful after one month. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 15.]

Strike on May 10 of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Schuylkill, combined with the association of five other counties of Pennsylvania, to fix a minimum price for mining coal. It was hoped that suspension of work in times of a glutted market would prevent overproduction. In pursuance of this idea a meeting of the general council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association was held at Hazleton on May 11, and resolutions passed "restricting miners to one car or mine wagon of coal per day less than the usual day's work, and work by the yard to be restricted proportionately." The minimum price of coal upon which wages were to be based was fixed at $5 per ton at Elizabethport and $3 at Port Carbon.

On June 4 the operators of the Schuylkill region submitted to their employees the following scale of prices on a basis of $3 per ton at Port Carbon:

Outside labor, $11 per week.
Platform men, $11.50 per week.
Inside labor, $12 per week.
Miners, $14 per week.

These all to be clear of costs.

For each advance of 25 cents per ton in coal at Port Carbon an advance of 50 cents per week and 5 cents per wagon; and for each decline of 25 cents a similar reduction; yardage to be in proportion. The advance and decline in the price of coal to be determined by a board of five operators, to be appointed by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, who will pledge themselves to make a true and correct statement of their sales for each month.

Considering the operator's proposition, the general council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, meeting at Mahanoy City on June 9, resolved "that the object of the suspension having been attained by the depletion of the surplus of coal in the market, on and after June 16 all districts or branches that can agree with their employers as to basis and conditions of resumption do resume work." They presented a counter scale of prices on a basis of $3 per ton at Port Carbon, which, varying little from that of the operators, was accepted by them, and work was resumed in Schuylkill County on June 10. The operators of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties refused the basis system. On July 23 the miners at Pittston, Luzerne County, voted to resume work on the company's terms, viz: "Advance of wages if coal advanced, provided they would drop all claims for basis." Work was generally resumed on these conditions by August 31. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 286–291.]

Strike in June of the lasters in a Brockton, Mass., shoe factory, against a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. Movement failed after

continuing three weeks and causing a loss of about $5,000 in wages. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 26.]

General strike in December of the Crispins in Worcester, Mass., in consequence of a leading factory refusing to restore to a particular position a treer who had abandoned his work for several days. Workmen throughout the city and surrounding towns drawn into the contest. The question of wages was not involved. The object of the struggle was to enforce the demands of the Crispin order. The strike continued into the year 1870. Threats and intimidation and much discussion; strike compromised after thirteen weeks by mutual concessions on the part of workmen and manufacturers; loss in wages to workmen estimated at $175,000; loss to manufacturers, $20,000. [*Idem*, p. 27.]

On December 29, 1869, the Anthracite Board of Trade published a scale of prices on a basis of $2 per ton at Port Carbon, which was indignantly rejected by the miners. Perceiving their mistake, the Anthracite Board of Trade reopened their mines at the end of three weeks, and on February 18, 1870, withdrew the $2 scale and proposed a new one on a basis of $2.50, which met with a like refusal. On March 15 a meeting of 76 firms, representing an annual product of over 4,000,000 tons of coal, agreed to stand by the $2.50 offer, and gave notice that if it were not accepted they would suspend work on April 2. The men still demanded the $3 basis, and all work at once ceased. The absence of Schuylkill coal from the markets proved a source of profit to the other counties, where work continued without interruption, and it soon became evident that her coal could be dispensed with. Nothing was done in the matter until July 22, when Mr. F. B. Gowen, president of the Reading Railroad Company, drew up what was known as the "Gowen compromise," which fixed upon a basis of $3 per ton at Port Carbon, with an increase or reduction of 8¼ per cent for every advance or decline of 25 cents per ton in the price of coal. This compromise was accepted, under protest, by the Anthracite Board of Trade, and the collieries were under way again by August 1. But the long contest had ruined the business of Schuylkill County, her former customers having made permanent arrangements elsewhere, and the miners' wages in consequence were reduced, by degrees, until in November they were 24¾ per cent below the basis. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 286–295.]

Strike or lockout of cigar makers in New York City, necessitating heavy assessments upon the International Union. No record of result. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 589.]

Strike of cigar makers in Cincinnati against reduction of wages. Unsuccessful at the end of eleven weeks, molding machines being introduced and the work performed by boys and girls. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 201.]

Strike of molders in a car factory of Ohio. They were refused reemployment on any terms, and their places filled with nonunion men. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 429.]

Strike of telegraphers in several large Eastern cities. Strike a failure at the end of twenty-four hours, the city offices being supplied with men from the country. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 137.]

Strike of iron workers at Clifton, W. Va., for payment of wages. A committee of employees waited on the manager, hot words ensued, and the manager ordered the discharge of the committee. The local union took the matter up and demanded the payment of wages due, reinstatement of the discharged committee, and removal of the manager. The Grand Master of the Sons of Vulcan approved the first two demands, but strenuously opposed the last, urging the men to strike only for principles and not against men. No record of result. [*Idem*, pp. 274, 275.]

1870.—Strike in January of workmen in the shoe factory of C. T. Sampson, of North Adams, Mass., against the discharge of workmen belonging to the Crispin order. Manufacturer successfully introduced Chinese from California to take the place of his former employees. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 28.]

Strike on March 1 of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 783].

Strike on May 17 at the Jermyn colliery, Lackawanna County, Pa., for the discharge of a mine boss. Failure. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 295.]

Strike in June of 300 workmen at the shoe factory of Messrs. E. & A. H. Batcheller, at North Brookfield, Mass., against the employment of men who, becoming dissatisfied with the Crispin order, had refused to pay their dues. Strike failed after four days; loss in wages estimated at $2,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 29.]

Strike on July 1 of the nail makers of the Weymouth Iron Company at Weymouth and Wareham, Mass., against a 10 per cent reduction in wages. Strike failed February 1, 1871. Loss in wages heavy. [*Idem*, p. 30.]

Strike on July 21 of spinners at Fall River, Mass., against a reduction of from 6 to 10 per cent in wages. State police brought to the city; strike terminated September 20, a complete failure. [*Idem*, p. 30.]

Strike during summer in the shoe shops of Marlboro, Mass., against reduction of wages and employment of nonunion men. Contest, with one exception, ended in two weeks. One manufacturer resisted the Crispins for four months and then started his factory with new men. [*Idem*, p. 29.]

Strike in October of 40 weavers at the Germania Mills, Holyoke,

Mass., for an increase of pay. Strikers failed, and returned to work after three days. [*Idem*, p. 31.]

Strike in October of 100 laborers in one department of the Quinsigamond Wire Works, Worcester, Mass., on account of the removal of the scales used for weighing their work to another part of the building. They distrusted the weigher. Strikers assaulted the workmen engaged in their places. Most of the former employees came back under an agreement never again to engage in a similar movement. [*Idem*, p. 31.]

Strike in October of knitters in a hosiery factory at Needham, Mass., on account of a reduction of wages without previous notice to the employees. The other manufacturers having decided upon a reduction, asked this establishment to join in carrying it out. Consent was given, chiefly because they were about to close their factory for their own purposes. When business was resumed satisfactory terms were made with the men. [*Idem*, p. 31.]

In December a reduction of wages, equal to 10 per cent, resulted in a four months' strike of pottery workers at East Liverpool, Ohio. Unsuccessful. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 236.]

Several small strikes of iron workers in the Eastern mills against reduction of wages. Compromised. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 275.]

Seven strikes of cigar makers ordered by the International Union, which expended $43,017 for their support. Only two were successful. [*Idem*, p. 589.]

Strikes of workmen at the woolen mills of B. F. Phillips & Co. and P. Blackinton, South Adams, Mass., against a reduction of wages. Both strikes unsuccessful after an eight days' struggle. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 28.]

General strike against the combined shoe manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., in consequence of their employing nonunion men and generally disregarding the rules of the Crispin order. In accordance with the suggestion of a leading employer, a joint committee of employers and workmen met and agreed upon a schedule of prices for one year. This action brought the strike to an end. [*Idem*, p. 29.]

Strike of shoemakers at Randolph, Mass., for increase of wages. Failed after four weeks. [*Idem*, p. 31.]

1871.—Strike on January 10 of miners and laborers of Scranton, Pa., and vicinity, against reduction of wages. Strike extended throughout the entire anthracite coal fields. It was ordered by the general council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and continued until May 22, when the men of two counties, Luzerne and Lackawanna, returned to work at the companies' terms.

The operators of Schuylkill County refused to treat with their em-

ployees through the officers of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and the men declining to negotiate otherwise, a deadlock ensued. At this juncture the managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in order to secure steadiness in trade, undertook to compel a settlement of the dispute by raising their charges for transportation to such a figure that no collieries could work unless all were at work under a common agreement. This interference was bitterly resented by both operators and miners, and the case brought before the judiciary committee of the State senate, which declared itself powerless to apply a remedy.

In the meantime a board of arbitrators was appointed, which met on April 17, and failing to agree, the subject was referred to the umpire, who, in a few weeks' time, established a scale of prices on a basis of $2.75 per ton at Port Carbon, with variations of 1 per cent in wages for every 3 cents in the price of coal. This award being generally accepted as just, work was resumed in Schuylkill County by the middle of May, and continued without interruption until September, when the loaders of the Thomas Coal Company demanded an increase of wages equal to the basis rates for the year. Although a violation of the agreement, the demand was at once conceded, and led to similar demands in other collieries, which were precipitately granted. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 295–298.]

Strike in May of weavers at Danvers, Mass., for more pay. Failed after thirteen weeks; loss in wages, $3,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 32.]

Strike in August of boot bottomers in Worcester and West Boylston, Mass., for an advance in wages of 50 cents per case. Partially successful, some manufacturers granting the demand, others suspending for a time. [*Idem*, p. 32.]

Strike of 150 plasterers of Boston for an increase of wages. Lasted seventeen weeks; ended by a compromise; loss in wages, about $45,000. [*Idem*, p. 32.]

Strike of the employees at a New Bedford, Mass., tannery against beginning work ten minutes earlier each afternoon in order to make up time lost by stopping work on Saturday at 5 p. m. Failed within a week; loss to men, over $300. [*Idem*, p. 32.]

Strike of the female stitchers at Lynn, Mass., against an obnoxious rule, which was soon revoked. [*Idem*, p. 31.]

Strike of 300 Daughters of Saint Crispin, employed as machine operators at Stoneham, Mass., for an increase of the price paid for certain work. Failed after two weeks. [*Idem*, p. 32.]

Lockout in the pottery of Cartwright Brothers, East Liverpool, Ohio, to enforce a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. Successful after nearly two months. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 302.]

General strike of telegraphers for increase of wages. Unsuccessful

after a short time, many telegraphers abandoning the profession. Followed by local strike in San Francisco and Sacramento, which was also unsuccessful. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, pp. 390, 391.]

From 1871–75 there were 78 strikes under the auspices of the Cigar Makers' International Union, 64 being against reduction of wages. In all, 66 failed and 12 succeeded. Cost of the strikes was $24,242.08. [*Idem*, p. 589.]

1872. Strike on January 9 of 175 gingham weavers of the Renfrew Manufacturing Company, South Adams, Mass., against a reduction in the wages of the fine weavers. Strike lasted two weeks; unsuccessful; loss in wages, about $2,600. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 32.]

Strike in March of a vast body of workingmen, perhaps 100,000, mostly of the building trades, in New York City, for the eight-hour system. At the end of three months successful in nearly every instance. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, pp. 142, 143.]

Strike on March 15 of 300 workmen of the Susquehanna Rolling Mill Company, against the discharge of one employee. Strike ended unsuccessfully after fifteen days. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 300.]

Strike in the spring of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 785.]

Strike in June of the workmen in 35 shoe shops in Lynn, Mass., nominally on a question of wages, but in reality the very existence of the Crispin organization was concerned. Manufacturers united, and strike ended August 24 in their favor. Soon afterwards the Crispin organization in Lynn went to pieces. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 33.]

Strike on June 5 of the employees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, for semimonthly payments, for a 15 per cent advance in wages, and against being compelled to pay for tools. Strike came to an unsuccessful end in a short time. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 300.]

Strikes prevailed in Philadelphia throughout June of this year among the members of various trades for a reduction of hours from ten to eight per day. Unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 301.]

Strike in June and July of piano makers and other craftsmen of New York City, for reduction of hours from ten to eight and for 20 per cent increase of wages. Unsuccessful; loss in wages, $100,000. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 292.]

Strike during the summer of the shoe workmen in Brockton, Mass., against the employment of nonunion men. Resulted in the defeat of the workmen and the destruction of the local organization of Crispins. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 33.]

Strike on July 1 of 1,500 employees of the lumber mills of Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pa., for reduction of working hours from twelve and thirteen to ten per day. Violence and assaults quelled by the police and military; general resumption of work on the old conditions after a month. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 301.]

Strike in October of miners on the line of the Connellsville (Pa.) Railroad for an advance of 1 cent per bushel for mining coal. Strikes soon spread to mines along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers. Demand refused by river operators; granted by railroad men. Strike, therefore, only partially successful. [*Idem*, pp. 301, 302.]

Strike in November of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 785.]

Strike in November of coopers in Ohio, against reduction of wages. Successful in one day. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 223.]

Strike in December of shoemakers in Cincinnati against reduction of wages. Successful at the end of a week. [*Idem*, p. 199.]

Strike of furniture workers employed by the H. W. Collender Company, Stamford, Conn., for reduction of hours from ten to eight. Failed. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 436.]

General strike of furniture workers in New York City, occasioned by the eight-hour law. Failed after three weeks; work resumed at ten hours; about 5,000 men involved; loss in wages estimated at from $200,000 to $225,000. [*Idem*, p. 449.]

Strike of employees in the carriage and wagon factory of Brewster & Co., New York City, for reduction of hours to eight per day. Failed after two weeks; loss in wages, $8,000. [*Idem*, p. 423.]

Strikes of the coopers of New York against the sugar refineries using barrels made in other localities. The men admitted that the sugar refiners had a right to purchase barrels where and of whom they chose, but claimed that they had a right to work for whom they chose, and would not work for the refineries that purchased barrels elsewhere. No record of result. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 146.]

Strike of iron workers in Ohio against a reduction of 15 per cent in wages. Successful after four months. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 85.]

Strike of glass workers in Zanesville, Ohio, against reduction of wages. Failed at the end of eight months. [*Idem*, p. 215.]

Strike of coopers in Ohio for increase of wages. Advance conceded at the end of a week. [*Idem*, p. 223.]

Strike of sawmill employees of Charles Merrill & Co., Carrollton, Mich., for reduction of hours. Failed after two weeks. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 474.]

Strike of puddlers in Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mill Company, St. Louis, Mo. No record of cause or result. [*Idem*, p. 210.]

Strike of employees of the Union Dry Dock Company, Buffalo, N. Y., for increase of wages. Failed at the end of eight weeks. [*Idem*, p. 500.]

Strike, lasting three months, in a cigar manufactory in Wisconsin. Cause and result not reported. [*Idem* p. 50.]

1873.—Strike in January of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 785.]

Strike in February of shoemakers in Ohio against reduction of wages. Unsuccessful at the end of ten weeks. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 199.]

Strike in March of shoemakers in Ohio because the firms refused to employ members of the Crispin organization. Strike lasted ten days, and ended in favor of the men. [*Idem*, p. 199.]

Strike in June of the Chinese at Beaver Falls (Pa.) Cutlery Works for an increase from 60 to 75 cents per day. Nearly 100 of the strikers went away to New Orleans and San Francisco. Unsuccessful. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 305.]

On July 15 the miners in the neighborhood of Pittsburg met at Workingmen's Hall, in that city, to arrange a scale of prices. They offered, in case of disagreement, to submit the entire question to a board of arbitration; the scale of prices presented by the miners was accepted by the railroad operators but refused by the river operators; the river miners remained on strike until November 10, then went to work for the time on compromise rates. [*Idem*, pp. 304, 305.]

Strike in September of iron workers in Ohio; lasted six months; men returned to work at a heavy reduction. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 85.]

Strike in autumn of furniture workers in Ohio against reduction of wages. Unsuccessful at the end of four weeks. An employee states that his wages were reduced $5 per week. [*Idem*, p. 230.]

Strike on September 9 of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 786.]

Strike in November of the printers of several newspapers in Pittsburg against reduction of wages from 45 to 40 cents per thousand ems. Typographical Union took part; strike failed; union dissolved. The Telegraph, The Commercial, and The Dispatch entered suit against 73 printers for conspiracy; suits finally withdrawn. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 305.]

In November of this year the miners at Arnot, Tioga County, Pa., determined to organize a miners' union. Eight of the men most prominent in the enterprise were discharged; strike of the other miners in consequence. A lockout against all union men ensued. An attaché of the State bureau of labor visited the locality and proposed a basis of settlement, which was refused by the superintendent but adopted by the miners as their own proposal. The trouble continued into 1874,

when in January a delegation of workmen had an interview with the governor, presenting him the petition of 2,577 citizens praying the State authorities to protect the working people from the arbitrary enforcement of the tenant leases. The delegates were assured that whatever was in the power of the law would be done. Struggle continued till March 3, 1874, when the matter was settled by the withdrawal of opposition to the union and work was resumed. [*Idem*, pp. 306–308.]

Strike in November of iron workers in Ohio against reduction of wages. Lasted seven months and was successful. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 85.]

In July, 1873, a demand was made by the owners of a window-glass factory in Kent, Ohio, for a reduction of wages; factory continued to run without reduction till December, when a strike was inaugurated and continued till June, 1874, when men returned to work literally starved into submission. [*Idem*, p. 212.]

Strike on December 26 of the engineers and employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company operating leased lines west of Pittsburg against a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. Amicably adjusted. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 305, 306.]

From 1873 to 1876 many strikes occurred in the cotton and woolen factories of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. In many places the men had no organization, but after striking they proceeded to form unions, which at the end of the strikes were generally dissolved until reorganized into assemblies of Knights of Labor. Strikes in various industries occurred in all parts of the country, especially in the States of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Maryland, Ohio, and New York. Great bitterness was evinced against trade unions, and men were blacklisted to an extent almost unequaled. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, pp. 153, 154.]

Strike of 400 coopers in Boston, Mass. The Coopers' Union was finally broken up, and strike failed within three weeks, after causing a loss of about $15,000 in wages. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 34.]

Strike of horseshoers in Boston. At the end of three weeks partially successful, but resulted two or three months later in the dissolution of the union, in consequence of a combination or lockout of the employers against whom the strike had been made. [*Idem*, p. 34.]

Strike, late in the year, of the employees of the cigar manufactory of Waterman & Beckman, Westfield, Mass., said to be on account of the employment of Bohemians by this firm. Most of the old hands finally returned to work. Loss in wages during the two months' strike, $2,100. [*Idem*, p. 34.]

1874.—Strike on January 11 of miners in Schuylkill County, Pa., against proposed reduction of wages; 9,000 men idle; collieries closed

during the month; no report of final results. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 308.]

The decline in wages after the panic and depression of 1873 was generally accepted by workmen as being only temporary; but early in 1874, no prospect of an increase of wages appearing, strikes were organized in various factories of Massachusetts to force a return to former prices. Generally unsuccessful. A strike in January in the North Adams Woolen Mills, however, resulted, after three days, in obtaining for the workmen a slight advance in wages. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 34.]

Strike in February of the female weavers in one department of the Lyman Mills, Holyoke, Mass., for an increase of pay. Failed. [*Idem*, p. 34.]

Strike on March 2 of employees of the Erie Railroad at Susquehanna Depot, Pa., against irregular pay days. Demands granted. On March 25 strike was renewed on account of breach of agreement by the officers of the road. Strikers disabled locomotives of 45 freight trains and stopped passenger trains, claiming that if the company had a right to delay their pay they had a right to stop the company's trains. Adjusted by a compromise largely in the company's favor. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 309.]

Strike on March 16 of 625 employees of the Assabet Manufacturing Company, Maynard, Mass., against reduction of wages. Unsuccessful after twelve days; loss in wages, $9,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 35.]

Strike on April 1 of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 796.]

Strike on July 1 of 250 employees of the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Harrisburg, against a reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent in wages. Unsuccessful. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 310.]

Strike on July 6 of journeymen gold beaters of Philadelphia against a proposed reduction of 10 per cent in wages. Successful after two weeks. [*Idem*, p. 310.]

Strike in September of miners along the line of railroads leading to Pittsburg against a proposed reduction of wages. Strikers replaced on the Panhandle and Connellsville roads by Italians; shots exchanged between the old and new workmen, and apprehension of greater trouble; citizens called upon the sheriffs of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, Pa., for protection; officers appealed to the governor; sheriff's posse ordered out; strike continued till March, 1875. Unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 310.]

Strike on September 16 of the workmen of the Lancaster (Pa.) Manufacturing Company, against payment of the workmen in scrip redeemable by the company. No record of result. [*Idem*, pp. 310, 311.]

Strike in November of miners in the Fairlawn colliery, Scranton, Pa., against demand to fill six instead of five cars for a day's work. New men employed, and rioting and fighting with firearms ensued. Strike unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 311.]

Lockout on December 7 by the iron manufacturers of Pittsburg and vicinity against boilers for refusing a reduction from $6 to $5 per ton. Manufacturers proposed arbitration; refused by the employees; final compromise April 15, 1875, at a price of $5.50 per ton. [*Idem*, pp. 311–313.]

Strike of union furniture workers in Cincinnati, without the consent of the executive committee. Strike defeated and the union broken up. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 377.]

Strike of iron workers in Ohio against reduction of wages. Lasted nine months and failed. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 85.]

Similar strike of iron workers in Ohio; successful at the expiration of four months. [*Idem*, p. 85.]

Strike of coopers in Ohio against reduction. Failed; no further particulars. [*Idem*, p. 223.]

Strike of puddlers of the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, Troy, N. Y. Lasted six months, extending into 1875. No record of cause or result. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 216.]

Strike of several months' duration of the puddlers at Atkins Brothers' rolling mill, Pottsville, Pa., against a reduction of wages. Terminated January 5, 1875, by a compromise. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 313.]

Strike of the mule spinners of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, Blackstone, Mass., for an advance. Eight hundred employees idle two weeks; loss in wages, $10,000. Unsuccessful. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 35.]

Strike of about 35 mule spinners in Chicopee, Mass., for an increase of wages. Unsuccessful at the end of two weeks. [*Idem*, p. 35.]

Strike of workingmen in the morocco manufactories of Lynn, Mass., and neighboring towns, for more pay. Manufacturers suffered, but strike resulted in the defeat of the workmen at the end of three weeks. Loss in wages, about $20,000. [*Idem*, p. 35.]

Several additional small strikes in the Lynn shoe factories, from three days to two weeks each. None successful. [*Idem*, p. 35.]

Strike of employees at the Waltham Bleachery, Waltham, Mass., against an attempt to improve discipline. Employees in a hosiery factory under the same management joined. Some disorderly conduct and rioting. Strikers were locked out of the mills and ordered to

vacate the company's tenements. Trouble over in three days; strike totally unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 35.]

Unsuccessful strike of cotton operatives at Lowell, Mass. Assistance amounting to $1,700 was sent from Fall River to the strikers. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 240.]

Strike of union roll hands at Carondelet, Mo., against a proposed reduction of 15 per cent in wages and against the adoption of obnoxious rules. New men were employed, and the strike failed. [*Idem*, p. 280.]

Strike at the green-glass works of William Eliot Smith, St. Louis, Mo., lasting two weeks. Cause and result not reported. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 94.]

1875.—Lockout on January 7 of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 787.]

Strike on February 1 at three mills in Fall River, Mass., in consequence of a reduction of 10 per cent in wages during hard times. Proposition by employers to restore one-third of the reduction had been refused. Three other mills closed about March 1; manufacturers combined and offered to pay the corporations affected a portion of their loss. Weavers and spinners held meetings about March 12 and agreed to return to work on condition that old prices were resumed by April 1; strike terminated on this basis. Loss in wages about $90,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 36.]

Strike in February of the union tailors employed by Messrs. J. R. and A. T. Burditt, Boston, on account of objection to scale of prices. Other workmen were engaged in strikers' places. [*Idem*, p. 39.]

Strike in March of about 20 ore miners at the Lanesboro Iron Works, Lanesboro, Mass. Unsuccessful; leaders discharged. [*Idem*, p. 39.]

Short strike in March of a few weavers at the Millbury Cotton Mills, Millbury, Mass. Unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 39.]

Combined strike and lockout in March at the Merchants' Woolen Mills, Dedham, Mass., against working more than ten hours per day. Failed after two weeks. Wage loss, $6,000. [*Idem*, p. 40.]

Strike on March 20 of the engineers and pump men of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for a restoration of 10 per cent taken off their wages in January. Unsuccessful after four days. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 316.]

Strike on April 1 of puddlers at Allentown, Pa., against a proposed reduction of wages. Successful. [*Idem*, p. 313.]

Strike on April 7 of spinners and weavers at the Ocean Mills, Newburyport, Mass., for more pay. Leaders English. Support from operatives of the other mills pledged to strikers, who were immedi-

ately discharged. At the end of five days one-third of the operatives were at work; vacant places of the others rapidly filled. Strike terminated in six weeks, a failure. Loss in wages, $8,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 40.]

Strike on April 10, under the auspices of the Miners' Union, of miners through the Clearfield district, Pa., for an increase in wages of 10 cents per ton. New men employed after three weeks; violence resorted to and the authorities called on for protection. In June strikers offered to resume work; required to sign an agreement not to belong to any union nor to engage in any strike. Strike unsuccessful; 36 strikers tried and convicted of conspiracy and riot. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 313–315.]

Strike on April 12 of the weavers at Scantic Mills, Wilbraham, Mass., against reduction of wages. Compromised April 21. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 42.]

Strike on April 13 of mule spinners in Lowell, Mass., by order of their association, for increase of wages. Continued six weeks, work being carried on by new hands; production diminished nearly one-half. Strike unsuccessful; operatives returned to work, signing a pledge to renounce the association; loss in wages, about $200,000. [*Idem*, p. 42.]

Strike on April 15 of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 787.]

Small strike in April at Leigh Mills, Roxbury, Mass., for higher wages. Unsuccessful. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 42.]

Brief strike in April in one department of the Potomska Mills, New Bedford, Mass., for higher wages. Successful. Later in the year some speeder tenders left work on account of a refusal to increase their pay. [*Idem*, p. 42.]

Strike in April of laborers upon railway tunnel at North Adams, Mass., for higher wages. Strikers immediately discharged and new men employed; newcomers assailed by the strikers, who were, however, unsuccessful in preventing them from working. [*Idem*, p. 42.]

Strike during spring of this year in a pork-packing establishment in Ohio on a question of wages. Unsuccessful in a short time. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 295.]

Strike on May 10 of the puddlers of the Chesapeake Nail Works, Harrisburg, Pa., for an advance from $4.50 to $5.50 per ton. Compromised at $5. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 315.]

Strike on May 20 of new men taken on as miners at the Fairlawn Colliery, Scranton, Pa., in November, 1874. The old hands applied and were taken on at former rates. [*Idem*, p. 316.]

In May the iron manufacturers of Pittsburg refused to sign a new scale of prices, and work was suspended two weeks, at the end of which time they signed the scale. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 304.]

Strike in July of shoemakers in Ohio against reduction of wages. After a struggle of seven weeks men returned to work at a greater reduction than they struck against. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 199.]

Strike on August 1 of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 787.]

Great strike in August of the operatives in the Fall River Mills, Mass., against a renewed reduction of wages after the strike in February. Manufacturers had combined and determined that the reduction should be general, and that there should be a general lockout against any partial strike, and they continued the suspension by a lockout of four weeks' duration. Early in October, when the loss in wages amounted to $700,000, employees returned to work at the reduced rates, having been required to sign an agreement to join no association in which individual members were to be governed by the will of the majority in respect to wages or hours of labor. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 38.]

In December the Crispin organization was revived at Lynn, Mass., and during the following year several disputes were settled by arbitration. [*Idem*, p. 42.]

Strike of iron workers in Ohio against reduction of wages. Lasted seventeen weeks and resulted in a compromise. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 85.]

Strike of weavers of the Lonsdale Company (cotton manufacturers), Lonsdale and Cumberland, R. I., because their wages had not been advanced with those of other employees. Mule spinners joined weavers for a while. Unsuccessful at the end of a month. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 366.]

Strike of operatives in a cotton factory of Massachusetts on a question of wages. Lasted two months; result not reported. Loss in wages, $60,000. [*Idem*, p. 353.]

Small strikes among laborers in the Hoosac Tunnel, Massachusetts, accompanied by rioting, but generally unsuccessful. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 42.]

1876.—Strike on March 1 of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 787.]

Strike on May 19 of miners at the Brisbin shaft, Scranton, Pa., against a reduction of 12 cents per day. Matter settled next day by an amicable conference. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 317.]

Strike on May 31 of the boilers in the manufactories of Pittsburg for a new scale of prices. Successful. [*Idem*, p. 316.]

General strike in June for increase of wages by employees of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. No record of result. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 190.]

Strike in June of iron workers in Ohio for an advance of 25 cents per ton. Conceded at the end of three weeks. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 85.]

Strike on July 16 of iron workers in Ohio because of bad iron. Lasted several months; result unreported. [*Idem*, p. 85.]

Strike in October of 1,000 car men and mechanics of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in Scranton, Pa., against a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. Strike unsuccessful at the end of several weeks. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 317.]

The miners of Maryland organized assemblies of Knights of Labor, and when the working season was about to open presented a bill of grievances. The employers, backed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, assumed the aggressive and demanded concessions of the men. After a four months' struggle the men were obliged to yield, and many of them were prevented from obtaining work elsewhere. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 261.]

Strike at the green-glass works of William Eliot Smith, St. Louis, Mo., lasting three and one-half months. No record of cause or result. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 94.]

Strike of coal miners in Ohio, probably for increase of wages. A portion of the works was burned during the strike, causing a suspension for two months. No record of result. [*Idem*, p. 245.]

Another 10 per cent reduction was made in the wages of the mill operatives at Fall River and New Bedford, Mass. A strike occurred at the Granite No. 1 mill, which ended disastrously to the spinners. An unsuccessful strike at New Bedford at this time was felt so keenly in Fall River, also, that many members of the spinners' union fell in arrears, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the union could be kept together. [*Idem*, pp. 225, 226.]

Unsuccessful strike of cotton-mill operatives at Clinton, Mass. [*Idem*, p. 240.]

Strike of shoemakers in a shop at Lynn, Mass., on account of the refusal of proprietor to confer with the Crispins. Mobs surrounded the shop and there was much ill feeling. Compromised in about two weeks. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 43.]

Strike of 30 lasters in the employ of Messrs. Stowe, Bills & Whitney, Hudson, Mass., for an increase of pay. Firm advertised for lasters to fill place of strikers; new men prevented from going to work by the strikers; manufacturers then advertised for resolute men to learn the business. The required number was secured and the strike overcome. [*Idem*, p. 43.]

Strike at same time of 28 lasters in the shop of L. T. Jefts, Hudson, Mass., for higher wages. Strikers attempted to drive new men away. Stones thrown, windows broken, and arrests made. Strikers defeated. Loss in wages by these two strikes estimated at $14,000. [*Idem*, p. 43.]

Strikes at the Blackinton Mills, Williamstown, and at the Glen and

North Adams Woolen Mills, North Adams, Mass., on account of disagreement as to hours of labor. Strikers were informed that the mills would be closed unless they were willing to work under the existing arrangement, and they decided to return to work. Loss in wages, $10,000. [*Idem*, p. 43.]

Strike of members of the Improved Druggists' Ware Glass Blowers' League at Pittsburg against a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. The factories, with the exception of a few where nonunion men were employed, lay idle most of the year. In the spring of 1877 the union men returned to work, winners in the contest. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 374.]

Unsuccessful strikes of cotton operatives at Arctic and Aquidneck, R. I. [*Idem*, p. 240.]

There were nine strikes of cigar makers this year, under the auspices of their union, against reduction of wages. All unsuccessful. Expenditures, $582.20. [*Idem*, p. 591.]

Strike of employees of the Lonsdale Company (cotton manufacturers), Lonsdale and Cumberland, R. I., apparently against reduction of wages. Lasted over three weeks and was a complete failure. Loss in wages, about $50,000. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 366.]

Strike lasting six weeks at the flint-glass works of Hobbs, Brockunier & Co., Wheeling W. Va. No record of cause or result. [*Idem*, p. 90.]

Strike of skilled workmen in a pottery at East Liverpool, Ohio, against a 10 per cent reduction in wages. Lasted three weeks, at an average loss to each striker of $40. Twenty employees not striking were thrown out of work. Unsuccessful. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 232.]

1877.—Strike on January 2 of miners along the Allegheny Valley Railroad and Pan Handle Railroad, Pittsburg district, for an advance in the price of digging coal to 3½ cents per bushel. Compromised at 3 cents per bushel. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 317.]

Strike in January of employees in a carriage and wagon factory, Ohio, caused by discontent with manner of paying wages (payments weekly, nine-tenths cash, one-tenth coal, wood, etc.). After four days men returned to work on the old conditions, at an average loss of $5 in wages. Twenty-four others, not strikers, were thrown out of work, at an average loss of $4. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, pp. 217, 218.]

Strike in February at one of the shoe factories of Lynn, Mass., for increase of pay. Unsuccessful after ten days. Loss in wages, $3,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 45.]

Strike on February 12 of engineers and firemen employed by the Boston and Maine Railroad for increase of wages. Great inconvenience

to the public resulted. The State Board of Railroad Commissioners investigated the trouble, and their report was entirely unfavorable to the strikers. The strike resulted in the final discharge of all concerned; the running of trains was resumed by February 16, and the defeat of the strike assured. [*Idem*, p. 44.]

Lockout on February 15 by the Wamsutta Corporation, New Bedford, Mass., to prevent intended strike on account of reduction of 10 per cent in wages. Mills opened ten weeks later; attempts made to prevent operatives from returning to work; arrests made. Loss in wages, $140,000. [*Idem*, p. 45.]

Strike in February of spinners at the Glasgow Mills, South Hadley, Mass., on account of changes in the management of the spinning department. Unsuccessful at the end of a week. [*Idem*, p. 46.]

In March the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company demanded a reduction of 15 per cent in all departments of their work. Men at the steel works in Newburg, Ohio, struck against the reduction; unsuccessful at the end of six weeks. About 100 of the strikers were not reemployed. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 82.]

Strike in March of iron workers in Ohio against a reduction of 15 to 30 per cent. Lasted a month and failed. [*Idem*, p. 85.]

Strike in March of shoemakers in Ohio against reduction of wages. Defeated in five days. [*Idem*, p. 199.]

Strike on April 1 of blowers in a window-glass factory, Ohio, for increase of wages. Thirty-four employees, not strikers, were thrown out of work, at an average wage loss of $100; strikers lost twice as much. Failed after sixty days. [*Idem*, p. 210.]

Strike in April of the engineers and firemen of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the road demanding the withdrawal of its employees from the Association of Locomotive Engineers, the committee of the engineers demanding the retraction of the obnoxious order. Result, 17 per cent of the hands withdrew from the employment of the company, which secured new hands in their places. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 317–320.]

Strike in April of the glass gatherers at Pittsburg for a 20 per cent advance in wages. Unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 320.]

Strike on April 11 of 74 tapestry weavers in the employ of Dobson & Co., Philadelphia, against a reduction from 4½ to 4 cents per yard. Mills shut down on May 4; reopened on May 21. Strike unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 321.]

Strike in May of coopers in Ohio against reduction. Defeated at the end of four weeks. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 223.]

Strike in May of furniture workers in Ohio for increase of wages. Failed after three days. Wage loss, $6 to each man. [*Idem*, p. 227.]

Strike on June 1 of boilers in the Cincinnati mills against a reduction of $1 per ton for working castings. July 7, successful. Strike also at the Falcon Mills, Niles, Ohio, against proposed payment of wages in scrip and orders. Successful at the end of two weeks. [*Idem*, p. 82.]

Strike on June 4 of puddlers in the Globe Rolling Mill, Cincinnati, against working castings at the same price as pig iron. July 9, successful. Wage loss $100 to each striker. [*Idem*, p. 82.]

Strike in June of boys in a glass factory, Ohio, for an advance in wages. Sixty-eight other employees thrown out of work. Unsuccessful after three days. [*Idem*, p. 211.]

Strike in June of the lamp-chimney blowers in three factories of Pittsburg against introduction of the patent "crimper," a machine operated by steam power. Strike lasted two years; probably the longest strike that ever occurred in Pennsylvania; all the factories except one closed; in June, 1879, the operators at Pittsburg resumed work. Strike unsuccessful. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 321, 322.]

The following brief account of the memorable railroad strikes and riots of 1877 in Pennsylvania is condensed from the report of the joint committee appointed by the State legislature in 1878, to "examine into all the circumstances attending the late disturbances of the peace in certain parts of the Commonwealth, known as the railroad riots, and endeavor, if possible, to ascertain the causes," etc. The length of this report precludes its reproduction in these pages, but extensive extracts from it are published in the Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, page 322 et seq.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, some time after the panic of 1873, reduced the wages of its employees 10 per cent, and on account of the general decline in business made another reduction of 10 per cent, which took effect on the 1st day of June, 1877.

Immediately after the order was promulgated for this latter reduction to go into effect, the employees of the different railroads having their termini at Pittsburg, commenced agitating the question of a strike on account of the reduction, and this agitation resulted in the formation of the "Trainmen's Union," the leading spirit of which seems to have been "Boss" Amnon, then a brakeman on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Through the agency of this organization a general strike was arranged to take place at noon on June 27, 1877, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Pan Handle Railroad, and the branches of the roads named, the movements to be directed from Allegheny.

On Sunday, June 24, some 40 members of the union were sent out to notify members on the different roads of the time for the strike to take place, etc. On Monday night, June 25, at a meeting of the

members of the union of the Pan Handle division, it was developed that a portion of them were dissatisfied with the proposed strike, and also that some member or members had divulged the plans of the union to the railroad authorities. In view of these facts, measures were at once taken to prevent the strike from taking place, word being sent to all points possible to be reached in the short time left. The members of the union felt as though they had met with a defeat, however, and it left them dissatisfied. The strike of July 19, at Pittsburg, was not, however, a strike of the Trainmen's Union, nor did the union as an organization have anything to do with either that strike or the one of July 16 on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Martinsburg, W. Va.

Some time in July, 1877, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company issued an order that all freight trains from Pittsburg east to Derry should be run as "double-headers," the order to take effect July 19. A "double-header," consists of 34 cars, and is hauled by two engines, and this plan had the effect of enabling the company to dispense with the services of one-half of their freight conductors, brakemen, and flagmen on the Pittsburg division of the road, between that place and Derry, as only one set of men, aside from engineers and firemen, were used on a "double-header." One engine could haul the same train from Derry to Philadelphia that it took two engines to haul from Pittsburg to Derry. On the morning of July 19 several early trains left Pittsburg as "double-headers," but when the time arrived for the 8.40 a. m. train to leave, the men (two brakemen and one flagman) refused to go out on a "double-header," and the train did not go. The dispatcher made up two crews from the yard men (as none of the regular trainmen would go), but the strikers threw coupling pins, etc., at these men as they were endeavoring to make up the train, and they were forced to desist. The strikers, numbering 20 or 25 men, took possession of the switches over which the trains would have to move, and refused to let any train pass out, and their numbers were gradually increased by men who came in on the freight trains and who were induced to join the strikers. By midnight of the 19th the crowd of strikers and sympathizers had increased to several hundred.

The sheriff of Allegheny County, who had vainly tried to persuade the crowd to go home peaceably, became satisfied that he could not raise a force sufficient to control the growing mob, and made a call upon the governor by telegraph for the military to suppress the riot. In the absence of the governor, who was in the far West, the adjutant-general of the State, General James W. Latta, telegraphed General Pearson, commanding the Sixth Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Pittsburg, to assume charge of the military situation, etc. General Pearson, in pursuance of this authority, ordered out the Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Regiments and

Hutchinson's Battery of artillery. The Eighteenth Regiment (Col. P. N. Guthrie) reported at the Union Depot Hotel about noon on the 20th, 250 strong, and was ordered to Torrens Station to protect property and clear the tracks at the stock yards. The Fourteenth and Nineteenth Regiments assembled very slowly, and it was not until about 5 p. m. that General Brown, commanding the brigade, was able to get together three or four companies, and these were not half full. General Pearson, fearing that a majority of the men in these regiments sympathized with the strikers, telegraphed Adjutant-General Latta to that effect, and suggested that troops from Philadelphia be sent on, advancing the opinion that 2,000 troops would be necessary to disperse the mob, as it was now (6.35 p. m.) very large, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 men, and increasing hourly. General Latta at once telegraphed Major-General Brinton, commanding the First Division, National Guard, to get his command ready to move to Pittsburg. General Brinton received this order in the evening, and at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st he had 600 men at the railroad depot ready to start. At Harrisburg he received some ammunition and two Gatling guns, and reached Pittsburg at 1 p. m., (*a*) reporting to General Latta at the Union Depot Hotel, where he distributed 20 rounds of ammunition to his men.

About 2 o'clock a. m. of the 21st (before the arrival of the Philadelphia troops) the Nineteenth Regiment and Breck's Battery were sent out to 28th street, the great gathering point of the mob. These troops had been ordered by General Pearson to hold this position and to keep the tracks clear at the 28th street crossing. About 4 a. m. of the same day the Fourteenth Regiment was sent to assist in the same duty. Very little effort seems to have been made during the day to carry out General Pearson's orders, and the soldier's fraternized with the mob, with arms stacked. About 4 p. m. the Philadelphia troops were marched out the railroad tracks, a portion of the troops being left on 25th and 26th streets, where the trains that had been prepared to go out stood. The remainder, under command of General Brinton, proceeded to the 28th street crossing to cooperate with the Pittsburg troops in clearing the tracks at that point. When this should be accomplished the trains were to be started. The mob at 28th street being very large and determined, it was deemed necessary to order two companies, which were engaged in an attempt to clear the tracks, to charge bayonets. They did so, but made no impression upon the crowd. Many of the guns of the militia were seized and the bayonets nearly twisted off. While these movements were being made the mob was growing more noisy, defiant, and boisterous, and stones and other missiles were thrown at the troops, several of whom were struck and one or two seriously injured. Several pistol shots were also fired by the

a At another place the report says at 3 p. m.

crowd, and then the troops began firing on the mob. The firing was scattering, commencing at a point where the pistol firing took place and running along the line until it became almost a volley for a moment. It was very quickly stopped by the officers. Several persons were killed and wounded. The coroner held inquests on the bodies of 22 persons in all, most of whom were killed by the soldiers at this time at 28th street, but a few were killed the following night and Sunday morning at or near 26th street. The firing at once dispersed the crowd, which fled in all directions and left the troops in full possession of the 28th street crossing and the tracks in the vicinity; but no attempt seems to have been made to move the trains supposed to be ready at 26th street, and the cars remained there until they and their contents were burned. About 5 p. m. General Brinton's command was ordered by General Pearson to move into the lower roundhouse and machine shop near 26th street and remain for the night, as all attempts to move trains had been abandoned and the troops needed rest and food, having had no regular meal since leaving Philadelphia. The mob, meantime, came together again gradually, and having broken into two or three gun stores, began, soon after dark, to fire upon the roundhouse and machine shops, firing in at the windows at any soldiers they could get sight of. Two of the soldiers were wounded during the night. About 10 p. m. the mob began setting fire to the cars on the adjoining tracks and running them down the track nearest the roundhouse, in order, if possible, to set it on fire and thus drive out the troops. The roundhouse, however, was well supplied with water and the troops were enabled to keep the fire from communicating with the buildings during the night.

About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 22d (Sunday) it was discovered that the crowd had a field piece on Liberty street ready to fire on the roundhouse. By General Brinton's orders his men were stationed at the windows ready to fire, and the strikers were notified that if they attempted to discharge the gun they would be fired upon. They paid no attention to the warning, and when one of them was seen with the lanyard in his hand ready to discharge the piece they were fired upon by the troops, and several of the mob fell, the rest running away. During all this night efforts to send provisions to the soldiers were without avail, as the mob captured and destroyed or used the food sent out for the purpose. About 7.30 a. m. on Sunday (22d) the machine shop caught fire in many places, the roof of the roundhouse was also on fire, and it was found necessary to evacuate the buildings. The troops accordingly marched out about 8 a. m., taking their Gatling guns with them, the mob scattering in every direction at sight of them, and no attempt being made to molest them until after marching eastward two or three squares along Penn avenue toward Torrens Station, to which point they had been ordered by Adjutant-General Latta in

case it should be impossible to retain their position in the roundhouse. After marching a couple of squares the troops were harassed by a fire in the rear from second-story windows, from street corners, and from every place of shelter; even from a police station, where eight or ten policemen stood in uniform as they passed.

At one point, just before reaching the United States Arsenal, an attack by the mob caused some confusion in the rear of the column. A halt was made and the Gatling guns used to disperse the attacking party, after which no more attacks were made upon the troops. In this march three of the soldiers were killed and several wounded, one of whom (Lieutenant Ashe) died a few days afterwards at the United States Arsenal.

General Brinton left his wounded at the arsenal and continued his march, finally encamping on the grounds near the workhouse, where he was furnished with rations for his men, etc. Meantime the destruction and pillage of the railroad property continued unabated, and was participated in by men, women, and children. The police on Sunday arrested about 75 persons who were carrying off goods, the arrests being made some distance from the place whence the articles were taken. Those arrested were taken before the deputy mayor and most of them discharged by him. This seems to be all that the police did to restrain the rioting on Sunday. Soon after the first car was set on fire Saturday night (21st) the alarm of fire was given, and the firemen responded, but were not allowed to attempt the suppression of the fire, the mob cutting the hose and threatening the firemen with death if they persisted. After some talk with the mob, however, they were allowed to save private property, and to this fact may be ascribed the safety of a good portion of the city; for the fire had communicated to the property of individuals adjoining the railroad property, and but for the efforts of the firemen a large conflagration must have ensued. "The destruction of property did not cease until about 5 o'clock p. m. on Sunday, the 22d, and then only when the limit of the corporation property had been reached at Seventh street by the destruction of the Union Depot, Union Depot Hotel, and the grain elevator."

The Eighteenth Regiment, after assembling on the 21st, had proceeded to Torrens Station, under orders to remain there and keep the tracks clear at that point. The commander, Colonel Guthrie, experienced little difficulty in doing so, as his regiment was not allowed to fraternize with the mob, but was kept entirely aloof, and hence did not become demoralized, as the Fourteenth and Nineteenth regiments did.

Late on Sunday afternoon he was ordered to march to Pittsburg, where he arrived about dark and too late to stop the destruction of property, which had all taken place before his arrival. On Monday

forenoon, together with the Fourteenth and Nineteenth regiments (which having been disbanded, owing to their demoralization, were now ordered to reassemble), his command marched through the principal streets of the city for the purpose of overawing any disposition toward riotous conduct which might still exist. A citizens' committee was also organized on Sunday and exerted considerable influence in quelling disturbances, especially at the Duquesne depot (the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company), where, between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m., a few of the rioters had gathered with the intention of burning the structure and the cars in the vicinity. One car was set on fire and an attempt made to fire the depot, but six or eight of the citizens' safety committee arrived and put a stop to the destruction, the rioters desisting as soon as they saw any authority exerted in opposition to their schemes.

This was about the last attempt at violence at Pittsburg, although it was several days before order was fully restored. From the very beginning of the strike the strikers had the active sympathy of a large portion of the people of Pittsburg.

The citizens had a bitter feeling against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on account of, as they believed, an unjust discrimination by the railroad company against them in freight rates, which made it very difficult for their manufacturers to compete successfully with manufacturers further west, and this feeling had existed and been intensified for years, and pervaded all classes. A large portion of the people also believed that the railroad company was not dealing fairly by its men in making the last reduction in wages, and the tradesmen with whom the trainmen dealt also had a direct sympathy with the men in this reduction, for its results would affect their pockets. The large class of laborers in the different mills, manufactories, mines, and other industries in Pittsburg and vicinity were also strongly in sympathy with the railroad strikers, considering the cause of the railroad men their cause, as their wages had also been reduced for the same causes as were those of the railroad men, and they were not only willing but anxious to make a common fight against the corporations. This feeling of aversion to the railroad company and sympathy with the strikers was indulged in by the Pittsburg troops to the same extent that it was by the other classes, and, as many of them had friends and relatives in the mob, it is not much to be wondered at that they did not show much anxiety to assist in dispersing the crowd and enforcing the law. * * *

About 1,600 cars (mostly freight), including passenger and baggage cars, with such of their contents as were not carried away by the thieves; 126 locomotives, and all the shops' materials and buildings, except one or two small ones, of the railroad company, from above 28th street to the Union depot, were burned on Saturday night and Sunday.

It has been estimated by a competent person that the damage, including loss of property and loss of business, consequent upon the interruption of business, which was inflicted by the mob at Pittsburg alone, was $5,000,000. This may be a large estimate, but if the consequential damages could be correctly arrived at the total damage would fall but

little short of the figures given. The actual loss by the railroad company alone, not including the freight they were transporting, is estimated at $2,000,000 by the officers of the company from actual figures made. * * *

The tracks from Union depot, out to and beyond 28th street, were nearly all ruined by the fire, the rails being warped and twisted and the ties burned; they were also covered with the débris of the burned cars, and it was about a week after the destruction, or until July 30, before the railroad company were enabled to get their trains all running regularly again over this portion of the track.

Although Pittsburg was the principal scene of difficulty, more or less rioting and destruction of property also occurred at Reading, Scranton, Allegheny, Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia.

At Reading, on the evening of July 23, as the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, under command of General Reeder, was marching into the city to take charge of the military situation, General Reeder was requested by the railroad officials to release a train which was in the hands of the mob (composed of roughs and ex-employees of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad), and was standing in a cut between the Philadelphia and Reading depot and the Penn street crossing. As the regiment marched into the cut the mob, which lined both sides of it, began throwing brickbats and paving stones down upon the heads of the soldiers, and finally several pistol shots were fired at them, and one soldier fired his piece in the air. This was followed by scattering shots and finally by a regular volley, which was continued until the troops arrived at the Penn street crossing.

Of the 253 soldiers only about 50 escaped being hurt, but none were seriously injured. Of the crowd, 11 were killed and over 50 wounded, 2 of the killed and some of the wounded being mere lookers on and not engaged in the riots.

At Scranton the trainmen struck on July 25, and were reenforced a little later by the miners and laborers of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. On July 31 the trainmen resolved to resume work.

August 1, during a riotous demonstration by the miners and laborers, during which the mob almost killed the mayor of Scranton, they were fired upon by a posse of special police, and three of the ringleaders were killed. On August 2 the troops arrived and took charge of affairs at that place, and remained until quiet was fully restored.

As to the causes of the riots the committee speaks as follows:

The riots grew out of the strike of the railroad men, and the strikers themselves were the protest of the laborer against the system by which his wages were arbitrarily fixed and lowered by his employer without consultation with him and without his consent. There are many other causes that combined to bring about the strikes, but the cause mentioned underlies the whole question, and it is the foundation of all the trouble.

* * * * * * *

The immediate cause of the first strike which took place in Pennsylvania, in July, 1877, to wit, that at Pittsburg, July 19, was the order by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run "double-headers" from that place to Derry. This order of itself, had there been no previous reductions of wages or dismissals of men on account of the depression in business, would probably have caused no strike, but following so soon after the second reduction, while the ill feeling engendered thereby was still having its effect on the men, together with the spirit of independence and probably recklessness which was brought about by the organization of the Trainmen's Union, with its general plan for a strike on the 27th of June, and the feeling of uneasiness and dissatisfaction existing among the laboring men of the company generally, caused by the want of labor and the low price thereof as compared with a few years previous, altogether combined to set in motion this strike, which was followed by results so disastrous as to be forever memorable in the history of the State, results unforeseen and unanticipated at the commencement by the actors therein.

There are no figures obtainable as to the number of men thrown out of employment in the aggregate by these strikes, nor of the total value of property destroyed, etc., during the resulting riots, but the chief of the bureau of industrial statistics of Pennsylvania, in his report for 1880–81 (p. 365), makes the following statement concerning the cost of the Pittsburg riot:

The courts, having decreed that Allegheny County was liable for all losses sustained during the Pittsburg riots, the county officials at once proceeded to adjust all claims and settle them upon the most advantageous terms. From a statement obtained from the county comptroller's office, the following shows the amount of liabilities, their adjustment and payment up to date:

Total amount of claims as presented to date	$3,592,789.33
Total amount paid by compromise and judgments to date	2,765,891.89
Expenses of riot department to date	11,142.96
Estimated claims outstanding and unpaid	10,000.00
	2,787,034.85

Strike on July 16 of box makers, sawyers, and can makers of Baltimore, during railroad strike, for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. Result unknown. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 155.]

The great railroad strikes of 1877 began on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on July 16, at Martinsburg, W. Va., the immediate cause of the strike being a 10 per cent reduction in the wages of all employees. This, however, was but one of many grievances. The wages, already low, were made yet lower by irregular employment. Men with families were permitted to work only three or four days per week, and two or three days of each week they were forced to spend away from home at their own expense, often obliged to pay $1 per day for board

at the company's hotel, leaving them but 35 or 50 cents for their families. Their wages, payable monthly, were often retained two, three, or even four months. The tonnage of trains was increased, and the men were paid only for the number of miles run, irrespective of the time consumed in running. On some roads the trainmen were assessed the cost of accidents.

In most instances the strike affected only the freight trains. There was rioting, destruction of property, and loss of life at Martinsburg, Baltimore, and various places in Pennsylvania. The State militia at Martinsburg and Pittsburg, sympathizing with the strikers, affiliated with them and refused to fire upon them. United States troops were promptly ordered from the Eastern garrisons, and on their appearance the mobs fled. In Cincinnati, Newark (Ohio), Toledo, and St. Louis mobs of roughs and tramps collected and succeeded in closing most of the shops, factories, and rolling mills in these cities. In Chicago the communists made a formidable demonstration. In these places, and in Syracuse, Buffalo, West Albany, and Hornellsville, N. Y., the mobs were dispersed by the State militia without violence or destruction of property.

The strikes occurred on the following roads: Baltimore and Ohio; Pennsylvania Central; Erie; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis; Vandalia; Ohio and Mississippi; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Philadelphia and Reading; Philadelphia and Erie; Erie and Pittsburg; Chicago, Alton and St. Louis; Canada Southern, and some minor roads. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, pp. 287–289; and Spofford's American Almanac for 1878, pp. 105–112.]

Strikes in July of coopers, iron workers, and other craftsmen at Cleveland, Ohio, during railroad strike. Result unknown. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 160.]

Strike in July during railroad strike of coal miners at Coshocton, Ohio, for an advance of 10 cents per ton, from 65 to 75 cents. Men offered to compromise on 70 cents with semimonthly payments in cash. This offer being refused, most of the men left the place. At the end of twelve weeks work was resumed on the old rates, 65 cents, but with semimonthly payments in cash, instead of monthly payments and with a month's wages always retained by employer as heretofore. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 149.]

Strike in July of employees in a machine shop at Cleveland against reduction of wages. Reduction enforced and 60 strikers discharged. [*Idem*, p. 115.]

Strike on August 1 of about 300 ore diggers in the employ of the Ætna Iron Works, Lawrence County, Ohio, for increase of wages or reduction in the price of provisions; price of store goods not to exceed

20 per cent profit; surplus wages to be paid monthly in cash. No record of result. [*Idem*, p. 176.]

Strike on August 1 of workmen in various trades at Middleport, Meigs County, Ohio, against being paid altogether in scrip and checks. Unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 181.]

Strike in August of coopers in Ohio against being paid entirely in scrip redeemable only at one store. Work resumed on even worse conditions than before strike. [*Idem*, p. 223.]

Strike in August of cigar makers in the shop of Frederick De Barry, New York City, for increase of wages. In September and October the strike extended to all the leading factories and tenement houses, and was resisted by a powerful combination of 32 manufacturers. Over 7,000 men and women were affected, 1,000 families making cigars in tenements being ejected by the sheriff. Over 1,000 loaves of bread of three pounds each and 2,500 pounds of meat were distributed daily by the relief committee. Partly successful at the end of 107 days. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 591.]

Strike in August of the miners and laborers of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny River district, Pennsylvania, for increase of wages reduction of hours, employment of check weighmen, semimonthly payments, etc. Successful at the end of two months. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 366.]

Strike in August of the laborers in the rolling mills at Pittsburg, for an advance in wages from $1.12 to $1.25 per day. Demand conceded by several mills; refused by the American Iron Works, where the strike lasted eight weeks and failed. In these works about 2,500 persons were affected by the strike. [*Idem*, p. 366.]

Strike in August of 51 employees at the Uxbridge Woolen Mills, Uxbridge, Mass., on account of dissatisfaction with wages. Strike lasted three weeks. Loss to strikers $2,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 46.]

Strike in August or September of cigar makers in Cincinnati against employment of females. Successful at the end of two weeks. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, pp. 201, 202.]

Strike in September of coal miners at Steubenville, Ohio, for increase of wages. Police protection was required and several strikers were arrested. Unsuccessful at the end of five weeks. [*Idem*, pp. 149–151.]

Strike on November 2 of carpet weavers at Thomas Taylor's factory, Philadelphia, against a proposed reduction of 1½ cents per yard. Compromise refused by strikers; other mills joined in strike; all successful at the end of a month. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 366, 367.]

Strike in December of the cigar makers employed by the Huck Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass., for an increase of pay.

Strike lasted three months; unsuccessful; loss in wages estimated at $5,850. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 46.]

Strike in December of pottery workers at Akron, Ohio, for an "advance in power." Unsuccessful at the end of six weeks. Strikers lost $15 per week and other employees $7. [First Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 233.]

Strike of iron workers in Pomeroy, Ohio, against six heats per day. Strikers each lost $50 in wages; others $40. Continued one month and men were defeated. [*Idem*, p. 82.]

Strike of glass workers in Bellaire, Ohio, for an advance in wages. Unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 215.]

Strike of painters in a carriage and wagon factory, Ohio. Lasted one day. Result unknown. [*Idem*, p. 218.]

Strike of plasterers in California for higher wages. Strike a failure and the union dissolved. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 597.]

Strike of union ax makers against reduction of wages. Successful at the end of four months. [*Idem*, p. 365.]

Strike of glass blowers of the Druggists' Ware League in St. Louis against reduction of wages. New men from the East were sent home, their fares being paid by the strikers. Successful after a bitter struggle. [*Idem*, p. 374.]

Strike of employees of Western Manufacturing Company (planing mill, etc.), Toledo, Ohio, caused by railroad rioters, who forced the men to stop work. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 487.]

Strike at stove foundry of Perry & Co., Albany, N. Y., against employment of helpers. Failed after five months. [*Idem*, p. 145.]

1878.—Strike and lockout in January at the shoe factories in Lynn, caused by a reduction of wages and the refusal of the manufacturers to recognize the authority of the board of arbitration representing the Crispins. Manufacturers passed an "iron-clad" resolution to employ no person subject to the control of any organization, etc.; began to employ new men; were resisted by the Crispins generally. February 12, employers modified the resolution, making explanations satisfactory to the workmen; strike terminated. Loss to workmen estimated at $250,000. Both parties claimed a partial victory. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 46.]

Strike in March at the Beaver Cotton Mill, North Adams, Mass., on account of a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. Necessity of reduction explained to operatives, and proposals made which were not generally accepted; suspension of work for eight weeks; loss in wages, about $4,000. Many employees left town. May 1 those remaining resumed work at the reduced rates. [*Idem*, p. 48.]

Strike on March 13 of the lasters at Gardner & Elkins, shoe manufacturers, Philadelphia, against a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. Successful at the end of five days. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 367.]

Strike on April 6 of granite cutters at Vinal Haven, Me., against discharge of 30 union men and for adoption of union scale of prices. No record of result. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 380.]

Brief strike in April of weavers at the Chace Mills, Fall River, Mass., on account of a misunderstanding as to the price of certain work. Strike also of female operatives making warp for ingrain carpets at the Lowell Manufacturing Company, Lowell. Both troubles quickly settled. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 48.]

Strike on May 27 of the miners in the Monongahela Valley against a reduction from 3 to 2½ cents per bushel for mining coal. Unsuccessful after several weeks. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 367.]

Strike in July of miners of Scott & Company, Moores Station, Connellsville Road, Pa., against a reduction of wages to 2 cents per bushel. Successful. [*Idem*, p. 367.]

Strike in July of employees of the Ripka and Canton Mills, Manayunk, Philadelphia, against a proposed reduction of 10 to 15 per cent in wages. Unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 367.]

Strike in July of the employees of the Buck Mountain Colliery, at Shamokin, Northumberland County, Pa., for an advance of 10 per cent in wages. Strikers resumed work in a few days on a compromise advance of 5 per cent. [*Idem*, p. 367.]

Strike in August of employees of Messrs. Shirley & Rommell, shoe manufacturers, Philadelphia, for an advance of 20 per cent in wages. Compromised at 10 per cent. [*Idem*, p. 367.]

Strike in August at the iron and steel mills of Philadelphia against a proposed reduction of wages in case of puddlers from $4.25 to $3.60 per ton; in case of rollers, 40 per cent; roughers, 25 per cent; heaters, 30 per cent; engineers, 10 per cent; laborers, from $1.40 to $1.10. Unsuccessful at the end of two months. [*Idem*, pp. 367, 368.]

Strike in August of cigar makers in a firm at Westfield, Mass., for higher wages. Strike unsuccessful at the end of eight weeks; loss in wages, $2,100. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 50.]

Strike in November of flint-glass blowers and workers of Pittsburg for the establishment of a uniform number of pieces as a day's work. Lockout ensued. Strike continued till August, 1879. Unsuccessful. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880-81, p. 368.]

Strike in November of 425 employees, mostly females, at the carpet mills of Kensington, Philadelphia, against a reduction of 1 cent per yard in wages. Strike controlled entirely by girls, who conducted the meetings, and were the assailants in attacks at the mills. Unsuccessful at the end of eleven weeks. [*Idem*, p. 369.]

Strike of coal miners at Urichsville, Ohio, against a reduction from 70 to 60 cents per ton. Men offered to compromise at 65 cents. [Second Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 56.]

Strike of coal miners at Bellaire, Ohio, for change of screen. A number of men were discharged and left the place. The screen was not changed, but an advance of 20 cents per 100 bushels was granted. [*Idem*, p. 56.]

Strike of coal miners at Zaleski, Ohio, against a reduction from 65 to 55 cents per ton. Compromised on 60 cents at the end of ten weeks. [*Idem*, p. 56.]

Strike of coal miners at Jackson, Jackson County, Ohio. Men mining coal for a furnace being paid one-fourth cash, three-fourths store goods, demanded that the company should not charge over 10 per cent more for goods than the regular retail stores. About two-thirds of the men struck. The case having been brought into court, the men resumed work. [*Idem*, p. 56.]

Strike of coal miners at Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, in reference to a check weighman. Men returned to work satisfied. [*Idem*, p. 56.]

Strike of coal miners at Bellaire, Ohio, for increase of wages. Unsuccessful at the end of three weeks. [*Idem*, p. 55.]

Strike of coal miners at Hammondsville, Jefferson County, Ohio, for increase of wages. An advance of 15 cents per ton granted at the end of nine days. [*Idem*, p. 55.]

Strike of coal miners at Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio, against change of screen. Result unknown. [*Idem*, p. 55.]

Strike of coal miners at Shawnee, Perry County, Ohio. A company supplying a furnace with coal was notified that the coal must be screened over a 1½-inch screen. The company notified their miners that, as the regular furnace mines had 1½-inch screens, they must have the same, or the furnace mines be reduced to 1¼ inches. The miners quit work, went to the furnace mines and called a meeting of miners, which resolved either to have the screens reduced or 10 cents per ton advance in wages. Result, screens all reduced to 1¼ inches. [*Idem*, pp. 55, 56.]

Strike of coal miners at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, for employment of check weighman, after the court at Warren had decided in favor of the law and the men. Unsuccessful at the end of two weeks. [*Idem*, p. 56.]

Strike of coal miners at Mill Creek Slopes, Trumbull County, Ohio.

Men asserted their belief that they were not getting true weight for coal sent out and asked to have the scales adjusted, when their tools were ordered to be taken out of the mine. Result unknown. [*Idem*, p. 56.]

Strike of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 791.]

Strike during summer of 400 granite cutters of Quincy, Mass., for higher wages. Strike lasted eleven weeks and ended in a compromise. Loss in wages about $40,000. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 48.]

Brief Crispin strike at Natick, Mass., ended in a failure, about 100 men being idle for a week. [*Idem*, p. 49.]

Strike of Crispins at Marlboro, Mass., against reduction of wages. The trouble began in five of the leading factories. During the strike the organization ordered bottomers engaged in the shop of Abel Howe to stop work. New bottomers engaged were followed and jeered by a mob; pistols and stones were used at night, and the protection of the police required. The strike ended in the complete breaking up of the Crispin organization. The struggle lasted three months; wage loss estimated at $200,000. [*Idem*, p. 49.]

Strike of 40 men at the Putnam Nail Mills, Neponset, Mass., against change from day to piece work. Work suspended five weeks; half the strikers idle for three or four months. Strike unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 50.]

Three strikes of union cigar makers in Cincinnati this year, and one of cigar packers. Also two strikes of union trunk and box makers, and one of plasterers in March. No particulars for these strikes. [Third Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 259.]

Strike lasting three months in a glass factory of West Virginia for discharge of an objectionable employee. No record of result. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 91.]

Strike during winter of 1878–79 of coal miners along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers for an increase of wages. After several weeks they were about to yield, when obtaining from a young law student of Pittsburg some information favorable to their case, they continued out long enough to enforce their demand. [McNeill: The Labor Movement, the Problem of To-day, p. 252.]

Strikes under the auspices of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers multiplied during 1878 and 1879. Several were against reduction of wages. Others were against the "contract" system, a kind of cooperation offered by the company, the principal condition of which was that the men agreed to leave in the hands of the company the first four weeks' wages, and 25 per cent of all wages earned thereafter, the same to be paid to men at the end of the year, if the profits of the business would justify such payment. The union enacted a law requiring each member to contribute 25 cents a month

to the strike fund. It was found difficult to enforce the law. [*Idem*, p. 286.]

The president of the Amalgamated Association, in his annual report for 1879, said: "The history of the association furnishes no parallel to the past year for strikes and disputes. We have not been without a strike for a single day in the year." [*Idem*, p. 287.]

1879.—Strike in February of 57 handloom weavers of Montgomery Carpet Mills, of Philadelphia, for an advance of 1 cent per yard. Successful at the end of two weeks. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 369.]

Strike in March of 30 workmen at one of the tack factories in Taunton, Mass., against reduction of pay. Works closed three weeks. Strikers returned to work at the reduction. At another factory, under similar circumstances, strikers were discharged and new men engaged. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 50.]

Strike on March 27 of 100 employees of Shirley & Rommell's boot and shoe factory, for an increase of wages. Successful after two days. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 370.]

Lockout on April 14 at the Altoona, Pa., rolling mill, on account of the employees joining the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Lockout successful; men compelled to renounce the union. [*Idem*, p. 370.]

Strike on April 30, of the miners of the McIntyre Coal Company, Lycoming County, Pa., against a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. Strike terminated unsuccessfully on July 21. [*Idem*, p. 370.]

Strike in May of handloom weavers in Philadelphia, against certain of the smaller establishments for the adoption of a uniform scale of prices and an advance of half a cent per yard in wages. Both weavers and owners of the large establishments contributed to the support of the strike. No accurate record of the result; seems to have been successful. [*Idem*, p. 370.]

Strike on May 12, of coal miners in Ohio. [See p. 791.]

Strike in May of 20 weavers at the Potomska Mills, New Bedford, Mass., on account of dissatisfaction with the price paid for a certain class of work. New men were at once put in their places. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 50.]

Strike on June 15 of the bottomers in three boot shops of Worcester, Mass., for increase of wages. Strikers unsuccessful; out three weeks; lost in wages $10,000. [*Idem*, p. 51.]

Strike on June 26 of the mill operatives at Fall River, Mass., for an increase of wages corresponding to the last reduction; such increase claimed to have been promised when business should revive. A long

dispute had taken place as to whether or not business had revived; before striking, operatives offered to submit dispute to arbitration, which was refused by the manufacturers. Spinners were brought from other cities to supply vacant places; energetic means taken by the old employees to prevent this; offer of arbitration again refused by the manufacturers; new help continued to be brought in; police authorities called on to repel assaults of the mob against new operatives. Strike finally unsuccessful at the beginning of October; loss in wages about $100,000. [*Idem*, pp. 53–57.]

Strike in June of puddlers in the iron manufactories of Pittsburg and vicinity for a renewal of the scale of prices agreed upon for the previous year. Successful. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 371.]

Strike in June of coopers, involving 50 men, at Cleveland, against the discharge of a prominent member of the union. After strike was inaugurated an increase of wages was demanded. No record of result. There was also a short strike of coopers in Cincinnati, for an advance in wages, which was generally conceded, and the men returned to work in a few days. [Third Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 153.]

A number of small strikes occurred in the mining regions of Ohio during the early part of this year (before July). Among the most important was one at Carbondale, Athens County, against a reduction of 10 cents per ton. Two hundred men involved; unsuccessful. Strike in Jackson County, involving 200 men, in reference to the distribution of cars to be filled, succeeded. Strike at Church Hill, Trumbull County, for an increase of wages; a failure. Strike in Vinton County, for an increase of 5 cents per ton; a failure. Strike in Coshocton County, against doing dead work without pay; result unknown. [*Idem*, pp. 91, 92.]

Strike in July of coal miners at Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, against removing a fall of slate (dead work) without pay, the men claiming that the fall was occasioned by the negligence of the operator. Result not given. [*Idem*, p. 92.]

Strike in July of coal miners at Gore, Ohio, for the standard screen, increased pay for turning rooms, increased price for driving entries, for a check weighman, and for powder at $3.50 per keg. Men were out only half a day when all demands were conceded. [*Idem*, p. 92.]

Strike on July 12 of 140 molders in the employ of the Reading (Pa.) Hardware Company for an advance of 25 per cent in wages. Compromised favorably to the strikers. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 371.]

Strike on July 25 of the employees of Mundel & Co., shoe manufacturers, Philadelphia, against a reduction of 11 per cent in wages. Compromised in a week on a reduction of 6 per cent. [*Idem*, p. 371.]

A few small strikes occurred during the summer at the shoe factories in Lynn, Natick, and other shoe towns in Massachusetts. Some succeeded; others failed. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 51.]

Strikes during summer of bootmakers in North Brookfield, and of 100 lasters in Hopkinton, Mass., for higher wages. Unsuccessful. [*Idem*, p. 51.]

Strike on August 1 of 125 miners at the Hudson Iron Company's mines, West Stockbridge, Mass., for an advance of 12½ cents per day. The former prices had ranged from $1 to $1.87 per day, at which rates the men had been kept through the dull season with a loss to the company. They had also been furnished tenements, with gardens attached, at the rate of $1.80 per month. The company had intended to raise wages to the desired amount on the 15th of the month, but decided to grant the demand on the 8th. [*Idem*, p. 51.]

Strike in August of 60 French Canadians employed as grinders by the Douglas Axe Company, Douglas, Mass., for an advance of 10 per cent in wages. Strike failed at the end of two weeks, no concession being made by the employers, who had promised to grant the advance as soon as the price of goods would permit. [*Idem*, p. 51.]

Miners at Church Hill, Trumbull County, Ohio, struck for advance of 10 cents per ton. Strike failed August 4. [Fourth Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 1177.]

Strike in September of 85 iron molders in the employ of Carr, Crawley & Develin, Philadelphia, for an increase of wages ranging from a quarter of a cent to 4½ cents per mold. Compromised by an increase of from 9 to 20 per cent, which was about equal to the demand of the strikers. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 371.]

In the beginning of October there was a general strike of furniture workers in Cincinnati for an advance of 15 per cent in wages. Number of men involved, about 3,500; number of factories, 40. During the first week or ten days of the strike 21 factories, employing 800 persons, granted the advance, while the larger factories refused, and four weeks after the strike commenced there were fully 2,400 strikers who had returned to work without the advance, and the few hundred left were authorized at a meeting of strikers to resume work on the best terms they could make. This strike was the largest and longest contested during the year in Ohio, and was practically a failure. [Third Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 133.]

Strike on October 2 of puddlers of Atkins Brothers' rolling mill, Pottsville, Pa., for an advance in wages from $3.25 to $3.75 per ton. Unsuccessful, at the end of a month. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 371.]

There were a number of strikes in the stove foundries of Ohio dur-

ing this year, the most extended being in Cincinnati, at one time against a reduction, and on October 8 for an advance of 15 per cent and "board" prices. Strike continued two weeks in a majority of the foundries; was compromised, and a written agreement made settling the price for six months. [Third Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, pp. 52, 53.]

Strike on October 13 of miners at Church Hill, Ohio, for an advance of 10 cents per ton. Successful after 2 days. [Fourth Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 1177.]

Strike in October of furniture workers employed by L. & E. Emanuel, San Francisco, Cal., on a question of wages. After being out six weeks men resumed work at former rates, with the disadvantage of being paid at the end of a job, instead of $12 to $15 weekly on account. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 435.]

Strike on October 18 of the workmen in a morocco factory at Lynn, Mass., against the introduction of new machinery. Unsuccessful. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 52.]

Strike in October of journeymen tailors of William Taylor & Co., Boston, for adoption of union prices, which involved an advance on certain work. The firm claimed that its prices were as high as those paid elsewhere, and that the question of wages was not the cause of the strike. It was brought about simply by the refusal of the firm to submit to dictation from the union. Strike in progress at the time of the completion of the Massachusetts report. [*Idem*, p. 52.]

Strikes in November of coal miners in Ohio. [See pp. 792 and 796.]

Strike in November of miners of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, Pa., for an advance of 15 per cent in wages. Compromised favorably to the miners. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, pp. 371, 372.]

Strike on December 1 of miners at Church Hill, Ohio, for increase of 15 cents per ton. Compromised December 5, at 5 cents advance. About 400 men involved in each of these miners' strikes. [Fourth Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 1177.]

Strike on December 1 of 300 miners at the Ohlton mine, in the Mineral Ridge district (Ohio), for a scale to govern the price for mining coal. Successful January 3, 1880. [*Idem*, p. 1176.]

Strike on December 2 of 300 weavers of McKean & Raphael's cotton mills, South Easton, Pa., for an increase of 10 per cent in wages. Successful. [Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, 1880–81, p. 372.]

Strike on December 15 of miners of State Line Coal Company, at East Palestine, Columbiana County, Ohio, for an advance of 10 cents per ton in the price of mining. They offered to submit the matter to

arbitration. January 15, 1880, strike ended unsuccessfully, but after strikers returned to work an advance of 5 cents per ton was given voluntarily. About 250 men and boys were involved. [Fourth Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 1176.]

Strike of the spinners at the Williston Mills, Easthampton, Mass., against a proposed reduction of 5 per cent, and afterwards 3½ per cent in wages. Machinery stopped five weeks, when men resumed work at the terms offered. Loss in wages about $7,500. [Eleventh Annual Report, Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, p. 50.]

Strike of the granite cutters of Quincy, Mass., on account of violation by one of the employers of the agreement made at the strike in 1878. This agreement stipulated that when any nonunion man employed at under pay left the yard in which he worked, he was not to be engaged elsewhere. This strike was in progress at the time of the making of the Massachusetts report. [*Idem*, p. 51.]

Strike by employees of Excelsior Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo., for increase of wages. Failed after ten weeks; loss in wages, $35,000. [Tenth U. S. Census, Vol. XX, p. 144.]

Strike of kilnmen in the pottery of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, East Liverpool, Ohio, for increase of wages. Strikers' places filled by apprentices; unsuccessful at the end of six weeks; loss to both manufacturers and men considerable. [*Idem*, p. 301.]

Strike of the employees of the Susquehanna Iron Company, Columbia, Pa. The mill had been closed for repairs, and all hands paid off. When ready to start, the company sent for the men whom they wished to reemploy, and because four of the old employees had not been sent for, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers ordered a strike. Unsuccessful at the end of ten weeks; nonunion men filled the place of strikers. Wage loss, $15,000. [*Idem*, p. 220.]

Strike of furniture workers employed by Harig, Koop & Co., Louisville, Ky., for increase of wages. An advance of 10 per cent was granted after two weeks. Loss in wages, $20 per man. [*Idem*, p. 445.]

Strike of operatives in a cotton factory of Massachusetts on a question of wages. Lasted three months; result not reported; loss in wages, $80,000. [*Idem*, p. 353.]

1880.—A tabulated report of strikes and lockouts for 1880, made by Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, is to be found in the Tenth Census of the United States, Volume XX. From this report it appears that the total number of strikes and lockouts as ascertained for that year is 762, this number representing the separate difficulties occurring between employers and employees during the year, and not the establishments involved therein. Some strikes involved very many establishments, but where the stoppages in such establishments were the result of concerted action or were occasioned by the same or similar causes, they have been combined and treated as one strike. Of the 762 strikes and

lockouts reported, 304 were found in Pennsylvania, 104 in New York, and 93 in Ohio; leaving 261 for the remaining States and Territories. The mechanical and manufacturing industries furnished 524 strikes and lockouts; mining, 182; trade and transportation, 50; professional and personal services, 5; and agriculture, 1. Though but 762 strikes and lockouts were reported, Mr. Weeks, in classifying these difficulties by causes and results, found it necessary, or at least expedient, to treat each class of causes separately, and to show the result as to each matter which had been made a cause of dispute; and by so doing he obtained for the 762 strikes and lockouts 813 causes and also 813 results.

Bearing in mind that this number represents causes and results—not separate strikes or lockouts—we find that of the 813 causes (or results), 610 were classified as belonging to strikes; 85 as belonging to lockouts; and 118 were reported as unclassified or mixed. Of the 610 strike causes, 539 related to wages, and 71 were unconnected with the wage question; of the 85 lockout causes, 78 related to wages, and 7 to other matters; and of the 118 unclassified causes, 67 related to matters other than wages, and 51 were unknown. The strike causes resulted as follows: 143 succeeded, 70 were compromised, 156 failed, and 241 not reported. Of the lockout causes, 10 succeeded, 8 were compromised, 34 failed, and 33 not reported. Of the unclassified causes, 16 resulted in success, 7 were compromised, 37 failed, and in 58 cases the results were not reported. In view of the fact that this classification has been based upon the number of causes or results (813), and not upon the actual number of strikes and lockouts (762), the former number has been used in the summary which follows, to designate the strikes and lockouts for 1880.

The large number of strikes reported for 1880 (the first year for which any Federal report, purporting to be accurate, has been made) may serve to indicate the fragmentary character of the information that has been obtained for former years. It is quite possible that some of the years prior to 1880 were as fruitful in respect to strikes and lockouts as was that year. For further information concerning the strikes of 1880, see Tenth Census of the United States, Volume XX.

Strikes of coal miners in Ohio occurred in January, August, and September. [See pp. 796–800.]

1869–1880.—Few strikes that have occurred in the United States have attracted more attention, have better illustrated the operation of American trades unions, or have involved greater interference of the military than those occurring in the mining regions of Ohio between the years 1869 and 1881. The amount of public attention received by these strikes induced the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics of Ohio, in 1880, to apply to a prominent miner, well acquainted with the several strikes of this period in the Tuscarawas Valley, to give

their history. The following is his communication as printed in the report for the year 1880 of the Ohio bureau of labor statistics:

The year 1869 had been a fairly prosperous one for all concerned in the mining industry. New Year, 1870, came without a change, but during the month of January, dark clouds commenced to assemble in the mining horizon; the demand for coal decreased; as winter advanced, the price of coal fell; some mines began to show signs of "shutting down." But it was not until the 15th day of February that the threatening clouds gave sure sign of a storm. It came in the form of a notice that on and after the first day of March, 1870, the price of mining in Massillon, Fulton, Chippewa, and Akron would not or should not exceed 80 cents per ton.

The operators of the northern portion of the valley were then paying $1 per ton of 2,000 pounds; the miners of the southern part of the valley were receiving 95 cents per ton of 2,100 pounds. The horizon grew darker as the day approached, but on the eve of the appointed day for the commencement of hostilities a small ray of hope came to the miners, when the Brewster Coal Company met their men and declared their willingness to stand by their men, and continue working at $1 per ton until the price of mining in the valley, which was then about to be placed before the old and barbaric tribunal, strike, was settled. This announcement was received by the miners with a shout, and they all left the meeting with a determination to fulfill their part of the contract. At this time there were no mines any farther south than the town of Massillon, in the Tuscarawas Valley; the territories where now stands the Camp Creek, Pigeon Run, Warmington, Eureka, Grove's Shaft, Sippo, and Massillon City mines were either unknown or tested (by drill holes) to a very limited extent. At that time Chippewa and the Canal Fulton districts were very important in the valley. The only mine in the Massillon district continuing operations after the expiration of the notice was the McCue shaft, in the neighborhood of Canal Fulton. Matters continued in this form without anything to break the monotonous state of affairs in the valley until May, when the Brewster Coal Company (after continuing to run about one-third time), on very short notice, shut down their mines, and notified the employees living in their houses to remove.

The miners refused to remove, and employed counsel to test the case in the courts, and suit was also brought by the men against the company for damages resulting from breach of contract, claiming the verbal agreement to pay certain wages was a contract. In the meantime the strike continued, and August passed without any sign of weakness on either side, though several of the mines were being worked by fresh hands, composed almost entirely of those never before in a mine.

September came, and with it a wavering in the southern portion of the valley. A man in the employ of the Rhodes Coal Company, at their Willow mine, became exasperated and declared his intention to accept the operators' terms and commence working. Loud were the protestations of the old hands employed in that and the adjoining mines; but in spite of all, he dared the crowd of about 300 men that had assembled at the entrance of the mine, and walked, with his few followers, on the cage and was lowered into the mine. Although this same man on bended knees asked the forgiveness of his fellow workmen for

the deed, a few months later, it was the signal of the collapse that came in a few weeks. Men became greatly demoralized toward the 15th, and before the 20th the majority had made concessions and asked employment on the operators' terms. Following this strike, as is the case in similar affrays, came the old system of blacklisting. But the heavy demand for coal following the strike would not allow the men to wander in idleness, two of the coal companies employing the majority, although well aware that their names were on the "black list." We have just concluded a brief sketch of the longest strike in the history of the valley and, taking all things into consideration, the most expensive of any indulged in. And as we look back upon it from the standpoint of to-day, we can conscientiously say that with a little reason and common sense it could have been avoided. It was disastrous to both parties in more than one sense. Besides the loss incurred by the long idleness to the coal producers, it gave a footing to the cheap-grade coal of Salineville and other places in the northern market that had hithertofore been controlled almost exclusively by the mine owners of Tuscarawas Valley; and to the miners, beside the loss of wages during the long spell of idleness, a still heavier and more disastrous blow in having to divide the work, that had been formerly done by 1,200 men and boys, between 1,500.

During this strike the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association made its appearance and came into existence in the valley. Thomas H. Davis, of Youngstown Hill, was chosen its head officer. As soon as the men had settled down to work the work of organizing was pushed, a branch being established at nearly every mine in the valley.

The only ripple in the affairs of mining during that fall and winter was an attempt made by the "blacklegs" working at the Brewster Coal Company's South mine to inaugurate another strike. To this end they assembled in the blacksmith shop and called the old hands to their meeting, requesting them to join hands and make a demand for an advance of 10 cents per ton; but the latter looked upon it as a "little too thin," and during the meeting reminded "the strangers" that they could put no confidence in the men that had only a few months previous so shamefully sold them and taken their places whilst they were striking for what they thought were their just dues. A few mornings afterwards, on arriving at the face of the workings, "the strangers" were sadly surprised to find all their tools missing, and—well, Dame Rumor blamed many but convicted none. They appealed to the company to refurnish them tools, but apparently their mission was ended, a fact that the mine owners were not backward in making known to them.

The year 1871 was marked with prosperity; the year throughout, on the whole, a busy one. No attempt was made by the miners to advance the price of mining; neither did the operators make any proposition of reducing. The wages of day hands were regulated by the price paid for mining. Roadmen and inside haulers received $2.40 per day, the price of three tons of coal, that being considered an average day's labor, the only difference in payment in both ends of the valley being that in Akron, or northern end of the valley, day hands had to furnish their own oil, whilst in the lower end, or Massillon district, the companies furnished it free of charge. Deficient work was paid at the rate of 5 cents for every 3 inches or fraction thereof under 3 feet, that being at the time considered the standard height of the Mas-

sillon or No. 1 vein of coal in the Tuscarawas Valley. Five cents was paid for every 6 inches of slate or rock coming down on top of the coal. Horsebacks, water, etc., were left to the pit boss and the man who happened to have those difficulties to contend with to be settled. Powder at this time was sold to miners at $4 per keg and lard oil from 90 cents to $1.25 per gallon.

When the year 1872 dawned upon the mining region of Tuscarawas Valley it found the M. & L. B. A. strong in numbers. The grand lodge of the order had met quarterly, besides some special meetings during the past year, that were called at New Portage, in the parlor of the only hotel of that country town, lying about 6 miles south of the city of Akron, then considered a central place of the valley. In the spring of 1872 the condition of miners was such as to encourage them to make an attempt to advance the price of mining. A special meeting of the order was called, and a demand for $1 per ton made. This at first was refused by the operators, and 90 cents was accepted by the miners, but only for a short time; the miners, thinking their cause just in demanding $1 per ton, made another effort in one week after accepting the 90 cents, and demanded the dollar. An effort to compromise at 95 cents per ton was refused by the miners; two weeks were lost in *dallying*, when the operators acceded to the demand of the miners. The N. Lawrence miners were the first to receive an acknowledgment of the victory.

During the summer the demand was in excess of the production; work was plenty; miners were making a good living; the producers a good percentage on the money invested; the result, good feeling among both parties.

In November the miners, thinking the price of coal justified them in making another demand, finally concluded to ask an advance of 10 cents per ton for mining, which was acceded after a struggle of two days.

A cold winter "set in" and made the prospects for winter bright. The last advance was all attributed to the organization by the majority. It had by this time become a power. But alas! how often do trades unions, like individuals, fail to know themselves.

Some lodges in the district commenced to exercise tyranny, and in some instances even went so far as to take control from the hands of the superintendents of mines and dictate to them who should and who should not be employed. Some of its prominent members went to those who happened to be employed in a mine, not members of the organization, and demanded of them to join the union or quit the mine; it went further in January, 1873, and ordered a suspension of operations throughout the Tuscarawas Valley to aid the miners of the Mahoning district to gain their price. This brought dissatisfaction to the rank and created a bitter enmity in the bosoms of operators against the organization, who determined to await a favorable opportunity to crush it. A request was made by the producers of their employees to state what advance per ton they would take and resume work. But the only answer was, "We are on a suspension." A week of bitter cold weather passed. Scarcity of coal was badly felt in places formerly supplied with coal from the valley. This created a strong public opinion against the miners; a war was near at hand that many miners were by this time unwilling to enter; the Steese Coal Company's miners in the Akron district went to work, regardless of the general order that they

were to suspend for two weeks. The other operators, with the exception of McCue and Humphrey, and Coleman, in the Wadsworth district, closed their mines, to be opened when men would be willing to resume at 95 cents per ton—a reduction of 15 cents. A stubborn fight of fourteen weeks followed, when the operators' terms were accepted, the men being by this time demoralized, and the organization, as regards Tuscarawas Valley, among the things of the past.

An attempt was again made in September to regain the lost price, but $1 per ton was the highest realized at the time, and that, with other 5 cents, were lost at the close of navigation, so that when the panic broke out the price of mining in Tuscarawas Valley was down to 90 cents per ton.

The Miners' National Organization, with the late John Siney at its head, had by this time made its appearance in the Tuscarawas Valley. We look back upon the constitution of that organization from our standpoint of to-day and consider it the best open labor organization that was introduced among the miners of the United States. It had two important missions that would have been carried out successfully had it lived—those of settling all disputes by arbitration and cooperation, the only safe road left to the laboring classes to gain their independence.

It would be useless to describe the depression caused by the panic. Every laboring man, as he looks back, heaves a sigh. The coal regions came in for their share of the "dark days;" prices fell, mines were "shut down;" but those who managed to run paid the price—90 cents per ton. Thus did matters move along during January, February, March, and April, 1874.

In May came the opening of navigation, and with it a revival of trade wholly unexpected. Nearly all of the mines in the valley managed to start up and continue running pretty well during the summer and fall. Indeed, it was such as to inspire the miners with the hope that the panic and its effects were past and gone, but with the close of navigation in November came a notice of a reduction of 20 cents per ton. With energy and ability worthy of the head officers of the Miners' National Organization did they set to work to try and bridge the chasm and move on as cautious as possible to meet the inevitable. They suggested the propriety of submitting the question to arbitration. By hard work they succeeded to gain the consent of a majority of the miners to appoint a committee to meet an equal number of coal producers, who should lay their claims before a competent and impartial judge, the decision of whom should be considered final and binding on both parties. Judge Andrews, of Cleveland, was at last agreed upon as arbitrator. Messrs. Hanna, Milhof, Foltz, Brewster, Weaver, and Loomis represented the coal producers, and Messrs. William Kirkley, J. J. Jacobs, D. Young, J. Archibald, G. Cummock, A. L. Treat, and J. Pemberthy on behalf of the miners, assisted ably by the officers of the M. N. O. After a long and hotly contested session the question was left for the decision of the judge, who, after considering the evidence put forth, decided upon a reduction of 19 cents per ton, to go into effect on the 1st of January, 1875, much to the dissatisfaction of many miners, who loudly claimed that the judge and miners' committee were bribed; but the intelligent miners looked upon it in a different light, and considered it a good step, and far from doubting the integrity of the miners' representatives nor the honesty of the learned judge. They looked upon it as a move toward the abolition of strikes, and although the reduction

was a good deal, yet they considered it as near as possible their share of the selling price of coal. Another meeting was arranged for the 22d day of January to regulate the price of deficient work, powder, etc. In the interval a dispute had arisen between the Crawford Coal Company and their miners concerning the right of the miners to put on a check weighman, and an understanding was arrived at between the above coal company and the Youngstown Coal Company, owners of the Aberdare shaft, 5 miles north of Massillon, that rather than submit to have a check weighman put in their weigh offices they would shut down.

The miners of the Crawford mine were the first to make the attempt. The manager of the mine, entering fully into the contract, "shut down" on the 7th of January. Constant urging caused the miners of the Aberdare shaft to make the same attempt in the beginning of March of their employers, who, forgetting their agreement with their neighbors, consented. This exasperated the Crawford Coal Company to a great extent, and in order to get even with their neighbors declared their willingness to resume, acceding a check weighman and an advance of 9 cents per ton, making the price of mining 80 cents per ton.

This gave the enemies of arbitration a good footing, and its denunciation grew louder each day. The fact that Crawford & Sons could pay 80 cents per ton so soon after the judge and arbitrators had decided on 71 cents as fair and just was sufficient to satisfy them that foul and underhanded work was mingled with the affairs of the board of arbitration. The friends of the new system stood firm by it, but at last, in spite of their efforts, a mass meeting was called at the Furnace Green, 2 miles north of Massillon, and decided to demand 80 cents per ton on the 15th day of April. A struggle followed that terminated in the end of May following, giving the miners the 9-cent advance demanded.

We can not call it a victory, as termed by some; defeat would be more appropriate, inasmuch as it was the means of throwing to the wind the work that cost so much labor and trouble to accomplish, and brought back uncertainty, where the intelligence of miners and operators, as well as the general public, expected to reap the good effects of arbitration.

In this instance, had the miners taken into consideration the benefit that would be derived from the first step taken in settling disputes by arbitration instead of the old method of striking, they would have spurned the 9 cents per ton, given for no other purpose than to create dissatisfaction and trouble through the valley. Had they done all in their power to give the principles of arbitration deep root, how favorable would the results compare with those existing to-day. Instead of our mining villages being so often converted into military camps, peace and good will would crown the efforts of employees and employer with success and prosperity. But we must not pause with what might have been, but move along over the rugged path of reality. The 1st of August witnessed another change in the affairs of mining on the Tuscarawas. A reduction of 10 cents per ton was offered, but not accepted; a struggle of a few days followed, when a compromise was effected at 75 cents per ton. Work continued at that price during the fall and beginning of winter, but after New Year, 1876, the signs of another struggle were multiplying, but did not break out until the 1st day of March, when a notice was given throughout the valley that the price of mining could not exceed 65 cents per ton. Contempt was plainly manifest on the brows of the miners; the idea of 65 cents per

ton was sufficient. Many declared their willingness to eat grass, stones, dried leaves, etc., rather than submit to mine coal for any such price. William Thomson, then State secretary of the M. N. O., came through the valley and advised men to try and effect a compromise at 70 cents, a price he was sure they could get; but no, it must be 75 cents per ton or nothing. All advice tending toward a compromise was looked upon with derision and the advocates of such branded as frauds and traitors. Some who wanted to make themselves popular made flowing speeches, picturing the attempt at reducing miners at the time as wholesale robbery, when they claimed the price of coal was advancing. But stern reality faced them; the operators were determined to have coal mined at 65 cents per ton, and declared that if the old miners would not do it they would find others and place them in the mine. It was evident that the fight was to be short and decisive. New hands were put to work at once in the Warmington mine, 3 miles south of Massillon. The old hands were just as prompt in paying it a visit on an invitation from some of the leading miners. It was their intention to have a meeting and invite the new hands to it, explain to them their position, and the evil of their coming there to take their places. The intention was good, but the result of that meeting will long be remembered with regret by every thinking miner in Tuscarawas Valley. But the meeting was called to order and a chairman nominated, when the locomotive, with two cars loaded with more "new men," came around to sight and ran up to the mine. Had the miners understood its puffing as meaning, "Up guards, and at them," the result would not have been different. Without waiting for a motion the crowd moved on double-quick toward the mine. They were confronted there by the part owners of the mine, Mr. Geo. H. Warmington, the pit boss, and the new hands, who soon fled. Revolvers, billies, pick handles, and other weapons were called into requisition. Mr. Warmington was carried from the spot, wounded by a pistol shot; others were badly bruised, but happily no one was fatally injured, which was more of a wonder than had it been otherwise. The new hands that were in the mine were ordered out, and met a warm reception as soon as they came to the surface; so warm, indeed, that they were glad to get out to a cooler atmosphere as soon as their feet could conveniently carry them. The old hands wended their way home. Arrests followed; many were lodged in the county jail, whilst others followed the advice of Horace Greeley and "went west;" one was convicted to two years in the State prison on the charge of having wounded Mr. Warmington, but was released in one year for good behavior.

Rumor is loud, and not without considerable foundation, that he was not the guilty party, but rather than act the informer preferred to accept the punishment of the crime himself. Several were sent for terms of thirty days to the county jail. The streets of Massillon soon put on a military appearance. Detectives were busy among the miners, and all the benefit derived from their services was a false report that the plan was concocted by a lodge of Welsh Mollie Maguires.

Whatever may be the sins of the miners as a class, to our knowledge the crimes of concocting murder and the destruction of property is a thing that is not discussed in a company of two, and what evils may result from the Warmington riot it was done on the impulse of the moment; a deed that ninety-nine out of every one hundred are sorry

that ever happened to mar the reputation of the miners of Tuscarawas Valley.

The mine was again put in operation by the men that had been brought there for the purpose, and a strong guard of militia put upon the premises to protect them. The Silver Creek Coal Company, followed the example of the Warmington Coal Company, and so did the Franklin Coal Company.

The weeks that followed the introduction of new hands with military guards moved slowly on. The feeling grew more bitter as the days went by. The operators, embittered by the affair at the Warmington mine, gave notice that 60 cents per ton would be the highest price paid.

In the beginning of May an attempt was made to get the old hands to resume at $1.75 per day, the day wage on a 60 cents per ton basis. This had its effect. The men became demoralized. Reports were sent from the upper end to those in the lower end that the men had succumbed; the same report was sent to the upper from the lower end. The result was a general collapse, the men accepting the operators' terms of 60 cents per ton, with many victimized men.

The following pay brought an unexpected reduction in the price of deficiency; instead of 5 cents per ton on every 3 inches under 4 feet, it was now only 4 cents, a fact the miners keenly felt, but were helpless to amend.

The price of powder was reduced from $4 per keg to $3.50, oil to 85 cents per gallon in the Massillon district, although in several places in the Akron and Wadsworth districts the old price of $1 or $1.25 was still retained.

The men worked on quietly during the summer, fall, and winter of 1876 and 1877. They understood that in their disorganized condition they were helpless to do anything to benefit themselves; consequently, they could do nothing better than "bear and grin." Spring came and went without a change. Some of the pit bosses became rather tyrannical and did all in their power to prevent any meetings among the men; a grand mistake on the part of any who are employed to superintend any public works employing labor, for if there is anything that has a tendency to drive any class of men to vicious acts, it is a refusal to allow them to meet openly to discuss their grievances and suggest remedies without risking the chance of earning their daily bread.

As fall approached the men of the upper end of the valley, who mined coal for retail purposes, became rather restless with the low price paid for mining and made an effort to advance the price. To this end a delegate meeting was called to meet at the parlor of the New Portage hotel to consider the propriety of demanding an advance. Some of the delegates attending that meeting not being instructed, it was thought prudent to postpone the meeting for one week, when each representative would be expected to be there with definite instructions from their constituents.

A small majority were in favor of demanding an advance of 10 cents per ton. Those present, thinking the enthusiasm manifested too lukewarm to command success, resorted to another attempt at arbitrary measures, and consequently appointed a committee, and directed the secretary to invite the coal producers to appoint an equal number, who jointly were to agree upon a competent judge and submit the question for his decision. The committee appointed by the miners consisted of six, viz, John Pollock, Valentine Felix, Alexander McKinsey, Daniel

Young, John Burgess, and William A. Davis. The place of meeting was set down by the miners to be the parlor of the American House, Canal Fulton. On the day appointed the miners' committee wended their way toward the spot, but found in waiting only Messrs. A. Howells, J. P. Burton, and J. Morris, superintendents of the Youngstown Coal Company, who had not come there, they claimed, authorized to transact any business, but merely to show their sympathy with the peaceable mode of settling disputes again adopted by the miners, that of arbitration. In leaving the meeting Mr. A. Howells promised to do all in his power to work the matter up among the operators, and try and effect another meeting of the two committees. The miners' representatives went home and notified the men of the result of the first attempt, and also of a delegate meeting that was to be held at the same place.

A full representation was obtained. John Pollock, of North Lawrence, was elected chairman of the meeting, who strongly advocated the arbitration project. It was finally carried to make another attempt, and in order to make it more strongly urgent on the part of the miners, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered printed in the leading journals of northern Ohio. A meeting was at last a certainty; the operators appointed their committee; the place of meeting was the Franklin Coal Company's office, in the city of Akron. The representatives of the coal producers were Messrs. C. H. Clark, J. F. Rhodes, E. G. Loomis, A. K. Brewster, J. P. Burton, and A. Howells; the committee formerly appointed served for the miners. The meeting was organized with C. H. Clark chairman and John Pollock secretary.

The day was spent in exchanging views, arranging plans, and resulted in nothing, the operators undoubtedly lacking faith in the miners to live up to the decision, if one was agreed upon. The committee reported all the transactions to the miners, and asked them to stand up and enforce the arbitration project; but all that was ever done was the reducing of powder from $3.50 per keg to $3.25. The year ended without a change, and 1878 commenced without a ripple to disturb the peace; but in March the "screen," like a dark cloud, showed itself in the heavens. The Silver Creek Coal Mining Company introduced the system in their new shaft in Wayne County. Some of the men working there accepted the situation, whilst others left the employ of the company.

A mass meeting was called in April at the Furnace Green. A majority of the miners of the Massillon district were present. Strong speeches were made denouncing the system and the men that had accepted it. In conclusion a committee was appointed to visit those men and promise them their hearty support if they were willing to resist it. The committee, consisting of two old and reliable miners, started for the Wadsworth district on the next day and found a feeling existing there more bitter even than that expressed at Massillon against the new system; the transgressors were called to the council, and before leaving promised to stop work until the screen system was abandoned by the Silver Creek Coal Company. It had its effect; the coal company, seeing it useless to fight the whole valley, abandoned, and peace reigned once more. But the leading men of the lower end, seeing that this was an issue that would have to come before them some time, tried to prepare for the inevitable, and to this end called a mass meeting for the purpose of organizing the miners under the banner of the Inter-

national Labor Union, an organization that held great power in the East. Three branches were established; but it failed to thrive, and went out of existence in the Tuscarawas Valley in July of the same year.

Matters ran smoothly on until the 2d day of December, when a local strike transpired at the Pigeon Run mine, in the neighborhood of Massillon. The operators of that mine had been constantly complaining that they were producing too much slack and nut coal in comparison with the lump coal shipped, and to save them a portion of this loss they demanded the coal to be undermined, claiming that a great loss was sustained in blasting the coal out of the solid, owing to the large amount of powder used in mining.

The miners, unwilling to surrender the privilege of blasting the coal as they saw proper, remonstrated, and finally quit work in order to sustain the old system.

The month of December was spent in idleness; on the 1st day of January, 1879, the superintendent of the mine resigned his position, and another was called to fill the vacancy, followed by a settlement on the 4th day of January. Nothing of importance transpired in the valley afterwards, until the 12th day of May, when the miners of the same mine struck to have two men, who had been discharged for a refusal to clear up a fall of slate, reinstated, the miners claiming that the demand made of them by the pit boss was unjust and contrary to the "rules of the valley;" the grounds for their discharge in the eyes of the boss being that they exercised considerable negligence in blasting their coal, which occasioned the fall of slate. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed among many of the miners that resulted in the miners abandoning the discharged men and offering to resume without them.

The boss, not satisfied with this, went a few steps further and discharged 15 others whom he considered to be the instigators of the trouble. This was the means of uniting the miners to renewed effort. A meeting was called and a resolution adopted to the effect that no one should resume work until the privilege was acceded to all. To aid them in the struggle the miners canvassed the valley and adjoining districts for aid. It came freely and had a telling effect. The superintendent, seeing the cost of keeping the mine idle more than the profit of continuing the struggle for an indefinite period to get rid of those few men, surrendered for the time to await this privilege in the future. That was again fourteen weeks of a strike that could, with a little judicious management on both sides, have been avoided.

But a little close observation of the affairs of the valley is sufficient to convince any one that unless there occurred a general strike on an average of two years, things did not seem to be exactly right; some miners, as well as some of the other side, thought that a strike was a necessary evil; but in the end they have proven to both parties to have been a very expensive luxury, giving all of the advantage to places where peace was obtained either through tyranny and cowardice or where the better system of reasoning difficulties by the power of common sense prevails.

The peace of the general affairs of the valley had not been disturbed to any extent by the progress or termination of the local strike at Pigeon, although at one time trouble was imminent. Many of the men working at that mine prior to the strike sought employment at the mines in the district, and several were employed to the dissatisfaction of the man-

agers of the Pigeon Run mine, who toward the end remonstrated with the managers of the other mines, who finally consented to discharge all of the Pigeon Run miners in their employ. At this announcement great dissatisfaction prevailed among the miners, and many were loud in favor of stopping all the mines that would not allow them to share their work with those who were thrown out of employ, and would have undoubtedly carried it out had the discharged miners not interfered, honestly telling them that such a course would be useless, since they intended to return to their former places of working as soon as that trouble was over. But we must return and write of the general affairs, as they will, in a few weeks, be of more importance.

August came and went; a general feeling was manifest among the miners of the valley that an advance was due, but all hung fire and seemed to wait upon each other. It was not until the end of September that the Miners' Protective Association (numbering about 400 in the valley) urgently requested their president, John McBride, to call a delegate meeting for that purpose. He at last issued a "call" for each mine to send a representative to Clinton on the 6th day of October. It met with a hearty response; men differed in the amount to be demanded from 10 cents per ton to 25 cents. After a harmonious session it was finally—

"*Resolved*, That we request our operators to advance the price of mining 10 cents per ton."

The preamble set forth the grounds upon which the miners' representatives made the request in an intelligent manner. The expiration of the notice was on the 11th, when another delegate convention was to be held at the same place to take final action; when the day came the majority of the delegates brought the joyful news that the request was complied with. After receiving the reports, the question of deficient work was brought forward for discussion; finally demanding the deficient work paid according to the scale drawn up at the joint meeting of miners and operators in 1875 to go into effect. Some of the operators conceded it without any hesitation, but the Rhodes Coal Company, whose mines, as a general thing, were troubled a great deal with deficiency, telegraphed their superintendent to make no further concessions. This, for a few days, put a damper on the feelings of the miners of the Massillon district, who finally decided to continue working regardless of the advance demanded on deficiency. But the miners of the upper end, and the few miners in the lower end who were conceded the demand, urged the matter, and succeeded on the 1st of November to pass a motion:

"That we, the miners of Tuscarawas Valley, demand the scale before referred to, and all miners not conceded the above ordered to suspend work."

Hence, we find at noon, Saturday, November 8, the miners of the Rhodes Coal Company, employing 500 men, thrown idle for its enforcement.

Southern Ohio was at this time suffering somewhat from a coal famine, caused by the low water in the Ohio River. The price of coal went up at once to an enormous price in Cincinnati. The miners of the Hocking Valley were determined to profit by the purchasers' misfortune, and demanded 75 cents per ton. This spread like wildfire among the miners of the Tuscarawas Valley, and another meeting was called on the

12th of November to further advance the price of mining. It resulted in demanding 85 cents per ton, to go into effect on the following Saturday, regardless of the protestations of the delegates representing the idle mines, who had failed to accomplish their demand for the additional cent on deficient work. The demand was made; the miners of the Akron and Wadsworth districts, with the exception of the Silver Creek mines, were not allowed to stop a day for its enforcement. The only mines opened on that price in the Massillon district were the Grove Coal Company's mine, south of Massillon, the Oak Hill mines, 4 miles north of Massillon, and the Burton Ridgeway mine at North Lawrence. Rumor was afloat, and not without foundation, that O. Young & Co. had decided to start up their Pigeon Run and Camp Creek mines on the 22d, whilst the Massillon City Coal Company and the Sippo Coal Mining Company were ready to follow suit, had not the news gone abroad that another delegate meeting was called for that day at Clinton. When the delegates of the lower end of the valley arrived there they found the Wadsworth and Akron districts in a turmoil. Not satisfied with 85 cents per ton, some had gone home and demanded $1, whilst others even demanded $1.10 per ton. This created considerable dissatisfaction; the representatives of the lower end, with the exception of those of Oak Hill and North Lawrence, fought bitterly against advancing the price, but after a warm session it was decided to demand 95 cents per ton on the next morning, and the mines not in operation at that price were to be shut down at once. To satisfy those who opposed the advance to 95 cents, a proposition was made to the operators to meet them and arbitrate on the question, the price settled by that board to go into effect on the 1st day of December. The miners' representatives consisted of J. McBride, Bennet Brown, W. A. Davis, Hugh Hetherington, and Edward Jones.

Responding, Mr. Robert Rhodes, on behalf of the coal producers, stated their willingness to arbitrate, but positively stated it should be on a screen basis. This, when submitted to the miners of Massillon at a mass meeting, was ignored. This "rock upon which they split" threw 1,300 miners out of employment; the only mines continuing to work in the Massillon district were the Oak Hill and North Lawrence mines, employing about 188 men.

We are now commencing on a sketch of the bitterest strikes in the valley. Men were expectant and hopeful during the month of December, thinking the operators would give up about the 1st of January, 1880, but New Year came and went; a convention of the miners of the State was called for the 4th of February to try and make the question of weighing coal after screening a general thing by inducing the miners of the various districts to make common war against the system. The coal producers of the Tuscarawas Valley promised their men that if the system was abandoned in other competing districts they would be satisfied and abandon the fight. In the meantime John McBride left in search of employment in the mining districts of Michigan, but he was soon requested to return, to which request he complied, and was on hand in time to attend the mass meeting called at Massillon to elect delegates to the State convention to be held at Mansfield. The best men available were appointed; nearly all had been popular in some labor struggle in the valley. At the head of the delegation was John McBride, a young man of fair education, cool judgment, and in every

manner capable of leading a strike. He was appointed chairman of the miners' convention at Mansfield. There were present 33 representatives from Tuscarawas Valley, Belmont County, Mahoning Valley, Shawnee, Straitsville, Monday Creek, and Jackson County. Several important questions were brought up for the consideration of the convention, the first being the election of a general secretary. William A. Davis, of Massillon, was appointed to that office.

The resolutions, after a lengthy discussion, were adopted, the screen question to a great extent in opposition of the Hocking Valley and Jackson County delegates. When the Tuscarawas Valley miners heard the report of the convention they were satisfied and hoped to come out victorious before the 1st of April. The general secretary commenced upon his duties at once; the resolutions were ratified by the miners of Tuscarawas County; they caused considerable dissatisfaction at Jackson County, Straitsville, and Shawnee. The screen question was rejected by the miners of the two last-named places, they claiming that to enter upon such a struggle at that time would bring nothing but defeat and disorganization. The other questions were referred to the interstate convention, to be held at Pittsburg on the 17th of March following.

When the news was brought back to Tuscarawas Valley it caused great dissatisfaction. By this time the Nimisilla mine and Oak Hill mine had been added to the list of idle mines, adding about 160 more idle men to the 1,300 already in the struggle. On the 7th day of March a proposition of 90 cents per ton for coal weighed, after passing over an inch and one-eighth screen, was submitted by the operators through the miners' secretary. It was rejected by the meeting, but a motion to try and effect a compromise was carried. This was the cause of a division in the meeting; those opposing were nearly all working, and naturally opposed everything that would have a tendency to reduce their wages; whilst the majority (in favor of a compromise) were those who had been in the struggle over four months. When they saw the "bulldozing," as they termed the actions of the minority, they withdrew and called a meeting for the following Monday, about 2 miles south of Massillon, whilst the minority called a meeting of themselves and the upper end of the valley, at Fulton, on the following Tuesday. The meeting called south of Massillon had a majority of the idle miners, who elected a committee to go to Cleveland and consult the operators and try and effect a settlement. Those chosen were John McBride, D. J. Williams, Thomas Leahy, Valentine Felix, and John Bearer.

The secretary was appointed to accompany them. Whilst they were at Cleveland, in joint meeting with the coal producers, the miners of the upper end and a small portion of the Massillon men, the majority of whom were working without tasting the bitters of the strike, were assembled *en masse* at Fulton, passing denunciatory resolutions over the actions of the miners of Massillon and the committee. They adjourned to meet again on the following Friday, and there agreed to offer a compromise at 90 cents per ton, but to accede to no screen. It was evident that many miners in the valley hoped for great relief from the interstate convention, to be held at Pittsburg, but the shrewd and far-seeing hoped for no immediate reform from that body, since the great issues to be grappled with there were of a general nature, and would take considerable time to work them up to a successful standard.

After a three days' session, the interstate convention adopted reso-

lutions on screens, hours of labor, etc. Organization was discussed to a great extent, but it finally favored the secret organization K. of L., where such could be satisfactorily founded, but an open organization was opposed by a great majority. The men on strike were by this time suffering considerably from their long idleness; the miners' secretary was kept on the move soliciting aid, and met with great success. John McBride was on duty daily at the commissary, receiving his share of abuse for doing his level best to relieve the distress of his fellow-workmen. As the days moved slowly on it became evident every day that the men could not stand the pressure until the first day of August. In the latter part of April the neighborhood was thrown into considerable consternation by the introduction of about 125 negroes to Silver Creek shaft, in Wayne County; still worse, when soldiers were put to guard them when the old hands had offered no provocation. It was evident to all by this time that the struggle was over, and only a question of a few days when the collapse would occur. On the 20th of May a mass meeting was called at Massillon, and the operators' terms of 85 cents per ton for coal weighed after passing over a screen 1¼ inch mesh were accepted.

The experience of the miners of Tuscarawas Valley with strikes should teach them now that local strikes are useless and more detrimental to their interest, as well as their employers, and something that should be abandoned; and, with the advancement of the present organi zation, let the more intelligent mode of settling disputes by arbitration take its place.

The Ohio commissioner proceeds as follows:

The trouble in the Tuscarawas Valley culminated when the Silver Creek Mining Company introduced colored men into their mines, which gave rise to the belief that the miners would attempt to drive them out, and on May 8, 1880, the sheriff of Wayne County telegraphed the governor, saying:

"Received information from Cleveland this morning by telegram from responsible parties that an attack would be made upon us before to-morrow morning by a force of miners, some 500 in number"—

and asking instructions how to call for troops.

On the same date a telegram was sent the governor from Cleveland suggesting that troops could be sent sooner from Cleveland or Massillon than from Wooster, and "that threats had been freely made that the black men would be driven away."

On the same date the sheriff telegraphed that he had exhausted all civil remedies, and invoking the aid of militia. The governor in response directed the assistant adjutant-general and attorney-general to proceed to the scene of trouble, that any action taken might be wise and in order.

On May 9 the Wooster company of militia (independent) were sworn in as sheriff's deputies, but were promptly relieved by the Massillon company.

On May 24 a company from Medina relieved the Massillon company, and on June 11 the Medina company was ordered home and the trouble declared at an end. [Fourth Annual Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, p. 1155 et seq.]

The following account of further troubles in the Ohio coal fields is also taken from the Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, page 1168 et seq.:

THE HOCKING VALLEY.

This valley, which now furnishes one-third of the coal produced in the State, and which promises alone in a few years to exceed the present production of the whole State, has during the year 1880 been noticeably free from strikes of any importance.

From 1873 to 1879 the business was much depressed and a large amount of suffering entailed upon the mining employees. Previous to this depression in business the system in vogue as to the paying of miners was by measurement, so much per yard or bushel. In 1874 notice was given by the employers that on and after April 1, 1874, miners would be paid by the ton of screened coal, and on that date the miners ceased work, and for three months little, if any, coal was mined; but the result was the adoption of the system of paying by the ton for screened coal, which system has continued to this date. The price for mining coal since 1873 has been as low as 40 cents per ton.

In 1879, when the revival in the coal and iron business commenced, the price for mining was 50 cents per ton, with about half work.

On October 1, 1879, the price of mining was, on demand, advanced to 60 cents per ton; on November 4 it was again advanced to 75 cents per ton. This price was paid one week, when the miners demanded an advance to $1 per ton, which was paid until November 22, when the operators refused to pay the price, and work ceased for two weeks. This rapid increase in price was due to the increased demand for Hocking Valley coal from Cincinnati, caused by the lowness of water in the Ohio River, which prevented a supply of Pittsburg coal.

The immediate result of paying $1 per ton for mining was an increase of price to consumers and a falling off in demand, and during the two weeks the $1 per ton was paid the miners worked only about half time.

On December 5, 1879, the miners resumed work at 80 cents per ton, which price was paid until July, 1880.

In the meantime there were several meetings of operators, and also miners, in reference to prices. The following proposition for a sliding scale was offered the miners by the operators, to take effect April 1, 1880:

"For the month of April, 65 cents per ton; May, June, July, and August, 55 cents per ton; September and October, 65 cents; November, December, January, and February, 75 cents; March, 1881, 65 cents; or 65 cents the whole year."

On April 1 the miners of the valley met at Logan, Hocking County, and refused to accept the proposition, and insisted on 80 cents per ton, which was paid until about the middle of July, when a reduction to 70 cents per ton was insisted upon by the operators, and the miners ceased work for two weeks, when the reduction was conceded and work resumed on July 28. The 70 cents per ton continued as the price until October 1, when it was again advanced to 80 cents per ton without a cessation of work.

The other troubles in the valley were local in character.

On January 13 the Consolidated Coal Company, at New Straitsville, discharged a number of its employees, who, it happened, were all

single men. The company claimed the discharge was on account of a lessened demand for coal, and that they had discriminated in favor of men with families. The miners, however, attributed the discharge to other causes; notably, that single men did not expend so much of their earnings at the store of the company, and that the object was to fill their places with married men. Forty men were discharged. One hundred others quit work for four days, when the discharged men were reemployed and all resumed work. About the 1st of August, after the reduction of the price of mining from 80 to 70 cents per ton, the wages of mule drivers in the mines were reduced from $2 to $1.75 per day, resulting in a strike at some of the mines in Perry County. After a few days the matter was compromised.

MINING MACHINES.

Some three years ago the Straitsville Central Mining Company introduced in their mines a machine worked by compressed air, to do the "bearing in" or under-cutting of the coal. The machines required two men to work them, besides the miner to knock down and load the coal. The miners who followed the machine were paid at first 35 cents per ton, when the price paid for regular mining was 50 cents per ton.

This price was afterwards reduced to 30 cents per ton. When the price per ton for coal mining advanced, the miners following the machines also demanded an advance, and it was agreed that the price for mining after the machine should be three-fifths of the regular mining price.

In August, 1880, the company desired to make a change, and offered to pay $2 per day for miners to follow the machine; the offer was accepted by some of the regular miners, but they soon became dissatisfied, and a mass meeting of miners was held, and the men instructed to quit work, the claim being that they were working at 25 per cent below the regular wages. The company then advertised for men, and some 25 were secured, who went to work. At the end of a week the miners in the vicinity held a mass meeting at the mine of the company; the men at work were invited to attend and did so. The result of the meeting was that the new men left in a body, their expenses being paid by the miners, and the company paid the price, three-fifths of the regular mining price, the men being idle about two weeks.

In April, 1880, mining machines were introduced at Longstreth's mines, in Hocking County. In June, during the dull season, the miners claimed that the machines did all the work, and they were called on to sign a contract for one year to work for $45 per month, 5 per cent to be retained to secure the fulfillment of the contract. They claimed a miner could mine 3½ tons of coal per day, which, at 80 cents per ton, would make them $70 per month. In August the coal trade began to brighten, and other miners were hired at the regular terms. In September the machine capacity was doubled, miners being hired at $2 per day to follow the machines, and laborers at $1.75 to load the coal. About this time the men following the machines were induced to come out for the price fixed by the miners; that is, three-fifths of the regular mining price. The firm secured a number of men to work after machines, and issued and posted the following notice:

"I am employing good workmen to work in my mines, at mining, filling coal, and other work, at the rate of $2 per day, and now have a large force of honest, earnest men, who are not only willing but anxious

to do my work, as the pay is nearly double any wages ever before obtained by them, and for much harder work. This method of conducting my business is preferable and pleasant to me, because my employees will never accuse me of charging them exorbitant prices for powder, oil, tools, or smithing, nor will they accuse me of stealing coal from them by taking too much weight; hence there can be no excuse for the farce of check weighman, as in the old manner of mining. This method also prevents all causes for disputes, and tends to perpetuate friendship between employees and employer.

"Now, whereas I am doing a lawful and just business; and whereas large numbers of miners formed into riotous mobs for unlawful purposes have recently visited my mines, where day labor has been employed, and intimidated by threats of violence and otherwise said day laborers, causing them to leave their work: Now, therefore, I hereby give notice to all miners and the general public that if such bodies of rioters make their appearances on or near my premises again it shall be distinctly understood by me and my employees to be a mob to commit violence upon the person of myself and employees, and upon our property; hence all such are hereby warned that they must accept the consequence of such or other unlawful procedure. And further, no committees of one or more persons will be allowed to make the *so-called friendly visits* upon my premises.

"T. LONGSTRETH.

"LONGSTRETH, OHIO, *September 21, 1880.*"

Without heeding this notice and warning, the miners met and proceeded in a body to the dwelling places of the new men, and succeeded in prevailing on the men to quit work, the miners paying their expenses back to the places from which they came, which was reported to be some railroad in Virginia.

In two days after, the firm agreed to pay the three-fifths of the regular mining price and work was resumed.

THE CORNING TROUBLE.

The building of a railroad from Columbus to the Sunday Creek Valley caused the opening of a number of mines in that valley, the coal vein being the largest in the State. The sinking of shafts and the usual preliminary work of opening mines was done by the day instead of by the yard or ton, as was customary. The miners at Straitsville and Shawnee claimed that the plan of working was really a cutting under of wages, and so persistent were they in asserting this as a fact that the miners at Coalton finally demanded to be paid by the ton.

Colored miners had been introduced, and this was supposed to have given rise to much of the dissatisfaction among the regular miners. The Ohio Central Coal Company, in response to the demands of the men, presented a contract, which was agreed to by the colored miners, but generally objected to by the white miners. The following is a copy of the contract proposed:

"The Ohio Central Coal Company, of Corning, make the following contract with each miner employed:

"It is hereby agreed by and between ——— ——— and the Ohio Central Coal Company as follows: The said ——— ——— hereby agrees

to mine coal for the said company from the date of this contract until August 1, 188—, on the terms and conditions hereinafter named.

"And the Ohio Central Coal Company agrees to employ the said ——— ——— during said period if the conduct and services of said miner are in all respects satisfactory, and will pay for such services according to the terms and conditions aforesaid. Said employment during said period to be governed and regulated by the demand for coal and the capacity of the mine.

"And this contract shall cease and determine whenever coal on the car, at the mine, sells higher than $2 or lower than 80 cents per ton.

"1. The miner shall dig and deliver coal on the car at the face of room under the direction of the mining boss, and shall be paid for all saleable coal dug and delivered as above, during the month, one-half the average selling price on cars at the mine during such month. The distribution of nut and other coal shall be in proportion to lump coal dug by each miner. Odd pounds less than one hundred shall be counted against waste and water.

"Settlements with miners who quit work, or are discharged, will be at prices paid for mining during the preceding month, and if the miner occupies any of the leased property of the company he will give immediate possession thereof, and the balance will be paid him only after the surrender of the possession of such property.

"2. *Payment.*—Miners will be paid on the third Wednesday of each month for all services performed during the next preceding month.

"3. *Check weighmaster and accountant.*—Miners may, at their own expense, employ and put on check weighman and accountant to ascertain that weights and accounts are correctly kept, who shall have all reasonable facilities for the discharge of their duties.

"In witness whereof said parties have hereto subscribed their names this —— day of ———, 188—.

——— ———,
——— ———,
"*The Ohio Central Coal Company.*"

This proposed contract created a great commotion in the Hocking Valley, the miners generally looking upon it as the forerunner of a large decrease in wages. They claimed that if miners were permitted to work under it, that the operators in Corning could reduce the price of coal in the cars at the mine to 80 cents per ton, and the miner would be obliged to work for one-half such price, or 40 cents per ton; and as the coal district was a new one that the operators would readily reduce coal in price to secure a market, and that, as a result, the Hocking Valley operators and miners, to hold their markets, must reduce prices and wages the same as at Corning.

The Ohio Central Coal Company denied any such intention or possible result. Their object was to prevent possible trouble or strikes with their miners, securing peace and prosperity to both, and pointed to the fact that their miners, under the contract, were receiving the same, if not better prices, than miners in other parts of the county.

At this time there were about 100 miners at Corning, with every prospect of a very rapid increase in their numbers. The trouble culminated when, on Saturday, September 18, a large body of miners from Shawnee and New Straitsville congregated at or near the mines at Corning, remaining there all night, and endeavoring to secure a meet-

ing with the colored men who were working under the contract. The sheriff of the county was called on, and called out a company of the National Guard of the State, which was located at New Lexington.

The company immediately went on duty, and the attitude of the miners became so threatening that the sheriff telegraphed to the governor for two more companies, which were immediately sent from Columbus. Before their arrival at Corning the miners' committee were in conference with the superintendent, and, it not being satisfactory, the mass of miners made a rush for the mine at which the colored men were employed and were met by the New Lexington militia, and in the mêlée three miners were wounded, and all retired. An hour or two later the Columbus militia arrived, and no further rioting occurred. Militia were kept at the mine until October 3, when they were ordered home, all danger of another outbreak having been allayed by the coal company withdrawing the contract and agreeing to pay the Hocking Valley prices.

The miners claimed that they entertained not a particle of animosity to the colored miners because of their color, and the fact that the withdrawal of the contract ended the trouble is proof of their assertion.

THE COALTON TROUBLE.

The new coal field of Jackson County, known as Coalton, at the then terminus of the Dayton and Southeastern Railroad, and also of the Springfield Southern Railroad, had employed in it some 300 miners, who, in July, 1880, were paid the same price for mining as was paid in the Hocking Valley, 80 cents per ton. The price for mining had fluctuated according as prices were paid in the Hocking Valley, commencing with 50 cents per ton and advancing as high as $1 per ton. After the price for mining in the Hocking Valley had been reduced from 80 to 70 cents per ton (July 28) some of the operators at Coalton gave notice, on August 1, that the price for mining after that date would be 70 cents. To this the miners demurred, claiming that the Hocking Valley price should not govern them, as their coal was only 4 feet (or less) thick, about half that in the Hocking Valley. A strike was the result at all the mines but four, which continued to pay 80 cents per ton. The strike continued three weeks without any unusual demonstrations.

Within this time Patterson & Co. had secured the services of 23 men, and were getting out considerable coal with a possibility of defeating the strikers, when, on the night of August 26, some forty men visited the places of abode of the men who were working, and exacted from them a promise (some say an oath) not to mine any more coal at 70 cents per ton. There was no violence to persons or property further than exacting the promise not to work.

The next day, August 27, the following telegrams were exchanged:

JACKSON, OHIO, *August 27, 1880.*

CHARLES FOSTER,
Governor of the State:

Riot at Coalton, this county. A large body of masked men at midnight invaded the village; took many men from their beds; compelled them to take an oath not to dig coal, and to leave the neighborhood,

and violated the laws in various ways. There is reasonable apprehension the laws will be resisted, and further riot and damage will be done; that the rioters have threatened to return hundreds strong, and that the aid of the State is necessary to hold the peace.

PATTERSON & Co.
WM. PIMLOTT.
J. H. WILSON.
MOSES MORGAN.
T. M. JONES.

I have examined the above and find it to be the truth that danger is to be apprehended.

E. T. JONES,
Sheriff Jackson County.

Samuel B. Smith, assistant adjutant-general, replied as follows:

BARNESVILLE, OHIO, *August 27, 1880.*

JOHN P. PATTERSON,
Coalton, Jackson County, Ohio.

Governor can not recognize call for troops except from sheriff. Sheriff must first exhaust his own resources, and state that he is unable to protect persons and property with any posse or force at his command.

S. B. SMITH,
A. A. G.

On the 28th of August, no further trouble having occurred, the following telegrams were sent:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 28, 1880.*

PATTERSON & Co.,
Coalton, Ohio.

The O. N. G. are subject to legal call only. When the sheriff of the county will officially state that he is unable with any posse or force at his command to protect persons and property, substantially in the form I gave you, the governor will promptly respond to such a call.

S. B. SMITH,
A. A. G.

JACKSON, OHIO, *August 28, 1880.*

Governor CHARLES FOSTER:

There is reasonable apprehension of trouble at Coalton, this county. I have no force or posse at my command sufficient to protect persons and property at this place, and desire immediate executive assistance. Please send one company troops.

E. T. JONES,
Sheriff Jackson County.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 28, 6 p. m., 1880.*

Col. J. C. ENTREKIN,
Chillicothe, Ohio:

Send Co. A to Coalton immediately, with tents and ammunition. Instruct captain to contract for subsistence, and report for orders to

E. T. Jones, sheriff of Jackson County. Have telegraphed Gimperling for transportation. Report action taken and when company will start.

By order of the governor:

S. B. SMITH,
A. A. G.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *6 p. m., August 28, 1880.*

E. T. JONES,
Sheriff Jackson County, Ohio:

Have ordered Chillicothe company to report to you at Coalton as soon as possible.

S. B. SMITH,
A. A. G.

The Chillicothe company arrived at Coalton on Sunday morning, August 29, and remained until September 6, when they were relieved by a company from Dayton, who remained on duty until September 18. On September 11 Patterson & Co. posted a notice at their mine that on and after September 13 they would pay 75 cents per ton for mining, or 5 cents above the Hocking Valley price. This was accepted as a compromise by the miners, the agreement to remain in force until September 15, 1881, and within the following week the other mines resumed operations on similar terms. The strike had continued between six and seven weeks.

During the time the troops were at Coalton the residents in and about that place, other than miners, claimed there was no necessity for the presence of the troops—an opinion held by many, if not all, the troops themselves. The striking miners had many of them left the region temporarily, and the citizens prepared a petition to the governor, asking that the troops be sent home. The sheriff, however, did not entertain such an opinion, as the following telegram to the governor evidences:

"JACKSON, OHIO, *August 30, 1880.*

"His Excellency CHARLES FOSTER,
"*Governor of Ohio:*

"The Sill Guards, Captain Hamilton, are now on duty at Coalton. At present the strikers are quiet, but a strong feeling of lawlessness exists among them. They seem determined to prevent the employment of any miners save such as belong to the Miners' Union. The trouble culminating in the midnight riot, already reported, was for the purpose of driving away those employees who are not members of the Miners' Union, and who are willing to labor provided they can be protected. Upon Saturday evening, previous to the arrival of the military, excitement ran high, threats of burning and violence were freely made, and everything seemed to indicate an outbreak of a serious character; but it having been ascertained that the military was approaching, quiet was in a great measure restored. It is feared that this lawlessness is encouraged, directly or indirectly, by persons not immediately connected with strikers, as there is some talk of petitioning your excellency to remove the troops. There is an absolute necessity that the troops should be permitted to remain on duty here some weeks; how long can not now be determined.

"E. T. JONES,
"*Sheriff of Jackson County, Ohio.*"

In the following table an attempt has been made to summarize the information given in the preceding pages in regard to the strikes and lockouts occurring prior to the year 1881—the beginning of the regular investigation by this Bureau. This has been rendered difficult by the incompleteness and the general character of the information afforded by the published works consulted, and, in fact, some of the material was so very general in its nature as to be utterly incapable of summarization. In such cases notes have been made indicating the tenor of the information given in the collated text. A few duplications may also have occurred despite the care which has been taken to avoid all such, but if any have occurred they are so few as not seriously to affect the general result, and the great weakness of the summary must lie in the other direction—that of incompleteness.

SUMMARY OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS OCCURRING PRIOR TO 1881.

Years.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Causes.			Results.			
		Relating to wages.	Other causes.	Unknown.	Succeeded.	Compromised.	Failed.	Unknown.
1741	1	1						1
1796	1	1			1			
1798	1	1			1			
1799	1	1				1		
1803	1	1					1	
1805	1	1					1	
1809	2			2			1	1
1815	1			1				1
1817	1		1				1	
1821	1		1					1
1822	1			1				1
1825-1830	(a)							
1827	1		1				1	
1829	1			1				1
1830-1831	(b)							
1832	3		3				1	2
1833	3	1	2		1		1	1
1834	4	3	1				3	1
1835	c11	4	6	1	3	1	4	3
1836	9	5	4				5	4
1837	2	2					1	1
1838	1	1						1
1839	2	1	1				1	1
1840	2	1	1				2	
1842	2	2				1	1	
1843	4	4			d2		1	1
1844	3	3			2			1
1845	4	3	1		3	1		
1846	1	1					1	
1847	e2	1	1		1		1	
1848	5	3	2			2	3	
1849	1	1					1	
1850	f6	5	1				3	3
1850-51	(g)							
1851	2	1	1				1	1
1852	5	3	2		1	1	3	
1853	13	11	2		5		5	3
1854	13	11	2		2	1	9	1
1855	3	2	1		1	1	1	
1856	1		1				1	
1857	3	2		1	1			2
1858	h8	7		1	3		4	1
1859	9	6	3		4	1	4	
1860	2	2					2	

a Frequent small strikes for reduction of hours; some succeeded, others failed.
b Several strikes for reduction of hours; generally unsuccessful.
c A number of other strikes for reduction of hours; successful.
d These strikes only in part successful.
e Many other strikes on questions of wages and hours; some successful.
f Various other strikes, of which both causes and results are unknown.
g Many strikes for reduction of hours; generally unsuccessful.
h Other strikes on questions of wages; only a few successful.

SUMMARY OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS OCCURING PRIOR TO 1881—Concluded.

Years.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Causes.			Results.			
		Relating to wages.	Other causes.	Unknown.	Succeeded.	Compromised.	Failed.	Unknown.
1861	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
1862	*a* 3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1863	*b* 15	8	5	2	6	3	4	2
1864	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
1865	*c* 5	2	1	2	1	.....	2	2
1866	9	4	3	2	2	2	3	2
1867	9	3	3	3	1	.....	6	2
1867-1875	*d* 87	69	18	.....	28	21	22	16
1868	10	4	6	.....	1	.....	9	.....
1869	9	5	1	3	1	1	5	2
1870	24	12	5	7	3	2	19	.....
1871	10	8	2	.....	*e* 3	1	6	.....
1871-1875	*f* 78	64	.....	14	12	.....	66	.....
1872	25	12	11	2	*e* 8	.....	14	3
1873	20	13	4	3	*c* 5	4	11	.....
1873-1876	(*g*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	28	19	3	6	4	3	17	4
1875	29	23	3	3	6	4	16	3
1876	32	22	4	6	3	2	22	5
1877	47	35	9	3	*e* 9	1	29	8
1878	*h* 40	21	10	9	5	8	12	15
1879	*i* 51	45	6	.....	14	6	24	7
1880	*j* 813	617	145	51	169	85	227	332
Total	1,491	1,089	278	124	316	154	583	438

a Many successful strikes for increase of wages.
b Many other strikes in various industries.
c Numerous strikes in Pennsylvania against reduction of wages; generally unsuccessful.
d These strikes were under the auspices of the order of Sons of Vulcan.
e One of these only partly successful.
f These strikes were under the auspices of the Cigar Makers' International Union.
g Many strikes in all parts of the country during this period.
h Other strikes in this year, notably in the iron industry.
i Various other strikes during latter part of 1879.
j There were only 762 strikes and lockouts reported for this year, but for purposes of classification, by causes and results, it has been found necessary to use as a basis the total number of causes reported. See the collated text for 1880, pp. 781, 782.

CHAPTER IV.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

CHAPTER IV.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts are being regularly collected and published by Government bureaus in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy. The statistics for Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy are published in the form of annual reports, and those for Belgium and Canada from month to month. The statistics for Denmark are published annually in brief form in the statistical yearbook, and a detailed report for three years has been published in the form of a special report. In Switzerland statistics of labor disputes have been published since 1887 in the annual reports of the managing committee of the Swiss federation of labor (*a*), but these reports hardly have the same standing as Government publications.

The Austrian Government has been collecting statistics of labor disputes since 1891. The reports for the years 1891 and 1892 were published by the Government (*b*), but not for general distribution. The figures for these years presented in this chapter were obtained from Volume XI of the Foreign Reports of the British Royal Commission, the original publications not being available. The report for 1893 was published in the form of a supplement to the monthly statistical bulletin of the bureau of statistics of the Austrian ministry of commerce (*c*). The report for 1894 was the first that appeared in the form of a regular annual report of the bureau of statistics of Austria (*d*), a decree of the imperial ministry of commerce dated December 7, 1893, requiring the publication annually of such statistics. In 1898 a special bureau of labor statistics was created in Austria by

a Rapport Annuel du Comité-Directeur de la Fédération Ouvrière Suisse et du Secrétariat Ouvrier Suisse.

b Zusammenstellung der in den Jahren 1891 und 1892 stattgefundenen Arbeitseinstellungen im Gewerbebetriebe.

c Beilage der statistischen Monatschrift, 1894. Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Departement im k. k. Handelsministerium.

d Die Arbeitseinstellungen im Gewerbebetriebe in Oesterreich während des Jahres 1894. Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Departement im k. k. Handelsministerium.

imperial decree, and the work of collecting and publishing strike and lockout statistics was transferred to this bureau. The report for 1897 (*a*), published in 1899, was the first to appear under this new régime. The reports for the years 1891 to 1897, inclusive, do not cover disputes in the agricultural, forestry, and mining industries. Since 1898, however, the mining industry has been included, and the report for that year contains not only the detailed statistics of strikes and lockouts in the mining industry for the years 1894 to 1898, but also a summary of all strikes and lockouts for these years, with the statistics of mine disputes included.

As now published, the Austrian reports on strikes and lockouts contain a series of six tables, showing (1) strikes for the current year according to geographical distribution; (2) strikes according to industries; (3) a general summary of strikes; (4) comparative figures for a series of years beginning with 1894; (5) details of each individual strike during the current year, and (6) details of each individual lockout. The tables are preceded by an explanatory and descriptive analysis, with charts showing fluctuations. Appendices contain brief reviews of industrial conditions, tables showing contributions of trade unions in aid of strikes, and copies of papers and documents relating to the strikes and lockouts reported. The statistics relate to the crown lands represented in the Imperial Austrian Parliament, namely, Bohemia, Bukowina, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Küstenland, Moravia, Styria, Galicia, Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Silesia, Carinthia, Salzburg, Carniola, and Dalmatia. The data for the statistics are obtained from the local authorities who are furnished with blank schedules of inquiry prepared by the Austrian labor bureau and distributed through the ministry of commerce and the ministry of agriculture. These local authorities obtain the information from the employers and employees concerned and also by personal investigation. The reports thus far published cover labor disputes during the years 1891 to 1900, inclusive.

In Belgium statistics of strikes have been collected and published monthly by the Belgian labor bureau since January, 1896, in accordance with the law of April 12, 1895, which created this bureau, and which requires the publication of such information in its monthly bulletin. The data published each month consist of statistical tables showing the date of beginning and ending of each strike, the locality, number of establishments and strikers involved, the occupations of the latter, and the causes and results, together with a brief analysis. As the statistics have not been published in annual summary form, they could not be used in the present report.

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a Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen im Gewerbebetriebe in Oesterreich während des Jahres 1897. Herausgegeben vom k. k. arbeitsstatistischen Amte im Handelsministerium.

Canada has likewise published in similar form, since October, 1900, statistics of labor disputes in the Monthly Labor Gazette, issued by the Canadian department of labor. As these statistics have not been published in summary form, they could not be used in this report.

In Denmark statistics of strikes and lockouts have been collected since the beginning of the year 1897, in compliance with a law passed December 16, 1895. The statistics have been published in brief form each year in the statistical yearbook of Denmark. In 1901 the data for the three years 1897, 1898, and 1899 were published collectively in a more detailed form in a report of the Danish statistical bureau.(*a*) This report contains an analysis and summaries of the strikes and lockouts, copies of the schedules of inquiry, and details of each individual strike and lockout occurring in 1897, 1898, and 1899. The principal facts shown are the number, time, duration, causes, and results of strikes and lockouts, the number and location of establishments involved, the number and occupations of persons affected, wage loss, assistance received, and cases of arbitration.

In France the collection and publication of statistics of strikes was begun by the French bureau of labor immediately upon its organization, October 1, 1891. Since 1860 efforts have been made by the minister of commerce and industry to obtain reports of strikes from the prefects of the departments. In 1885 a circular calling for such reports and specifying the points to be covered was sent to each of the prefects, but the returns received were very incomplete and were not published, except that the statistics contained in report of the French bureau of labor for the years 1890 and 1891, published in 1892, (*b*) were compiled largely from the data thus obtained. On November 20, 1892, a new circular was addressed to the prefects of the departments by the minister of commerce and industry, calling upon them to report by letter or telegram whenever a strike was declared, and at its close to complete a schedule of inquiry furnished by the labor bureau of the ministry of commerce and industry. The first report prepared from data thus obtained was for the year 1892. This method of collecting information has been followed up to the present time. The scope of the reports as far as they relate to strikes has been practically the same since they first began to be published. They cover strikes in all industries, including agriculture, forestry, and mining. Beginning with 1893 (*c*) they also contain information relat-

a Strejker og Lock'outs i Danmark 1897–1899. Statistiske Meddelelser, fjerde Række, ottende Bind, fjerde Hæfte.

b Statistique des Grèves survenues en France pendant les années 1890 et 1891.

c Statistique des Grèves et des Recours à la Conciliation et à l'Arbitrage survenues pendant l'année 1893.

ing to the results obtained with regard to the application of the law of December 27, 1892, concerning conciliation and arbitration. (*a*)

The French reports on strikes, conciliation, and arbitration as now published contain, in addition to an introduction and analysis, detailed tables showing for each year the facts collected for each strike and lockout arranged by industries; a detailed table showing for each occupation the causes and results of strikes; summary tables showing the results of strikes by industries, by causes, by causes and industries, and by months; the number, duration, and results of strikes according to the number of persons taking part; the number and result of strikes according to their duration; tables, maps, and charts showing the distribution of strikes by departments; the proportion of strikes to the total working population, and detailed accounts of all cases where the law of December 27, 1892, regarding conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes was applied. The report for 1899 contains a series of eight tables giving a recapitulation of strikes and lockouts during the ten years from 1890 to 1899. The reports thus far published cover labor disputes occurring during the years 1890 to 1900, inclusive.

The German Government did not begin the collection of statistics of strikes and lockouts until 1899. The reports cover disputes in all the States comprising the German Empire. They relate to disputes in industrial occupations—that is, in all industries exclusive of agriculture and forestry, scientific, literary, and fine-art pursuits, and the military, State, communal, and ecclesiastical service. The returns are published quarterly in summary form in the quarterly journal of the imperial statistical bureau (*b*) and the detailed statistics, summary, and analysis are published for the year in the form of an annual report. (*c*) The information is obtained from the local police authorities, who are required to make a report after each strike or lockout on blank schedules furnished by the imperial statistical bureau. In this bureau the files of newspapers and trade journals are also consulted in order to catch any disputes that might escape the notice of the local police authorities. The reports contain (1) an analysis and summary tables of the strikes and lockouts, (2) copies of the schedules of inquiry, and (3) tables showing in detail, by locality and industry for each dispute, the duration, number of establishments affected and their employees, number of strikers and others thrown out of employment, causes, results, manner of settlement, etc. The reports thus far published cover the years 1899 and 1900.

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a For a copy of this law see Bulletin of the U. S. Department of Labor No. 25, pp. 854–856.

b Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs.

c Streiks und Aussperrungen im Jahre 1899. Bearbeitet im Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amt.

In Great Britain statistics covering labor disputes for the United Kingdom have been published since 1888 in the form of annual reports by the labor department of the British board of trade. (*a*) The report for 1888 is not as comprehensive as those for subsequent years, and the data for that year have not, therefore, been used in the present report. A number of important changes have been made from time to time in the method of presentation of these statistics, which make an accurate comparison of the data for the entire period impossible. Thus, in the earlier reports, from 1888 to 1893, strikes and lockouts were considered separately in many of the important statistical tables, while in later years they are shown together under the general term of disputes. From 1888 to 1896 all strikes and lockouts that were reported to the department were included in the compilations, but beginning with 1897 disputes involving less than ten persons, or resulting in less than one day's stoppage of work are not considered, except where the aggregate duration of a dispute exceeds one hundred working days. Other changes will be mentioned in the form of notes to the tables and in the text of the analysis. The work of collecting and arranging the statistics of strikes and lockouts is in charge of the chief labor correspondent of the labor department of the British board of trade. The information is obtained largely by correspondence. When the existence of a dispute is brought to the knowledge of the department from any source, schedules of inquiry are sent out to the parties concerned. Preliminary information is published monthly in the Labor Gazette. The annual reports as now published contain (1) a detailed statement, showing for each dispute beginning during the year, the locality, number of establishments involved, number and occupations of employees thrown out of work, cause or object of dispute, date of beginning and ending, and result; (2) summary tables for the year; (3) comparative data for a series of years; (4) an analysis of the statistics of strikes and lockouts; (5) statistics of conciliation and arbitration; (6) the text of certain agreements terminating trade disputes. The annual reports thus far published cover the years 1888 to 1900, inclusive.

In Italy strike and lockout statistics have been published annually since 1892 by the bureau of statistics of the Italian ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The first report (*b*) covers data for the years 1879 to 1891, and for a few months in 1878. No changes of any importance have been made in the subject-matter considered or

a Report by the Chief Labor Correspondent on Strikes and Lockouts.

b Statistica degli Scioperi avvenuti nell' Industria e nell' Agricoltura durante gli anni dal 1884 al 1891. Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio. Direzione generale della Statistica.

method of presentation since that time. The information is obtained from the prefects of the provinces on schedules of inquiry furnished by the Italian bureau of statistics. The data cover strikes in all industrial and agricultural occupations. As now published the annual reports contain (1) detailed tables showing for each strike and lockout the locality, number and occupation of strikers and persons locked out, the cause or object, result, duration, total working days lost, and whether the dispute was accompanied by violence; (2) descriptive notes of each strike and lockout; (3) summary tables showing strikes by duration, number of strikers, causes, results, working days lost, etc., and (4) a copy of the schedule of inquiry used in obtaining the information. The annual reports thus far published contain strike data for the years 1878 to 1899, inclusive.

As will be seen from the foregoing statement, the statistics of strikes and lockouts contained in the earlier reports of labor disputes in the various countries are necessarily less complete than those for later years, and the scope and method of presentation have changed in some instances from time to time. Besides, the ground covered varies in the different countries, especially with regard to the industries included. These variations in the character, scope, and method of presentation of the statistics of strikes and lockouts in the various countries must be taken into consideration in a study of the analysis and summary tables which follow.

AUSTRIA.

The statistics of strikes and lockouts in Austria, compiled from the annual reports of the Austrian Government previously mentioned, cover labor disputes occurring in the various industrial occupations from 1891 to 1900 in the crown lands represented in the Austrian Parliament. While the Austrian reports for the years 1891 to 1897 do not include the mining industry in the statistical presentations, the reports for 1898 to 1900 contain summary statistics for each year beginning with 1894 which include statistics for the mining industry. This makes it possible to present a series of comparative figures for the years 1894 to 1900. In the Austrian reports strikes and lockouts are considered separately in all the tabulations, and the same has been done in the present compilation.

The following table gives the summary of all the important facts published in relation to strikes in Austria during the years 1891 to 1900:

STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1891 TO 1900.

Year.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—			Strikes ordered or assisted by labor organizations.		Total establishments.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Yes.	No.	
1891 (*a*)	*b* 104	23	26	51	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,916
1892 (*a*)	101	26	29	46	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,519
1893 (*a*)	172	33	55	84	(*c*)	(*c*)	1,207
1894.....	172	43	48	81	47	125	2,542
1895	209	56	52	101	61	148	874
1896.....	305	64	111	130	109	196	1,499
1897.....	246	43	91	112	81	165	851
1898.....	255	48	105	102	103	152	885
1899...	311	48	140	123	121	190	1,330
1900.....	303	61	136	106	131	172	1,003
Total(*d*)	*b* 2,178	445	793	936	*e* 653	*e* 1,148	13,626

Year.	Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—			Other employees thrown out of work.	New employees after strike.	Aggregate days of work lost—		
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.			By strikers.	By other employees thrown out of work.	Total.
1891 (*a*)	14,025	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	247,076
1892 (*a*)	14,123	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	150,992
1893 (*a*)	28,120	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)	518,511
1894.....	67,061	6,133	25,019	35,909	7,562	2,175	795,721	100,312	896,033
1895.....	28,652	3,669	17,390	7,593	2,062	1,073	300,348	25,261	325,609
1896.....	66,234	3,046	41,597	21,591	3,473	1,389	899,939	37,945	937,884
1897.....	38,467	6,034	18,391	14,042	2,858	1,565	368,096	33,392	401,488
1898.....	39,658	3,315	26,356	9,987	5,458	1,343	323,619	29,254	352,873
1899.....	54,763	5,594	39,421	9,748	5,374	1,115	1,029,937	106,248	1,136,185
1900.....	105,128	4,891	89,921	10,316	7,737	4,346	3,483,963	191,753	3,675,716
Total(*d*)	*f* 456,231	*e* 32,682	*e* 258,095	*e* 109,186	*e* 34,524	*e* 13,006	*e* 7,201,623	*e* 524,165	8,642,367

a Not including strikes in the mining industry.
b Including 4 strikes the results of which were not reported.
c Not reported.
d Not including strikes in the mining industry in 1891, 1892, and 1893.
e Not including data for 1891, 1892, and 1893.
f Including 56,268 strikers the results for whom were not reported.

During the ten-year period covered by the table, 2,178 strikes were reported, involving 13,626 establishments, 456,231 strikers, and resulting in a total loss of 8,642,367 working days. Of 2,174 strikes for which the results were known, 445, or 20.47 per cent, succeeded, 793, or 36.48 per cent, succeeded partly, and 936, or 43.05 per cent, failed.

During the seven-year period from 1894 to 1900 for which comparable statistics have been published, 1,801 strikes were reported. These affected 8,984 establishments, involved 399,963 strikers and 34,524 other employees who were thrown out of work on account of strikes, and resulted in a loss of 7,201,623 working days by strikers and 524,165 by others thrown out of work, or a total of 7,725,788 days. Of the 1,801 strikes reported during this period, 363, or 20.16 per cent, succeeded, 683, or 37.92 per cent, succeeded partly, and 755, or 41.92 per cent, failed. Of the 399,963 strikers involved in these strikes, 32,682, or 8.17 per cent, were in strikes which succeeded,

258,095, or 64.53 per cent, in strikes which succeeded partly, and 109,186, or 27.30 per cent, in strikes which failed.

The following table shows the number and results of strikes reported during the seven years from 1894 to 1900, the number of establishments affected, and the number of strikers, by principal groups of industries:

SUMMARY OF STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, FOR THE PERIOD 1894 TO 1900.

Industries.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—			Total establishments.	Total strikers.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		
Mining	148	21	65	62	543	146,678
Stone, glass, china, and earthen ware	174	41	63	70	529	29,805
Metals and metallic goods	203	43	66	94	769	16,414
Machinery and instruments	97	17	27	53	199	11,540
Wooden and caoutchouc goods	240	56	74	110	2,831	25,380
Textiles	302	46	148	108	499	76,898
Building trades	216	50	76	90	1,181	57,417
Other industries	421	89	164	168	2,433	35,831
Total	1,801	363	683	755	8,984	399,963

While of the groups of industries specifically mentioned, the largest number of strikes occurred in the textile, and wooden and caoutchouc goods industries, by far the greatest number of strikers was engaged in the three groups of mining, textiles, and building trades, namely, 146,678, 76,898, and 57,417, respectively. The largest number of establishments involved was in the groups of wooden and caoutchouc goods and building trades, the figures being 2,831 and 1,181, respectively.

The summary tables of strikes, as published in the Austrian reports, do not show the results of strikes by principal causes, as is done in the reports of this country, Great Britain, and Italy, but they make each individual demand a separate unit, regardless of the number of strikes. Thus the statistics which follow show the number of times each demand figured as an incentive to a strike, and the results of such demands. The figures for the years 1891 to 1893 were not in such form that they could be used in this connection. Those for the years 1894 to 1897, inclusive, do not include strikes in the mining industries, while those for 1898, 1899, and 1900 show the demands made and results for all the strikes reported in the two preceding tables.

The most frequent demands made in the 1,801 strikes reported during the seven years from 1894 to 1900 were demands for increased wages, which occurred 1,015 times; for reduction of hours, 522 times;

against obnoxious rules, 381 times; for reinstatement of discharged employees, 236 times; against reduction of wages, 172 times, and against increase of hours of labor, 36 times.

The following tables show the causes or objects for which strikes were undertaken and the results for each year from 1894 to 1900, inclusive.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1894 TO 1900.

[A considerable number of strikes was due to two or more causes, and the facts in such cases have been tabulated under each cause. Hence the totals for this table necessarily do not agree with those for the preceding tables. Strikes in the mining industry previous to 1898 are not included.]

1894.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—		
			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1	Against reduction of wages	18	10	.....	8
2	For increase of wages	88	20	31	37
3	For regular payment	3	3	.....	.....
4	For reduction of hours	43	15	3	25
5	For discharge of foremen, etc	16	2	.....	14
6	Against discharge of striking employees	23	6	.....	17
7	For reinstatement of discharged employees	28	3	1	24
8	For adoption of shop rules	1	1	.....	.....
9	Against being compelled to work on holidays	24	6	1	17
10	Other causes	74	29	8	37
	Total	318	95	44	179

1895.

11	Against reduction of wages	21	10	2	9
12	For increase of wages	103	26	28	49
13	For pay for holidays and lost time and extra rate for overtime.	18	9	3	6
14	For extra pay for preliminary work	1	.....	.....	1
15	For extra pay for mealtime work	1	1	.....	.....
16	For free lodging in factory building	1	.....	.....	1
17	Against increase of hours	4	3	.....	1
18	For reduction of hours	50	23	3	24
19	For abolition or limitation of overtime	2	.....	.....	2
20	For abolition or limitation of Sunday and holiday work.	7	1	1	5
21	For reduction of hours on Saturday	3	2	.....	1
22	For change of rules	45	18	8	19
23	For better arrangements concerning workshops and dwellings.	14	9	2	3
24	For discharge of foremen, etc	19	3	.....	16
25	For reinstatement of discharged employees	33	10	1	22
26	Against discharge of striking employees	32	11	.....	21
27	For discharge of objectionable persons	14	2	.....	12
28	Against being compelled to work on holidays	13	3	1	9
29	For recognition or creation of employees' committees	6	1	.....	5
30	For abolition of piece or contract work	12	1	.....	11
31	For establishment of court of arbitration	1	1	.....	.....
32	Disagreement regarding sick and accident insurance	4	2	.....	2
33	For limitation of number of apprentices	5	2	.....	3
34	For pay while on strike	1	.....	1	.....
35	Other causes	18	5	.....	13
	Total	428	143	50	235

1896.

36	Against reduction of wages	24	8	4	12
37	For increase of wages	167	31	63	73
38	For pay for holidays and lost time and extra rate for overtime.	30	9	7	14
39	For extra pay for secondary work	1	.....	.....	1
40	For extra pay for special work	1	.....	1	.....
41	For pay for rejected work	1	.....	.....	1
42	Against increase of hours	4	1	1	2
43	For reduction of hours	94	36	22	36
44	For abolition or limitation of overtime	5	.....	2	3
45	For abolition or limitation of Sunday and holiday work.	6	1	3	2
46	For reduction of hours on Saturday	8	2	2	4
47	For one day of rest each week	1	.....	.....	1
48	For reduction of hours before holidays	2	1	.....	1
49	For abolition of intermission and consequent shortening of working day.	1	.....	.....	1

a This total does not agree with the sum of the items; the figures are given, however, as shown in the original report.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1894 to 1900.

[A considerable number of strikes was due to two or more causes, and the facts in such cases have been tabulated under each cause. Hence the totals for this table necessarily do not agree with those for the preceding tables. Strikes in the mining industry previous to 1898 are not included.]

1894.

Total establishments.	Establishments in which strikes—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—			Marginal number.
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
34	25	.....	9	1,955	1,525	.....	430	1
2,072	74	314	1,684	23,411	3,122	7,510	12,779	2
3	3	.....	.....	162	162	.....	.....	3
2,264	41	210	2,013	28,929	1,788	467	26,674	4
16	2	.....	14	1,160	98	.....	1,062	5
24	6	.....	18	2,330	479	.....	1,851	6
28	3	1	24	3,401	154	63	3,184	7
9	9	.....	.....	295	295	.....	.....	8
1,753	10	11	1,732	15,676	4,498	488	10,690	9
2,066	40	83	1,943	a 34,221	7,089	1,554	25,434	10
8,269	213	619	7,437	b 111,540	19,210	10,082	82,104	

1895.

40	15	16	9	1,786	275	172	1,339	11
488	89	238	161	19,773	1,640	12,047	6,086	12
126	22	61	43	2,506	1,375	681	450	13
1	.....	.....	1	238	.....	.....	238	14
14	14	.....	.....	364	364	.....	.....	15
1	.....	.....	1	194	.....	.....	194	16
17	16	.....	1	480	402	.....	78	17
518	183	33	302	15,091	11,734	866	2,491	18
46	.....	.....	46	1,460	.....	.....	1,460	19
78	14	1	63	1,389	364	425	600	20
3	2	.....	1	292	254	.....	38	21
150	38	47	65	8,271	2,061	2,329	3,881	22
72	20	49	3	2,609	1,273	1,274	62	23
19	3	.....	16	2,176	159	.....	2,017	24
88	65	1	22	2,752	796	19	1,937	25
129	72	.....	57	10,577	8,589	.....	1,988	26
14	2	.....	12	1,430	210	.....	1,220	27
40	3	28	9	999	213	32	754	28
14	1	.....	13	646	369	.....	277	29
99	1	.....	98	2,810	2	.....	2,808	30
1	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	31
4	2	.....	2	1,008	157	.....	851	32
77	22	.....	55	2,063	426	.....	1,637	33
1	.....	1	.....	65	.....	65	.....	34
71	22	.....	49	2,194	325	.....	1,869	35
2,111	607	475	1,029	81,178	30,993	17,910	32,275	

1896.

85	9	64	12	3,003	382	1,591	1,030	36
1,582	99	1,300	183	23,357	1,407	14,628	7,322	37
502	33	363	106	6,695	1,040	3,283	2,372	38
2	.....	.....	2	46	.....	.....	46	39
137	.....	137	.....	948	.....	948	.....	40
5	.....	.....	5	127	.....	.....	127	41
8	1	5	2	484	124	294	66	42
1,473	626	731	116	19,786	6,113	4,429	9,244	43
224	.....	221	3	779	.....	685	94	44
269	1	256	12	909	13	564	332	45
9	2	2	5	382	114	84	184	46
1	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	14	47
2	1	.....	1	287	63	.....	224	48
1	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	100	49

b See note a.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1894 TO 1900—Continued.

1896—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—		
			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1	For change of rules	51	24	6	21
2	For better arrangements concerning workshops and dwellings.	12	5	3	4
3	For discharge of foremen, etc	32	8	2	22
4	For reinstatement of discharged employees	38	11	.....	27
5	Against discharge of striking employees	39	14	4	21
6	Against discharge of employees' delegates (Vertrauensmänner).	2	1	.....	1
7	For discharge of objectionable persons	14	5	.....	9
8	Against being compelled to work on holidays	16	1	4	11
9	For recognition or creation of employees' committees.	14	6	1	7
10	For abolition of piece or contract work	18	1	.....	17
11	Disagreement regarding sick and accident insurance.	2	1	.....	1
12	For regulation of apprenticeship system	5	1	1	3
13	For pay while on strike	1	.....	.....	1
14	For abolition of home work	2	.....	2	.....
15	Against being compelled to board with employer	5	.....	3	2
16	For adoption of piece or contract work	1	.....	.....	1
17	Against employment of men without consent of other employees.	2	.....	.....	2
18	For adoption of shop rules	1	.....	.....	1
19	Other causes	31	10	4	17
	Total	681	177	135	319

1897.

20	Against reduction of wages	19	3	4	12
21	For increase of wages	123	19	48	56
22	For pay for holidays and lost time and extra rate for overtime.	25	9	7	9
23	For extra pay for secondary work	2	2	.....	.....
24	For extra pay for special work	1	.....	1	.....
25	For extra rate for night work	1	.....	.....	1
26	For pay for rejected work	1	.....	.....	1
27	Against increase of hours	3	2	.....	1
28	For reduction of hours	52	11	13	28
29	For abolition or limitation of overtime	3	.....	.....	3
30	For abolition or limitation of Sunday and holiday work.	10	6	2	2
31	For reduction of hours on Saturday	9	1	3	5
32	For reduction of hours before holidays	4	.....	1	3
33	Against being compelled to work on election day	1	1	.....	.....
34	For increase of hours	2	.....	.....	2
35	For change of rules	50	24	5	21
36	For better arrangements concerning workshops and dwellings.	9	6	.....	3
37	For discharge of foremen, etc	24	5	.....	19
38	For reinstatement of discharged employees	27	5	3	19
39	Against discharge of striking employees	21	9	1	11
40	Against discharge of employees' delegates (Vertrauensmänner).	3	2	.....	1
41	For discharge of objectionable persons	10	3	2	5
42	Against being compelled to work on holidays	15	4	1	10
43	For recognition or creation of employees' committees.	11	2	.....	9
44	For abolition of piece or contract work	16	2	1	13
45	Disagreement regarding sick and accident insurance.	2	2	.....	.....
46	For regulation of apprenticeship system	3	1	.....	2
47	For pay while on strike	1	1	.....	.....
48	For abolition of home work	1	.....	.....	1
49	Against being compelled to board with employer	8	2	2	4
50	For abolition of night work	2	.....	.....	2
51	For employment of new men through agency of employees' committee.	1	1	.....	.....
52	Other causes	24	8	3	13
	Total	484	131	97	256

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1894 TO 1900—Continued.

1896—Concluded.

Total establishments.	Establishments in which strikes—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—			Marginal number.
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
441	187	207	47	11,161	6,687	1,462	3,012	1
302	29	216	57	2,485	1,051	867	567	2
32	8	2	22	7,174	1,049	529	5,596	3
66	11	.....	55	6,210	2,056	.....	4,154	4
205	76	20	109	8,270	4,932	771	2,567	5
2	1	.....	1	150	13	.....	137	6
14	5	.....	9	1,998	243	.....	1,755	7
445	1	376	68	4,781	411	1,477	2,893	8
110	6	87	17	4,045	2,426	218	1,401	9
277	9	.....	268	1,943	34	.....	1,909	10
53	52	.....	1	1,017	992	.....	25	11
78	1	21	56	910	39	385	486	12
1	.....	.....	1	63	.....	.....	63	13
38	.....	38	.....	309	.....	309	.....	14
197	.....	160	37	623	.....	536	87	15
1	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	9	16
2	.....	.....	2	49	.....	.....	49	17
4	.....	.....	4	33	.....	.....	33	18
189	34	7	148	5,944	1,443	1,075	3,426	19
6,757	1,192	4,213	1,352	114,091	30,632	34,135	49,324	

1897.

20	3	4	13	1,010	385	388	237	20
701	39	535	127	25,218	1,651	9,367	14,200	21
153	9	72	72	7,060	1,812	3,580	1,668	22
2	2	.....	.....	91	91	.....	.....	23
1	.....	1	.....	16	.....	16	.....	24
1	.....	.....	1	554	.....	.....	554	25
1	.....	.....	1	117	.....	.....	117	26
3	2	.....	1	221	204	.....	17	27
378	112	143	123	12,162	1,521	5,877	4,764	28
19	.....	.....	19	243	.....	.....	243	29
116	110	4	2	1,615	592	1,000	23	30
74	1	59	14	2,644	78	1,580	986	31
64	.....	46	18	182	.....	119	63	32
1	1	.....	.....	276	276	.....	.....	33
2	.....	.....	2	45	.....	.....	45	34
193	108	20	65	17,580	4,612	3,193	9,775	35
67	53	.....	14	3,188	2,179	.....	1,009	36
24	5	.....	19	5,034	2,476	.....	2,558	37
52	5	3	44	3,121	2,011	90	1,020	38
85	71	3	11	7,625	4,729	421	2,475	39
3	2	.....	1	1,023	803	.....	220	40
35	3	2	30	2,012	594	42	1,376	41
89	53	9	27	2,437	737	551	1,149	42
45	2	.....	43	2,648	725	.....	1,923	43
73	2	13	58	2,444	163	41	2,240	44
47	47	.....	.....	272	272	.....	.....	45
88	48	.....	40	999	219	.....	780	46
1	1	.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	47
15	.....	.....	15	42	.....	.....	42	48
76	51	6	19	287	135	68	84	49
65	.....	.....	65	795	.....	.....	795	50
46	46	.....	.....	119	119	.....	.....	51
94	10	3	81	10,347	1,515	859	7,973	52
2,634	786	923	925	111,475	27,947	27,192	56,336	

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1894 to 1900—Continued.

1898.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—		
			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1	Against reduction of wages	31	10	7	14
2	For increase of wages	140	28	57	55
3	For pay for holidays and lost time and extra rate for overtime.	28	12	2	14
4	For extra pay for secondary work	4	1	.....	3
5	For extra pay for special work	8	1	2	5
6	For increase of wages for home work	1	.....	1	.....
7	For pay for enforced idleness	1	.....	1	.....
8	For increase of monthly gratuity	1	.....	1	.....
9	For pay for rejected work	1	1	.....	.....
10	For change in method of payment	1	.....	.....	1
11	For car fare and pay for time spent in going to and from place of work.	3	3	.....	.....
12	For extra rate for night work	3	1	.....	2
13	For free lodging and fuel	1	1	.....	.....
14	For extra pay for mealtime work	1	.....	.....	1
15	For free bakery products	1	.....	1	.....
16	For free or lower-priced fuel	1	1	.....	.....
17	Against increase of hours	5	4	1	.....
18	For reduction of hours	66	20	17	29
19	For abolition or limitation of overtime	4	2	.....	2
20	For abolition or limitation of Sunday and holiday work.	4	1	2	1
21	For reduction of hours on Saturday or Monday	10	3	3	4
22	For retention of hours of rest	1	1	.....	.....
23	For reduction of hours before holidays	3	2	.....	1
24	For intermissions during night work	1	.....	.....	1
25	For week-day rest when working Sundays	1	.....	1	.....
26	For or against change of rules	52	23	9	20
27	For better arrangements concerning workshops and dwellings.	8	6	.....	2
28	For discharge of foremen, etc	21	6	1	14
29	For reinstatement of discharged employees	34	7	3	24
30	Against discharge of striking employees	21	9	1	11
31	For discharge of objectionable persons	13	4	.....	9
32	Against being compelled to work on holidays	7	4	1	2
33	For recognition or creation of employees' committees.	13	6	2	5
34	For abolition of piece or contract work	17	2	1	14
35	Disagreement regarding sick and accident insurance.	4	2	.....	2
36	For regulation of apprenticeship system	5	2	2	1
37	For pay while on strike	2	1	.....	1
38	Against discharge of employees' delegates (Vertrauensmänner).	4	1	.....	3
39	Against being compelled to board with employer	1	.....	1	.....
40	For adoption of piece or contract work	2	1	.....	1
41	Other causes	28	14	6	8
	Total	553	180	123	250

1899.

42	Against reduction of wages	30	8	10	12
43	For increase of wages	180	25	81	74
44	For pay for holidays and lost time and extra rate for overtime.	30	10	5	15
45	For extra pay for secondary work	4	2	2	.....
46	For pay for enforced idleness	1	.....	.....	1
47	For pay for rejected work	2	1	.....	1
48	Against deductions of all kinds from wages	8	7	.....	1
49	For regulation of wages for work on Monday	1	.....	.....	1
50	For higher premiums	1	.....	1	.....
51	For extra pay for mealtime work	1	.....	.....	1
52	For free or lower-priced fuel	2	2	.....	.....
53	Against increase of hours	7	4	1	2
54	For reduction of hours	105	37	19	49
55	For abolition or limitation of overtime	5	.....	1	4
56	For abolition or limitation of Sunday and holiday work.	15	4	3	8
57	For reduction of hours on Saturday or Monday	7	1	3	3
58	For retention of hours of rest	1	1	.....	.....
59	For reduction of hours before holidays	2	.....	.....	2
60	For restoration of legal hours of labor	1	1	.....	.....

[a] This total does not agree with the sum of the items; the figures are given, however, as shown in the original report.

CAUSES ETC., OF STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1894 to 1900—Continued.

1898.

Total establishments.	Establishments in which strikes—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—			Marginal number.
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
33	10	7	16	3,173	321	1,461	1,391	1
914	86	585	243	29,065	2,618	18,517	7,930	2
260	65	86	109	6,319	3,017	1,177	2,125	3
11	7	.....	4	1,845	109	.....	1,736	4
118	12	29	77	1,401	35	143	1,223	5
72	.....	72	.....	1,095	.....	1,095	.....	6
1	.....	1	.....	126	.....	126	.....	7
1	.....	1	.....	12	.....	12	.....	8
2	2	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	9
195	.....	.....	195	2,923	.....	.....	2,923	10
16	16	.....	.....	186	186	.....	.....	11
14	12	.....	2	2,232	1,981	.....	251	12
1	1	.....	.....	37	37	.....	.....	13
1	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	200	14
60	.....	60	.....	185	.....	185	.....	15
1	1	.....	.....	135	135	.....	.....	16
5	4	1	.....	837	798	39	.....	17
621	214	145	262	13,899	5,401	4,189	4,309	18
47	20	.....	27	2,205	2,105	.....	100	19
70	8	61	1	466	124	320	22	20
108	19	16	73	2,869	92	1,578	1,199	21
1	1	.....	.....	268	268	.....	.....	22
31	13	.....	18	230	72	.....	158	23
1	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	200	24
60	.....	60	.....	185	.....	185	.....	25
a 507	161	86	261	18,054	9,522	1,244	7,288	26
21	17	.....	4	3,037	1,412	.....	1,625	27
32	6	1	25	4,178	369	268	3,541	28
72	43	3	26	6,542	986	765	4,791	29
178	50	72	56	3,954	1,232	1,095	1,627	30
13	4	.....	9	1,019	191	.....	828	31
123	109	12	2	3,392	3,257	86	49	32
103	18	73	12	4,647	2,442	1,159	1,046	33
81	2	8	71	4,042	86	60	3,896	34
15	13	.....	2	959	302	.....	657	35
68	2	62	4	254	24	200	30	36
2	1	.....	1	47	12	.....	35	37
13	3	.....	10	1,429	833	.....	596	38
60	.....	60	.....	185	.....	185	.....	39
3	2	.....	1	89	15	.....	74	40
124	37	24	63	10,134	5,590	736	3,808	41
b 4,059	959	1,525	1,576	132,105	43,622	34,825	53,658	

1899.

32	8	10	14	3,446	652	1,900	894	42
996	97	662	237	31,831	3,551	18,625	9,655	43
493	63	30	400	8,430	3,101	1,090	4,239	44
4	2	.....	2	652	518	.....	134	45
1	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	11	46
5	4	.....	1	1,255	1,220	.....	35	47
10	9	.....	1	2,426	2,241	.....	185	48
37	.....	.....	37	130	.....	.....	130	49
1	.....	1	.....	54	.....	54	.....	50
1	.....	.....	1	289	.....	.....	289	51
2	2	.....	.....	164	164	.....	.....	52
7	4	1	2	495	328	96	71	53
1,037	550	333	154	31,400	7,484	15,111	8,805	54
379	.....	311	68	1,626	.....	1,099	527	55
487	58	11	418	3,581	1,510	95	1,976	56
142	65	5	72	12,233	10,141	717	1,375	57
1	1	.....	.....	77	77	.....	.....	58
3	.....	.....	3	37	.....	.....	37	59
1	1	.....	.....	1,345	1,345	.....	.....	60

b See note *a*.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1894 to 1900—Continued.

1899—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—		
			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1	For reduction of hours of women	2	1	.....	1
2	Against change from full to half shift	1	.....	1	.....
3	For or against change of rules	76	34	15	27
4	For better arrangements concerning workshops and dwellings.	20	15	1	4
5	For discharge of foremen, etc	24	9	2	13
6	For reinstatement of discharged employees	41	6	4	31
7	Against discharge of striking employees	54	34	4	16
8	For discharge of objectionable persons	13	2	1	10
9	Against being compelled to work on holidays	21	6	.....	15
10	For recognition or creation of employees' committees.	16	9	.....	7
11	For abolition of piece or contract work	10	1	.....	9
12	Disagreement regarding sick and accident insurance.	6	3	1	2
13	For regulation of apprenticeship system	4	1	.....	3
14	For pay while on strike	3	.....	.....	3
15	Against discharge of employees' delegates (Vertrauensmänner).	3	1	.....	2
16	Against being compelled to board with employer	1	1	.....	.....
17	For adoption of piece or contract work	2	1	.....	1
18	For abolition or limitation of home work	1	.....	.....	1
19	For abolition of night work	1	.....	.....	1
20	Other causes	44	18	2	24
	Total	746	245	157	344

1900.

21	Against reduction of wages	24	11	1	12
22	For increase of wages	184	36	86	62
23	For pay for holidays and lost time and extra rate for overtime.	35	15	8	12
24	For extra pay for secondary work	6	1	.....	5
25	For pay for enforced idleness	2	2	.....	.....
26	For pay for rejected work	1	.....	1	.....
27	For higher rate on account of poor material	1	.....	1	.....
28	Against deductions of all kinds from wages	4	1	2	1
29	For free delivery of prepared material	1	1	.....	.....
30	Against tailors furnishing their own needles, thread, etc.	1	.....	.....	1
31	For abolition of premium system	1	.....	.....	1
32	For retention of premium system	1	.....	.....	1
33	For extra pay for Sunday and holiday work	1	.....	.....	1
34	For free lodging and fuel	2	1	1	.....
35	For free or lower-priced fuel	11	1	7	3
36	For free or lower-priced lighting	7	3	1	3
37	For free tools for miners	4	.....	.....	4
38	For free powder	1	.....	.....	1
39	For part payment of heating expenses	1	.....	.....	1
40	For part payment of lodging expenses	1	1	.....	.....
41	For part payment of loss from wear of tools	1	.....	.....	1
42	For uniform rate of wages	2	1	.....	1
43	For free bakery products	1	.....	.....	1
44	Against increase of hours	5	4	.....	1
45	For reduction of hours	99	41	21	37
46	For abolition or limitation of overtime	5	2	.....	3
47	For abolition or limitation of Sunday and holiday work.	11	3	4	4
48	For reduction of hours on Saturday or Monday	10	3	1	6
49	For an occasional day of rest	1	.....	.....	1
50	For reduction of hours before holidays	2	.....	.....	2
51	For restoration of legal hours of labor	1	.....	.....	1
52	For reduction of hours of women	3	2	.....	1
53	For intermissions during hours of labor	4	1	.....	3
54	For abolition of night work	1	1	.....	.....
55	For or against change of rules	62	20	11	31
56	For better arrangements concerning workshops and dwellings.	12	8	.....	4
57	For discharge of foremen, etc	24	3	.....	21
58	For reinstatement of discharged employees	30	7	2	21
59	Against discharge of striking employees	57	32	2	23
60	For discharge of objectionable persons	12	3	.....	9
61	Against being compelled to work on holidays	30	11	1	18
62	For recognition or creation of employees' committees.	31	12	2	17
63	For abolition of piece or contract work	13	4	.....	9

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1894 TO 1900—Continued.

1899—Concluded.

Total establishments.	Establishments in which strikes—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—			Marginal number.
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
2	1	.....	1	1,442	826	.....	616	1
1	.....	1	.....	76	.....	76	.....	2
394	288	34	72	23,495	16,194	3,394	3,907	3
35	25	1	9	3,053	1,788	70	1,195	4
30	12	5	13	3,723	1,578	1,386	759	5
48	7	6	35	5,167	620	289	4,258	6
169	112	5	52	11,421	8,443	544	2,434	7
16	2	1	13	2,241	107	46	2,088	8
487	19	.....	468	7,417	2,609	.....	4,808	9
344	319	.....	25	4,474	3,090	.....	1,384	10
102	1	.....	101	1,566	486	.....	1,080	11
44	5	1	38	2,236	702	1,345	189	12
41	1	.....	40	1,511	1,345	.....	166	13
6	.....	.....	6	1,859	.....	.....	1,859	14
15	13	.....	2	226	45	.....	181	15
41	41	.....	.....	92	92	.....	.....	16
5	4	.....	1	1,720	1,220	.....	500	17
34	.....	.....	34	400	.....	.....	400	18
311	.....	.....	311	1,099	.....	.....	1,099	19
452	375	3	74	8,338	3,678	1,452	3,208	20
6,216	2,089	1,421	2,706	181,038	75,155	47,389	58,494	

1900.

38	24	1	13	1,447	563	46	838	21
783	229	444	110	93,000	5,124	77,041	10,835	22
69	24	9	36	6,182	2,454	944	2,784	23
7	1	.....	6	1,798	300	.....	1,498	24
117	117	.....	.....	767	767	.....	.....	25
1	.....	1	.....	134	.....	134	.....	26
1	.....	1	.....	167	.....	167	.....	27
5	1	3	1	365	49	243	73	28
1	1	.....	.....	22	22	.....	.....	29
1	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....	15	30
1	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	300	31
1	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	9	32
1	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	12	33
2	1	1	.....	358	184	174	.....	34
199	1	67	131	61,610	100	32,605	28,905	35
173	41	1	131	53,829	24,725	199	28,905	36
134	.....	.....	134	30,106	.....	.....	30,106	37
16	.....	.....	16	7,305	.....	.....	7,305	38
1	.....	.....	1	674	.....	.....	674	39
1	1	.....	.....	509	509	.....	.....	40
1	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	25	41
2	1	.....	1	142	9	.....	133	42
3	.....	.....	3	18	.....	.....	18	43
5	4	.....	1	367	360	.....	7	44
558	124	323	111	81,288	4,318	38,756	38,214	45
25	2	.....	23	1,004	780	.....	224	46
56	11	26	19	8,689	430	917	7,342	47
63	20	1	42	3,808	2,157	315	1,336	48
31	.....	.....	31	76	.....	.....	76	49
5	.....	.....	5	38	.....	.....	38	50
1	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....	15	51
20	19	.....	1	2,837	2,498	.....	339	52
4	1	.....	3	923	674	.....	249	53
1	1	.....	.....	381	381	.....	.....	54
333	92	49	192	71,399	5,054	26,096	40,249	55
20	16	.....	4	2,379	2,191	.....	188	56
62	3	.....	59	29,171	418	.....	28,753	57
195	7	114	74	59,364	280	23,050	36,034	58
341	121	142	78	72,076	12,345	25,018	34,713	59
12	3	.....	9	1,440	156	.....	1,284	60
222	151	1	70	20,950	1,949	76	18,925	61
334	160	142	32	40,735	4,522	25,018	11,195	62
25	4	.....	21	1,973	207	.....	1,766	63

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1894 TO 1900—Concluded.

1900—Concluded.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—		
			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1	Disagreement regarding sick and accident insurance.	7	2	.....	5
2	For regulation of apprenticeship system.....	8	4	.....	4
3	For pay while on strike	1	.....	.....	1
4	Against discharge of employees' delegates (Vertrauensmänner).	2	.....	.....	2
5	Against being compelled to board with employer	5	3	1	1
6	For retention of piece or contract work	1	.....	.....	1
7	For payment of wages in advance	1	.....	.....	1
8	For abolition of female labor.....	1	.....	.....	1
9	For abolition or limitation of home work	2	.....	.....	2
10	For establishment of court of arbitration.....	2	1	.....	1
11	Other causes	42	25	4	13
	Total.....	778	266	157	355

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1894 TO 1900—Concluded.

1900—Concluded.

Total establishments.	Establishments in which strikes—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—			Marginal number.
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
8	2	.....	6	977	492	.....	485	1
42	12	.....	30	2,489	2,203	.....	286	2
1	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	7	3
2	.....	.....	2	705	.....	.....	705	4
56	24	31	1	202	117	76	9	5
1	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	11	6
1	.....	.....	1	31	.....	.....	31	7
1	.....	.....	1	94	.....	.....	94	8
2	.....	.....	2	71	.....	.....	71	9
43	42	.....	1	145	124	.....	21	10
143	106	4	33	22,649	16,644	3,135	2,870	11
4,171	1,367	1,361	1,443	685,088	93,106	254,010	337,972	

The following table shows the number of lockouts reported in Austria, the number of establishments involved, the number of employees locked out, and the number reemployed during each of the years 1894 to 1900, inclusive:

LOCKOUTS IN AUSTRIA, BY YEARS, 1894 TO 1900.

Year.	Total lockouts.	Total establishments.	Total employees locked out.	Employees locked out and reemployed.
1894				
1895	8	17	2,317	2,183
1896	10	211	5,445	4,589
1897	11	12	1,712	1,647
1898				
1899	5	38	3,457	3,448
1900	10	58	4,036	3,703
Total	44	336	16,967	15,570

DENMARK.

The statistics of strikes and lockouts in Denmark for the three years 1897, 1898, and 1899 were compiled from a report published in 1901 by the Danish statistical bureau. The information relates to all disputes resulting in a suspension of work, and was obtained by means of schedules of inquiry from the employers and employees concerned.

The following table gives a summary of the more important facts published in relation to strikes and lockouts in Denmark in 1897, 1898, and 1899:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN DENMARK, BY YEARS, 1897 TO 1899.

Year.	Disputes.				Establishments, strikers, and employees locked out.				Aggregate time and wage loss of strikers and employees locked out.			Assistance from labor organizations.	
	Strikes	Lockouts.	Mixed or indefinite.	Total.	Disputes reported.	Establishm'ts.	Strikers.	Employees locked out.	Disputes reported.	Days lost.	Wage loss.	Disputes reported.	Amt.
1897	77	11	23	111	68	846	3,591	3,559	36	190,439	$176,811	39	$90,523
1898	136	5	6	147	121	1,415	5,931	856	107	92,433	82,775	62	43,126
1899	81	3	14	98	86	5,051	6,366	29,730	57	2,783,111	3,233,085	46	773,704
Total	294	19	43	356	275	7,312	15,888	34,145	200	3,065,983	3,492,671	147	907,353

During the three years 1897, 1898, and 1899 there were 294 strikes, 19 lockouts, and 43 disputes, some of which partook of the nature of both strikes and lockouts, and others were indefinite as to their character. Of the 356 disputes 275 involved 7,312 establishments, 15,888 strikers, and 34,145 employees locked out. Two hundred disputes resulted in an aggregate loss of 3,065,983 working days and 13,032,353 kroner ($3,492,671) in wages. In 147 disputes assistance amounting to 3,385,646 kroner ($907,353) was granted by labor organ-

izations. The report shows that in 63 disputes no such assistance was given, and in 146 cases this information was not reported. The large number of employees locked out in 1897 and 1899 is due to two general lockouts in 1897, affecting about 2,740 employees, and a general lockout in 1899, affecting 29,611 employees.

The following table shows the number of disputes, establishments affected, strikers, and employees locked out, by occupations, during the three years 1897 to 1899:

SUMMARY OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN DENMARK, BY OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE PERIOD 1897 TO 1899.

Occupations.	Disputes.				Establishments, strikers, and employees locked out.			
	Strikes.	Lockouts.	Mixed or indefinite.	Total.	Disputes reported.	Establishments.	Strikers.	Employees locked out.
Agricultural laborers	8	.....	1	9	9	9	110	5
Bakers and confectioners	14	1	4	19	13	403	220	730
Barbers and hairdressers	1	.....	.....	1	1	30	34	.....
Blacksmiths and machinists	16	4	3	23	21	278	575	2,931
Bookbinders	3	.....	.....	3	3	102	525	.....
Brush makers	2	.....	.....	2	2	61	232	.....
Butchers	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters	3	.....	1	4	3	5	68	.....
Cigar and tobacco workers	7	.....	2	9	7	7	230	.....
Coopers	8	.....	.....	8	8	8	68	.....
Dyers	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	66	.....
Electrical workers	2	.....	.....	2	2	23	170	.....
Excavators, concrete workers, and gardeners	18	.....	4	22	17	57	949	.....
Factory workers	25	2	5	32	29	38	1,091	358
Firemen	12	.....	1	13	9	9	47	.....
Gilders	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	7	.....
Glassworkers	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	90	.....
Glaziers	2	.....	1	3	3	55	75	18
Glove makers	1	.....	.....	1	1	30	168	.....
Joiners and cabinetmakers	13	1	.....	14	12	79	297	1
Masons and helpers	13	.....	4	17	11	246	1,154	47
Metal workers	3	.....	.....	3	2	2	12	1
Millers	4	.....	.....	4	4	4	122	.....
Molders	5	.....	.....	5	3	3	68	.....
Painters	8	.....	.....	8	3	424	1,191	.....
Printers	5	.....	1	6	4	7	42	.....
Rope makers	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	3
Saddle and harness makers	5	2	3	10	3	41	64	6
Sailors	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawmill hands	4	1	.....	5	4	5	85	.....
Shoe, slipper, and sabot makers	16	2	.....	18	16	207	1,160	26
Stonecutters and polishers	6	.....	.....	6	6	6	304	.....
Stucco workers	1	.....	.....	1	1	8	29	.....
Tailors	28	2	4	34	22	392	2,636	139
Tanners	5	.....	.....	5	5	6	59	.....
Textile workers	8	2	.....	10	10	10	405	231
Tinsmiths	6	.....	.....	6	2	7	20	.....
Turners	7	.....	1	8	3	16	23	.....
Unskilled laborers	24	2	4	30	26	198	3,062	38
Wagon makers	3	.....	.....	3	1	6	10	.....
Wood carvers	2	.....	.....	2	2	23	20	.....
Several occupations in same dispute	.....	.....	1	1	1	4,500	398	29,611
Total	294	19	43	356	275	7,312	15,888	34,145

During the three-year period from 1897 to 1899 disputes were most numerous among the tailors, factory workers, and unskilled laborers.

The table following shows, for each year and for the whole period, the number of strikes and lockouts and the number of strikers and employees locked out, grouped according to the number of strikers and employees locked out:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN DENMARK, BY GROUPS OF STRIKERS AND EMPLOYEES LOCKED OUT, 1897 TO 1899.

Groups of strikers and employees locked out.	Strikes and lockouts.				Strikers and employees locked out.			
	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
1 to 5	9	37	19	65	36	114	54	204
6 to 25	31	48	39	118	409	721	525	1,655
26 to 50	7	18	12	37	277	620	470	1,367
51 to 100	11	10	6	27	764	669	462	1,895
Over 100	11	12	13	36	5,744	4,809	36,514	47,067
Total	69	125	89	283	7,230	6,933	38,025	52,188
Not reported	42	22	9	73	.....	.....	.....	.....

Of the 283 disputes for which the number of employees involved was reported, 183 or 64.66 per cent involved 25 employees or less each, and but 36 involved over 100 employees each.

The following table shows the number and results of strikes and lockouts, and the aggregate working days lost by strikers and employees locked out as far as reported, during the three years, grouped according to the days of duration:

SUMMARY OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS AND WORKING DAYS LOST IN DENMARK, BY DURATION AND RESULTS, FOR THE PERIOD 1897 TO 1899.

Days of duration.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Aggregate working days lost.	
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.	Disputes reported.	Days lost.
7 or under	101	54	21	21	5	76	13,933
8 to 30	95	45	12	32	6	67	68,957
31 to 91	43	19	5	18	1	30	123,947
92 to 182	20	6	2	9	3	14	2,883,630
Over 182	7	1	3	3	.....	3	36,145
Unknown	90	3	20	1	66	14	8,832
Total	356	128	63	84	81	204	3,135,444

The strikes and lockouts were mostly of short duration. Of 266 disputes during the three years, the duration of which was known, 101 lasted seven days or under, 95 lasted from eight to thirty days, 43 from thirty-one to ninety-one days, 20 from ninety-two to one hundred and eighty-two days, and 7 lasted over one hundred and eighty-two days.

The following table shows, for each year from 1897 to 1899, the causes and results of strikes and lockouts:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN DENMARK, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS, 1897 TO 1899.

Year.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Causes.						Results.			
		Wages.	Hours of labor.	Working rules, etc.	Personal disputes.	Trade unionism.	Other and unknown.	In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
1897	111	62	.....	15	7	4	23	37	17	19	38
1898	147	114	3	10	6	3	11	62	28	39	18
1899	98	65	1	9	8	3	12	29	18	26	25
Total	356	241	4	34	21	10	46	128	63	84	81

Of the 356 strikes and lockouts reported during the three years, 241, or 67.70 per cent, were due to wage disputes; 4, or 1.12 per cent, to hours of labor; 34, or 9.55 per cent, to working rules and regulations;

21, or 5.90 per cent, to personal disputes; 10, or 2.81 per cent, to questions of trade unionism, and 46, or 12.92 per cent, to other and to unknown causes. Of the total number of disputes, 128, or 35.95 per cent, resulted in favor of employees; 63, or 17.70 per cent, in favor of employers; 84, or 23.60 per cent, were compromised, and 81, or 22.75 per cent, were indefinite or unsettled. Fourteen cases were settled by arbitration.

FRANCE.

The statistics of strikes in France were obtained from the annual reports of the French labor bureau published since 1892. They cover all strikes reported during the years 1890 to 1900. As the method of presentation has been practically unchanged during this entire period, the figures can be readily compared from year to year. Until recent years lockouts were not considered in these reports, and they have therefore been excluded from this compilation.

The following table gives a summary, by years, of the more important facts published in relation to strikes in France during the years 1890 to 1900:

STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1900.

Year.	Total strikes.	Strikes for which results were reported.	Strikes which—			Total establishments.	Establishments for which results of strikes were reported.	Establishments in which strikes—		
			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1890	313	307	82	64	161	813	800	114	232	454
1891	267	264	91	67	106	402	399	117	105	177
1892	261	254	56	80	118	466	461	120	140	201
1893	634	634	158	206	270	4,286	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1894	391	391	84	129	178	1,731	1,731	459	713	559
1895	405	405	100	117	188	1,298	1,298	277	536	485
1896	476	476	117	122	237	2,178	2,178	308	1,305	565
1897	356	356	68	122	166	2,568	2,568	237	1,564	767
1898	368	368	75	123	170	1,967	1,967	328	1,289	350
1899	739	739	180	282	277	4,288	4,288	688	2,422	1,178
1900	902	902	205	360	337	10,253	10,253	765	7,612	1,876
Total	5,112	5,096	1,216	1,672	2,208	30,250	b25,943	b3,413	b15,918	b6,612

Year.	Total strikers.	Strikers for whom results of strikes were reported.	Strikers in strikes which—			Aggregate days of work lost by all employees thrown out of work.
			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
1890	c118,941	117,449	13,361	28,013	76,075	d1,340,000
1891	c108,944	108,795	22,449	54,237	32,109	d1,717,200
1892	c48,538	47,773	9,774	23,820	14,179	d917,690
1893	170,123	170,123	36,186	44,836	89,101	3,174,850
1894	54,576	54,576	12,897	24,784	16,895	1,062,480
1895	45,801	45,801	8,565	20,672	16,564	617,469
1896	49,851	49,851	11,579	17,057	21,215	644,168
1897	68,875	68,875	19,838	28,767	20,270	780,944
1898	82,065	82,065	10,594	32,546	38,925	1,216,306
1899	176,772	176,772	21,131	124,767	30,874	3,550,734
1900	222,714	222,714	24,216	140,358	58,140	3,760,577
Total	f1,147,200	1,144,794	190,590	539,857	414,347	18,782,418

a Not reported.
b Not including figures for 1893.
c Not including strikers in 8 strikes, not reported.
d Days lost by strikers only.
e Not including strikers in 2 strikes, not reported.
f Not including strikers in 18 strikes, not reported.

During the eleven-year period from 1890 to 1900, there were 5,112 strikes, affecting 30,250 establishments. Of these strikes, 5,094 involved 1,147,200 strikers, and an aggregate of 18,782,418 working days was reported lost on account of strikes. Of the 5,096 strikes for which the results were reported, 1,216, or 23.86 per cent, succeeded; 1,672, or 32.81 per cent, succeeded partly, and 2,208, or 43.33 per cent, failed. Of the 25,943 establishments involved in strikes, and for which the results of the strikes were reported, 3,413, or 13.15 per cent, were in strikes which succeeded; 15,918, or 61.36 per cent, in strikes which succeeded partly, and 6,612, or 25.49 per cent, in strikes which failed. Of 1,144,794 strikers for whom the results of strikes were reported, 190,590, or 16.65 per cent, were in strikes that succeeded; 539,857, or 47.16 per cent, in strikes which succeeded partly, and 414,347, or 36.19 per cent, were in strikes which failed.

The following table shows the total number of strikes and the number which succeeded, succeeded partly, and failed, the total number of strikers, and the number of strikers reported in strikes which succeeded, succeeded partly, and failed during the eleven-year period, by principal groups of industries:

SUMMARY OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, FOR THE PERIOD 1890 TO 1900.

Industries.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—		
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	110	31	53	26	48,363	20,254	20,436	7,673
Mining	219	50	84	85	a 237,985	18,456	126,014	93,515
Quarrying	112	29	38	45	22,221	5,009	8,876	8,336
Food products	125	22	53	50	a 14,319	1,441	10,187	2,691
Chemical industries	102	15	42	45	32,660	4,063	16,759	11,838
Paper and printing	136	30	24	82	6,196	1,558	2,804	1,834
Hides and leather goods	307	82	91	134	36,467	6,879	12,052	17,536
Textiles proper	1,605	350	516	739	b 305,305	59,600	131,149	114,556
Clothing, cleaning, and upholstery	131	36	40	55	c 20,852	4,822	13,452	2,578
Woodworking	262	78	70	114	c 23,164	7,229	9,370	6,565
Building trades (woodwork)	124	34	71	19	15,096	5,475	7,680	1,941
Metal refining	76	14	22	40	c 37,794	2,345	25,764	9,685
Metallic goods	634	142	171	321	a 80,624	13,619	35,373	31,632
Precious-metal work	18	6	4	8	c 1,448	145	1,002	301
Stone, earthenware, and glass	223	53	67	103	37,579	6,617	13,466	17,496
Building trades (stone, tile, etc., work)	602	166	211	225	b 131,247	19,112	61,682	50,453
Transportation and handling	307	78	112	117	c 93,318	13,966	43,635	35,717
Other industries	d 19	.....	3	.....	e 2,562	.....	156	.....
Total	d 5,112	1,216	1,672	2,208	f 1,147,200	190,590	539,857	414,347

a Not including strikers in 3 strikes, not reported.
b Not including strikers in 2 strikes, not reported.
c Not including strikers in 1 strike, not reported.
d Including 16 strikes the results of which were not reported.
e Including 2,406 strikers the results for whom were not reported.
f Including 2,406 strikers the results for whom were not reported, but not including strikers in 18 strikes, not reported.

Of these groups of industries the textiles furnished the largest number of strikes and strikers, namely, 1,605 and 305,305, respectively. In the mining industry there were 219 strikes and 237,985 strikers

reported, and in the building trades 726 strikes and 146,343 strikers. These three groups of industries furnished nearly 50 per cent of all the strikes and 60 per cent of all the strikers in France during the eleven-year period.

The following table shows the results of strikes, according to their duration. As will be seen, the strikes were mostly small and of short duration:

SUMMARY OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY DURATION, FOR THE PERIOD 1890 TO 1900.

Days of duration.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—				Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—			
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Result not reported.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Result not reported.
7 or under	3,202	888	949	1,359	6	*a* 426,831	131,431	165,615	129,705	80
8 to 15	939	191	344	402	2	*b* 271,468	28,250	144,856	96,912	1,450
16 to 30	469	70	198	201	.....	195,547	14,156	100,568	80,823	.....
31 to 100	421	61	160	200	.....	233,054	14,762	121,055	97,237	.....
101 or over	55	3	19	33	.....	18,243	1,848	7,546	8,849	.....
Not reported	26	3	2	13	8	*c* 2,057	143	217	821	876
Total	5,112	1,216	1,672	2,208	16	*d* 1,147,200	190,590	539,857	414,347	2,406

a Not including strikers in 13 strikes, not reported.
b Not including strikers in 1 strike, not reported.
c Not including strikers in 4 strikes, not reported.
d Not including strikers in 18 strikes, not reported.

The next table shows the results of strikes according to the number of strikers involved, and also the strikes according to days of duration and the number of strikers involved.

SUMMARY OF STRIKES IN FRANCE AND DAYS OF DURATION, BY NUMBER OF STRIKERS INVOLVED, FOR THE PERIOD 1890 TO 1900.

Strikers involved.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—				Days of duration.					
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Result not reported.	7 or under.	8 to 15.	16 to 30.	31 to 100.	101 or over.	Duration not reported.
25 or under	1,397	290	252	853	2	979	224	109	76	5	4
26 to 50	1,091	280	326	483	2	730	182	71	82	14	12
51 to 100	923	248	346	326	3	589	173	86	63	8	4
101 to 200	793	181	337	275	.....	444	180	81	81	6	1
201 to 500	558	148	256	154	.....	319	109	65	53	11	1
501 to 1,000	164	35	75	54	.....	78	28	28	23	7	.....
1,001 or over	167	29	79	58	1	50	41	29	43	4	.....
Not reported	*a* 19	5	1	5	8	13	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Total	5,112	1,216	1,672	2,208	16	3,202	939	469	421	55	26

a This number does not agree with that in footnote to "total strikers" in the preceding tables. It is given, however, as shown in the original report.

In the French, as in the Austrian reports, the cause of the dispute is taken as the unit, the figures given in the annual summaries showing the number of times each cause figured as an incentive to a strike.

The following tables show the causes of strikes and their results for each year from 1890 to 1900, inclusive.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1900.

[A considerable number of strikes was due to two or more causes, and the facts in such cases have been tabulated under each cause. Hence the totals for this table necessarily do not agree with those for the preceding tables.]

1890.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes for which results were reported.	Strikes which—		
				Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1	For increase of wages	140	138	34	33	71
2	Against reduction of wages	49	49	22	9	18
3	Against increase of hours without increase of wages.	4	4	.....	.....	4
4	Against reduction of wages resulting from reduction of hours.	6	6	.....	3	3
5	For reduction of hours without reduction of wages.	36	36	8	9	19
6	For reduction of hours	10	8	2	.....	6
7	Various causes affecting wages not enumerated above.	20	20	9	3	8
8	For adoption of trade-union rules and recognition of trade unions.	5	5	.....	1	4
9	Against discharge of workmen, foremen, etc.	22	21	4	.....	17
10	For discharge of workmen, foremen, etc...	22	22	8	1	13
11	Against fines	9	9	4	1	4
12	Against obnoxious shop rules	3	3	1	.....	2
13	For reform of aid, pension, and other funds.	1	1	.....	.....	1
14	Other causes	10	9	.....	3	6
	Total	337	331	92	63	176

1891.

15	For increase of wages	117	115	40	33	42
16	Against reduction of wages	42	42	16	8	18
17	Against increase of hours without increase of wages.	3	3	.....	1	2
18	For reduction of hours with present or increased wages.	16	16	4	7	5
19	For reduction of hours	5	5	.....	1	4
20	Various causes affecting wages not enumerated above.	25	25	17	5	3
21	For adoption of trade-union rules and recognition of trade unions.	11	11	2	3	6
22	Against discharge of workmen, foremen, etc.	19	19	5	1	13
23	For discharge of workmen, foremen, etc...	24	23	3	5	15
24	Against fines	8	8	3	1	4
25	Against obnoxious shop rules	3	2	.....	.....	2
26	For reform of aid, pension, and other funds.	3	3	.....	3	.....
27	Other causes	19	19	7	6	6
	Total	295	291	97	74	120

a Not including establishments in 17 strikes, not reported.
b Not including establishments in 16 strikes, of which 5 succeeded, 2 succeeded partly, and 9 failed.
c Not including strikers in 3 strikes, not reported.
d Not including strikers in 2 strikes which succeeded.
e Not including establishments in 3 strikes, not reported.
f Not including establishments in 3 strikes, of which 2 succeeded and 1 failed.
g Not including establishments in 8 strikes, not reported.
h Not including establishments in 8 strikes, of which 1 succeeded, 4 succeeded partly, and 3 failed.
i Not including establishments in 1 strike which failed.
j Not including strikers in 2 strikes, not reported.
k Not including establishments in 2 strikes, not reported.
l Not including establishments in 2 strikes which succeeded partly.
m Not including strikers in 2 strikes, of which 1 succeeded partly and 1 failed.
n Not including establishments in 33 strikes, not reported.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1900.

[A considerable number of strikes was due to two or more causes, and the facts in such cases have been tabulated under each cause. Hence the totals for this table necessarily do not agree with those for the preceding tables.]

1890.

Total establishments.	Establishments in strikes for which results were reported.	Establishments in strikes which—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes for which results were reported.	Strikers in strikes which—			Marginal number.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
a 308	*b* 297	65	134	98	*c* 48,835	*d* 47,435	4,727	20,177	22,531	1
e 48	*f* 48	20	9	19	5,388	5,388	2,325	1,455	1,608	2
4	4	.....	.....	4	296	296	.....	.....	296	3
8	8	.....	5	3	792	792	.....	510	282	4
g 251	*h* 251	7	8	236	46,320	46,320	3,084	3,385	39,851	5
e 9	*i* 9	2	.....	7	*j* 723	723	47	.....	676	6
92	92	12	71	9	9,095	9,095	3,867	2,530	2,698	7
9	9	2	2	5	710	710	105	228	377	8
23	22	4	.....	18	9,286	9,206	989	.....	8,217	9
22	22	8	1	13	2,811	2,811	1,245	12	1,554	10
9	9	4	1	4	899	899	552	26	321	11
3	3	1	.....	2	503	503	380	.....	123	12
21	21	.....	.....	21	9,850	9,850	.....	.....	9,850	13
k 49	*l* 48	.....	1	47	*c* 765	*m* 765	.....	450	315	14
n 856	*o* 843	125	232	486	*p* 136,273	*q* 134,793	17,321	28,773	88,699	

1891.

r 184	*s* 182	50	50	82	30,184	30,120	9,771	8,238	12,111	15
t 45	*u* 45	17	9	19	6,730	6,730	1,741	1,254	3,735	16
4	4	.....	1	3	420	420	.....	40	380	17
e 41	*v* 41	4	12	25	11,733	11,733	1,998	798	8,937	18
t 6	*i* 6	.....	1	5	169	169	.....	50	119	19
96	96	38	32	26	*w* 49,349	*x* 49,349	5,263	39,724	4,362	20
t 45	*u* 45	3	8	34	*w* 9,352	*x* 9,352	510	2,900	5,942	21
24	24	7	1	16	6,339	6,339	2,415	49	3,875	22
24	23	3	5	15	4,956	4,871	1,830	826	2,215	23
8	8	3	1	4	1,645	1,645	660	215	770	24
3	2	.....	.....	2	361	276	.....	.....	276	25
25	25	.....	25	.....	37,290	37,290	.....	37,290	.....	26
t 18	*u* 18	6	6	6	*w* 9,205	*y* 9,205	939	6,458	1,808	27
z 523	*aa* 519	131	151	237	*c* 167,733	*bb* 167,499	25,127	97,842	44,530	

o Not including establishments in 30 strikes, of which 8 succeeded, 8 succeeded partly, and 14 failed.
p Not including strikers in 8 strikes, not reported.
q Not including strikers in 4 strikes, of which 2 succeeded, 1 succeeded partly, and 1 failed.
r Not including establishments in 18 strikes, not reported.
s Not including establishments in 17 strikes, of which 13 succeeded and 4 succeeded partly.
t Not including establishments in 1 strike, not reported.
u Not including establishments in 1 strike which succeeded.
v Not including establishments in 3 strikes, of which 1 succeeded and 2 succeeded partly.
w Not including strikers in 1 strike, not reported.
x Not including strikers in 1 strike which failed.
y Not including strikers in 1 strike which succeeded.
z Not including establishments in 25 strikes, not reported.
aa Not including establishments in 24 strikes, of which 17 succeeded, 6 succeeded partly, and 1 failed.
bb Not including strikers in 3 strikes, of which 1 succeeded and 2 failed.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

1892.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes for which results were reported.	Strikes which—		
				Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1	For increase of wages	103	101	31	31	39
2	Against reduction of wages	53	53	9	17	27
3	Against increase of hours without increase of wages.	4	4	1	.....	3
4	Against reduction of wages resulting from reduction of hours.	1	1	.....	.....	1
5	For reduction of hours with present or increased wages.	13	13	2	9	2
6	For reduction of hours	4	4	.....	1	3
7	Various causes affecting wages not enumerated above.	38	37	11	6	20
8	For adoption of trade-union rules and recognition of trade unions.	6	6	3	1	2
9	Against discharge of workmen, foremen, etc.	21	20	2	6	12
10	For discharge of workmen, foremen, etc	35	35	4	5	26
11	Against fines	8	8	2	4	2
12	Against obnoxious shop rules	6	6	4	1	1
13	For reform of aid, pension, and other funds.	1	1	.....	1	.....
14	Other causes	14	11	2	2	7
	Total	307	300	71	84	145

1893.

[Beginning with 1893, the number of establishments and strikers involved, and the results were fully reported for each strike.]

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—		
			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
15	For increase of wages	374	*q* 84	126	*q* 165
16	Against reduction of wages	67	13	23	31
17	Against increase of hours without increase of wages	4	.....	.....	4
18	Against working overtime	1	1	.....	.....
19	For reduction of hours with present or increased wages.	111	62	16	33
20	Relating to time, method, etc., of wage payments	49	22	11	16
21	For or against modification of conditions of work	48	13	13	22
22	Against piecework	20	4	2	14
23	For piecework	3	.....	1	2
24	For or against modification of shop rules	10	2	3	5
25	For abolition or reduction of fines	17	4	3	10
26	Against discharge of workmen and for their reinstatement.	47	9	4	34
27	For discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents.	47	22	5	20
28	For discharge of female employees	7	1	.....	6
29	For limitation of number of apprentices	4	.....	.....	4
30	In sympathy with strike elsewhere	11	.....	4	7
31	Other causes	4	1	1	2
	Total	824	*q* 238	212	*q* 375

a Not including establishments in 10 strikes, not reported.
b Not including establishments in 9 strikes, of which 3 succeeded, 4 succeeded partly, and 2 failed.
c Not including strikers in 1 strike, not reported.
d Not including strikers in 1 strike which failed.
e Not including establishments in 2 strikes, not reported.
f Not including establishments in 2 strikes which succeeded partly.
g Not including establishments in 1 strike, not reported.
h Not including establishments in 1 strike which failed.
i Not including establishments in 3 strikes, not reported.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

1892.

Total establishments.	Establishments in strikes for which results were reported.	Establishments in strikes which—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes for which results were reported.	Strikers in strikes which—			Marginal number.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
a 284	b 283	96	78	109	c 26,303	26,253	5,837	13,791	6,625	1
63	63	9	23	31	c 4,895	d 4,895	541	2,609	1,745	2
9	9	1	.....	8	434	434	116	.....	318	3
1	1	.....	.....	1	25	25	.....	.....	25	4
e 26	f 26	3	15	8	1,800	1,800	285	1,166	349	5
4	4	.....	1	3	c 559	d 559	.....	440	119	6
g 48	h 47	11	6	30	c 12,624	12,624	2,536	3,840	6,248	7
12	12	4	6	2	498	498	245	150	103	8
22	21	2	7	12	c 5,869	5,869	476	4,115	1,278	9
i 33	j 33	2	5	26	k 5,837	l 5,837	400	502	4,935	10
8	8	2	4	2	741	741	225	358	158	11
6	6	4	1	1	428	428	322	99	7	12
1	1	.....	1	.....	2,800	2,800	.....	2,800	.....	13
g 13	11	2	2	7	c 1,057	977	316	255	406	14
m 530	n 525	136	149	240	o 63,870	p 63,740	11,299	30,125	22,316	

1893.

[Beginning with 1893, the number of establishments and strikers involved, and the results were fully reported for each strike.]

Total establishments.	Establishments in strikes which—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—			Marginal number.
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
3,641	1,402	1,308	931	129,506	22,129	29,067	78,310	15
148	72	45	31	9,826	1,568	4,465	3,793	16
4	.....	.....	4	450	.....	.....	450	17
1	1	.....	.....	120	120	.....	.....	18
1,348	1,025	115	208	25,908	17,484	3,167	5,257	19
579	119	343	117	53,641	5,715	2,497	45,429	20
349	259	42	48	54,904	4,388	4,060	46,456	21
493	355	2	136	3,519	1,550	70	1,899	22
4	.....	2	2	62	.....	12	50	23
10	2	3	5	1,189	120	132	937	24
50	4	3	43	44,414	238	226	43,950	25
79	11	4	64	7,459	1,224	953	5,282	26
88	55	5	28	8,789	5,996	895	1,898	27
22	1	.....	21	303	26	.....	277	28
26	.....	.....	26	429	.....	.....	429	29
150	.....	132	18	1,622	.....	980	642	30
68	1	65	2	344	64	84	196	31
7,060	3,307	2,069	1,684	342,485	60,622	46,608	235,255	

j Not including establishments in 3 strikes, of which 2 succeeded and 1 failed.
k Not including strikers in 2 strikes, not reported.
l Not including strikers in 2 strikes which succeeded.
m Not including establishments in 17 strikes, not reported.
n Not including establishments in 15 strikes, of which 5 succeeded, 6 succeeded partly, and 4 failed.
o Not including strikers in 8 strikes, not reported.
p Not including strikers in 4 strikes, of which 2 succeeded and 2 failed.
q One strike was counted twice for the reason that two of the establishments involved succeeded and one failed.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

1894.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—		
			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1	For increase of wages	179	37	69	73
2	Against reduction of wages	80	18	28	34
3	For increase of hours	3	2	.....	1
4	For reduction of hours with present or increased wages.	30	12	6	12
5	Relating to time, method, etc., of wage payments	9	4	2	3
6	For or against modification of conditions of work	33	8	6	19
7	Against piecework	9	4	3	2
8	For or against modification of shop rules	8	2	3	3
9	For abolition or reduction of fines	11	2	4	5
10	Against discharge of workmen and for their reinstatement.	28	3	6	19
11	For discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents.	50	14	2	34
12	For discharge of female employees	5	1	.....	4
13	For limitation of number of apprentices	2	.....	.....	2
14	In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	1	.....	.....
	Total	448	108	129	211

1895.

15	For increase of wages	196	48	78	70
16	Againt reduction of wages	57	*b* 13	*b* 13	*b* 30
17	For reduction of hours with present or increased wages.	49	23	7	19
18	Relating to time, method, etc., of wage payments	21	13	1	7
19	For or against modification of conditions of work	28	10	4	14
20	Against piecework	10	2	2	6
21	For or against modification of shop rules	19	3	1	15
22	For abolition or reduction of fines	12	3	2	7
23	Against discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents, and for their reinstatement.	29	*b* 7	*b* 3	*b* 18
24	For discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents.	56	16	5	35
25	For discharge of female employees	3	.....	.....	3
26	For limitation of number of apprentices	2	1	.....	1
27	Relating to deduction from wages for the support of insurance and aid funds.	3	3	.....	.....
28	Other causes	11	2	1	8
	Total	496	*f* 144	*f* 117	*f* 233

1896.

29	For increase of wages	247	53	68	126
30	Against reduction of wages	57	23	14	20
31	For reduction of hours with present or increased wages.	44	17	6	21
32	Relating to time, method, etc., of wage payments	34	15	6	13
33	For or against modification of conditions of work	26	10	3	13
34	Against piecework	21	4	1	16
35	For or against modification of shop rules	24	11	1	12
36	For abolition or reduction of fines	26	9	7	10
37	Against discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents, and for their reinstatement.	37	3	2	32
38	For discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents.	54	15	2	37
39	For discharge of female employees	10	5	.....	5
40	For limitation of number of apprentices	10	4	.....	6
41	Relating to deduction from wages for the support of insurance and aid funds.	13	5	3	5
42	Other causes	24	8	3	13
	Total	627	182	116	329

a Figures here apparently should be 63,913; those given are, however, according to the original report.
b Not including 1 strike still pending March 1, 1896.
c Not including 1 establishment in which strike was still pending March 1, 1896.
d Not including 31 strikers engaged in strike still pending March 1, 1896.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

1894.

Total establishments.	Establishments in strikes which—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—			Marginal number.
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
1,109	290	604	215	30,700	7,664	16,602	6,434	1
161	50	28	83	9,261	3,620	2,979	2,662	2
19	2	.....	17	736	430	.....	306	3
311	145	61	105	2,380	1,044	385	951	4
41	5	2	34	651	198	116	337	5
221	49	34	138	6,342	1,486	316	4,540	6
12	5	5	2	827	324	288	215	7
8	2	3	3	329	53	128	148	8
11	2	4	5	994	103	507	384	9
50	3	10	37	5,221	662	2,551	2,008	10
53	16	2	35	6,187	1,601	210	4,376	11
5	1	.....	4	223	30	.....	193	12
2	.....	.....	2	32	.....	.....	32	13
1	1	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	14
2,004	571	753	680	*a* 56,813	17,245	24,082	22,586	

1895.

896	180	434	282	28,866	4,224	15,781	8,861	15
59	*c* 14	*c* 13	*c* 31	3,204	*d* 682	*d* 842	*d* 1,649	16
476	170	83	223	6,106	3,602	777	1,727	17
80	60	13	7	2,678	1,734	610	334	18
37	17	4	16	4,862	1,109	2,707	1,046	19
54	2	2	50	1,051	32	500	519	20
19	3	1	15	1,500	208	35	1,257	21
12	3	2	7	1,819	502	55	1,262	22
42	*c* 18	*c* 3	*c* 20	5,217	*e* 938	*e* 747	*e* 3,520	23
61	18	5	38	4,953	1,318	837	2,798	24
3	.....	.....	3	52	.....	.....	52	25
6	5	.....	1	185	164	.....	21	26
29	29	.....	.....	378	378	.....	.....	27
42	2	1	39	471	85	142	244	28
1,816	*g* 521	*g* 561	*g* 732	61,342	*h* 14,976	*h* 23,033	*h* 23,290	

1896.

1,705	216	1,076	413	28,341	4,081	11,835	12,425	29
121	39	57	25	5,902	3,029	1,749	1,124	30
1,205	195	132	878	4,481	1,290	379	2,812	31
215	54	38	123	7,043	2,907	755	3,381	32
32	10	3	19	5,970	1,316	2,164	2,490	33
72	4	1	67	2,035	124	49	1,862	34
45	23	1	21	1,946	573	160	1,213	35
37	9	7	21	3,770	740	901	2,129	36
48	3	2	43	4,838	111	125	4,602	37
55	15	2	38	7,529	2,149	252	5,128	38
50	45	.....	5	1,627	1,541	.....	86	39
58	48	.....	10	1,017	842	.....	175	40
182	29	30	123	3,647	439	864	2,344	41
770	7	726	37	3,016	1,044	1,064	908	42
4,595	697	2,075	1,823	81,162	20,186	20,297	40,679	

e Not including 12 strikers engaged in strike still pending March 1, 1896.
f Not including 2 strikes still pending March 1, 1896.
g Not including 2 establishments in which strikes were still pending March 1, 1896.
h Not including 43 strikers engaged in strikes still pending March 1, 1896.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

1897.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—		
			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1	For increase of wages	184	34	82	68
2	Against reduction of wages	39	10	11	18
3	For reduction of hours with present or increased wages.	27	9	9	9
4	Relating to time, method, etc., of wage payments	33	13	4	16
5	For or against modification of conditions of work	33	16	1	16
6	Against piecework	10	3	1	6
7	For or against modification of shop rules	12	3	5	4
8	For abolition or reduction of fines	9	1	.....	8
9	Against discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents, and for their reinstatement.	31	6	3	22
10	For discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents.	43	5	6	32
11	For discharge of female employees	3	.....	.....	3
12	For limitation of number of apprentices	3	1	1	1
13	Relating to deduction from wages for the support of insurance and aid funds.	11	4	4	3
14	Other causes	5	1	2	2
	Total	443	106	129	208

1898.

15	For increase of wages	168	32	58	78
16	Against reduction of wages	55	16	15	24
17	For reduction of hours with present or increased wages.	28	10	6	12
18	Relating to time, method, etc., of wage payments	39	16	8	15
19	For or against modification of conditions of work	33	12	9	12
20	Against piecework	14	8	1	5
21	For or against modification of shop rules	29	12	7	10
22	For abolition or reduction of fines	13	4	3	6
23	Against discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents, and for their reinstatement.	29	5	2	22
24	For discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents.	32	7	5	20
25	For discharge of female employees	4	1	.....	3
26	For limitation of number of apprentices	4	1	2	1
27	Relating to deduction from wages for the support of insurance and aid funds.	12	5	2	5
28	Other causes	14	4	2	8
	Total	474	133	120	221

1899.

29	For increase of wages	422	99	168	155
30	Against reduction of wages	45	11	10	24
31	For reduction of hours with present or increased wages.	101	48	16	37
32	Relating to time, method, etc., of wage payments	73	38	13	22
33	For or against modification of conditions of work	49	10	18	21
34	Against piecework	19	8	1	10
35	For or against modification of shop rules	36	12	8	16
36	For abolition or reduction of fines	19	6	3	10
37	Against discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents, and for their reinstatement.	58	13	10	35
38	For discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents.	85	13	17	55
39	For discharge of female employees	5	1	.....	4
40	For limitation of number of apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
41	Relating to deduction from wages for the support of insurance and aid funds.	84	56	14	14
42	Other causes	17	4	6	7
	Total	1,014	319	284	411

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1900—Continued.

1897.

Total establishments.	Establishments in strikes which—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—			Marginal number.
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
1,448	208	1,101	139	47,895	16,442	21,392	10,061	1
62	15	19	28	2,712	401	1,882	429	2
685	154	466	65	5,714	2,450	2,070	1,194	3
525	477	30	18	11,888	10,232	423	1,233	4
62	43	3	16	4,793	2,915	846	1,032	5
32	4	6	22	523	81	111	331	6
12	3	5	4	1,430	456	791	183	7
9	1	.....	8	1,635	205	.....	1,430	8
403	374	3	26	10,285	1,415	1,168	7,702	9
52	5	6	41	7,179	1,841	378	4,960	10
3	.....	.....	3	48	.....	.....	48	11
8	1	1	6	169	23	35	111	12
86	67	10	9	1,819	453	1,320	46	13
531	1	7	523	2,813	8	700	2,105	14
3,918	1,353	1,657	908	98,903	37,922	31,116	30,865	

1898.

1,524	176	1,106	242	35,851	4,235	24,513	7,103	15
194	131	19	44	5,869	2,404	1,715	1,750	16
240	168	20	52	3,478	1,350	979	1,149	17
171	57	93	21	5,906	3,800	952	1,154	18
115	21	79	15	5,055	2,776	1,738	541	19
111	91	1	19	1,127	891	58	178	20
31	14	7	10	3,862	2,208	761	893	21
14	5	2	7	2,670	785	1,145	740	22
33	5	2	26	2,097	316	66	1,715	23
32	7	5	20	3,842	1,101	644	2,097	24
4	1	.....	3	93	4	.....	89	25
17	8	8	1	333	140	171	22	26
112	96	11	5	2,129	1,236	120	773	27
719	4	681	34	44,496	513	16,515	27,468	28
3,317	784	2,034	499	116,808	21,759	49,377	45,672	

1899.

3,457	438	1,971	1,048	136,572	20,239	84,261	32,072	29
59	11	24	24	2,989	1,366	683	940	30
1,306	432	640	234	32,290	10,520	18,274	3,496	31
608	200	198	210	42,735	16,839	23,266	2,630	32
224	32	168	24	11,924	1,982	7,084	2,858	33
114	76	5	33	2,616	899	51	1,666	34
236	83	27	126	5,598	736	2,393	2,469	35
20	6	3	11	8,133	1,305	494	6,334	36
67	13	12	42	13,632	4,968	2,956	5,708	37
86	13	17	56	27,642	11,168	6,227	10,247	38
5	1	.....	4	359	20	.....	339	39
1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	4	40
1,116	535	79	502	17,175	7,797	2,447	6,931	41
545	6	23	516	32,595	157	24,590	7,848	42
7,844	1,846	3,167	2,831	334,264	77,996	172,726	83,542	

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1900—Concluded.

1900.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—		
			Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1	For increase of wages	580	113	249	218
2	Against reduction of wages	66	32	21	13
3	For reduction of hours with present or increased wages.	100	44	24	32
4	Relating to time, method, etc., of wage payments	57	25	12	20
5	For or against modification of conditions of work	42	14	7	21
6	Against piecework	26	6	3	17
7	For or against modification of shop rules	42	15	12	15
8	For abolition or reduction of fines	37	13	8	16
9	Against discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents, and for their reinstatement.	89	24	11	54
10	For discharge of workmen, foremen, or superintendents.	104	32	11	61
11	For discharge of female employees	3	1	.....	2
12	For limitation of number of apprentices	1	1	.....	.....
13	Relating to deduction from wages for the support of insurance and aid funds.	39	29	3	7
14	Other causes	43	22	7	14
	Total	1,229	371	368	490

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN FRANCE, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1900—Concluded.

1900.

Total establishments.	Establishments in strikes which—			Total strikers.	Strikers in strikes which—			Marginal number.
	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	
9,414	722	6,966	1,726	178,857	37,893	92,070	48,894	1
194	63	94	37	13,146	4,046	6,697	2,403	2
5,153	1,324	3,214	615	78,512	23,925	35,448	19,139	3
517	102	349	66	11,666	4,769	2,919	3,978	4
268	100	143	25	39,913	6,810	29,902	3,201	5
1,138	84	143	911	16,108	859	585	14,664	6
78	15	24	39	9,274	1,803	4,268	3,203	7
37	13	8	16	8,039	2,730	1,621	3,688	8
121	28	18	75	24,818	13,958	4,430	6,430	9
145	32	11	102	14,226	3,234	3,254	7,738	10
72	1	.....	71	5,053	13	.....	5,040	11
1	1	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	12
326	257	14	55	14,394	8,775	100	5,519	13
168	76	66	26	18,278	15,633	1,071	1,574	14
17,632	2,818	11,050	3,764	432,324	124,488	182,365	125,471	

GERMANY.

The statistics of strikes and lockouts in Germany were compiled from the two annual reports thus far published. They cover strikes and lockouts occurring in the various industries of the Empire. The strikes and lockouts are considered separately in the German reports and, therefore, in the present compilation. The figures given represent strikes and lockouts ending in each year.

The following table gives a summary of the more important facts published in relation to strikes in Germany in 1899 and 1900:

STRIKES IN GERMANY, BY YEARS, 1899 AND 1900.

[The column headed "Strikers" shows the maximum number of strikers at any time during strike.]

Year.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—			Strikes ordered or assisted by labor organizations.		Establishments.		Employees before strike.	Strikers.	Other employees thrown out of work.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Yes.	No.	Number affected.	Number closed.			
1899.....	1,288	331	429	528	744	544	7,121	1,890	256,858	99,338	10,122
1900.....	1,433	275	505	653	869	564	7,740	2,733	298,819	122,803	9,007
Total..	2,721	606	934	1,181	1,613	1,108	14,861	4,623	555,677	222,141	19,129

During the two years, 1899 and 1900, there were 2,721 strikes, affecting 14,861 establishments, 222,141 strikers, and 19,129 other employees who were thrown out of work on account of the strikes. Of the strikes 606 or 22.27 per cent succeeded, 934 or 34.33 per cent succeeded partly, and 1,181 or 43.40 per cent failed; 1,613 were ordered or assisted by labor organizations. Of the establishments affected 4,623 were entirely closed as a result of the strikes.

The following table shows, by principal groups of industries, the number and results of strikes, the number of establishments and strikers involved, and the number of other employees thrown out of work on account of strikes during the two years:

SUMMARY OF STRIKES IN GERMANY, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, FOR THE PERIOD 1899 AND 1900.

[The column headed "Strikers" shows the maximum number of strikers at any time during strike.]

Industries.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—			Establishments.	Strikers.	Other employees thrown out of work.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.			
Gardening, florist, and nursery trades	2	.....	1	1	2	24	.....
Mining, smelting, salt, and peat extraction	86	6	39	41	155	24,762	1,073
Stonework and earthenware	204	46	64	94	416	11,314	507
Metal work	229	37	71	121	1,028	13,554	1,293
Machinery, tools, and instruments	111	18	37	56	316	11,131	770
Chemicals	12	1	6	5	12	866	.....
Forestry products, lighting materials, and varnishes	12	3	3	6	13	610	45
Textiles	177	34	74	69	307	18,016	3,209
Paper	29	3	8	18	107	3,586	15
Leather	83	20	32	31	316	3,951	55
Wooden ware and carved goods	351	84	121	146	3,460	29,798	447
Food products	130	24	44	62	811	6,054	191

SUMMARY OF STRIKES IN GERMANY, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, FOR THE PERIOD 1899 AND 1900—Concluded.

Industries.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—			Establishments.	Strikers.	Other employees thrown out of work.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.			
Clothing and cleaning	137	42	58	37	1,307	12,530	587
Building trades	967	249	315	403	5,998	69,628	9,989
Printing and publishing	29	3	2	24	34	741	17
Painting, sculpture, decoration, and artistic work	7	1	2	4	15	205	.....
Commercial employment	63	11	22	30	233	4,369	58
Transportation	89	24	34	31	328	10,977	873
Hotels, restaurants, etc	3	.....	1	2	3	25	.....
Total	2,721	606	934	1,181	14,861	222,141	19,129

Of the 19 groups of industries enumerated that of building trades had the largest number of strikes, strikers, and establishments affected, being about one-third the entire number in each case. Next in importance with regard to the number of strikers involved were the groups of wooden ware and carved goods, and mining, smelting, etc. These three groups of industries furnished 52 per cent of all strikes and 56 per cent of all the strikers in Germany during the two-year period.

The next two tables show, respectively, the results of strikes according to their duration and according to the number of strikers involved. The strikes were mostly small and of short duration.

SUMMARY OF STRIKES IN GERMANY, BY DURATION, FOR THE PERIOD 1899 AND 1900.

[The column headed "Strikers" shows the maximum number of strikers at any time during strike.]

Days of duration.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—			Establishments.	Strikers.	Other employees thrown out of work.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.			
Less than 1	289	66	42	181	348	7,476	1,512
1 to 5	965	274	275	416	2,069	55,482	5,194
6 to 10	391	92	149	150	1,501	25,761	1,708
11 to 20	357	77	151	129	2,785	38,437	4,347
21 to 30	231	44	107	80	2,811	23,802	1,636
31 to 50	215	34	96	85	2,566	32,035	1,064
51 to 100	215	16	87	112	2,040	29,810	2,404
101 or over	58	3	27	28	741	9,338	1,264
Total	2,721	606	934	1,181	14,861	222,141	19,129

SUMMARY OF STRIKES IN GERMANY, BY NUMBER OF STRIKERS INVOLVED, FOR THE PERIOD 1899 AND 1900.

[The column headed "Strikers" shows the maximum number of strikers at any time during strike.]

Strikers involved.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—			Establishments.	Strikers.	Other employees thrown out of work.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.			
2 to 5	187	43	29	115	209	742	88
6 to 10	385	96	72	217	471	3,102	453
11 to 20	581	139	136	306	899	8,960	983
21 to 30	398	95	137	166	790	10,098	953
31 to 50	376	93	158	125	1,061	15,176	1,476
51 to 100	379	77	183	119	1,918	27,824	2,471
101 to 200	215	37	103	75	1,919	30,166	4,420
201 to 500	133	21	76	36	2,942	42,004	3,363
501 or over	67	5	40	22	4,652	84,069	4,922
Total	2,721	606	934	1,181	14,861	222,141	19,129

In the German, as in the French and Austrian reports, where the causes of strikes are given in the tabulations, the demand and not the strike is taken as the unit. The figures in the following table, showing causes and results of strikes in 1899 and 1900, do not agree, therefore, with the figures for strikes shown in the preceding tables.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN GERMANY, BY YEARS, 1899 AND 1900.

[A considerable number of strikes was due to two or more causes, and the facts in such cases have been tabulated under each cause. Hence the totals for this table necessarily do not agree with those for the preceding tables.]

1899.

Cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—		
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
Against reduction of wages	67	24	18	25
For increase of wages	820	193	346	281
Other causes affecting wages	239	42	134	63
For reduction of hours	275	61	133	81
Against working overtime	23	3	13	7
Other causes affecting hours of labor	81	12	42	27
For change in method of payment	64	3	38	23
For discharge of foremen, etc	34	7	10	17
For reinstatement of discharged employees	153	29	26	98
Other causes	345	66	129	150
Total	2,101	440	889	772

1900.

Against reduction of wages	99	32	20	47
For increase of wages	956	159	428	369
For extra rate for overtime	203	23	123	57
For extra pay for secondary work	71	8	52	11
For payment of wages before regular pay day	29	1	14	14
Other causes affecting wages	78	9	43	26
Against increase of hours	12	3	3	6
For reduction of hours	345	55	182	108
For abolition or limitation of overtime work	45	3	22	20
For reduction of hours on Saturday	93	7	66	20
Against introduction of overtime work	1	.....	.....	1
For regular hours	3	.....	3	.....
Other causes affecting hours of labor	14	2	7	5
For change in method of payment	83	7	40	36
Against change in method of payment	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	188	29	39	120
For discharge or against employment of certain persons	56	8	9	39
For discharge of foremen, etc	37	2	10	25
Against being compelled to work on holidays	36	3	20	13
For better sanitary conditions, etc	48	8	27	13
Against use of material from establishment in which strike was pending	14	1	3	10
For better treatment	22	2	10	10
For recognition of committee of employees	64	4	34	26
For posting of shop rules and adoption of fixed scale	57	11	33	13
Other causes	214	26	108	80
Total	2,769	404	1,296	1,069

During the years 1899 and 1900, 66 lockouts were reported. Of these, 58, for which particulars are given, involved 1,034 establishments, of which 548 were entirely closed. There were 14,383 persons locked out, and 1,954 others thrown out of employment on account of lockouts during the two years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The statistics of strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Ireland were compiled from the annual reports published by the British labor department since 1889. The first report, that for 1888, is not as comprehensive as those for subsequent years, and has therefore been excluded from the present compilation. The report for 1889 includes 15 strikes which began in 1888. In all other cases the figures for total strikes and lockouts represent those beginning in each specified year. It should be noted, however, that for the years 1889 to 1895 the aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work include days lost on account of disputes beginning in each specified year regardless of time of ending; while for 1896 to 1900 they include days lost on account of disputes ending in each specified year regardless of time of beginning. Other important changes have been made in the method of presenting statistics of disputes since the beginning of this series of annual reports. Thus the reports for the earlier years, 1889 to 1893, inclusive, consider strikes and lockouts separately in most of the tables, while those for subsequent years consider them together in all cases. The reports also differ in other respects from year to year.

These various changes make it impossible to present for comparison, in the same table, the more important facts published in relation to labor disputes for the entire period. The three following tables, therefore, show the statistics of disputes, grouped by years for which they are comparable, namely, 1889 to 1893, 1894 and 1895, and 1896 to 1900:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1889 TO 1893.

[Under "Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work" is included the number of days lost on account of strikes beginning in each specified year, regardless of time of ending.]

Year.	Total strikes.	Strikes the results of which were—				Strikes for which employees thrown out of work were reported.	
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.	Number.	Employees thrown out of work.
1889	1,145	476	207	368	94	781	322,000
1890	1,028	384	322	230	92	738	392,981
1891	893	369	263	181	80	676	266,885
1892	692	283	228	117	64	a568	236,798
1893	768	303	264	159	42	665	633,529
Total	4,526	1,815	1,284	1,055	372	3,428	1,852,193

a This number does not agree with the statement in footnote *n*, page 856. The number here given is, however, according to the original report.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1889 TO 1893—Concluded.

Year.	Employees thrown out of work by strikes the results of which were—				Strikes for which duration was reported.	
	In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.	Number.	Days of duration.
1889	93,524	40,472	177,476	10,528	840	15,100
1890	213,867	101,902	66,029	11,183	794	13,724
1891	68,247	92,763	98,127	7,748	687	16,528
1892	48,852	70,978	113,414	3,554	555	17,800
1893	400,141	76,430	155,249	1,709	575	16,927
Total	824,631	382,545	610,295	34,722	3,451	80,079

Year.	Strikes for which both employees thrown out of work and time lost were reported.		Total lockouts.	Lockouts for which employees thrown out of work were reported.	
	Number.	Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work.		Number.	Employees thrown out of work.
1889	597	3,730,000	66	19	5,651
1890	652	7,317,469	12	9	264
1891	*a* 606	*a* 6,809,371	13	11	575
1892	*a* 503	*a* 17,248,376	8	8	120,001
1893	*a* 586	*a* 31,205,062	14	14	2,857
Total	*b* 2,944	*b* 66,310,278	113	61	129,348

a Including lockouts for which aggregate working days lost were reported.
b See note *a*.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1894 AND 1895.

[Under "Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work" is included the number of days lost on account of strikes and lockouts beginning in each specified year, regardless of time of ending.]

Year.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Strikes and lockouts for which employees thrown out of work were reported.	
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.	Number.	Employees thrown out of work.
1894	1,061	372	389	244	56	997	324,245
1895	876	303	343	206	24	850	263,758
Total	1,937	675	732	450	80	1,847	588,003

Year.	Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Strikes and lockouts for which both employees thrown out of work and time lost were reported.	
	In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.	Number.	Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work.
1894	71,661	136,373	111,078	5,133	877	9,322,096
1895	63,544	73,748	124,137	2,329	715	5,542,652
Total	135,205	210,121	235,215	7,462	1,592	14,864,748

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1896 TO 1900.

[Under "Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work" is included the number of days lost on account of strikes and lockouts ending in each specified year, regardless of time of beginning. Disputes involving less than 10 employees and those which lasted less than 1 day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.]

Year.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Strikers and employees locked out.	Strikers and employees locked out in disputes the results of which were—			
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
1896	926	378	302	243	3	147,950	64,355	41,431	41,905	259
1897	864	331	307	215	11	167,453	40,464	68,159	56,897	1,933
1898	711	238	227	243	3	200,769	45,490	120,667	34,501	111
1899	719	230	245	236	8	138,058	36,808	60,275	40,237	738
1900	648	202	211	221	14	135,145	40,612	33,497	56,390	4,646
Total	3,868	1,379	1,292	1,158	39	789,375	227,729	324,029	229,930	7,687

Year.	Other employees thrown out of work.	Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work.	Aggregate working days lost in strikes and lockouts the results of which were—			
			In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
1896	50,240	3,746,368	1,517,828	1,212,813	1,007,165	8,562
1897	62,814	10,345,523	1,219,609	7,105,108	1,813,627	207,179
1898	53,138	15,289,478	404,789	13,218,449	1,646,599	19,641
1899	42,159	2,516,416	461,288	849,411	1,175,629	30,088
1900	53,393	3,152,694	366,573	1,017,198	1,656,029	112,894
Total	261,744	35,050,479	3,970,087	23,402,979	7,299,049	378,364

During the five-year period from 1889 to 1893 there were 4,526 strikes reported, of which 1,815 or 40.10 per cent resulted in favor of employees, 1,284 or 28.37 per cent resulted in favor of employers, 1,055 or 23.31 per cent were compromised, and 372 or 8.22 per cent remained indefinite or unsettled at the close of the various years. Of the 4,526 strikes that occurred during the five years, particulars concerning the number of employees thrown out of work were reported for 3,428 strikes. In these strikes 1,852,193 employees were thrown out of work. Of the latter, 824,631 or 44.52 per cent were in strikes which resulted in favor of employees, 382,545 or 20.65 per cent in strikes which resulted in favor of employers, 610,295 or 32.95 per cent in compromised strikes, and 34,722 or 1.88 per cent in strikes the results of which were indefinite or unsettled.

During the two years 1894 and 1895 there were 1,937 strikes and lockouts, in 1,847 of which 588,003 employees were thrown out of work. Of the 1,937 disputes 675 or 34.85 per cent resulted in favor of employees, 732 or 37.79 per cent in favor of employers, 450 or 23.23 per cent were compromised, and 80 or 4.13 per cent remained indefinite or unsettled. Of the 588,003 employees thrown out of work, 135,205 or 22.99 per cent were in disputes which resulted in favor of employees, 210,121 or 35.74 per cent in disputes which

resulted in favor of employers, 235,215 or 40 per cent in compromised disputes, and 7,462 or 1.27 per cent in disputes the results of which were indefinite or unsettled.

During the five years, 1896 to 1900, 3,868 strikes and lockouts were considered, of which 1,379 or 35.65 per cent resulted in favor of employees, 1,292 or 33.40 per cent in favor of employers, 1,158 or 29.94 per cent were compromised, and 39 or 1.01 per cent remained indefinite or unsettled. Of the 789,375 strikers and employees locked out, 227,729 or 28.85 per cent were in disputes which resulted in favor of employees, 324,029 or 41.05 per cent in disputes which resulted in favor of employers, 229,930 or 29.13 per cent in disputes which were compromised, and 7,687 or 0.97 per cent in disputes the results of which were indefinite or unsettled. There were, in addition, 261,744 other employees thrown out of work by these disputes.

Of the total disputes during the first period, 1889 to 1893, 2,944 resulted in an aggregate loss of 66,310,278 working days. In addition to the strikes during this period there were 113 lockouts, in 61 of which 129,348 employees were thrown out of work. Of the 1,937 strikes and lockouts during the second period, 1894 and 1895, 1,592 resulted in an aggregate loss of 14,864,748 working days. The strikes and lockouts during the third period, 1896 to 1900, resulted in an aggregate loss of 35,050,479 working days, 3,970,087 or 11.33 per cent being lost in disputes which resulted in favor of employees, 23,402,979 or 66.77 per cent in disputes which resulted in favor of employers, 7,299,049 or 20.82 per cent in disputes which were compromised, and 378,364 or 1.08 per cent in disputes the results of which were indefinite or unsettled.

The statistics of strikes and lockouts according to industries could not be grouped for the whole period as is done in the case of the other countries. The statistics for the years 1889 to 1892 were not in such form that they could be shown by industries. The two following tables therefore show for each year and group of industries from 1893 to 1895 the number and results of strikes and lockouts and the number of employees thrown out of work in strikes and lockouts for which they were reported, and similar statistics, together with the total working days lost, from 1896 to 1900.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY INDUSTRIES, 1893 TO 1895.

Year and industry.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Strikes and lockouts for which employees thrown out of work were reported.		Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts the results of which were—			
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.	Number.	Employees thrown out of work.	In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
Building and furnishing, coach making, and cooperage:											
1893	198	92	60	38	8	173	20,599	9,798	4,826	5,945	30
1894	239	103	78	46	12	228	15,573	4,257	5,321	5,802	193
1895	227	103	81	35	8	217	12,374	5,897	3,100	3,092	285
Mining and quarrying:											
1893	156	41	59	40	16	133	506,182	338,345	54,676	111,939	1,222
1894	246	63	71	90	22	222	216,880	37,549	98,286	77,328	3,717
1895	191	41	60	84	6	189	83,879	16,423	17,678	48,886	892
Metal, engineering, shipbuilding, etc.:											
1893	136	57	44	33	2	124	30,309	8,280	9,337	12,692	.....
1894	177	56	71	41	9	167	27,899	8,738	10,188	8,120	853
1895	176	61	78	33	4	169	46,314	21,170	9,553	15,195	396
Textile:											
1893	105	50	29	17	9	89	45,274	36,125	3,641	5,111	397
1894	194	61	85	41	7	182	39,025	12,713	17,599	8,643	70
1895	132	47	49	32	4	129	57,415	13,580	37,872	5,291	672
Clothing, saddle, and harness making:											
1893	82	35	28	17	2	73	10,851	1,753	803	8,295	.....
1894	84	48	28	8	.....	83	6,871	4,409	2,020	442	.....
1895	60	28	18	12	2	58	57,277	5,029	1,551	50,613	84
Transportation, land and water:											
1893	43	15	20	5	3	34	15,589	1,335	2,933	11,261	60
1894	58	25	18	12	3	56	12,041	2,236	1,855	7,650	300
1895	30	13	14	3	.....	28	4,263	888	2,941	434	.....
Printing and publishing:											
1893	7	2	3	2	.....	7	381	31	96	254	.....
1894	19	3	15	1	.....	19	271	32	228	11	.....
1895	13	2	10	1	.....	13	327	22	149	156	.....
Domestic:											
1893	25	4	15	5	1	24	5,816	4,229	441	1,146	.....
1894	23	7	11	4	1	22	2,296	1,183	624	489	.....
1895	28	6	16	6	.....	28	1,325	518	337	470	.....
Labor:											
1893	30	8	13	8	1	22	1,385	275	674	436	.....
1894	21	6	12	1	2	18	3,389	544	252	2,593	.....
1895	19	2	17	.....	.....	19	584	17	567	.....	.....
Total:											
1893	782	304	271	165	42	679	636,386	400,171	77,427	157,079	1,709
1894	1,061	372	389	244	56	997	324,245	71,661	136,373	111,078	5,133
1895	876	303	343	206	24	850	263,758	63,544	73,748	124,137	2,329

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY INDUSTRIES, 1896 TO 1900.

[Under "Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work" is included the number of days lost on account of strikes and lockouts ending in each specified year, regardless of time of beginning. Disputes involving less than 10 employees and those which lasted less than 1 day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.]

Year and industry.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Strikers and employees locked out.
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.	
Building:						
1896	171	92	40	39	.....	30,158
1897	193	126	43	24	.....	13,484
1898	183	76	40	66	1	14,232
1899	180	64	37	76	3	26,780
1900	146	50	47	46	3	16,273
Mining and quarrying:						
1896	171	34	66	71	.....	48,222
1897	127	43	41	39	4	35,615
1898	129	33	32	62	2	147,397
1899	109	35	36	36	2	27,020
1900	136	49	25	59	3	45,455
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding:						
1896	266	117	81	66	2	33,228
1897	229	67	82	75	5	67,146
1898	152	62	51	39	.....	15,105
1899	140	38	58	42	2	14,427
1900	111	23	49	37	2	10,400
Textile:						
1896	153	58	65	29	1	23,284
1897	108	23	65	19	1	25,063
1898	99	29	41	29	.....	11,706
1899	124	40	48	36	.....	51,822
1900	96	36	25	33	2	15,571
Clothing:						
1896	48	27	12	9	.....	2,949
1897	56	34	12	10	.....	6,002
1898	53	22	16	15	.....	2,891
1899	37	16	12	9	.....	1,454
1900	38	14	14	8	2	2,125
Transportation:						
1896	25	9	8	8	.....	3,232
1897	48	6	20	21	1	11,847
1898	22	2	9	11	.....	3,344
1899	47	10	21	16	.....	11,735
1900	50	9	23	18	.....	20,293
Miscellaneous:						
1896	87	38	29	20	.....	6,514
1897	95	30	40	25	.....	7,960
1898	67	12	35	20	.....	5,610
1899	71	25	27	18	1	3,669
1900	60	17	25	17	1	24,230
Employees of local authorities:						
1896	5	3	1	1	.....	383
1897	8	2	4	2	.....	336
1898	6	2	3	1	.....	484
1899	11	2	6	3	.....	1,151
1900	11	4	3	3	1	798
Total:						
1896	926	378	302	243	3	147,950
1897	864	331	307	215	11	167,453
1898	711	238	227	243	3	200,769
1899	719	230	245	236	8	138,058
1900	648	202	211	221	14	135,145

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY INDUSTRIES, 1896 TO 1900.

[Under "Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work" is included the number of days lost on account of strikes and lockouts ending in each specified year, regardless of time of beginning. Disputes involving less than 10 employees and those which lasted less than 1 day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.]

Strikers and employees locked out in disputes the results of which were—				Other employees thrown out of work.	Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work.	Aggregate working days lost in strikes and lockouts the results of which were—			
In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.			In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
18,993	8,142	3,003	.....	3,174	1,060,227	506,042	471,700	82,485	.....
9,874	1,634	1,976	.....	1,563	353,348	231,815	62,988	58,545	.....
5,869	1,363	6,993	7	2,452	379,170	77,939	54,043	247,041	147
11,015	1,806	13,875	84	3,744	854,207	227,751	46,651	576,905	2,900
4,660	6,549	4,790	274	2,905	726,626	49,629	309,029	362,774	5,194
12,585	13,354	22,283	.....	18,975	1,011,668	432,062	122,450	457,156	.....
14,466	10,725	8,915	1,509	13,777	1,445,843	769,132	207,697	291,866	177,148
80,034	104,981	12,278	104	29,632	12,876,334	185,544	11,746,572	934,003	10,215
11,539	7,513	7,872	96	19,811	504,428	78,601	99,037	320,290	6,500
24,682	4,273	13,378	3,122	28,909	552,932	181,207	43,499	260,348	67,878
18,834	7,431	6,754	209	14,909	862,760	392,335	188,160	279,321	2,944
6,553	40,907	19,441	245	30,043	7,141,289	103,163	6,098,201	916,069	23,856
4,689	5,032	5,384	.....	6,327	1,370,764	80,923	1,204,416	76,146	9,279
4,662	4,444	4,791	530	6,692	420,660	62,131	180,837	157,354	20,338
2,072	3,374	4,814	140	9,410	349,130	45,050	119,985	176,885	7,210
8,919	9,066	5,249	50	10,372	519,917	96,781	295,642	121,876	5,618
1,649	8,976	14,283	155	11,938	677,615	23,214	257,185	391,791	5,425
2,883	5,549	3,274	.....	13,272	273,564	31,850	96,237	145,477	.....
6,505	39,230	6,087	.....	9,677	552,485	56,793	444,348	51,344	.....
5,571	4,647	5,030	323	8,572	411,368	49,141	260,018	100,950	1,259
1,315	423	1,211	.....	1,020	98,734	68,989	16,978	12,767	.....
3,525	1,927	550	.....	1,014	301,082	33,230	236,327	31,525	.....
599	874	1,418	.....	670	69,900	5,745	45,144	19,011	.....
516	423	515	.....	804	42,154	14,389	16,077	11,688	.....
821	393	151	760	29	60,121	7,654	19,089	3,678	29,700
638	513	2,081	.....	80	23,043	2,157	7,337	13,549	.....
1,294	1,940	8,589	24	676	76,497	6,756	23,488	45,503	750
230	1,475	1,639	.....	134	46,771	230	31,615	14,926	.....
1,678	4,248	5,809	.....	876	62,450	12,497	34,069	15,884	.....
1,575	12,460	6,258	.....	2,733	303,780	16,656	233,606	53,518	.....
2,917	2,452	1,145	.....	1,556	168,418	18,798	110,146	39,474	.....
3,058	1,947	2,955	.....	3,774	348,459	52,206	218,373	77,880	.....
1,075	1,090	3,445	.....	651	267,715	22,447	35,343	209,925	.....
860	1,632	1,149	28	543	73,245	8,976	22,155	41,764	350
1,071	1,265	21,887	7	738	740,272	15,825	28,752	694,562	1,133
154	50	179	.....	154	1,601	664	400	537	.....
45	103	188	.....	29	1,390	93	849	448	.....
111	303	70	.....	.....	5,260	111	5,079	70	.....
33	979	139	.....	12	6,787	150	6,237	400	.....
160	536	82	20	97	8,465	1,411	3,220	3,314	520
64,355	41,431	41,905	259	50,240	3,746,368	1,517,828	1,212,813	1,007,165	8,562
40,464	68,159	56,897	1,933	62,814	10,345,523	1,219,609	7,105,108	1,813,627	207,179
45,490	120,667	34,501	111	53,138	15,289,478	404,789	13,218,449	1,646,599	19,641
36,808	60,275	40,237	738	42,159	2,516,416	461,288	849,411	1,175,629	30,088
40,612	33,497	56,390	4,646	53,393	3,152,694	366,573	1,017,198	1,656,029	112,894

Beginning with the report for 1897, the tabulations do not include disputes involving less than 10 employees or less than one day's stoppage of work, unless the aggregate working days lost exceed one hundred. In the report for 1900 summary tables are given, showing for the five years, 1896 to 1900, the more important facts for each year, and in the report for 1899 are shown for the six years, 1894 to 1899, some of the results, by industries, reduced to the basis adopted in 1897. The following tables show these results and are the only summary statistics of strikes and lockouts that are comparable for the period of seven years, 1894 to 1900:

SUMMARY OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1894 TO 1900.

[Under "Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work" is included the number of days lost on account of strikes and lockouts ending in each specified year, regardless of time of beginning. Disputes involving less than 10 employees and those which lasted less than 1 day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.]

Year.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikers and employees locked out.	Other employees thrown out of work.	Total employees thrown out of work.	Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work.
1894	929	257,314	67,934	325,248	9,529,010
1895	745	207,239	55,884	263,123	5,724,670
1896	926	147,950	50,240	198,190	3,746,368
1897	864	167,453	62,814	230,267	10,345,523
1898	711	200,769	53,138	253,907	15,289,478
1899	719	138,058	42,159	180,217	2,516,416
1900	648	135,145	53,393	188,538	3,152,694
Total	5,542	1,253,928	385,562	1,639,490	50,304,159

SUMMARY OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY INDUSTRIES, 1894 TO 1900.

[Disputes involving less than 10 employees and those which lasted less than 1 day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.]

Industries.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Building	162	146	171	193	183	180	146
Mining and quarrying	232	187	171	127	129	109	136
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	161	160	266	229	152	140	111
Textile	178	124	153	108	99	124	96
Clothing	65	39	48	56	53	37	38
Transportation	48	27	25	48	22	47	50
Miscellaneous	78	61	87	95	67	71	60
Employees of local authorities	5	1	5	8	6	11	11
Total	929	745	926	864	711	719	648

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF WORK BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY INDUSTRIES, 1894 TO 1900.

[Disputes involving less than 10 employees and those which lasted less than 1 day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.]

Industries.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Building	13,632	9,438	33,312	15,047	16,684	30,524	19,178
Mining and quarrying	218,087	83,957	67,197	49,392	177,029	46,831	74,364
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	28,040	46,328	48,137	97,189	21,432	21,119	19,810
Textile	40,004	64,129	33,656	37,001	24,978	61,499	24,143
Clothing	5,609	50,040	3,969	7,016	3,561	2,258	2,154
Transportation	11,507	4,256	3,312	12,523	3,478	12,611	23,026
Miscellaneous	7,808	4,961	8,070	11,734	6,261	4,212	24,968
Employees of local authorities	561	14	537	365	484	1,163	895
Total	325,248	263,123	198,190	230,267	253,907	180,217	188,538

During this seven-year period there were 5,542 strikes and lockouts. There were 1,253,928 strikers and employees locked out and 385,562 other employees thrown out of work, a total of 1,639,490 employees. An aggregate of 50,304,159 working days was lost during this period. The industry group of mining and quarrying supplied the largest number of employees thrown out of work, the textile, and the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding industries being next in importance.

In the following series of tables are shown, for each year, the causes of strikes and lockouts and their results. It will be noticed that the tables are not uniform throughout the period covered, 1889 to 1900, inclusive, inasmuch as the data secured for the earlier years of the period were not so complete as those for the later years.

In the first table, embracing all of the data secured for the years 1889 and 1890, the facts are given for strikes only, lockouts not having been considered by causes and results.

In the second table, embracing all of the data secured for the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, the facts are given separately for both strikes and lockouts. It will be noticed that this table shows some statistics additional to those shown in the preceding one.

In the third table, embracing all of the data secured for the years 1894 and 1895, the facts for strikes and lockouts are inseparably combined. The statistics shown in this table are similar in form to those shown in the second one.

In the fourth and fifth tables, embracing respectively all the data secured for the years 1896 and 1897, and 1898, 1899, and 1900, the facts for strikes and lockouts are, as in the third table, inseparably combined. These tables differ from the third table in that they include statistics additional to those shown in that table, while they differ slightly from each other in the classification of certain of the facts covered. The tables follow.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1889 AND 1890.

1889.

Principal cause or object.	Total strikes.	Strikes the results of which were—			
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
For increase of wages	768	342	76	290	60
Against reduction of wages	45	12	20	8	5
Other causes affecting wages	36	20	4	10	2
Disputes between classes of working people	18	9	3	4	2
For or against employment of fellow-workmen	29	7	12	6	4
For or against action of certain officials	15	3	11	1	.....
Relating to working arrangements, rules, and discipline	180	78	57	40	5
Trade unionism	29	5	17	2	5
Sympathetic disputes	20	.....	5	7	8
Cause not reported	5	.....	2	.....	3
Total	1,145	476	207	368	94

1890.

For increase of wages	514	208	109	152	45
Against reduction of wages	83	34	30	14	5
Other causes affecting wages	42	23	10	4	5
For reduction of hours	23	10	5	6	2
Disputes between classes of working people	25	6	12	7	.....
Against employment or for limitation of apprentice, boy, and female labor	11	3	7	.....	1
For or against employment of fellow-workmen	35	9	23	1	2
For or against action of certain officials	13	2	5	4	2
Relating to working arrangements, rules, and discipline	164	57	59	36	12
Trade unionism	89	27	49	4	9
Sympathetic disputes	19	4	12	1	2
Cause not reported	10	1	1	1	7
Total	1,028	384	322	230	92

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1891 TO 1893.

1891.

Principal cause or object.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts.	Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts the results of which were—			
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
STRIKES.										
For increase of wages	317	149	68	74	26	*a* 93,771	33,290	29,199	30,263	1,019
Against reduction of wages	129	52	32	31	14	*b* 28,368	3,593	18,088	6,197	490
Other causes affecting wages	38	17	12	8	1	*c* 7,761	2,236	1,176	4,349	.....
For reduction or uniformity of hours	23	14	3	6	.....	*d* 13,302	1,828	476	10,998	.....
Disputes between classes of working people	31	12	10	7	2	*e* 7,469	1,647	2,661	3,161	.....
Against employment or for limitation of apprentice, boy, and female labor	10	2	7	1	.....	517	58	209	250	.....
For or against employment of fellow-workmen	36	10	14	11	1	*f* 8,391	2,101	921	5,369	.....
For or against action of certain officials	16	3	6	3	4	*g* 5,341	261	860	2,209	2,011
Relating to working arrangements, rules, and discipline	195	87	60	34	14	*h* 68,147	19,908	13,068	34,691	480
Trade unionism	74	22	43	4	5	*i* 18,202	3,325	14,109	390	378
Sympathetic disputes	7	.....	4	1	2	*j* 15,466	.....	11,866	250	3,350
Cause not reported	17	1	4	1	11	*k* 150	.....	130	.....	20
Total strikes	893	369	263	181	80	*l* 266,885	68,247	92,763	98,127	7,748
LOCKOUTS.										
Against previously arranged or desired future advance of wages	4	2	1	1	.....	161	28	33	100	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	2	.....	2	.....	.....	*m* 30	.....	30	.....	.....
To maintain or to introduce altered method of working	2	.....	2	.....	.....	29	.....	29	.....	.....
Trade unionism	5	1	4	.....	.....	*m* 355	66	289	.....	.....
Total lockouts	13	3	9	1	.....	*n* 575	94	381	100	.....
Total strikes and lockouts	906	372	272	182	80	*o* 267,460	68,341	93,144	98,227	7,748

a Not including employees thrown out of work in 70 strikes, of which 28 resulted in favor of employees, 13 in favor of employers, 9 were compromised, and 20 remained indefinite or unsettled.

b Not including employees thrown out of work in 36 strikes, of which 14 resulted in favor of employees, 5 in favor of employers, 7 were compromised, and 10 remained indefinite or unsettled.

c Not including employees thrown out of work in 13 strikes, of which 5 resulted in favor of employees, 7 in favor of employers, and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

d Not including employees thrown out of work in 3 strikes, of which 2 resulted in favor of employees and 1 was compromised.

e Not including employees thrown out of work in 6 strikes, of which 3 resulted in favor of employees, 1 in favor of employers, and 2 remained indefinite or unsettled.

f Not including employees thrown out of work in 7 strikes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, 3 in favor of employers, 2 were compromised, and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

g Not including employees thrown out of work in 3 strikes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employers and 2 remained indefinite or unsettled.

h Not including employees thrown out of work in 44 strikes, of which 18 resulted in favor of employees, 9 in favor of employers, 5 were compromised, and 12 remained indefinite or unsettled.

i Not including employees thrown out of work in 19 strikes, of which 8 resulted in favor of employees, 9 in favor of employers, and 2 remained indefinite or unsettled.

j Not including employees thrown out of work in 1 strike, the result of which was indefinite or unsettled.

k Not including employees thrown out of work in 15 strikes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, 3 in favor of employers, 1 was compromised, and 10 remained indefinite or unsettled.

l Not including employees thrown out of work in 217 strikes, of which 80 resulted in favor of employees, 51 in favor of employers, 25 were compromised, and 61 remained indefinite or unsettled.

m Not including employees thrown out of work in 1 lockout, which resulted in favor of employers.

n Not including employees thrown out of work in 2 lockouts, which resulted in favor of employers.

o Not including employees thrown out of work in 217 strikes and 2 lockouts, of which 80 strikes resulted in favor of employees, 51 strikes and 2 lockouts in favor of employers, 25 strikes were compromised, and 61 strikes remained indefinite or unsettled.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1891 TO 1893—Continued.

1892.

Principal cause or object.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts.	Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts the results of which were—			
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
STRIKES.										
For increase of wages	260	125	59	59	17	*a* 41,616	20,006	6,747	13,905	958
Against reduction of wages	124	40	50	19	15	*b* 113,531	7,058	26,445	79,479	549
Other causes affecting wages	13	4	3	3	3	*c* 1,887	438	1,084	305	60
For reduction or uniformity of hours	10	5	2	2	1	*d* 2,160	1,823	15	322	.....
Against increase of hours without corresponding increase of wages	4	2	.....	2	.....	*e* 596	250	.....	346	.....
Disputes between classes of working people	18	7	5	4	2	*f* 16,944	1,107	12,222	3,603	12
Against employment or for limitation of apprentice, boy, and female labor, and employment of laborers upon skilled work	16	8	6	.....	2	*g* 1,724	1,056	668	.....	.....
For or against employment of fellow-workmen	39	14	19	4	2	*h* 7,058	2,307	2,697	2,032	22
For or against action of certain officials	15	10	4	.....	1	*i* 3,353	2,464	875	.....	14
Relating to working arrangements, rules, and discipline	141	52	58	21	10	*j* 29,188	8,705	7,699	11,062	1,722
Trade unionism	43	16	21	3	3	*k* 18,591	3,638	12,526	2,360	67
Sympathetic disputes	2	.....	1	.....	1	(*l*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cause not reported	7	.....	.....	.....	7	*m* 150	.....	.....	.....	150
Total strikes	692	283	228	117	64	*n* 236,798	48,852	70,978	113,414	3,554
LOCKOUTS.										
To enforce reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1	.....	50,000	.....	.....	50,000	.....
Relating to working arrangements, etc	5	3	.....	1	1	38,453	17,853	.....	20,000	600
Trade unionism	1	.....	1	.....	.....	48	.....	48	.....	.....
To end a long-standing strike	1	1	.....	.....	.....	31,500	31,500	.....	.....	.....
Total lockouts	8	4	1	2	1	120,001	49,353	48	70,000	600
Total strikes and lockouts	700	287	229	119	65	*n* 356,799	98,205	71,026	183,414	4,154

a Not including employees thrown out of work in 43 strikes, of which 21 resulted in favor of employees, 5 in favor of employers, 8 were compromised, and 9 remained indefinite or unsettled.

b Not including employees thrown out of work in 23 strikes, of which 9 resulted in favor of employees, 7 in favor of employers, and 7 remained indefinite or unsettled.

c Not including employees thrown out of work in 4 strikes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, 1 was compromised, and 2 remained indefinite or unsettled.

d Not including employees thrown out of work in 2 strikes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employers, and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

e Not including employees thrown out of work in 1 strike which was compromised.

f Not including employees thrown out of work in 4 strikes, of which 2 resulted in favor of employees, 1 was compromised, and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

g Not including employees thrown out of work in 5 strikes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, 2 in favor of employers, and 2 remained indefinite or unsettled.

h Not including employees thrown out of work in 4 strikes, of which 2 resulted in favor of employees, 1 in favor of employers, and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

i Not including employees thrown out of work in 1 strike which resulted in favor of employees.

j Not including employees thrown out of work in 26 strikes, of which 11 resulted in favor of employees, 6 in favor of employers, 3 were compromised, and 6 remained indefinite or unsettled.

k Not including employees thrown out of work in 4 strikes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, 2 in favor of employers, and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

l Employees thrown out of work not reported in 2 strikes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employers and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

m Not including employees thrown out of work in 6 strikes, the results of which were indefinite or unsettled.

n Not including employees thrown out of work in 125 strikes, of which 49 resulted in favor of employees, 25 in favor of employers, 14 were compromised, and 37 remained indefinite or unsettled.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1891 TO 1893—Concluded.

1893.

Principal cause or object.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts.	Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts the results of which were—			
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
STRIKES.										
For increase of wages	256	116	68	60	12	*a* 188,510	36,400	42,862	109,062	186
Against reduction of wages	198	72	67	45	14	*b* 368,322	338,208	17,439	11,719	956
Other causes affecting wages	18	6	7	3	2	*c* 10,556	1,720	306	8,500	30
For reduction or uniformity of hours	6	4	2	.....	.....	*d* 370	315	55	.....	.....
Against increase of hours without corresponding increase of wages	4	2	.....	1	1	*e* 821	810	.....	11	.....
Disputes between classes of working people	45	18	14	11	2	*f* 7,310	1,811	1,393	3,966	140
Disputes relating to apprentice, boy, and less-skilled labor	5	2	1	2	.....	127	65	13	49	.....
For or against employment of fellow-workmen	28	5	15	6	2	*g* 10,180	6,796	2,068	962	354
For or against action of certain officials	14	8	5	.....	1	*f* 1,565	1,028	537	.....	.....
Relating to working arrangements, rules, and discipline	115	39	48	23	5	*h* 23,088	9,107	4,801	9,180	.....
Trade unionism	69	30	31	7	1	*i* 19,092	3,745	3,581	11,723	43
Sympathetic disputes	10	1	6	1	2	*j* 3,588	136	3,375	77	.....
Total strikes	768	303	264	159	42	*k* 633,529	400,141	76,430	155,249	1,709
LOCKOUTS.										
Against increase of wages	2	.....	1	1	.....	68	.....	60	8	.....
To enforce reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
Relating to working arrangements, etc	7	1	2	4	.....	2,579	30	750	1,799	.....
Trade unionism	4	.....	3	1	.....	206	.....	183	23	.....
Total lockouts	14	1	7	6	.....	2,857	30	997	1,830	.....
Total strikes and lockouts	782	304	271	165	42	*k* 636,386	400,171	77,427	157,079	1,709

a Not including employees thrown out of work in 36 strikes, of which 12 resulted in favor of employees, 10 in favor of employers, 5 were compromised, and 9 remained indefinite or unsettled.

b Not including employees thrown out of work in 30 strikes, of which 8 resulted in favor of employees, 10 in favor of employers, 3 were compromised, and 9 remained indefinite or unsettled.

c Not including employees thrown out of work in 2 strikes, of which 1 was compromised and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

d Not including employees thrown out of work in 1 strike which resulted in favor of employees.

e Not including employees thrown out of work in 1 strike which remained indefinite or unsettled.

f Not including employees thrown out of work in 4 strikes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, 2 in favor of employers, and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

g Not including employees thrown out of work in 3 strikes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, 1 in favor of employers, and 1 was compromised.

h Not including employees thrown out of work in 17 strikes, of which 5 resulted in favor of employees, 6 in favor of employers, 1 was compromised, and 5 remained indefinite or unsettled.

i Not including employees thrown out of work in 3 strikes which resulted in favor of employees.

j Not including employees thrown out of work in 2 strikes, the results of which were indefinite or unsettled.

k Not including employees thrown out of work in 103 strikes, of which 32 resulted in favor of employees, 31 in favor of employers, 11 were compromised, and 29 remained indefinite or unsettled.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1894 AND 1895.

1894.

Principal cause or object.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts.	Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts the results of which were—			
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
For increase of wages	291	95	102	78	16	[a] 117,028	15,277	82,017	18,440	1,294
Against reduction of wages	262	83	84	80	15	[b] 109,302	14,708	18,299	74,479	1,816
Other causes affecting wages	11	4	4	3	.....	[c] 8,573	1,165	6,796	612	.....
For reduction or uniformity of hours	10	5	2	2	1	[d] 4,195	2,560	75	1,560	.....
Against increase of hours	10	1	7	1	1	[e] 147	90	57	.....	.....
Other causes affecting hours of labor	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1,763	.....	1,763	.....	.....
Disputes between classes of working people	38	22	10	3	3	[f] 2,511	1,130	864	491	26
Disputes relating to apprentice, boy, female, and less-skilled labor	27	7	15	5	.....	[g] 1,188	482	384	322	.....
For or against employment of fellow-workmen	57	18	26	11	2	[h] 16,739	6,545	7,281	2,825	88
For or against action of certain officials	36	12	20	3	1	4,837	1,814	2,426	586	11
Relating to working arrangements, rules, and discipline	219	79	79	50	11	[i] 37,763	15,042	12,128	9,137	1,456
Trade unionism	74	37	28	6	3	[j] 15,519	12,570	2,202	705	42
Sympathetic disputes	15	9	6	.....	.....	801	278	523	.....	.....
Other causes	6	.....	3	2	1	3,879	.....	1,558	1,921	400
Cause not reported	2	.....	.....	.....	2	(k)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total strikes and lockouts	1,061	372	389	244	56	[l] 324,245	71,661	136,373	111,078	5,133

a Not including employees thrown out of work in 14 disputes, of which 2 resulted in favor of employees, 3 in favor of employers, 2 were compromised, and 7 remained indefinite or unsettled.

b Not including employees thrown out of work in 23 disputes, of which 4 resulted in favor of employees, 9 in favor of employers, 3 were compromised, and 7 remained indefinite or unsettled.

c Not including employees thrown out of work in 1 dispute which resulted in favor of employees.

d Not including employees thrown out of work in 1 dispute, the result of which was indefinite or unsettled.

e Not including employees thrown out of work in 2 disputes, of which 1 was compromised and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

f Not including employees thrown out of work in 3 disputes, of which 2 resulted in favor of employees and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

g Not including employees thrown out of work in 1 dispute which resulted in favor of employers.

h Not including employees thrown out of work in 2 disputes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees and 1 in favor of employers.

i Not including employees thrown out of work in 12 disputes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, 2 in favor of employers, 3 were compromised, and 6 remained indefinite or unsettled.

j Not including employees thrown out of work in 3 disputes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, 1 was compromised, and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

k Employees thrown out of work not reported in 2 disputes, the results of which were indefinite or unsettled.

l Not including employees thrown out of work in 64 disputes, of which 12 resulted in favor of employees, 16 in favor of employers, 10 were compromised, and 26 remained indefinite or unsettled.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1894 AND 1895—Concluded.

1895.

Principal cause or object.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts.	Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts the results of which were—			
		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
For increase of wages	267	95	100	68	4	*a* 94,761	24,071	41,877	28,490	323
Against reduction of wages	167	37	67	59	4	*b* 47,038	10,406	7,910	28,012	710
Other causes affecting wages	19	11	2	4	2	*c* 1,399	829	32	259	279
For reduction or uniformity of hours	5	1	2	2	.....	1,420	5	1,232	183	.....
Against increase of hours	1	1	.....	.....	.....	606	606	.....	.....	.....
Other causes affecting hours of labor	6	1	4	1	.....	832	150	552	130	.....
Disputes between classes of working people	33	16	12	4	1	*d* 3,590	1,068	1,215	1,232	75
Disputes relating to apprentice, boy, female, and less-skilled labor	27	12	11	4	.....	877	363	148	366	.....
For or against employment of fellow-workmen	46	13	18	13	2	*e* 10,797	1,464	3,987	4,903	443
For or against action of certain officials	16	7	6	2	1	*f* 2,248	1,028	980	240	.....
Relating to working arrangements, rules, and discipline	204	80	80	39	5	*g* 84,393	15,052	13,497	55,545	299
Trade unionism	76	27	40	6	3	*h* 6,614	3,288	2,210	1,098	18
Sympathetic disputes	7	2	1	4	.....	9,001	5,214	108	3,679	.....
Cause not reported	2	.....	.....	.....	2	182	.....	.....	.....	182
Total strikes and lockouts	876	303	343	206	24	*i* 263,758	63,544	73,748	124,137	2,329

a Not including employees thrown out of work in 6 disputes, of which 3 resulted in favor of employees, 2 in favor of employers, and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

b Not including employees thrown out of work in 5 disputes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, 3 in favor of employers, and 1 was compromised.

c Not including employees thrown out of work in 2 disputes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees and 1 was compromised.

d Not including employees thrown out of work in 3 disputes which resulted in favor of employees.

e Not including employees thrown out of work in 2 disputes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employers and 1 was compromised.

f Not including employees thrown out of work in 2 disputes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employers and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

g Not including employees thrown out of work in 4 disputes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, 1 in favor of employers, 1 was compromised, and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

h Not including employees thrown out of work in 2 disputes, of which 1 resulted in favor of employees, and 1 remained indefinite or unsettled.

i Not including employees thrown out of work in 26 disputes, of which 10 resulted in favor of employees, 8 in favor of employers, 4 were compromised, and 4 remained indefinite or unsettled.

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1896 AND 1897.

[Under "Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work" is included the number of days lost on account of strikes and lockouts ending in each specified year, regardless of time of beginning.]

1896.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—			
			In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
1	For increase of wages	325	144	92	88	1
2	Against reduction of wages	106	24	49	33	.....
3	Other causes affecting wages	139	44	53	41	1
4	For reduction of hours	13	5	6	2	.....
5	Against increase of hours	3	.....	2	1	.....
6	Other causes affecting hours of labor	10	6	4	.....	.....
7	Relating to employment of other classes or persons.	53	18	20	14	1
8	Relating to working arrangements, fines, etc.	164	78	51	35	.....
9	Trade unionism	103	60	32	11	.....
10	Sympathetic disputes	24	7	7	10	.....
11	Other causes	81	32	32	15	2
	Total	1,021	418	348	250	5

1897.

[Disputes involving less than 10 employees and those which lasted less than 1 day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.]

12	For increase of wages	329	128	102	96	3
13	Against reduction of wages	72	25	30	17	.....
14	Relating to system of wage payments	31	16	11	4	.....
15	Other causes affecting wages	100	33	37	26	4
16	For reduction of hours	8	3	2	3	.....
17	Against increase of hours	5	.....	4	.....	1
18	Other causes affecting hours of labor	7	2	2	3	.....
19	Relating to disputes between classes of working people.	30	13	8	9	.....
20	Against employment of laborers in place of skilled workmen.	12	5	6	1	.....
21	Against employment of women in place of men.	2	.....	2	.....	.....
22	Against employment of apprentices and boys.	12	6	4	2	.....
23	For reinstatement of discharged workmen.	46	12	23	11	.....
24	Against employment of certain officials	8	2	4	2	.....
25	Other causes relating to the employment of particular classes or persons.	11	5	5	1	.....
26	Relating to working arrangements, rules, and discipline.	119	48	35	34	2
27	Trade unionism	49	24	22	2	1
28	Sympathetic disputes	20	9	8	3	.....
29	Other causes	3	.....	2	1	.....
	Total	864	331	307	215	11

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1896 AND 1897.

[Under "Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work" is included the number of days lost on account of strikes and lockouts ending in each specified year, regardless of time of beginning.]

1896.

Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts.	Employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work.	Aggregate working days lost in strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Marginal number.
	In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.		In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.	
69,433	34,287	23,562	11,519	65	1,796,791	755,665	683,180	355,866	2,080	1
20,714	1,673	11,015	8,026	.....	577,832	29,436	228,000	320,396	.....	2
25,670	9,539	8,735	7,387	9	314,334	74,989	97,317	141,407	621	3
1,610	1,148	307	155	.....	17,551	6,206	7,940	3,405	.....	4
428	.....	128	300	.....	31,512	.....	624	30,888	.....	5
1,620	393	1,227	.....	.....	2,137	729	1,408	.....	.....	6
7,478	2,295	2,713	2,326	144	70,545	40,080	12,955	16,646	864	7
33,121	12,905	7,353	12,863	.....	385,552	238,439	71,719	75,394	.....	8
12,031	8,762	1,840	1,429	.....	327,183	271,258	48,181	7,744	.....	9
8,544	1,496	4,343	2,705	.....	101,684	58,808	16,383	26,493	.....	10
18,038	5,988	5,097	6,888	65	123,404	42,834	45,369	29,127	6,074	11
198,687	78,486	66,320	53,598	283	3,748,525	1,518,444	1,213,076	1,007,366	9,639	

1897.

[Disputes involving less than 10 employees and those which lasted less than 1 day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.]

69,968	19,485	18,884	31,399	200	1,912,758	304,378	707,322	891,323	9,735	12
13,419	2,323	4,606	6,490	.....	516,988	64,204	194,297	258,487	.....	13
4,224	1,172	2,805	247	.....	115,130	47,213	55,920	11,997	.....	14
18,682	5,938	6,185	4,542	2,017	489,589	45,687	103,751	163,003	177,148	15
51,192	2,939	47,580	673	.....	5,807,456	47,573	5,733,880	26,003	.....	16
160	.....	117	.....	43	9,269	.....	6,474	.....	2,795	17
1,417	365	180	872	.....	5,720	2,005	1,051	2,664	.....	18
2,713	378	239	2,096	.....	68,685	9,345	10,870	48,470	.....	19
480	106	314	60	.....	7,256	2,234	4,122	900	.....	20
35	.....	35	.....	.....	654	.....	654	.....	.....	21
1,065	85	921	59	.....	18,425	1,008	17,181	236	.....	22
13,466	1,563	5,022	6,881	.....	125,311	3,757	72,729	48,825	.....	23
981	255	301	425	.....	5,855	1,620	3,035	1,200	.....	24
789	156	540	93	.....	13,939	409	3,020	10,510	.....	25
38,311	6,548	11,499	19,801	463	452,857	39,145	87,839	308,669	17,204	26
8,018	6,584	865	560	9	658,984	631,611	21,574	5,502	297	27
4,683	1,891	1,749	1,043	.....	133,019	19,420	78,721	34,878	.....	28
664	.....	640	24	.....	3,628	.....	2,668	960	.....	29
230,267	49,788	102,482	75,265	2,732	10,345,523	1,219,609	7,105,108	1,813,627	207,179	

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1898 TO 1900.

[Under "Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work" is included the number of days lost on account of strikes and lockouts ending in each specified year, regardless of time of beginning. Disputes involving less than 10 employees and those which lasted less than 1 day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.]

1898.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—			
			In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
1	For increase of wages	278	91	62	123	2
2	Against reduction of wages	88	40	22	26	.....
3	Relating to system of wage payments	10	3	3	4	.....
4	Other causes affecting wages	73	25	19	29	.....
5	For reduction of hours	7	2	2	3	.....
6	Against increase of hours	4	2	2	.....	.....
7	Other causes affecting hours of labor	8	4	4	.....	.....
8	Relating to disputes between classes of working people.	21	9	8	4	.....
9	Against employment of laborers in place of skilled workmen.	7	2	5	.....	.....
10	Against employment of women in place of men.	2	1	1	.....	.....
11	Against employment of apprentices and boys.	12	2	4	6	.....
12	For reinstatement of discharged workmen.	33	9	19	5	.....
13	Against employment of certain officials	6	3	1	2	.....
14	Other causes relating to employment of particular classes or persons.	6	.....	6	.....	.....
15	Relating to working arrangements, rules, and discipline.	94	26	36	32	.....
16	Trade unionism	51	15	28	7	1
17	Sympathetic disputes	8	4	2	2	.....
18	Other causes	3	.....	3	.....	.....
	Total	711	238	227	243	3

1899.

19	For increase of wages	321	103	97	117	4
20	Against reduction of wages	48	16	10	22	.....
21	Relating to system of wage payments	11	3	2	6	.....
22	Other causes affecting wages	80	31	18	30	1
23	For reduction of hours	8	2	4	2	.....
24	Against increase of hours	2	1	1	.....	.....
25	Other causes affecting hours of labor	7	1	2	4	.....
26	Relating to disputes between classes of working people.	15	4	8	2	1
27	Against employment of laborers in place of skilled workmen.	7	3	4	.....	.....
28	Against employment of women in place of men.	4	1	1	2	.....
29	Against employment of apprentices and boys.	13	4	7	2	.....
30	For reinstatement of discharged workmen.	43	11	26	6	.....
31	Against employment of certain officials	16	6	7	3	.....
32	Other causes relating to employment of particular classes or persons.	4	.....	3	1	.....
33	Relating to working arrangements, rules, and discipline.	68	25	22	21	.....
34	Trade unionism	46	12	26	6	2
35	Sympathetic disputes	24	6	6	12	.....
36	Other causes	2	1	1	.....	.....
	Total	719	230	245	236	8

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1898 TO 1900.

[Under "Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work" is included the number of days lost on account of strikes and lockouts ending in each specified year, regardless of time of beginning. Disputes involving less than 10 employees and those which lasted less than 1 day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.]

1898.

Strikers and employees locked out.	Strikers and employees locked out in disputes the results of which were—				Other employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts.	Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work.	Aggregate working days lost in strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Marginal number.
	In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.			In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.	
151,747	32,676	104,017	14,950	104	31,297	12,506,065	237,954	11,789,177	467,719	11,215	1
10,654	5,072	1,410	4,172	.....	4,079	236,655	56,592	54,944	125,119	.....	2
545	60	395	90	.....	288	17,580	4,709	4,431	8,440	.....	3
13,446	3,015	3,852	6,579	.....	5,912	704,193	56,035	45,160	602,998	.....	4
331	32	169	130	.....	833	1,122,011	355	1,120,787	869	.....	5
248	170	78	.....	.....	19	11,845	2,285	1,560	.....	8,000	6
198	87	111	.....	.....	11	5,880	4,803	1,077	.....	.....	7
1,342	149	697	496	.....	30	10,695	2,369	6,086	2,240	.....	8
721	128	593	.....	.....	121	9,394	376	9,018	.....	.....	9
52	40	12	.....	.....	.....	2,196	120	2,076	.....	.....	10
405	33	130	242	.....	1,508	28,749	363	11,061	17,325	.....	11
4,464	743	2,473	1,248	.....	2,266	96,855	2,982	33,597	60,276	.....	12
776	350	11	415	.....	150	44,091	550	11	43,530	.....	13
1,443	.....	1,443	.....	.....	269	28,775	.....	28,775	.....	.....	14
11,742	1,889	3,988	5,865	.....	2,993	406,995	14,778	77,928	314,289	.....	15
2,215	798	1,134	276	7	3,130	33,094	10,758	19,247	2,663	426	16
345	248	59	38	.....	232	17,368	9,760	7,077	531	.....	17
95	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	7,037	.....	6,437	600	.....	18
200,769	45,490	120,667	34,501	111	53,138	15,289,478	404,789	13,218,449	1,646,599	19,641	

1899.

73,696	13,883	43,385	15,884	544	20,566	1,261,422	243,763	548,487	441,222	27,950	19
6,826	2,035	483	4,308	.....	2,190	139,451	45,353	4,144	89,954	.....	20
3,187	1,682	366	1,139	.....	866	40,619	10,280	1,016	29,323	.....	21
10,942	5,068	1,409	4,385	80	2,793	236,519	29,063	18,129	188,989	338	22
1,069	250	503	316	.....	1,288	17,072	3,600	1,360	12,112	.....	23
179	120	59	.....	.....	.....	650	600	50	.....	.....	24
2,609	40	1,298	1,271	.....	120	14,292	1,080	5,082	8,130	.....	25
1,719	169	1,270	230	50	119	22,553	1,484	12,693	7,376	1,000	26
242	186	56	.....	.....	12	1,204	951	253	.....	.....	27
305	50	150	105	.....	75	9,950	50	8,000	1,900	.....	28
722	392	227	103	.....	2,353	26,512	6,754	14,704	5,054	.....	29
3,598	914	2,237	447	.....	4,369	95,811	12,173	64,505	19,133	.....	30
1,336	202	589	545	.....	100	6,920	1,769	3,744	1,407	.....	31
265	.....	100	165	.....	8	1,178	.....	848	330	.....	32
17,895	8,330	1,732	7,833	.....	4,323	433,670	91,889	66,530	275,251	.....	33
5,130	1,166	2,765	1,135	64	472	101,061	2,900	74,757	22,604	800	34
8,233	2,246	3,616	2,371	.....	2,505	106,597	9,504	24,249	72,844	.....	35
105	75	30	.....	.....	.....	935	75	860	.....	.....	36
138,058	36,808	60,275	40,237	738	42,159	2,516,416	461,288	849,411	1,175,629	30,088	

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1898 TO 1900—Concluded.

1900.

Marginal number.	Cause or object.	Total strikes and lockouts.	Strikes and lockouts the results of which were—			
			In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.
1	For increase of wages	268	64	91	112	1
2	Against reduction of wages	46	17	13	11	5
3	Relating to system of wage payments	24	10	10	4	.....
4	Other causes affecting wages	100	37	23	37	3
5	For reduction of hours	4	1	1	2	.....
6	Against increase of hours	1	.....	1	.....	.....
7	Other causes affecting hours of labor	1	.....	.....	1	.....
8	Relating to disputes between classes of working people.	25	7	8	8	2
9	Against employment of laborers in place of skilled workmen.	5	1	2	2	.....
10	Against employment of women in place of men.	1	.....	1	.....	.....
11	Against employment of apprentices and boys.	5	4	.....	1	.....
12	For reinstatement of discharged workmen.	45	12	16	17	.....
13	Against employment of certain officials	7	3	3	1	.....
14	Other causes relating to employment of particular classes or persons.	5	2	.....	3	.....
15	Relating to working arrangements, rules, and discipline.	57	16	21	18	2
16	Trade unionism	45	24	17	3	1
17	Sympathetic disputes	5	1	4	.....	.....
18	Other causes	4	3	.....	1	.....
	Total	648	202	211	221	14

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY YEARS, 1898 TO 1900—Concluded.

1900.

Strikers and employees locked out.	Strikers and employees locked out in disputes the results of which were—				Other employees thrown out of work by strikes and lockouts.	Aggregate working days lost by all employees thrown out of work.	Aggregate working days lost in strikes and lockouts the results of which were—				Marginal number.
	In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.			In favor of employees.	In favor of employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or unsettled.	
57,269	7,095	13,576	36,591	7	24,178	1,802,828	102,201	539,424	1,158,820	2,383	1
7,385	2,048	2,903	1,788	646	508	285,414	27,402	191,740	54,054	12,218	2
1,987	1,444	450	93	.....	4,909	58,409	38,843	18,146	1,420	.....	3
16,262	6,299	3,431	5,725	807	5,053	240,445	56,680	99,204	77,378	7,183	4
487	69	44	374	.....	7,140	47,024	400	1,104	45,520	.....	5
31	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	3,655	2,880	775	.....	.....	6
200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	4,765	.....	.....	4,765	.....	7
816	175	402	203	36	313	13,700	1,741	8,978	2,161	820	8
1,300	14	204	1,082	.....	300	172,306	210	1,120	170,976	.....	9
34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	1,734	.....	1,734	.....	.....	10
568	501	.....	67	.....	40	8,982	8,340	.....	642	.....	11
4,943	1,731	972	2,240	.....	2,333	64,381	8,486	15,345	40,550	.....	12
1,027	220	364	443	.....	94	5,514	434	864	4,216	.....	13
1,739	882	.....	857	.....	408	5,862	2,259	.....	3,603	.....	14
18,956	2,220	9,284	4,352	3,100	3,882	244,665	13,237	105,609	36,679	89,140	15
19,573	17,241	1,107	1,175	50	1,515	162,195	83,269	27,831	49,945	1,150	16
1,018	323	695	.....	.....	20	18,160	10,336	5,324	2,500	.....	17
1,550	350	.....	1,200	.....	2,700	12,655	9,855	.....	2,800	.....	18
135,145	40,612	33,497	56,390	4,646	53,393	3,152,694	366,573	1,017,198	1,656,029	112,894	

ITALY.

The statistics of strikes in Italy were compiled from the annual reports published by the Italian statistical bureau since 1892. They cover labor disputes since 1879 in industrial occupations, including mine labor. While the figures for later years are more complete than those for earlier periods, the method of presentation has changed but little since the first publication. Each report contains summaries of statistics for the entire period, thus rendering the same comparable from year to year. While disputes in agricultural occupations and lockouts are mentioned in the detailed accounts, they are not included in the statistical tables of the annual reports, and are therefore excluded from the present compilation.

The following table gives a summary of the more important facts published in relation to strikes in Italy during each of the years 1879 to 1899:

STRIKES IN ITALY, BY YEARS, 1879 TO 1899.

Year.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—			Strikes for which strikers were reported.	Strikers.				Strikes for which days lost were reported.	Aggregate days of work lost.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Men.	Women.	Children 15 years of age or under.	Total.		
1879.....	32	(a)	(a)	(a)	28	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,011	28	21,896
1880.....	27	(a)	(a)	(a)	26	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,900	26	91,899
1881.....	44	(a)	(a)	(a)	39	(b)	(b)	(b)	8,272	38	95,578
1882.....	47	(a)	(a)	(a)	45	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,854	45	25,119
1883.....	73	(a)	(a)	(a)	67	(b)	(b)	(b)	12,900	65	111,697
1884.....	81	(a)	(a)	(a)	81	(b)	(b)	(b)	23,967	78	149,215
1885.....	89	(a)	(a)	(a)	86	(b)	(b)	(b)	34,166	82	244,393
1886.....	96	(a)	(a)	(a)	96	(b)	(b)	(b)	16,951	95	56,772
1887.....	69	(a)	(a)	(a)	68	(b)	(b)	(b)	25,027	66	218,612
1888.....	101	(a)	(a)	(a)	99	(b)	(b)	(b)	28,974	95	191,204
1889.....	126	(a)	(a)	(a)	125	(b)	(b)	(b)	23,322	123	215,880
1890.....	139	(a)	(a)	(a)	133	(b)	(b)	(b)	38,402	129	167,657
1891.....	132	c159	c429	c410	128	(b)	(b)	(b)	34,733	123	258,059
1892.....	d119	24	33	57	117	(b)	(b)	(b)	30,800	114	216,907
1893.....	e131	34	4e	41	127	(b)	(b)	(b)	32,109	122	234,323
1894.....	f109	35	29	39	103	19,766	3,890	3,939	27,595	103	323,261
1895.....	126	41	39	46	126	11,788	5,192	2,327	19,307	126	125,968
1896.....	210	79	51	80	210	39,955	34,264	21,832	96,051	210	1,152,503
1897.....	217	70	60	87	217	21,809	38,435	16,326	76,570	217	1,113,535
1898.....	256	70	68	118	256	22,112	9,571	4,022	35,705	256	239,292
1899.....	259	80	69	110	259	28,228	11,280	3,686	43,194	259	231,590
Total .	g2,483	592	824	988	h2,436	i143,658	i102,632	i52,132	623,810	2,400	5,485,360

a Included in number shown for 1891.
b Not reported.
c Including strikes occurring during years 1879 to 1890, but not including 58 strikes, the results of which were not reported.
d Including 5 strikes, the results of which were not reported.
e Including 10 strikes, the results of which were not reported.
f Including 6 strikes, the results of which were not reported.
g Including 79 strikes, the results of which were not reported.
h This total does not agree with total in table showing strikes by number of strikers involved, page 868; the computation is made, however, from figures in the original reports.
i Not including figures for 1879 to 1893.

During the twenty-one years covered by this table 2,483 strikes were reported; 2,436 of these strikes involved a total of 623,810 strikers; 2,400 strikes resulted in an aggregate loss of 5,485,360 working days. Of 298,422 strikers involved in strikes during the last six years of the period, 143,658 were men, 102,632 were women, and 52,132 were children 15 years of age or under. Of 2,404 strikes during the twenty-one years for which the results were reported, 592, or 24.62 per cent, were successful; 824, or 34.28 per cent, were partly successful, and 988, or 41.10 per cent, failed.

The following table shows, by occupations, the number and results of strikes and the number of strikers for the eight years, 1892 to 1899, statistics for the years 1879 to 1891 not being given by occupations:

SUMMARY OF STRIKES IN ITALY, BY OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE PERIOD 1892 TO 1899.

Occupations.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—				Strikes for which strikers were reported.	Total strikers.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Result not known.		
Weavers, spinners, carders, etc	412	117	130	164	1	412	81,139
Miners and quarrymen	202	85	36	73	8	195	75,937
Machinists	57	15	9	33	.....	57	5,528
Founders	35	4	7	24	.....	35	2,385
Railway employees	12	2	8	2	.....	12	7,909
Day laborers	113	30	30	53	.....	112	22,943
Masons and stonecutters	89	32	31	25	1	87	12,284
Potters and kiln men	52	19	20	13	.....	52	4,144
Compositors and lithographers	34	11	7	16	.....	34	1,739
Hatters	24	10	8	6	.....	24	84,704
Tanners	50	14	13	22	1	50	3,608
Dyers	19	3	6	10	.....	19	2,168
Bakers and pastry cooks	20	10	5	5	.....	20	4,638
Employees in other food-product industries	29	6	7	15	1	29	3,114
Carpenters and joiners	16	6	4	6	.....	16	1,153
Glaziers and glass workers	10	4	3	3	.....	10	438
Hack drivers and tramway employees	38	6	19	13	.....	38	14,173
Drivers and teamsters	16	7	5	3	1	15	2,097
Longshoremen, coal handlers, etc	36	11	10	15	.....	36	7,601
Shoemakers, tailors, and others in clothing industry	55	14	12	29	.....	55	6,964
Other occupations	108	27	25	48	8	107	16,665
Total	1,427	433	395	578	21	1,415	361,331

More than one-half of all the strikes during this eight-year period were those of textile workers, miners and quarrymen, and day laborers, the textile workers alone having participated in 412 of the 1,427 strikes. Of 361,331 strikers who participated in 1,415 strikes reported, 84,704 were engaged in the hat-making industry, 81,139 in the textile industry, and 75,937 in mining and quarrying, making for the three industries a total of 241,780, or more than two-thirds of the entire number.

The two following tables show the strikes for each year, classified according to their duration and the number of strikers involved, respectively:

STRIKES IN ITALY, BY DURATION, 1879 TO 1899.

Days of duration.	1879–91.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
3 or under	633	60	67	52	61	91	104	153	161	1,382
4 to 10	256	36	39	33	44	70	56	57	70	661
11 to 30	112	19	11	12	19	42	37	33	23	308
Over 30	16	1	8	7	2	7	19	13	5	78
Total	*a* 1,017	*b* 116	*c* 125	*d* 104	126	210	*e* 216	256	259	*f* 2,429

a Not including 39 strikes the duration of which was not reported.
b Not including 3 strikes the duration of which was not reported.
c Not including 6 strikes the duration of which was not reported.
d Not including 5 strikes the duration of which was not reported.
e Not including 1 strike the duration of which was not reported.
f Not including 54 strikes the duration of which was not reported.

STRIKES IN ITALY, BY NUMBER OF STRIKERS INVOLVED, 1879 TO 1899.

Strikers involved.	1879–91.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.
1 to 49	272	27	28	40	39	54	70	92	98	720
50 to 99	206	18	24	16	34	35	52	55	51	491
100 to 199	199	26	22	18	21	46	44	63	48	487
200 to 499	220	27	41	18	27	52	31	35	39	490
500 to 999	89	11	6	5	3	14	14	6	15	163
1,000 or over	53	8	6	7	2	9	6	5	8	104
Total	*a* 1,039	117	127	*a* 104	126	210	217	256	259	*a* 2,455

a This total does not agree with the figures given in the general table of strikes, page 866; the figures are given, however, as shown in the original report.

The strikes were mostly of short duration, 1,382 out of 2,429 reported, lasting three days or less. About one-half of the strikes involved less than 100 strikers each.

In the summary tables showing the causes and results of strikes, the strike is made the unit, as is done in the case of this country and Great Britain, the principal causes only being considered.

The following table shows, by years, the causes and results of strikes from 1879 to 1899, the years 1879 to 1891 being taken collectively:

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN ITALY, BY YEARS, 1879 TO 1899.

1879 to 1891.

Cause or object	Strikes for which results were reported.	Strikes which—			Strikers in strikes for which results were reported.	Strikers in strikes which—		
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages	522	88	242	192	152,908	43,931	74,650	34,327
Against reduction of wages	110	14	47	49	23,207	2,700	11,744	8,763
For reduction of hours	70	14	28	28	10,064	3,612	2,449	4,003
Against increase of hours	20	7	8	5	5,646	2,540	2,750	356
Other causes	276	36	104	136	62,843	9,553	27,441	25,849
Total	998	159	429	410	254,668	62,336	119,034	73,298

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN ITALY, BY YEARS, 1879 TO 1899—Continued.

1892.

Cause or object.	Strikes for which results were reported.	Strikes which—			Strikers in strikes for which results were reported.	Strikers in strikes which—		
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages	39	9	13	17	6,642	1,078	2,050	3,514
Against reduction of wages	23	7	7	9	7,551	3,660	1,628	2,263
For reduction of hours	4	1	1	2	1,790	1,500	40	250
Against increase of hours	4	.....	2	2	630	.....	350	280
Other causes	44	7	10	27	13,571	2,398	1,764	9,409
Total	114	24	33	57	30,184	8,636	5,832	15,716

1893.

For increase of wages	51	15	18	18	13,386	6,071	4,713	2,602
Against reduction of wages	22	5	10	7	3,931	840	1,341	1,750
For reduction of hours	11	5	4	2	1,519	581	815	123
Against increase of hours	1	.....	1	.....	300	.....	300	.....
Other causes	36	9	13	14	12,492	1,705	6,601	4,186
Total	121	34	46	41	31,628	9,197	13,770	8,661

1894.

For increase of wages	46	18	18	10	17,685	2,720	4,511	10,454
Against reduction of wages	12	4	2	6	1,498	1,007	67	424
For reduction of hours	12	2	4	6	2,539	155	1,359	1,025
Against increase of hours	2	.....	.....	2	330	.....	.....	330
Other causes	31	11	5	15	5,293	1,472	568	3,253
Total	103	35	29	39	27,345	5,354	6,505	15,486

1895.

For increase of wages	45	13	18	14	8,513	3,107	4,511	895
Against reduction of wages	22	4	6	12	3,093	262	901	1,930
For reduction of hours	9	5	2	2	1,239	931	206	102
Against increase of hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other causes	50	19	13	18	6,462	2,130	2,010	2,322
Total	126	41	39	46	19,307	6,430	7,628	5,249

1896.

For increase of wages	111	48	28	35	78,722	62,799	10,424	5,499
Against reduction of wages	26	9	8	9	5,723	1,248	3,281	1,194
For reduction of hours	6	4	.....	2	980	660	.....	320
Against increase of hours	2	1	1	.....	267	250	17	.....
Other causes	65	17	14	34	10,359	2,790	3,381	4,188
Total	210	79	51	80	96,051	67,747	17,103	11,201

1897.

For increase of wages	106	28	38	40	60,559	3,926	50,758	5,875
Against reduction of wages	27	10	6	11	4,426	912	1,803	1,711
For reduction of hours	16	8	5	3	3,551	545	1,765	1,241
Against increase of hours	1	.....	.....	1	230	.....	.....	230
Other causes	67	24	11	32	7,804	2,711	2,831	2,262
Total	217	70	60	87	76,570	8,094	57,157	11,319

CAUSES, ETC., OF STRIKES IN ITALY, BY YEARS, 1879 TO 1899—Concluded.

1898.

Cause or object.	Strikes for which results were reported.	Strikes which—			Strikers in strikes for which results were reported.	Strikers in strikes which—		
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
For increase of wages	113	30	37	46	16,779	4,185	5,513	7,081
Against reduction of wages	44	14	10	20	6,902	1,518	2,004	3,380
For reduction of hours	12	6	2	4	891	375	130	386
Against increase of hours	7	3	1	3	908	340	7	561
Other causes	80	17	18	45	10,225	3,046	3,576	3,603
Total	256	70	68	118	35,705	9,464	11,230	15,011

1899.

For increase of wages	113	25	39	49	19,539	3,660	9,356	6,523
Against reduction of wages	28	11	6	11	4,325	2,263	1,209	853
For reduction of hours	17	9	5	3	3,631	2,150	1,332	149
Against increase of hours	5	3	.....	2	2,384	484	.....	1,900
Other causes	96	32	19	45	13,315	5,649	4,646	3,020
Total	259	80	69	110	43,194	14,206	16,543	12,445

CHAPTER V.

DECISIONS OF COURTS AND LAWS RELATING TO STRIKES, COMBINATIONS, CONSPIRACIES, BOYCOTTS, ETC.

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DECISIONS OF COURTS AND LAWS RELATING TO STRIKES, COMBINATIONS, CONSPIRACIES, BOYCOTTS, ETC.

DECISIONS OF COURTS.

In bringing together the following decisions of courts in cases arising out of strikes and lockouts, no attempt has been made to show all the decisions of this character that have been rendered, but only those which upon the whole could be considered the most important and interesting, and in general only decisions of the highest courts of the States and Territories have been used, though exceptions to this rule have been made in specially interesting cases. The more important decisions rendered by the Federal courts have also been given.

Want of space has rendered it necessary to give the decisions in brief rather than in extenso, showing only the main and important features of the decisions, using largely the syllabi or digests of the decisions as found in the law reporters, though frequently quoting from the language used in the opinions delivered by the courts, where such a course has seemed necessary to convey a clear understanding of the facts in a case and the points of and reasons for the decision therein.

No attempt has been made herein to discuss the merits of the decisions or their application, nor to arrange them in order according to the principles that they announce. To do so thoroughly and in a clear and lucid manner would require more space than is available, and would require that the quotations from the decisions should be split up and scattered under many heads, as most of them touch on a number of labor topics, involving, as they frequently do, the questions of conspiracy, boycotts, intimidation, etc., in one and the same decision. It has been thought best therefore to arrange them by States, alphabetically, and under the heads of the States, commencing with the earliest decisions, to place them in chronological order. In order to assist those who may wish to look directly for decisions bearing on certain topics such as conspiracy, boycotting, blacklisting, etc., these decisions have been thoroughly indexed under such heads in the general index to this volume, and by referring to the same it will be easy to turn at once to all the decisions bearing upon any particular subject.

COLORADO.

A curious case, intimately connected with the subject of this report, was heard in the courts of this State. A complaint was filed in the district court of Arapahoe County by the Silver State Council, No. 1, American Order of Steam Engineers, and the prayer contained therein reads as follows:

That an injunction issue out of this honorable court enjoining, restraining, and prohibiting the above-named defendants, each and all of them, and their said organizations, their servants, agents, and employees, both as individuals and organizations, in any manner interfering with or trying by threats, boycotts, strikes, or intimidations to break up and destroy, or cause the resignation of any member by threats, boycotts, strikes, or intimidations, of Silver State Council, No. 1, American Order of Steam Engineers, plaintiff herein, or by strikes, boycotts, or any other threats to compel it or its members to throw up its certificate, articles, or charter of incorporation or organization, or to in any manner interfere with the rights and privileges of Silver State Council, No. 1, of the American Order of Steam Engineers, plaintiff herein, or its right to exist and enjoy its rights, privileges, and freedom under the laws under which it was created; for costs herein expended, and will ever pray.

The complaint further stated that the plaintiff was a nonstriking labor organization; that the defendants were members of certain labor organizations which were formed for the purpose "of enforcing the rights of their several component parts by ordering a strike against all other organizations, employers, or individuals against whom it or they may have a grievance, and can not enforce their rights upon which they base their demands," and whose objects were to compel all stationary steam engineers to join their order "and to resort to force by boycotting anyone who employs stationary steam engineers not members of said organization."

Said complaint also alleged that in March, 1892, the plaintiff organization was admitted into and became a member of the Trades and Labor Assembly, one of the defendant organizations, and that in April, 1893, it was expelled from that body because its charter, constitution, and by-laws declared that it was a nonstriking organization, and that its expulsion was in pursuance of a conspiracy among certain of the defendants who had since its expulsion been constantly endeavoring to destroy and exterminate it. Some instances were given in which it was attempted to compel engineers belonging to the plaintiff organization to join the other unions, or to procure their discharge from employment by threatening to "boycott" and "levy strikes against" their employers.

The court, after a hearing, refused to issue the injunction, and the case was appealed to the court of appeals of the State. Its decision,

sustaining the action of the lower court, was rendered November 11, 1895, and the following language was used in its opinion:

The plaintiff is a corporation, and to entitle it to relief, it must appear that its corporate rights are threatened with some injury of a kind which may be made the subject of an action, and for which courts have the power to afford redress. The complaint is that the defendants have banded together and conspired to "exterminate" the plaintiff, and that they propose to accomplish their purpose by compelling its members to leave it. Of course, when its members have all withdrawn, it will be extinct. We need not discuss the character of the means to be employed for its disintegration. Whether they are legal or illegal, they can not be made the subject of an action in favor of the plaintiff. It has no property in its members, and, in losing them, it sustains no damage which the law recognizes as damage. It can not compel its members to remain with it, and if they are violently driven out of it—if they are forced to relinquish their membership against their will—the grievance is theirs, and not the plaintiff's. Or if, for the purpose of forcing their withdrawal, others, by means of "boycotts" or "strikes," are made to suffer, the latter must fight their own battles. The law does not make the plaintiff their champion. The disorganization and resulting extinction of the plaintiff would, doubtless, be a calamity, but it is one which the law is powerless to avert. We have cited no authorities because we can find none which are of any use. If a case bearing the remotest analogy to this was ever the subject of adjudication, our most diligent effort has failed to unearth any record of it. The judgment will be affirmed.

CONNECTICUT.

An important trial occurred in the county court at Hartford, Conn., and the only record which has been found concerning it is contained in the following newspaper extract:

Thompsonville Carpet Manufactory v. W. Taylor et al.—This was a suit against the defendants for conspiring to raise the price of wages and hindering other weavers from going into the employ of plaintiff, and a *strike* in July, 1833. The great point in the case was, whether peaceably conspiring or arguing with the workmen to refuse to work for less than a named sum constituted a ground for civil action on the part of the employer. On this point the court charged the jury in the negative. The case was much labored, and consumed a week in trying it. Verdict for the defendants. [Connecticut Courant, quoted in Niles' Register, September 27, 1834.]

An interesting case involving the charge of conspiracy, based on an attempt to "boycott" or "blacklist" an employee by employers of labor, was decided in this State and is to be found under the title of State *v.* Opdyke et al., on page 176 of a work entitled, Wright on Criminal Conspiracy and American Cases, by Carson, published in 1887. This case has not been found in any of the reports, and the court and year in which the decision was rendered is not reported by

Mr. Carson in the above-entitled work, although he speaks of it as "another recent Connecticut case."

The decision, as reported by Mr. Carson, reads as follows:

The complainant has been employed for two years in the freight yard of the New Haven and North Hampton Railroad Company. He voluntarily left his employment, in a proper manner, but without the approval of Opdyke, one of the defendants, who was the superintendent of the company. He obtained employment in the same line of business in the freight yard of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and after working for a few days, was ordered to stop work by Wallace, another of the defendants, and assistant superintendent of the last-named company, not because he was unsatisfactory as a workman, but solely because there was a mutual agreement between the defendants that a man not approved by one should not be employed by their respective companies, so far as they had control. It appeared that Opdyke had communicated to Wallace that the complainant had left his former employment in what he considered "a mean way." The defendants were before the courts on a charge of conspiracy. The court held that the defendants had a common design to hinder the complainant from doing his work and earning his pay; not for good reasons connected with his immediate employment, but for reasons originating "from excessive courtesy" between them, and which would not have been put into operation except for said mutual understanding, which was to all intents and purposes a "boycott" upon the individual who was the subject of the conspiracy. The court said: "It is well-settled law that any conspiracy to injure a man in his person or character is highly criminal at common law, and although recent events have developed conspiracies in new forms for new purposes bearing upon the varied business interests of this and other States, the court is clearly of the opinion that such conspiracies designed to directly prevent the carrying on of any lawful business or indirectly to injure the business of any dealer in or producer of goods, wares, and merchandise, by preventing those who would be customers for such goods, wares, and merchandise from purchasing the same, by intimidation, persuasion, or any means, other than by lawful competition, is also criminal at common law. The court is equally satisfied that any conspiracy to prevent, obstruct, or hinder any man from putting his labor on the market when, where, and for such compensation as he may agree for, if the same be lawful, is also highly criminal at common law and more disastrous in effect than any other form of conspiracy except that to take life. By law every man's labor, skill, and industry are his own property, and with a great majority of men, they are his all and precious to him next to his life. They stand in place of property, real and personal. His manhood, as well as the prosperity and comfort of him and his, are dependent upon his right to exercise these powers, gifts, and qualities with the same freedom with which more fortunate men bestow their goods and estates, and any prevention, restriction or hindrance in his lawful exercise of such freedom, by the common design and united action of any organized society, order or club, or by any organized combination of two or more persons, whether they are employees seeking self-protection, or employers intending to be courteous to each other, is in violation of rights established by the constitution and laws of the State. With this view of the law in the case,

the court finds the complaint charged the accused in a proper manner with the offense named.

The case of State *v.* Glidden et al. (55 Conn., 46) was held to come within the provisions of section 1518 of the General Statutes of Connecticut of 1888, prohibiting the use of intimidation, etc. (see *post*, p. 994), by a decision of the State supreme court of errors in 1887. The syllabus of said decision reads as follows:

The defendants conspired to intimidate the publishers of a certain newspaper called the Journal and Courier, to compel them to discharge against their will certain of their workmen and to employ the defendants and such persons as they should name. *Held* to fall within the prohibition of this section. The defendants' purpose was to deprive the publishing company of its liberty to carry on its business in its own way, although in doing so it interfered with no right of the defendants. The motive was to gain an advantage unjustly and at the expense of others, and therefore the act was legally corrupt. As a means of accomplishing the purpose the parties intended to harm the publishing company, and therefore it was malicious. It was also a crime for the defendants to seek to injure other workmen of the publishing company by depriving them of their employment. These workmen had just as good a right to work for the publishing company as the defendants had, and their right is entitled to the same consideration and protection. The defendants attempted not merely to injure the publishing company, but all persons who should patronize that company by subscribing for their paper or advertising in it. *Held*, that such conduct must be regarded as prima facie malicious and corrupt. If two or more persons combine to commit a crime or misdemeanor, such combination is itself a crime. And when the end sought is in itself lawful, a combination to use criminal means to accomplish it is a crime.

GEORGIA.

Act No. 779 of the acts of this State of 1890–91, requiring certain corporations to give to their discharged employees causes of their discharges in writing, was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the State in a decision rendered in 1894 in the case of Wallace *v.* Georgia, Carolina and Northern Ry. Co. This statute has not been included in the Code of Georgia of 1895, presumably because of this decision, but it was substantially the same in principle as secs. 1875, 1876, and 1877 of the Civil Code of 1895 and sec. 130 of the Penal Code of 1895 (see *post*, pp. 997, 999). The following is from the syllabus of the case, reported in 22 Southeastern Reporter, page 579:

The public, whether as many or one, whether as a multitude or as a sovereignty, has no interest to be protected or promoted by a correspondence between discharged agents or employees and their late employers, designed, not for public, but for private information as to the reasons for discharges, and as to the import and authorship of all complaints or communications which produced or suggested them. A statute which undertakes to make it the duty of incorporated railroad, express, and telegraph companies to engage in correspondence of this sort with their discharged agents and employees, and which subjects

them in each case to a heavy forfeiture, under the name of damages, for failing or refusing to do so, is violative of the general private right of silence enjoyed in this State by all persons, natural or artificial, from time immemorial, and is utterly void, and of no effect. Liberty of speech and of writing is secured by the constitution, and incident thereto is the correlative liberty of silence, not less important nor less sacred. Statements or communications, oral or written, wanted for private information, can not be coerced by mere legislative mandate at the will of one of the parties and against the will of the other. Compulsory private discovery, even from corporations, enforced, not by suit or action, but by statutory terror, is not allowable where rights are under the guardianship of due process of law. It follows from the foregoing that the act of October 21, 1891, entitled "An act to require certain corporations to give to their discharged employees or agents the causes of their removal or discharge when discharged or removed," is unconstitutional, and that an action founded thereon for the recovery of $5,000 as penalty or arbitrary damages fixed by the statute for noncompliance with its mandate can not be supported.

ILLINOIS.

The case of People *v.* Davis et al., reported in the Chicago Legal News, Vol. XXX, No. 26, page 212, was heard in the criminal court of Cook County, Ill., upon a motion to quash an indictment for criminal conspiracy. Said indictment was found under section 46 of chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois of 1891, now section 96 of chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois of 1896 (see *post*, p. 1001), a statute defining and penalizing conspiracy to boycott, blacklist, etc. The indictment charged that the defendants were members of a certain union, viz, the Hoisting Engineers' Association; that two workmen, Charles and Dennis, were in the employ of the Thomas Elevator Company; that the defendants unlawfully conspired and agreed together, with the fraudulent and malicious intent to wrongfully and wickedly injure the business of Charles and Dennis, by unlawfully demanding of said elevator company the discharge of Charles and Dennis because they were not members of the Hoisting Engineers' Association, and then to "call off" certain engineers in the employ of the elevator company who were members of the association if the demand was not complied with, "for the purpose then and there of stopping the work of said Thomas Elevator Company, and thus throw said Charles and Dennis out of their employment." The indictment then avers the execution of said agreement, demand, refusal, and "calling off" of the union engineers by defendants, and that thereby the work of the elevator company was stopped, and by reason thereof Charles and Dennis were discharged from their employment. It did not allege that any contract of employment for any period existed either between the elevator company and the union engineers or between that company and Charles and Dennis.

As a result of a hearing the motion to quash was allowed in a decision

of the court rendered February 11, 1898, and the presiding judge, in delivering his opinion, used the following language:

To constitute an offense under the provisions of section 46, above quoted, there must be the agreement, with the fraudulent or malicious intent, "wrongfully and wickedly" to injure the business or employment, etc., of another. The agreement with the fraudulent or malicious intent to injure is not enough. The agreement must include the purpose to carry into execution the fraudulent and malicious intent to injure "wrongfully and wickedly;" that is, by the use of wrongful and wicked means. It may be that an indictment in the words of the statute charging that the defendants did conspire and agree together with the fraudulent and malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to injure Charles and Dennis in their employment would be sufficient, but in this indictment there is a precise statement of the means agreed upon by the defendants to be used to carry into effect their alleged malicious intent to injure Charles and Dennis in their employment; and hence, if the means so alleged to have been agreed upon are in law wrongful and wicked, the indictment well and sufficiently charges a conspiracy under the statute. And, on the other hand, if the measures so set out in the indictment are not wrongful and wicked, the indictment can not be held well and sufficiently to charge a conspiracy under the statute, for, if the means which the indictment alleges were agreed upon to be used are not wrongful and wicked, in no just sense can the indictment be held to charge a conspiracy and agreement by the defendants with the fraudulent and malicious intent, "wrongfully and wickedly" to injure Charles and Dennis.

The words "wrongfully and wickedly" in the statute are to be understood as meaning the use of things in themselves "wrongful and wicked," independently of combination. We can not say that the means are wrongful and wicked, because of the agreement to use such means to carry out a malicious intent to injure. The thing prohibited is an agreement with the malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to injure. Whether such intent exists depends upon the means agreed upon to be used to carry out the malicious intent to injure. To say that the means agreed upon are wrongful and wicked because of the agreement to use such means to carry out the malicious intent to injure, amounts to saying that the means receive a character of wrongfulness and wickedness from the agreement to use such means in a manner which depends for its own wrongfulness and wickedness upon the means so agreed upon.

I shall not attempt to define the words "wrongfully or wickedly" as used in the statute. It is sufficient to say that in cases like this where there is no suggestion of fraud, immorality, injury to the public, or violation of contract, there must at least be a civil wrong, and invasion of the civil rights of another, carrying with the liability to repair the natural and direct consequences, where injury results to the person whose rights are infringed or invaded. If the acts which the indictment alleges the defendants agreed together to do to compass the discharge of Charles and Dennis with the malicious intent to injure them constitute an actionable civil wrong, they must be regarded as wrongful and wicked in law, and if they do not amount to a civil wrong and are not criminal, they can not be regarded as wrongful and wicked in law.

There is no suggestion, even in the indictment, that the agreement into which it is alleged the defendants entered, contemplated the use of force, falsehood, or any other act of itself unlawful, and in my opinion it follows that the acts which the indictment alleges the defendants agreed to do, the means they agreed to use, can not be held in law wrongful or wicked. The views here expressed find confirmation in the provisions of our Criminal Code, section 158 [of chap. 38 of the Revised Statues of Illinois of 1891; now section 294 of the Revised Statutes of Illinois of 1896, see *post*, p. 1001], for under well-settled rules of construction it is but reasonable to infer that the legislature in adopting section 158 as a section of the act of which section 46 was another section, intended to embody in section 158 all matter in relation to interference by combination and agreement between employee and employer, between capital and industry, which it was thought proper to make the subject of a special criminal law.

One Mary G. Hennessy brought suit by an action on the case in an inferior court of Illinois against Abram F. Doremus and others, officers and promoters of the Chicago Laundrymen's Association, to recover damages for acts of theirs which tended to break up her business of conducting a laundry. Judgment was rendered in her favor, and the case finally came before the supreme court of the State, which, in its decision rendered October 24, 1898, affirmed the action of the lower court. This case is to be found on page 924, of volume 52, of the Northeastern Reporter, under the title of Doremus et al. *v.* Hennessy. The evidence showed that the appellee, Hennessy, instituted an action on the case, alleging that in 1890, and several years prior thereto, she was conducting a laundry office in the city of Chicago, where she received clothing from various customers, to be laundered; that she did not own a laundry plant herself, but employed other operating laundries, which, when the work was done, returned the same to her for delivery to her customers; that she had built up a good and profitable business; that appellants conspired to injure her in her good name and credit, and to destroy her business, because she would not increase the price charged by her to customers in accordance with the scale of prices fixed by an organization known as the Chicago Laundrymen's Association, and to that end willfully and unlawfully, by intimidation and unlawful inducements, caused parties who were doing her work (five of whom were mentioned in the declaration) to refuse to longer do the same, and by threats, intimidation, false representations, and unlawful inducements caused others who were operating laundries (who were specifically designated in a bill of particulars) to refuse to take or do her work; that this was done for no justifiable purpose, but to cause loss to the plaintiff and injure and destroy her business; that various persons with whom she had engagements to so do her work, in consequence of the acts of the appellants, broke their contracts with her, and the business she had built up as a laundry agent was destroyed and entirely broken up, and she thereby sustained great loss and dam-

age by reason of appellants so contriving, plotting, and conspiring, by the means aforesaid, to break up and destroy her said business.

In delivering the opinion of the supreme court, Judge Phillips spoke as follows:

The common law seeks to protect every person against the wrongful acts of others, whether committed alone or by combination, and an action may be had for injuries done which cause another loss in the enjoyment of any right or privilege or property. No persons, individually or by combination, have the right to directly or indirectly interfere with or disturb another in his lawful business or occupation, or to threaten to do so for the sake of compelling him to do some act, which, in his judgment, his own interest does not require. Losses willfully caused by another from motives of malice, to one who seeks to exercise and enjoy the fruits and advantages of his own enterprise, industry, skill and credit, will sustain an action. It is clear that it is unlawful and actionable for one man, from unlawful motives, to interfere with another's trade by fraud or misrepresentation, or by molesting his customers or those who would be customers, or by preventing others from working for him or causing them to leave his employ by fraud or misrepresentation or physical or moral intimidation or persuasion, with an intent to inflict an injury which causes loss. A conspiracy may, when accompanied by an overt act, create a liability, by reason of the fact that one or more conspirators may do an unlawful act which causes damage to another, by which all those engaged in the conspiracy for the accomplishment of the purpose for which the injury was done, and which was done in pursuance of the conspiracy, would be alike liable, whether actively engaged in causing the loss or not.

For acts illegally done in pursuance of such conspiracy, and consequent loss, a liability may exist against all of the conspirators. Appellants, and those persons who refused to do appellee's work, had each a separate and independent right to unite with the organization known as the Chicago Laundrymen's Association, but they had no right, separately or in the aggregate, with others, to insist that the appellee should do so, or to insist that appellee should make her scale of prices the same as that fixed by the association, and make her refusal to do this a pretext for destroying and breaking up her business. A combination by them to induce others not to deal with appellee or enter into contracts with her or do any further work for her was an actionable wrong.

Every man has a right under the law, as between himself and others, to full freedom in disposing of his own labor or capital according to his own will, and anyone who invades that right without lawful cause or justification commits a legal wrong, and, if followed by an injury caused in consequence thereof, the one whose right is thus invaded has a legal ground of action for such wrong. Damage inflicted by fraud or misrepresentation, or by the use of intimidation, obstruction or molestation, with malicious motives, is without excuse, and actionable. Competition in trade, business or occupation, though resulting in loss, will not be restricted or discouraged, whether concerning property or personal service. Lawful competition that may injure the business of another, even though successfully directed to driving that other out of business, is not actionable. Nor would competition of one set

of men against another set, carried on for the purpose of gain, even to the extent of intending to drive from business that other set and actually accomplishing that result, be actionable unless there was actual malice. Malice, as here used, does not merely mean an intent to harm, but means an intent to do a wrongful harm and injury. An intent to do a wrongful harm and injury is unlawful, and if a wrongful act is done to the detriment of the rights of another it is malicious, and an act maliciously done, with the intent and purpose of injuring another, is not lawful competition. In this case it is clear the evidence sustained the allegations of the plaintiff's declaration, and there is here no contention on the facts.

In the case of McDonald *v.* Illinois Central Railroad Company (58 Northeastern Reporter, 463), an action was brought against the railroad company by one William F. McDonald to recover damages for blacklisting. He alleged that he had been for five years in the employ of said company as a switchman and conductor; that on or about June 26, 1894, he voluntarily left the service of the company as one of a number of striking employees; that said company and the other defendant railroad companies entered into a conspiracy, agreement, and understanding with other railroad companies, having lines of railway running into the city of Chicago, to the effect that they would furnish, each to the other, information as to all their employees who had left their service during the strike which commenced on or about June 26, 1894, and ended on or about August 6, 1894, commonly known as the "A. R. U." or "American Railway Union" strike, and as to all their employees who were members of the A. R. U., and that such employees of any and all said companies would not be employed by any of said companies without a release and consent from the railway company by which any such employee was last employed, such release and consent being commonly called by railroad men a "clearance," and that on account of said conspiracy, etc., McDonald was prevented from obtaining employment. In the trial court, an inferior court in the State of Illinois, the defendants entered a demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration, which was sustained by the court and a judgment in favor of the defendants was rendered. The plaintiff appealed to the appellate court for the first district of Illinois and said court affirmed the judgment of the lower court. He then carried the case upon a writ of error to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision October 19, 1900, and affirmed the judgment of the appellate court.

The opinion of the supreme court was delivered by Chief Justice Boggs, who used the following language therein:

Counsel for plaintiff in error [McDonald], in support of his insistence that the circuit court erred in holding the declaration did not state a cause of action, says: "The question presented by the declaration and demurrer (when shorn of legal phraseology) is simply this: Is it lawful for all the employers in any line of industry to combine and agree that they will not hire any of each other's employees who

have left the service of any one of them, unless the employer whose service he has left gives his consent that such employee may be employed? Or, to put it in another form: Is it lawful for all the employers in any line of industry to combine and conspire together to punish a man who leaves their service during a strike by refusing him employment, and thus preventing him from securing employment at his trade, unless his former master emancipates him by giving his consent to his employment?"

We do not think the question in either of its forms was presented to the trial judge by the pleadings.

Under every rule of construction of pleadings, there is no issuable averment that the companies defendant agreed the consent of either should be essential to the employment by the other of such companies of a discharged employee, but only that an employee who had voluntarily quit the employ of either of the companies during the strike should not be employed by the other unless he could produce the "clearance" or "clearance card" in common use among railroad circles, and commonly called by railroad men a "clearance." The declaration, by its own language, explains that the instrument of "release or consent" referred to by the pleader is simply that known and commonly called a "clearance" among railroad men. It is not averred the defendant companies (defendants in error here), or any of the corporations named in the declaration, agreed or had an understanding that employees who had joined in the strike mentioned in the declaration should not be granted "clearance cards." On the contrary, the inference deducible from all that is said on the point in the declaration is that the railroad companies continued to grant clearances after the strike as before, and that plaintiff in error applied to defendant in error, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for a "clearance card." The declaration does not charge said defendant company refused to grant him a "clearance card" or a "clearance" setting forth truthfully all facts proper to be stated in a "clearance card," but the language of the declaration is that said company refused to give him such an instrument as would "enable him to obtain employment in the railroad business."

In what respect the release and consent or clearance which it is plainly inferred the company was willing to give the plaintiff was insufficient to enable him to obtain employment from other railroad corporations is not disclosed. The declaration does not charge that the Illinois Central Railroad Company refused to state fully and fairly all facts proper to be inserted in such an instrument, or that it inserted or desired to insert in the clearance any statement that was false or injurious to him, or that had no proper place in his clearance paper. The company was not required to give him a clearance that would enable him to get employment from other companies operating railroads. As we said in the Jenkins case [174 Ill., 398]: "Such a card is in no sense a letter of recommendation, and in many cases might, and probably would, be of a form and character which the holder would hesitate and decline to present to any person to whom he was making application for employment." Whether the charge included in the question formulated by the counsel for the plaintiff in error would constitute a cause of action was not presented to the trial court by the declaration, and we agree with the view entertained by the trial court, that the declaration failed to state a cause of action.

INDIANA.

In the circuit court of Greene County, Ind., Benjamin F. Watson recovered damages in an action against Thomas Clemitt and others for having been driven from his employment as workman in a coal mine by an alleged wrongful conspiracy among other workmen in the mine, who agreed with each other not to work with him and to quit work unless he was discharged, pursuant to which they did quit work upon their employer's refusing to discharge Watson, by reason whereof the business was suspended and he was thrown out of work.

The defendants appealed to the appellate court of Indiana, which tribunal reversed the decision of the circuit court and held that such a combination among workmen is not actionable in the absence of malice, intimidation, or violence, or evidence that they were bound to continue work, or that the employer was obliged to retain the plaintiff in his service.

The opinion of the appellate court, delivered by Chief Justice Gavin December 10, 1895, was published in full in volume 42 of the Northeastern Reporter, page 367, under the title of Clemitt et al. *v.* Watson. In the course of the opinion it was said:

> While it is true that, under all civilized forms of government, every man surrenders for the general good a certain amount of that absolute freedom of action which may adhere to the individual in an independent or natural state, yet, under our institutions, it is a cardinal principle that each man retains the greatest freedom of action compatible with the general welfare. The right to control his own labor, and to bestow or withhold it where he will, belongs to every man. Even though he be under contract to render services, the courts will not interfere to compel him to specifically perform them. (Arthur *v.* Oakes, 11 C. C. A., 209; 63 Fed., 310.)
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> So far as appears by these instructions [of the circuit court to the jury] none of the appellants were under any continuing contract to labor for their employer. Each one could have quit without incurring any civil liability to him. What each one could rightfully do certainly all could do if they so desired, especially when their concerted action was taken peaceably, without any threats, violence, or attempts at intimidation. There is no law to compel one man or any body of men to work for or with another who is personally obnoxious to them. If they can not be by law compelled to work, I am wholly unable to see how they can incur any personal liability by simply ceasing to do that which they have not agreed to do, and for the performance of which they are under no obligation whatever.
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> Under our law every workman assumes many risks arising from the incompetency or negligence of his fellow-workmen. It would be an anomalous doctrine to hold that after his fellows have concluded that he was not a safe or even a desirable companion they must continue to work with him under the penalty of paying damages if by their refusal to do so the works are for a time stopped and he thrown out of employment. We can not believe it to be in accordance with the spirit of our

institutions or the law of the land to say that a body of workmen must respond in damages because they, without malice or any evil motive, peaceably and quietly quit work which they are not required to continue rather than remain at work with one who is for any reason unsatisfactory to them. To so hold would be subversive of their natural and legal rights, and tend to place them in a condition of involuntary servitude.

IOWA.

The supreme court of this State in 1887, in the case of State *v.* McCahill (72 Iowa, 111), a case growing out of a strike, rendered a decision to the following effect, as shown by the syllabus of the opinion:

Where there is a conspiracy to accomplish an unlawful purpose, as the forcible driving out of newly-employed miners by old miners on a "strike," and the means to be used are not specifically agreed upon or understood, each conspirator becomes responsible for the means used by any coconspirator in the accomplishment of the purpose in which they are all at the time engaged; and when a homicide is thus committed, each is responsible for it, the same as if done by himself.

KENTUCKY.

A decision was rendered December 13, 1898, by the court of appeals of this State in the case of Hundley *v.* Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company (48 Southwestern Reporter, 429), in which a petition to recover damages for blacklisting was dismissed on demurrer.

The petition averred that the plaintiff, while engaged in the discharge of his duty as an employee of the railroad company, was wrongfully, unlawfully, and maliciously discharged by it; that it wrongfully, unlawfully, and maliciously blacklisted him by placing upon its records a pretended cause of discharge, to wit, neglect of duty, with a view of injuring and preventing him from entering its employment or that of other railroad companies; that it had entered into a conspiracy and combination with other railroad companies by which its employees discharged for cause should not be given employment by other railroad companies; that on account of the acts of the company he had been deprived of the right to again engage in the employ of the defendant or other railroad companies; and that the wrongful acts mentioned were committed for the purpose of making, and had made, it impossible for him to ever again get employment from any railroad company in the United States.

In affirming the judgment of a lower court in the case which sustained a demurrer to the petition, the appellate court stated that the petition did not state a cause of action, because it did not allege the commission of an overt act consequent upon the agreement or conspiracy to do wrong; that the agreement or conspiracy did not injure the plaintiff,

and could not unless its purposes were carried out; that the injury was the gist of such an action; that the liability was damages for doing, and not for conspiracy, and that to have shown a cause of action the petition should have averred that the plaintiff had sought and been refused employment by reason of the alleged wrongful acts, which it did not do.

In defining the rights of employer and employee in a case of this kind, the opinion of the court contained the following:

It is the part of every man's civil rights to enter into any lawful business, and to assume business relations with any person who is capable of making a contract. It is likewise a part of such rights to refuse to enter into business relations, whether such refusal be the result of reason, or of whim, caprice, prejudice, or malice. If he is wrongfully deprived of these rights, he is entitled to redress. Every person sui juris is entitled to pursue any lawful trade, occupation, or calling. It is part of his civil rights to do so. He is as much entitled to pursue his trade, occupation, or calling, and be protected in it, as is the citizen in his life, liberty, and property. Whoever wrongfully prevents him from doing so inflicts an actionable injury. For every injury suffered by reason of a violent or malicious act done to a man's occupation, profession, or way of getting a livelihood, an action lies. Such an act is an invasion of legal rights. A man's trade, occupation, or profession may be injured to such an extent, by reason of a violent or malicious act, as would prevent him from making a livelihood. One who has followed a certain trade or calling for years may be almost unfitted for any other business. To deprive him of his trade or calling is to condemn, not only him, but perchance a wife and children, to penury and want. Public interests, humanity, and individual rights, alike, demand the redress of a wrong which is followed by such lamentable consequences. A railroad company has the right to engage in its service whomsoever it pleases, and, as part of its right to conduct its business, is the right to discharge anyone from its service, unless to do so would be in violation of contractual relations with the employee. It is the duty of a railroad company to keep in its service persons who are capable of discharging their important duties in a careful and skillful manner. The public interest, as well as the vast property interests of the company, require that none other should be employed by it. Its duty in this regard and its right to discharge an employee does not imply the right to be guilty of a violent or malicious act, which results in the injury of the discharged employee's calling. The company has a right to keep a record of the causes for which it discharges an employee, but in the exercise of this right the duty is imposed to make a truthful statement of the cause of the discharge. If, by an arrangement among the railroad companies of the country, a record is to be kept by them of the causes of the discharge of their employees, and when they are discharged for certain causes the others will not employ them, it becomes important that the record kept should contain a true statement of the cause of an employee's discharge. A false entry on the record may utterly destroy and prevent him from making a livelihood at his chosen business. Such false entry must be regarded as intended to injure the discharged employee; therefore a malicious act. If it is the custom of the railroads of the country to keep such record,

and that employees discharged for certain causes are not to be employed by them, then it enters into, and forms part of, every contract of employment that neither a false entry shall be made, nor one so made communicated, directly or indirectly, to any other railroad company. Suppose it was the custom of the railroads, when an employee was discharged without cause, to give him a card or statement to that effect, and if he did not have such card or statement he could not get employment with other railroad companies, then that custom would enter into every contract of employment; and if a company wrongfully refused to give it to the discharged employee, and in consequence of which refusal he was injured, a cause of action would lie for the damages sustained.

MAINE.

An action was brought in the supreme judicial court of this State, nisi prius term, in Waldo County, by Webster C. Perkins against Fremont Pendleton and others, to recover damages for injury resulting from the action of defendants in coercing Perkins's employer, the Mount Waldo Granite Company, to discharge him. The reason set forth for the action of the defendants was that the plaintiff would not join the Granite Cutters' National Union. To the plaintiff's declaration the defendants demurred, said demurrer being overruled by the presiding judge, who held the declaration good. The case was then carried before the full bench at the law term upon exceptions, and its decision, rendered April 9, 1897, affirmed the decision of the court below. The case is reported in 38 Atlantic Reporter, page 96, under the title of Perkins *v.* Pendleton et al.

The following is quoted from the opinion of the court:

It must be conceded that for a person to wrongfully—that is, by the employment of unlawful or improper means—induce a third party to break a contract with the plaintiff, whereby injury will naturally and probably, and does in fact, ensue to the plaintiff, is actionable; and the rule applies both upon principle and authority as well to cases where the employer breaks his contract as where it is broken by the employee; in fact it is not confined to contracts of employment.

But in this case the plaintiff does not allege that the Mount Waldo Granite Company was induced by the wrongful means adopted by the defendants to break a contract, nor that there was any contract between the plaintiff and the employers for any definite time. We must, therefore, assume that there was none, that either party had the right to terminate the employment at any time, and that the act of the Mount Waldo Company in discharging the plaintiff was lawful, and one which the company had a perfect right to do at any time. The question presented, then, is whether a person can be liable in damages for inducing and persuading, by threats or other unlawful means, an employer to discharge his employee when the terms of the contract of service are such that the employer may do this at his pleasure, without violating any legal right of the employee. The question is a novel one in this State, but it has already arisen and been passed upon by the courts of some other States.

Our conclusion is that wherever a person, by means of fraud or intimidation, procures either the breach of a contract or the discharge of a plaintiff from an employment, which, but for such wrongful interference, would have continued, he is liable in damages for such injuries as naturally result therefrom; and that the rule is the same whether by these wrongful means a contract of employment definite as to time is broken, or an employer is induced, solely by reason of such procurement, to discharge an employee, whom he would otherwise have retained.

We think that the important question in an action of this kind is as to the nature of the defendant's act, and the means adopted by him to accomplish his purpose. Merely to induce another to leave an employment, or to discharge an employee, by persuasion or argument, however whimsical, unreasonable, or absurd, is not, in and of itself, unlawful, and we do not decide that such interference may become unlawful by reason of the defendant's malicious motives, but simply that to intimidate an employer by threats, if the threats are of such a character as to produce this result, and thereby cause him to discharge an employee whom he desired to retain, and would have retained, except for such unlawful threats, is an actionable wrong.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In 1840 certain journeymen shoemakers, members of the Boston Journeymen Bootmakers' Society, were indicted and tried for conspiracy in the municipal court of Boston. They were convicted, and the case was carried to the supreme court upon exceptions, which reversed the decision of the lower court and the judgment was arrested. The case, Commonwealth *v.* Hunt et al. (4 Metcalf, 111), has been so often referred to by recent writers and speakers on the labor question, and the decision of Chief Justice Shaw therein has been so often appealed to as having decided very definitely in favor of the right of workmen to combine with the object of raising their wages, etc., that rather copious extracts from the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Shaw, including a sufficient statement of the allegations in the indictment, are here reproduced. A careful reading will doubtless convince the reader that the only point definitely settled in this case was that the *indictment as framed* did not *charge* a criminal conspiracy, not that the facts developed were absolutely insufficient to support an indictment had it been properly framed. The following is quoted from the opinion:

Without attempting to review and reconcile all the cases, we are of opinion that, as a general description, though perhaps not a precise and accurate definition, a conspiracy must be a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means. We use the term criminal or unlawful because it is manifest that many acts are unlawful which are not punishable by indictment or other public prosecution; and yet there is no doubt, we think, that a combination by numbers to do them would be an unlawful conspiracy and punishable by indictment.

Several rules upon the subject seem to be well established, to wit, that the unlawful agreement constitutes the gist of the offense, and therefore that it is not necessary to charge the execution of the unlawful agreement. (Commonwealth *v.* Judd, 2 Mass., 337.) And when such execution is charged it is to be regarded as proof of the intent, or as an aggravation of the criminality of the unlawful combination.

Another rule is a necessary consequence of the former, which is that the crime is consummate and complete by the fact of unlawful combination, and, therefore, that if the execution of the unlawful purpose is averred, it is by way of aggravation, and proof of it is not necessary to conviction; and therefore the jury may find the conspiracy and negative the execution, and it will be a good conviction. And it follows, as another necessary legal consequence, from the same principle, that the indictment must—by averring the unlawful purpose of the conspiracy, or the unlawful means by which it is contemplated and agreed to accomplish a lawful purpose, or a purpose not of itself criminally punishable—set out an offense complete in itself, without the aid of any averment of illegal acts done in pursuance of such an agreement; and that an illegal combination, imperfectly and insufficiently set out in the indictment, will not be aided by averments of acts done in pursuance of it.

From this view of the law respecting conspiracy we think it an offense which especially demands the application of that wise and humane rule of the common law, that an indictment shall state with as much certainty as the nature of the case will admit the facts which constitute the crime intended to be charged. This is required to enable the defendant to meet the charge and prepare for his defense, and, in case of acquittal or conviction, to show by the record the identity of the charge, so that he may not be indicted a second time for the same offense. It is also necessary, in order that a person, charged by the grand jury for one offense, may not substantially be convicted on his trial of another. This fundamental rule is confirmed by the Declaration of Rights, which declares that no subject shall be held to answer for any crime or offense until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him.

From these views of the rules of criminal pleading it appears to us to follow, as a necessary legal conclusion, that when the criminality of a conspiracy consists in an unlawful agreement of two or more persons to compass or promote some criminal or illegal purpose, that purpose must be fully and clearly stated in the indictment; and if the criminality of the offense, which is intended to be charged, consists in the agreement to compass or promote some purpose, not of itself criminal or unlawful, by use of fraud, force, falsehood, or other criminal or unlawful means, such intended use of fraud, force, falsehood, or other criminal or unlawful means must be set out in the indictment.

With these general views of the law, it becomes necessary to consider the circumstances of the present case, as they appear from the indictment itself, and from the bill of exceptions filed and allowed.

One of the exceptions, though not the first in the order of time, yet by far the most important, was this:

The counsel for the defendants contended, and requested the court to instruct the jury, that the indictment did not set forth any agreement to do a criminal act, or to do any lawful act by any specified criminal means, and that the agreements therein set forth did not constitute a conspiracy indictable by any law of this Commonwealth. But the judge

refused so to do, and instructed the jury that the indictment did, in his opinion, describe a confederacy among the defendants to do an unlawful act, and to effect the same by unlawful means; that the society, organized and associated for the purposes described in the indictment, was an unlawful conspiracy, against the laws of this Commonwealth; and that if the jury believed, from the evidence in the case, that the defendants, or any of them, had engaged in such a confederacy, they were bound to find such of them guilty.

We are here carefully to distinguish between the confederacy set forth in the indictment and the confederacy or association contained in the constitution of the Boston Journeymen Bootmakers' Society, as stated in the little printed book which was admitted as evidence on the trial. Because, though it was thus admitted as evidence, it would not warrant a conviction for anything not stated in the indictment. It was proof as far as it went to support the averments in the indictment. If it contained any criminal matter not set forth in the indictment it is of no avail. The question then presents itself in the same form as on a motion in arrest of judgment.

The first count set forth that the defendants, with divers others unknown, on the day and at the place named, being workmen, and journeymen, in the art and occupation of bootmakers, unlawfully, perniciously, and deceitfully designing and intending to continue, keep up, form, and unite themselves into an unlawful club, society, and combination, and make unlawful by-laws, rules, and orders among themselves, and thereby govern themselves and other workmen in the said art, and unlawfully and unjustly to extort great sums of money by means thereof, did unlawfully assemble and meet together, and being so assembled did unjustly and corruptly conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together that none of them should thereafter, and that none of them would, work for any master or person whatsoever in the said art, mystery, and occupation who should employ any workmen or journeymen, or other person in the said art who was not a member of said club, society, or combination after notice given him to discharge such workman from the employ of such master, to the great damage and oppression, etc.

Now it is to be considered, that the preamble and introductory matter in the indictment, such as unlawfully and deceitfully designing and intending unjustly to extort great sums, etc. is mere recital, and not traversable, and therefore can not aid an imperfect averment of the facts constituting the description of the offense. The same may be said of the concluding matter, which follows the averment, as to the great damage and oppression not only of their said masters, employing them in said art and occupation, but also of divers other workmen in the same art, mystery, and occupation, to the evil example, etc. If the facts averred constitute a crime, these are properly stated as the legal inference to be drawn from them. If they do not constitute the charge of such an offense, they can not be aided by these alleged consequences.

Stripped, then, of these introductory recitals and alleged injurious consequences and of the qualifying epithets attached to the facts, the averment is this, that the defendants and others formed themselves into a society and agreed not to work for any person who should employ any journeyman or other person, not a member of such society, after notice given him to discharge such workman.

The manifest intent of the association is to induce all those engaged

in the same occupation to become members of it. Such a purpose is not unlawful. It would give them a power which might be exerted for useful and honorable purposes or for dangerous and pernicious ones. If the latter were the real and actual object and susceptible of proof, it should have been specially charged. Such an association might be used to afford each other assistance in times of poverty, sickness, and distress, or to raise their intellectual, moral, and social condition, or to make improvement in their art, or for other proper purposes. Or the association might be designed for purposes of oppression and injustice. But in order to charge all those who become members of an association with the guilt of a criminal conspiracy, it must be averred and proved that the actual, if not the avowed, object of the association was criminal. An association may be formed the declared objects of which are innocent and laudable, and yet they may have secret articles or an agreement communicated only to the members, by which they are banded together for purposes injurious to the peace of society or the rights of its members. Such would undoubtedly be a criminal conspiracy on proof of the fact, however meritorious and praiseworthy the declared objects might be. The law is not to be hoodwinked by colorable pretenses. It looks at truth and reality, through whatever disguise it may assume. But to make such an association, ostensibly innocent, the subject of prosecution as a criminal conspiracy, the secret agreement which makes it so is to be averred and proved as the gist of the offense. But when an association is formed for purposes actually innocent and afterwards its powers are abused by those who have control and management of it to purposes of oppression and injustice, it will be criminal in those who thus misuse it or give consent thereto, but not in the other members of the association. In this case no such secret agreement, varying the objects of the association from those avowed, is set forth in this count of the indictment.

Nor can we perceive that the objects of this association, whatever they may have been, were to be attained by criminal means. The means which they proposed to employ, as averred in this count and which, as we are now to presume, were established by the proof, were that they would not work for a person who, after due notice, should employ a journeyman not a member of their society. Supposing the object of the association to be laudable and lawful, or at least not unlawful, are these means criminal? The case supposes that these persons are not bound by contract, but free to work for whom they please, or not to work if they so prefer. In this state of things we can not perceive that it is criminal for men to agree together to exercise their own acknowledged rights in such a manner as best to subserve their own interests. One way to test this is to consider the effect of such an agreement where the object of the association is acknowledged on all hands to be a laudable one. Suppose a class of workmen, impressed with the manifold evils of intemperance, should agree with each other not to work in a shop in which ardent spirit was furnished, or not to work in a shop with anyone who used it, or not to work for an employer who should, after notice, employ a journeyman who habitually used it. The consequences might be the same. A workman who should still persist in the use of ardent spirit would find it more difficult to get employment; a master employing such an one might at times experience inconvenience in his work in losing the services of a skilled but intemperate

workman. Still, it seems to us that as the object would be lawful, and the means not unlawful, such an agreement could not be pronounced a criminal conspiracy.

From this count in the indictment, we do not understand that the agreement was that the defendants would refuse to work for an employer to whom they were bound by contract for a certain time, in violation of that contract; nor that they would insist that an employer should discharge a workman engaged by contract for a certain time, in violation of such contract. It is perfectly consistent with everything stated in this count that the effect of the agreement was, that when they were free to act, they would not engage with an employer or continue in his employment, if such employer, when free to act, should engage with a workman, or continue a workman in his employment, not a member of the association. If a large number of men, engaged for a certain time, should combine together to violate their contract, and quit their employment together, it would present a very different question. Suppose a farmer, employing a large number of men, engaged for the year, at fair monthly wages, and suppose that just at the moment that his crops were ready to harvest, they should all combine to quit his service, unless he would advance their wages, at a time when other laborers could not be obtained. It would surely be a conspiracy to do an unlawful act, though of such a character that if done by an individual, it would lay the foundation of a civil action only, and not of a criminal prosecution. It would be a case very different from that stated in this count.

The second count, omitting the recital of unlawful intent and evil disposition, and omitting the direct averment of an unlawful club or society, alleges that "the defendants, with others unknown, did assemble, conspire, confederate, and agree together not to work for any master or person who should employ any workman not being a member of a certain club, society, or combination called the Boston Journeymen Bootmakers' Society, or who should break any of their by-laws, unless such workmen should pay to said club such sum as should be agreed upon as a penalty for the breach of such unlawful rules, etc.; and that by means of said conspiracy they did compel one Isaac B. Wait, a master cordwainer, to turn out of his employ one Jeremiah Horne, a journeyman bootmaker, etc., in evil example," etc.

So far as the averment of a conspiracy is concerned, all the remarks made in reference to the first count are equally applicable to this. It is simply an averment of an agreement amongst themselves not to work for a person who should employ any person not a member of a certain association. It sets forth no illegal or criminal purpose to be accomplished, nor any illegal or criminal means to be adopted for the accomplishment of any purpose. It was an agreement as to the manner in which they would exercise an acknowledged right to contract with others for their labor. It does not aver a conspiracy, or even an intention to raise their wages; and it appears by the bill of exceptions that the case was not put upon the footing of a conspiracy to raise their wages. Such an agreement as set forth in this count would be perfectly justifiable under the recent English statute, by which this subject is regulated. (St. 6 Geo. IV, c. 129. See Roscoe Crim. Ev., 2d Amer. ed., 368, 369.)

As to the latter part of this count, which avers that by means of said conspiracy the defendants did compel one Wait to turn out of his

employ one Jeremiah Horne, we remark, in the first place, that as the acts done in pursuance of a conspiracy, as we have before seen, are stated by way of aggravation and not as a substantive charge, if no criminal or unlawful conspiracy is stated, it can not be aided and made good by mere matter of aggravation. If the principal charge falls, the aggravation falls with it. (State *v.* Rickey, 4 Halst., 293.) But, further, if this is to be considered as a substantive charge it would depend altogether upon the force of the word "compel," which may be used in the sense of coercion, or duress, by force or fraud. It would therefore depend upon the context, and the connection with other words, to determine the sense in which it was used in the indictment. If, for instance, the indictment had averred a conspiracy by the defendants to compel Wait to turn Horne out of his employment, and to accomplish that object by the use of force or fraud, it would have been a very different case; especially if it might be fairly construed, as perhaps in that case it might have been, that Wait was under obligation, by contract, for an unexpired term of time, to employ and pay Horne. As before remarked, it would have been a conspiracy to do an unlawful, though not a criminal, act, to induce Wait to violate his engagement to the actual injury of Horne.

To mark the difference between the case of a journeyman or a servant and master, mutually bound by contract, and the same parties when free to engage anew, I should have before cited the case of the Boston Glass Company *v.* Binney (4 Pick., 425). In that case it was held actionable to entice another person's hired servant to quit his employment during the time for which he was engaged; but not actionable to treat with such hired servant, whilst actually hired and employed by another, to leave his service, and engage in the employment of the person making the proposal when the term for which he is engaged shall expire. It acknowledges the established principle, that every free man, whether skilled laborer, mechanic, farmer, or domestic servant, may work or not work, or work or refuse to work with any company or individual, at his own option, except so far as he is bound by contract. But whatever might be the force of the word "compel," unexplained by its connection, it is disarmed and rendered harmless by the precise statement of the means by which such compulsion was to be effected. It was the agreement not to work for him, by which they compelled Wait to decline employing Horne longer. On both of these grounds we are of opinion that the statement made in this second count, that the unlawful agreement was carried into execution, makes no essential difference between this and the first count.

The third count, reciting a wicked and unlawful intent "to impoverish one Jeremiah Horne, and hinder him from following his trade as a bootmaker, charges the defendants, with others unknown, with an unlawful conspiracy, by wrongful and indirect means, to impoverish said Horne and to deprive and hinder him from his said art and trade and getting his support thereby, and that, in pursuance of said unlawful combination, they did unlawfully and indirectly hinder and prevent, etc., and greatly impoverish," etc.

If the fact of depriving Jeremiah Horne of the profits of his business, by whatever means it might be done, would be unlawful and criminal, a combination to compass that object would be an unlawful conspiracy, and it would be unnecessary to state the means. Such seems to have been the view of the court in The King *v.* Eccles (3 Doug., 337), though

the case is so briefly reported that the reasons on which it rests are not very obvious. The case seems to have gone on the ground that the means were matter of evidence and not of averment, and that after verdict it was to be presumed that the means contemplated and used were such as to render the combination unlawful and constitute a conspiracy. Suppose a baker in a small village had the exclusive custom of his neighborhood, and was making large profits by the sale of his bread. Supposing a number of those neighbors, believing the price of his bread too high, should propose to him to reduce his prices, or if he did not that they would introduce another baker, and on his refusal such other baker should, under their encouragement, set up a rival establishment and sell his bread at lower prices, the effect would be to diminish the profit of the former baker, and to the same extent to impoverish him. And it might be said and proved that the purpose of the associates was to diminish his profits and thus impoverish him, though the ultimate and laudable object of the combination was to reduce the cost of bread to themselves and their neighbors. The same thing may be said of all competition in every branch of trade and industry, and yet it is through that competition that the best interests of trade and industry are promoted. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the familiar instances of opposition lines of conveyance, rival hotels, and the thousand other instances, where each strives to gain custom to himself, by ingenious improvements, by increased industry, and by all the means by which he may lessen the price of commodities, and thereby diminish the profits of others.

We think, therefore, that associations may be entered into the object of which is to adopt measures that may have a tendency to impoverish another, that is, to diminish his gains and profits, and yet so far from being criminal or unlawful, the object may be highly meritorious and public spirited. The legality of such an association will, therefore, depend upon the means to be used for its accomplishment. If it is to be carried into effect by fair or honorable and lawful means, it is, to say the least, innocent; if by falsehood or force, it may be stamped with the character of conspiracy. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that if criminal and indictable, it is so by reason of the criminal means intended to be employed for its accomplishment; and as a further legal consequence, that as the criminality will depend on the means, those means must be stated in the indictment. If the same rule were to prevail in criminal which holds in civil proceedings—that a case defectively stated may be aided by a verdict—then a court might presume, after verdict, that the indictment was supported by proof of criminal or unlawful means to effect the object; but it is an established rule in criminal cases that the indictment must state a complete indictable offense, and can not be aided by the proof offered at the trial.

The fourth count avers a conspiracy to impoverish Jeremiah Horne, without stating any means; and the fifth alleges a conspiracy to impoverish employers, by preventing and hindering them from employing persons not members of the bootmakers' society; and these require no remarks which have not been already made in reference to the other counts. One case was cited which was supposed to be much in point, and which is certainly deserving of great respect. (The People *v.* Fisher, 14 Wend., 9.) [See *post*, p. 914.] But it is obvious that this decision was founded on the construction of the revised statutes of New York, by which this matter of conspiracy is now regulated. It

was a conspiracy by journeymen to raise their wages, and it was decided to be a violation of the statutes, making it criminal to commit any act injurious to trade or commerce. It has, therefore, an indirect application only to the present case.

Whatever illegal purpose can be found in the constitution of the bootmakers' society, it not being clearly set forth in the indictment, can not be relied upon to support this conviction. So if any facts were disclosed at the trial which, if properly averred, would have given a different character to the indictment, they do not appear in the bill of exceptions, nor could they, after verdict, aid the indictment. But, looking solely at the indictment, disregarding the qualifying epithets, recitals, and immaterial allegations, and confining ourselves to facts so averred as to be capable of being traversed and put in issue, we can not perceive that it charges a criminal conspiracy punishable by law. The exceptions must, therefore, be sustained and the judgment arrested.

In the case of Carew *v.* Rutherford et al. (106 Mass., 1), decided by the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in 1870, an action for tort was brought by an employer to recover a sum which he was induced to pay to a labor organization by means of certain coercive acts of his employees. A judgment was rendered by the court in his favor for the recovery of the sum so paid and for damages for the injury of his business caused by the acts of his employees, above referred to. A succinct statement of the facts in the case and of the decision of the court is contained in the syllabus of its opinion, which reads as follows:

A labor association voted that a master mechanic should pay to the association $500 as a penalty imposed on him because he had sent some of his work to be done out of the State. Upon his refusal to pay said amount all his workmen left his services in a body agreeably to said vote and the rules of the association. Several days after said workmen left him, said master mechanic, as he could get no workmen to do his work, paid the amount demanded to the association and thereupon his workmen returned to his employment. *Held*, that a conspiracy to obtain from a master mechanic, whose business requires the employment of workmen, money which he is under no legal liability to pay, by inducing or threatening to induce workmen to leave his employment, and deterring or threatening to deter others from entering it, so as to render him reasonably apprehensive that he can not carry on business without making the payment, is illegal; and in an action of tort he may recover the sum so paid, and damages for the injury of his business by the acts of the conspirators.

The supreme judicial court of Massachusetts defined to a certain extent the right of laborers to attempt by cooperation to obtain an increase of wages in its decision in the case of Snow *v.* Wheeler (113 Mass., 179), rendered in 1873. The gist of its opinion is as follows:

In the relations existing between labor and capital, the attempt by cooperation to increase wages by diminishing competition, is within certain limits lawful and proper. It ceases to be so when unlawful coercion is employed to control the freedom of the individual in disposing of his labor. It is not illegal for workmen to form and act as

an association for the purpose of protecting themselves against the "encroachments" of their employers. Members of a trade have a perfect right to instruct whom they choose in the mysteries of their trade, and to use all lawful and proper means, without attempting coercion, to induce employers from employing others than those skilled in the trade.

The effect of section 2 of chapter 74 of the Public Statutes of 1882, now section 2 of chapter 508 of the acts of 1894, was defined by the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in 1888 in the case of Sherry et al. *v.* Perkins et al. (147 Mass., 212). Said section (see *post*, p. 1009) prohibits the attempt to prevent the entering into or continuing in employment of any person by the use of force or intimidation, and the court held that parties against whom force and intimidation were used in violation of the statute were not confined to their remedy by an action at law, but were entitled to relief by injunction. The syllabus of the court's opinion reads as follows:

The case finds that defendants entered, with others, into a scheme, by threats and intimidation, to prevent persons in the employment of the plaintiffs from continuing in such employment, and to prevent others from entering into such employment; that banners with inscriptions thereon were used by the defendants as part of the scheme; and that the plaintiffs were thereby injured in their business and property. The act of displaying banners with devices as a means of threats and intimidation to prevent persons from entering into or continuing in the employment of plaintiffs, was injurious to the plaintiffs and illegal at common law and under section 2 of this chapter. The injury was to the plaintiffs' business, and adequate remedy could not be given by damages in a suit at law. Maintaining the banner was a continuous unlawful act, injurious to the plaintiffs' business and property, and was a nuisance such as a court of equity will grant relief against. The plaintiffs are not restricted to their remedy by an action at law, but are entitled to relief by injunction.

In 1892 the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, heard in the case of Worthington et al. *v.* Waring et al. (157 Mass., 421), a petition for an injunction to restrain certain corporations from blacklisting certain of their employees who had struck for higher wages. The injunction asked for was refused and the syllabus of the opinion of the court, giving the reasons for said refusal and the facts in the case, is as follows:

A petition set forth that the petitioners, employees of a mill corporation, left work upon the refusal of their demand for higher wages; that the treasurer and superintendent of the corporation sent the names of the petitioners to the officers of other corporations in the same city on a list called a black list, which informed the officers that the petitioners had left the mill on a strike; and that thereupon the treasurer and superintendent conspired together and with the officers of other mills, and agreed not to employ the petitioners, with intent to compel

them either to go without work in the city, or to go back to work for the mill corporation at such wages as that corporation should see fit to pay them. It did not appear by the petition that any of the petitioners had existing contracts for labor with which the treasurer and superintendent interfered. The prayer was that the respondents, the treasurer and superintendent, be restrained from annoying the petitioners and interfering with their rights to earn their livelihood at their trade, and that they be enjoined to withdraw and destroy all black lists or other devices issued by them or their orders mentioning the names of the petitioners. *Held*, that if the injury constituted a cause of action, the remedy was by an action of tort to be brought by each petitioner separately. *Held*, *also*, that the only grievance alleged continuing in its nature was the conspiracy not to employ the petitioners, and that there were no approved precedents in equity for enjoining the defendants from continuing such a conspiracy, or for compelling the defendants either to employ the petitioners or to procure employment for them with other persons.

The question as to the lawfulness of maintaining a patrol of men about a factory during the continuance of a strike for the purpose of influencing workmen to leave their employment therein, etc., arose in the case of Vegelahn *v.* Guntner et al. (44 Northeastern Reporter, 1077), and was decided adversely by the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts.

A bill was filed in the supreme judicial court in Suffolk County, Mass., by Frederick O. Vegelahn, asking for an injunction against George M. Guntner and others to restrain them from interfering with his business, etc. The hearing was before Judge O. W. Holmes. It appears that he had issued a preliminary injunction, which not only enjoined the defendants from committing acts of violence or intimidation, but also, in effect, from maintaining a patrol of men in front of the plaintiff's factory for the purpose of influencing those in his employ to leave it, or those seeking employment to refrain from so doing. As a result of the hearing Judge Holmes made the injunction permanent, but so modified it as to restrain the defendants only from committing acts of violence or intimidation.

On a report of the case to the full bench of the supreme judicial court, the injunction was, by a divided court, so modified as to conform to the preliminary injunction issued by Judge Holmes. The decision of said court was rendered October 27, 1896, and its opinion, containing a sufficient statement of the facts in the case, was delivered by Judge Allen. The following language is used therein:

The principal question in this case is whether the defendants should be enjoined against maintaining the patrol. The report shows that, following upon a strike of the plaintiff's workmen, the defendants conspired to prevent him from getting workmen, and thereby to prevent him from carrying on his business, unless and until he should adopt a certain schedule of prices. The means adopted were persuasion and

social pressure, threats of personal injury or unlawful harm conveyed to persons employed or seeking employment, and a patrol of two men in front of the plaintiff's factory, maintained from half-past 6 in the morning till half-past 5 in the afternoon, on one of the busiest streets of Boston. The number of men was greater at times, and at times showed some little disposition to stop the plaintiff's door. The patrol proper at times went further than simple advice, not obtruded beyond the point where the other person was willing to listen, and it was found that the patrol would probably be continued if not enjoined. There was also some evidence of persuasion to break existing contracts. The patrol was maintained as one of the means of carrying out the defendants' plan, and it was used in combination with social pressure, threats of personal injury or unlawful harm, and persuasion to break existing contracts. It was thus one means of intimidation, indirectly to the plaintiff and directly to persons actually employed or seeking to be employed by the plaintiff, and of rendering such employment unpleasant or intolerable to such persons. Such an act is an unlawful interference with the rights both of employer and of employed.

An employer has a right to engage all persons who are willing to work for him at such prices as may be mutually agreed upon, and persons employed or seeking employment have a corresponding right to enter into or remain in the employment of any person or corporation willing to employ them. These rights are secured by the Constitution itself. No one can lawfully interfere by force or intimidation to prevent employers or persons employed or wishing to be employed from the exercise of these rights. It is in Massachusetts, as in some other States, even made a criminal offense for one, by intimidation or force, to prevent or seek to prevent a person from entering into or continuing in the employment of a person or corporation. [Sec. 2, of chap. 508, acts of 1894.] Intimidation is not limited to threats of violence or of physical injury to person or property. It has a broader signification, and there also may be a moral intimidation which is illegal. Patrolling or picketing under the circumstances stated in the report has elements of intimidation like those which were found to exist in Sherry *v.* Perkins [see *ante*, p. 896]. The patrol was an unlawful interference, both with the plaintiff and with the workmen, within the principle of many cases; and, when instituted for the purpose of interfering with his business, it becomes a private nuisance. The defendants contend that these acts were justifiable, because they were only seeking to secure better wages for themselves by compelling the plaintiff to accept their schedule of wages. This motive or purpose does not justify maintaining a patrol in front of plaintiff's premises as a means of carrying out their conspiracy. A combination among persons merely to regulate their own conduct is within allowable competition, and is lawful, although others may be indirectly affected thereby. But a combination to do injurious acts, expressly directed to another, by way of intimidation or constraint, either of himself or of persons employed or seeking to be employed by him, is outside of allowable competition, and is unlawful. The present case falls within the latter class.

Nor does the fact that the defendants' acts might subject them to an indictment prevent a court of equity from issuing an injunction. It is true that, ordinarily, a court of equity will decline to issue an injunction to restrain the commission of a crime; but a continuing injury to

property or business may be enjoined, although it may also be punishable as a nuisance or other crime.

A question is also presented whether the court should enjoin such interference with persons in the employment of the plaintiff who are not bound by contract to remain with him, or with persons who are not under any existing contract, but who are seeking or intending to enter into his employment. A conspiracy to interfere with the plaintiff's business by means of threats and intimidation, and by maintaining a patrol in front of his premises, in order to prevent persons from entering into his employment, or in order to prevent persons who are in his employment from continuing therein, is unlawful, even though such persons are not bound by contract to enter into or continue in his employment; and the injunction should not be so limited as to relate only to persons who are bound by existing contracts.

An interesting case arose in Massachusetts out of a contest for supremacy between two labor unions of the same craft. The chief difference between them was that the one union was affiliated with a national organization having its headquarters in Lafayette, Ind., while the other was affiliated with a similar organization having its headquarters in Baltimore, Md. The Baltimore organization was the first organized and the Lafayette organization was composed of workmen who in 1894 withdrew from the Baltimore union. In September, 1898, the Baltimore organization declared "all painters not affiliated with the Baltimore headquarters to be nonunion men," and voted "to notify bosses" of that declaration. The method which was pursued was to have an authorized agent visit a shop where Lafayette men were at work, to inform the employer of the action of the Baltimore organization, and to ask him to induce the Lafayette men in his employ to sign applications for reinstatement in the Baltimore organization.

The case was heard on an application for an injunction in the superior court of Hampden County, and was referred to a master. He found that from all the evidence presented the object which the Baltimore men sought to accomplish was to compel all the members of the Lafayette union to join the Baltimore union, and as a means to this end they caused strikes to be instituted in the shops where strikes would seriously interfere with the business, and that in all other shops they made such representations as would lead the proprietors thereof to expect trouble in their business, and that from all the circumstances under which the requests were made the employers were justified in believing that a failure on the part of the Lafayette men in their employ to sign the reinstatement blanks and their own failure to discharge them for not so doing would lead to trouble in the nature of strikes or boycotts. An injunction was issued by the court, and an appeal was taken to the supreme judicial court of the State, which rendered its decision September 6, 1900, practically sustaining the action of the lower court. The report of this case is to be found

under the title of Plant et al. *v.* Woods et al., 57 Northeastern Reporter, 1011, and the following is taken from the opinion of the court as set forth therein:

We have, therefore, a case where the defendants have conspired to compel the members of the plaintiff union to join the defendant union, and, to carry out their purpose, have resolved upon such coercion and intimidation as naturally may be caused by threats of loss of property by strikes and boycotts, to induce the employers either to get the plaintiffs to ask for reinstatement in the defendant union, or, that failing, then to discharge them. It matters not that this request to discharge has not been expressly made. There can be no doubt, upon the findings of the master and the facts stated in his report, that the compulsory discharge of the plaintiffs in case of noncompliance with the demands of the defendant union is one of the prominent features of the plan agreed upon.

It is well to see what is the meaning of this threat to strike, when taken in connection with the intimation that the employer may "expect trouble in his business." It means more than that the strikers will cease to work. That is only the preliminary skirmish. It means that those who have ceased to work will by strong, persistent, and organized persuasion and social pressure of every description do all they can to prevent the employer from procuring workmen to take their places. It means much more. It means that, if these peaceful measures fail, the employer may reasonably expect that unlawful physical injury may be done to his property; that attempts in all the ways practiced by organized labor will be made to injure him in his business, even to his ruin, if possible; and that by the use of vile and opprobrious epithets and other annoying conduct, and actual and threatened personal violence, attempts will be made to intimidate those who enter or desire to enter his employ; and that whether or not all this be done by the strikers or only by their sympathizers, or with the open sanction and approval of the former, he will have no help from them in his efforts to protect himself. However mild the language or suave the manner in which the threat to strike is made under such circumstances as are disclosed in this case, the employer knows that he is in danger of passing through such an ordeal as that above described, and those who make the threat know that as well as he does.

Such is the nature of the threat, and such the degree of coercion and intimidation involved in it. If the defendants can lawfully perform the acts complained of in the city of Springfield, they can pursue the plaintiffs all over the State in the same manner, and compel them to abandon their trade, or bow to the behests of their pursuers. It is to be observed that this is not a case between the employer and employed, or, to use a hackneyed expression, between capital and labor, but between laborers all of the same craft, and each having the same right as any one of the others to pursue his calling. In this as in every other case of equal rights the right of each individual is to be exercised with due regard to the similar right of all others, and the right of one [may] be said to end where the right of another begins. The right involved is the right to dispose of one's labor with full freedom. This is a legal right, and it is entitled to legal protection. In this case the acts complained of were calculated to cause damage to the plaintiffs, and did actually cause such damage; and they were intentionally done

for that purpose. Unless, therefore, there was justifiable cause, the acts were malicious and unlawful.

The purpose of these defendants was to force the plaintiffs to join the defendant association, and to that end they injured the plaintiffs in their business, and molested and disturbed them in their efforts to work at their trade. The defendants might make such lawful rules as they please for the regulation of their own conduct, but they had no right to force other persons to join them. The necessity that the plaintiffs should join this association is not so great, nor is its relation to the rights of the defendants, as compared with the right of the plaintiffs to be free from molestation, such as to bring the acts of the defendant under the shelter of the principles of trade competition. Such acts are without justification, and therefore are malicious and unlawful, and the conspiracy thus to force the plaintiffs was unlawful.

MICHIGAN.

In a case arising in this State an injunction was issued against the Railway Teamsters' Protective Union and others by the circuit court of Wayne County to restrain them from interfering with the business of the complainants, Jacob Beck & Sons. The case grew out of an attempt by the union to force this firm, which was operating feed mills in Detroit, to sign the union scale of wages and to employ none but union teamsters to do its trucking. Upon the refusal of the firm to comply with the demands of the unions a boycott was instituted against it. This was accompanied with threats, intimidation, and actual violence, the placing of "pickets" about the mills to keep customers away, and the distribution of a boycotting circular, which reads as follows:

Boycott Jacob Beck & Sons' feed mills. To organized labor and their friends: The above firm has broken faith with the representatives of the Trades Council and the Railway Teamsters' Union, by annulling an agreement entered into with the above organizations in July last, that none but union men should be employed by that firm thereafter. They have now discharged their union men and hired nonunion men to take their places. We therefore ask all people who believe in living wages and fair treatment of employees to leave this firm and their product severely alone. Boycott Beck & Sons. By order of Detroit Trades Council.

The injunction issued by the circuit court forbade the interfering with the customers, the trade or business, the employees, or premises of the firm by the use of threats, intimidation, force, violence, the boycott, or otherwise, but did not directly prohibit "picketing," and it did, in terms, allow the distribution of the above circulars. The defendants in the case, the labor men, accepted the decree without appeal, but the firm, as complainant, was not satisfied and appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which gave its decision November 15, 1898, and modified the decree of the lower court by enjoining "picketing," the distribution of the boycotting circulars,

and all acts of intimidation or coercion. The report of this case is to be found in 77 Northwestern Reporter, page 13, and from the opinion of the court, delivered by Chief Justice Grant, the following is quoted:

It is conceded that courts of equity have jurisdiction to restrain conspiracies of this character when irreparable injury is sure to follow. Suits at law would be inadequate, and a multiplicity of suits at law would arise. Complainants were engaged in a lawful business, and carrying it on in a lawful manner. They had done nothing to the defendants, or any of them, either illegal, immoral, or unjust. They were paying wages to their teamsters in fact greater than the union teamsters received, because they made no deductions for certain lost time which the union employers made. The law protects them in the right to employ whom they please, at prices they and their employees can agree upon, and to discharge them at the expiration of their term of service or for violation of their contracts. This right must be maintained, or personal liberty is a sham. So, also, the laborers have the right to fix a price upon their labor, and to refuse to work unless that price is obtained. Singly, or in combination, they have this right. They may organize in order to improve their condition and secure better wages. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or to refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in newspapers or circulars, in a peaceable way, and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such case is ruin to the employer, it is damnum absque injuria, for they have only exercised their legal rights. The law does not permit either party to use force, violence, threats of force or violence, intimidation, or coercion. The right to trade and the personal liberty of the employer alone are not involved in this case; the right of the laborer to sell his labor when, to whom, and for what price he chooses is involved.

It requires no argument to show that in this case, both in reason and authority, actions at law would be utterly inadequate. The course pursued by these defendants, if unchecked, would soon ruin the complainants' business, and bring upon them financial ruin. The defendants and their associates well knew this, and undoubtedly hoped to force complainants to abdicate their legal rights, and to permit defendants to dictate whom complainants should employ, the price they should pay, and the reasons for discharging their employees. While some writers have doubted the remedy by injunction, it is now settled beyond dispute.

When these defendants went, in numbers of from 5 to 25, along the streets, and into the business houses of complainants' customers, distributing these circulars, which contained false statements, as hereinafter shown, and which commenced and closed with the words "Boycott Jacob Beck & Sons," they intended, in emphatic manner, to convey to the customers of complainants that they would be treated in like manner unless they ceased to trade with complainants. The distance that this was done from the mill of the complainants does not detract from its character or harmfulness. It was just as effective and as wrong when done 1,000 feet from the mill as when done 10 feet from it. The act itself, not the distance, determines its character. The circular was false in stating that the complainants had violated their agreement or had discharged their union men. It was also false in conveying the

impression that complainants were not paying living wages or giving their employees fair treatment. The use of this false circular was one of the potent means to carry out the conspiracy. The defendants by their conduct gave every laborer and customer of complainants their definition of what they understood the term "boycott" to mean. It would be idle to argue that these circulars were not intended as a menace, intimidation, and coercion. They were so used, and were "a standing menace" to everyone who wished to work for, or trade with, complainants. They constituted a part of the unlawful scheme, and their circulation should have been enjoined.

To picket complainants' premises in order to intercept their teamsters or persons going there to trade is unlawful. It itself is an act of intimidation, and an unwarrantable interference with the right of free trade. The highways and public streets must be free to all for the purposes of trade, commerce, and labor. The law protects the buyer, the seller, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the laborer in the right to walk and use the streets unmolested. It is no respecter of persons; and it makes no difference, in effect, whether the picketing is done 10 or 1,000 feet away.

It will not do to say that these pickets are thrown out for the purpose of peaceable argument and persuasion. They are intended to intimidate and coerce. As applied to cases of this character, the lexicographers thus define the word "picket:" "A body of men belonging to a trades union sent to watch and annoy men working in a shop not belonging to the union, or against which a strike is in progress." (Cent. Dict.; Webst. Dict.) The word originally had no such meaning. This definition is the result of what has been done under it, and the common application that has been made of it. This is the definition the defendants put upon it in the present case. Possibly the decree is specific enough to include picketing, but we deem it our duty to place it beyond controversy.

The decree permits "boycotting by peaceful means," and the ruin of complainants' business by threats or any means short of violence. If, as some authorities hold, the term "boycott" has no authoritative meaning, then the decree is indefinite, and the defendants have no guide except that they must refrain from actual violence or threats of violence. The authorities do not sustain this proposition. If these defendants had threatened complainants' teamsters that, unless they ceased to work for them and joined the union, they had the power, and would use it, to induce all merchants not to sell them any goods by which they might support themselves and families, and had carried out this threat by issuing boycotting circulars, and notifying merchants personally, by their committees, that they must cease to sell goods to these men, there would have been no act or threat of violence. But would the boycott or conspiracy have been lawful? May these powerful organizations thus trample with impunity upon the right of every citizen to buy and sell his goods or labor as he chooses? This is not a question of competition, but rather an attempt to stifle competition. It is a question of the right to exist. If there be no redress from such wrongs, then the Government is impotent indeed. But such a combination is a criminal conspiracy at the common law, and in some States, in order to remove all doubt is made so by statute.

MISSOURI.

The supreme court of this State, on November 26, 1895, affirmed the judgment of the circuit court of the city of St. Louis in the case of Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company *v.* Saxey et al., by which A. J. Saxey and others, employees of said company who had quit work and gone on a strike, were forbidden by injunction to attempt by intimidation, threats of personal violence, and other unlawful means, to force the employees of said company, still continuing in their work, to leave the same and join in the strike. The case is reported in volume 32 of the Southwestern Reporter, page 1106. In its opinion the supreme court used the following language:

We are brought to face the proposition that a court of equity has no criminal jurisdiction, and will not interfere by injunction to prevent the commission of a crime. These two propositions are firmly established; and as to the first, that a court of equity has no criminal jurisdiction, there is no exception. As to the second, that a court of equity will not interfere by injunction to prevent the commission of a crime, that, too, is perhaps without exception, when properly interpreted, but it is sometimes misinterpreted. When we say that a court of equity will never interfere by injunction to prevent the commission of a crime, we mean that it will not do so simply for the purpose of preventing a violation of a criminal law. But when the act complained of threatens an irreparable injury to the property of an individual a court of equity will interfere to prevent that injury, notwithstanding the act may also be a violation of a criminal law. In such case the court does not interfere to prevent the commission of a crime, although that may incidentally result, but it exerts its force to protect the individual's property from destruction, and ignores entirely the criminal portion of the act. There can be no doubt of the jurisdiction of a court of equity in such a case.

Equity will not interfere when there is an adequate remedy at law. But what remedy does the law afford that would be adequate to the plaintiffs' injury? How would their damages be estimated? How compensated? The defendants' learned counsel cites us to the criminal statute, but how will that remedy the plaintiffs' injury? A criminal prosecution does not propose to remedy a private wrong.

What a humiliating thought it would be if these defendants were really attempting to do what the amended petition charges, and what their demurrer confesses—that is, to destroy the business of these plaintiffs, and to force the eight or nine hundred men, women, boys, and girls, who are earning their living in the plaintiffs' employ, to quit their work against their will—and yet there is no law in the land to protect them. The injunction in this case does not hinder the defendants doing anything that they claim they have a right to do. They are free men, and have a right to quit the employ of the plaintiffs whenever they see fit to do so, and no one can prevent them; and whether their act of quitting is wise or unwise, just or unjust, it is nobody's business but their own. And they have a right to use fair persuasion to induce others to join them in their quitting. But when fair persuasion is exhausted they have no right to resort to force or threats of violence. The law will protect their freedom and their rights, but it will not permit them to destroy the freedom and rights of others. The

same law which guarantees the defendants in their right to quit the employment of the plaintiffs at their own will and pleasure also guarantees the other employees the right to remain at their will and pleasure. These defendants are their own masters, but they are not the masters of the other employees, and not only are they not the masters of the other employees, but they are not even their guardians.

MONTANA.

Upon a petition to the supreme court of Montana to issue a writ of mandamus to compel an interstate railroad company, the employees of which had gone out on a general strike, to operate its line within the State, the petition alleging that "sufficient competent, skillful, and experienced men are available, ready, and willing to serve said company in the operation of said road for reasonable compensation," the court, in a decision rendered in 1894, refused to issue the writ. The case is reported under the title of State ex rel. Haskill *v.* Great Northern Railway Company, 14 Montana, 381. The decision of the court reads as follows:

It is therefore proposed that this court shall inquire and determine what would be a schedule of reasonable wages for a corps of skilled and unskilled employees necessary to operate said railway, and then ascertain whether the requisite number of employees can be procured at the wages determined, and, if that fact is found to be true, as alleged, then command the operation of said railway under the penalties attached to disobedience of the writ of mandamus.

Those questions mentioned must be determined by the court upon the proper inquiry whether the respondent should answer and traverse the allegations of the petition or no, because the court, before sending forth this extraordinary writ, will, by careful inquiry, become satisfied of its own jurisdiction, and that the conditions are such that the act commanded is feasible of performance.

If the proposed scheme is feasible, and the court has jurisdiction to carry it out, it evidently affords a remedy going far toward the solution of a problem of great moment to all parties concerned. But, aside from the relations of this property to interstate jurisdiction, as shown by the averments of the petition, already asserted by the United States courts to some extent, the difficulty is that this court does not at present possess jurisdiction for the arbitrament of the question involved, as aforesaid, and, having ascertained what is just in the premises, to enforce the same upon contending parties.

The time may come when the State—that is, the National Government—by reason of its interstate jurisdiction, may, by proper provisions of law, come into the attitude of permanent trustee of such property so vitally related to the welfare of the whole people, instead of the occasional exercise of trusteeship by receivers, when the property has become financially swamped; and then the proper courts will be empowered to interpose an equitable authority in a threefold direction for the orderly correction of abuses existing toward employees and investors (minority as well as majority stockholders) of the vast capital involved in such property, and also toward the public as patrons thereof. For the reasons suggested, we must deny this application. The cases called to our attention lead to this conclusion also.

NEBRASKA.

The syllabus of the opinion delivered by the supreme court of this State in 1879 in the case of Mapstrick *v.* Ramge (9 Nebr., 390), which sufficiently shows the facts and decision in the case, is, in language, as follows:

The defendants, to the number of eighteen, were engaged by the plaintiff as journeymen tailors to do tailoring work for the plaintiff by the piece. They conspired together to stop work simultaneously, and return all work in an unfinished condition. On the 31st of March, 1876, they did stop work, and returned to the plaintiff various and numerous pieces or jobs of work (garments) in an unfinished state, which were entirely worthless in such an unfinished condition. Plaintiff could not get any workmen to finish said jobs, to plaintiff's damage, etc. *Held*, that the above facts were sufficient to constitute a cause of action for conspiracy and damages.

NEW JERSEY.

In a celebrated case for conspiracy, etc., tried in this State in 1867, that of State *v.* Donaldson et al. (3 Vroom, 151), it was held by the supreme court of the State that it was an indictable conspiracy at common law for several employees of a patent-leather establishment to combine and notify their employer that unless he discharged certain enumerated persons they would quit his employment in a body; that this was an "unwarrantable interference with the conduct of his affairs, a threat that they would disarrange his business." This doctrine of the common law concerning conspiracy continued to be that of the courts of New Jersey until 1883, when it was abrogated by an act of the legislature (chapter 28, acts of 1883, approved February 14, 1883; now section 23, on page 2344 of the General Statutes of New Jersey of 1895, see *post*, p. 1015.)

Section 1 of this act was construed by the court of chancery in a decision rendered in 1890 in the case of Mayer *v.* The Journeymen Stonecutters' Association et al. (47 N. J. Equity Reports, 519), as to its effect upon the right of workingmen to combine for the accomplishment of lawful purposes. The following is a synopsis of the facts in the case and the points of the decision:

This court has no jurisdiction to compel the admission of a person, not elected according to its rules and by-laws, to membership in a voluntary association. Courts do not exercise visitorial powers over voluntary associations or their proceedings, except to prevent the violation of some law of the State, or to protect or enforce some right already acquired. This court will not interfere by injunction to prevent the circulation of a slander or libel, even though it may tend to injure the person affected in his business or employment. This court will not interfere by injunction to restrain acts of an association, on

the ground that they may be detrimental to trade or injurious to individual business, when it appears that the acts done or threatened are declared by statutes as not unlawful. Since the enactment of the above section it is not unlawful in this State for the members of an association to combine together for the purpose of securing the control of the work connected with their trade, and to endeavor to effect such purpose by peaceable means.

A question as to the right of a court to interfere by injunction to prevent a boycott, there being a legal remedy for the damage done to the plaintiff's business, arose in New Jersey in the case of Barr *v.* Essex Trade Council et al. (30 Atlantic Reporter, 881). The decision in said case was rendered in 1894 by the court of chancery, and the following is a summary of the same and shows the facts in the case:

A person's business is property, entitled, under the Constitution, to protection from unlawful interference. Every person has a right, as between his fellow-citizens and himself, to carry on his business, within legal limits, according to his own discretion and choice, with any means which are safe and healthful, and to employ therein such persons as he may select; and every other person is subject to the correlative duty arising therefrom, to refrain from any obstruction of the fullest exercise of this right which can be made compatible with the exercise of similar rights by others. Malicious injury to a person's business is actionable. An injury to the business of another is malicious and actionable if done intentionally and without legal excuse. B., the proprietor of a daily newspaper, determined to use plate matter in the make-up of his paper, notwithstanding the interdictive resolution of the local typographical union, of which all his employees were, at the time, members. On this, some of them left his employment; others remained, and in consequence lost their said membership. The union thereupon withdrew its indorsement of the paper, and reported the matter to the Trades Council, a representative association, in which it and other trades unions were affiliated, the whole comprising a body of operatives in the county of Essex of a purchasing capacity of $400,000 a week. After the publication, by each side, of its version of the difficulty, a circular was issued by the Trades Council calling on all friends to boycott the paper, and to cease buying and advertising in it. A boycott of a newspaper, started under these circumstances, in pursuance of which not only the members of the various societies were, by their rules, but the public was, by the circular, which was widely distributed, called on to cease buying or advertising therein, and personal application was made to actual advertisers, by the distribution of printed circulars and resolutions of the societies, suggesting that they discontinue their advertising therein, even if they had made contracts to so advertise, enforced by a threat, in the guise of a suggestion, that if they did continue to do so they would also incur the enmity and opposition of organized labor, followed by damage to the proprietor of the paper, from loss in circulation and advertising, is an actionable wrong. Even where there is a legal remedy, equity will interfere by injunction to prevent (1) an injury which threatens irreparable damage, and (2) a continuing injury, when the legal remedy therefor may involve a multiplicity of suits. The criterion of the application of this jurisdiction is the inadequacy of the legal remedy,

depending on (1) whether the injury done or threatened is of such a nature that, when accomplished, the property can not be restored to its original condition, or can not be replaced by means of compensation in money; (2) whether full compensation for the entire wrong can be obtained without resort to a number of suits. The facts in this case warrant the issuing of an injunction to restrain the defendants from certain acts which threaten a continuing injury, and probable ruin of the complainant's business, the legal remedy for which is inadequate, and would involve a number of suits.

In the case of the Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company *v.* Glass Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada et al. (46 Atlantic Reporter, 208), a bill in equity was brought in the court of chancery of New Jersey by the above-named manufacturing company, asking for the issuance of an injunction to restrain the defendants from interfering with workmen engaged by the company. The bill of the complainant sets out that it was a manufacturer of both window glass and hollow ware; that on March 16, 1899, it received a letter from Dennis A. Hayes, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, stating that the nonunion glass blowers of South Jersey had organized and agreed that they should ask their employers to concede them such wages and privileges as had been agreed upon between the union manufacturers and their employees; that the letter requested a meeting to discuss this matter; that those manufacturers who had received copies of the letter met and appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Hayes; that this committee, being unable to come to an agreement with Mr. Hayes, suggested the appointment of an arbitration committee, to which suggestion Mr. Hayes refused to accede and declined to consider any proposition which did not include an increase of wages and a reduction in the number of future apprentices and the subjection of all manufacturers to the domination of the defendant association; that on April 8, 1899, all the journeymen blowers and finishers, with two exceptions, in the hollow-ware department of complainant's works left their work while the molton glass was in the furnace and tanks, and this branch of work has since been idle.

The bill further stated that Hayes lived in Philadelphia, but came to Bridgeton, where the glassworks were located, and directed the strike, either personally or through orders issued by him to William M. Doughty, Charles Doughty, and George W. Branin, none of whom were residents of Bridgeton, but who, since the strike, were continuously in the city, conducting it; that Mr. Hayes, William Lanning, secretary, Conrad Auth, its treasurer, and William Doughty and George W. Branin, members of the executive committee of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, had furnished sums of money to prevent the workers from returning to their work; that two branches of said association, namely, No. 8 and No. 19, were organized in Bridgeton

to assist in disbursing said sums; that certain persons, acting by advice of said association, congregated in large numbers, some armed with clubs, about the approaches to the company's factory, and by threats and force coerced and intimidated such workmen as offered their services to the complainant; that they not only guarded such approaches, but guarded all railroad stations to prevent, by violence, people taking employment with the complainant; that the complainant was compelled to lodge 30 of its employees within its works to protect them from injury, and that the strikers attacked and maltreated those about to enter complainant's works. The affidavits attached to complainant's bill were, in substance, to the following effect: That from the inception of the strike the street in front of the entrance to the works was constantly occupied by bands of strikers, some armed with clubs; that they used indecent and threatening language to the workmen; that they interposed physically between the entrance and anyone wishing to enter or who was suspected of being a prospective employee; that they threw bricks and stones against the house and fence of the company and into the house of one who lodged the workmen of the company; that employees and those suspected of seeking work were held up and insulted and threatened on the streets and on the city cars; that the platforms of the railroad stations on each arrival of a train were crowded with strikers, and workmen were sought out and physically pushed into the headquarters of the strikers, where they were half persuaded and half coerced into abandoning their intention of working in complainant's factory, and that incoming trains with workmen on board were bombarded with stones and the persons in charge of these workmen were struck and seriously injured.

The answer of the defendants practically admitted the allegations of the complaint except the acts of violence, the commission of any such acts being denied. After considering the papers, the court of chancery rendered its decision December 14, 1899, and issued an injunction, but against those only who were shown to have used force and coercion, refusing to enjoin the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, or its officers, as such, holding that neither a workingman's association, conducting and financially supporting a strike by its members, nor the president of such association who organizes and directs such strike, confers with its leaders, disburses the financial aid to strikers, and promises it to others on their striking, will be enjoined at suit of the employer to restrain interference with engaged employees, neither having authorized, encouraged, known of, or tacitly approved any acts of violence.

The opinion of the court, delivered by Vice-Chancellor Reed, contains the following language:

Every employer has the right to engage, or refuse to engage, whomsoever he chooses, just as every workman has the right to enter or refuse to enter the service of any employer, as he may choose. Apart

from obligations arising from special contract for employment, or for services, for a specified period of time, every employer has the right to discharge a workman, and every workman has the privilege of leaving the service of his employer, at his pleasure. The freedom of the individual workman to seek employment, and of the individual master to give or refuse employment, belongs to every citizen. Formerly a concerted act, by which a number of workmen combined to leave a master's employment simultaneously, or to persuade other workmen to leave his employment together, for the purpose of injuring his business, or of compelling him to concede increased wages, or to hire or discharge particular workmen, was an indictable conspiracy. It was, however, held, in the case of Mayer *v.* Association [47 N. J. Eq., 519, 20 Atl., 492], that since the passage of the act of 1883 [acts of 1883, p. 36, act approved February 14, 1883; now section 23, on p. 2344 of the General Statutes of New Jersey of 1895, see *post*, 1015] a combination which before that time would have been held to be a conspiracy became by the force of this statute a lawful combination. This act has not been repealed. By its terms it is lawful for workmen to combine to persuade, by peaceable means, any person or persons to enter into any comb nation for the leaving or entering into the employment of any person or persons or corporation. The purpose of the act was undoubtedly to legalize strikes; i. e., the organization of concerted simultaneous cessation of work by bodies of workmen. The words employed by the statute cover a combination for the purpose of persuading others to combine for the purpose of entering or leaving an employment. The words would seem to intend a legalization of a combination to induce others to join in a strike, and are, perhaps, broad enough to legalize a combination to persuade individual workmen to quit, or refuse to enter, the service of any person or persons or corporation. According to the act, the means adopted must be peaceable, as the words "persuade, advise, or encourage" indicate, without the use of the words "by peaceable means." Therefore the methods adopted to induce a workman to quit, or to refuse to enter, an employment must be persuasive, and not coercive. It is entirely settled that the moment that individuals, either singly or in company, for the purpose of compelling a master to accede to their views, use force or threats of force, or in any way injure or threaten to injure either the master or those working or wishing to work for him, the act becomes illegal. Interference with the movement of employees in passing in and out of their employer's factory, or the use of abusive language, upon the street or elsewhere, toward such employees—indeed, any conduct which is calculated to induce those working or wishing to work, against their wish, to abandon their work, or their intention to seek work—is within the limits of coercive conduct. There is no contrariety of judicial view in respect to the illegality in the use of any act which is calculated to coerce, but in respect to what acts are to be regarded as coercive there is naturally more difference in judicial sentiment. It finds expression mainly upon the fact of "picketing;" that is, by relays of guards in front of a factory or the place of business of the employer, for the purpose of watching who should enter or leave the same.

I can not say that the law is so settled that a preliminary injunction can go upon the notion that picketing, without some other act evidential of coercion, is in itself evidence of intimidation. The decision of the question, I think, must depend upon the circumstances surround-

ing each case. There must be taken into account the size of the guard, the extent of their occupation of the street, and what they say and do. Taking every circumstance into account, if it appears that the purpose of the picketing is to interfere with those passing into or out of the works, or those wishing to pass into the works, by other than persuasive means, it is illegal. If the design of the picketing is to see who can be the subject of persuasive inducements, such picketing is legal.

NEW YORK.

Probably the first trial in this country for conspiracy to raise wages occurred in 1741. In that year an information was laid (presumably at New York City), charging certain journeymen bakers with a conspiracy not to bake until their wages were raised. On this they were tried and convicted, but it does not appear that any sentence was passed upon them. (Trial of Journeymen Cordwainers, of the city of New York, reported by William Sampson, esq., New York, 1810, pp. 83 and 103.)

The second important case of conspiracy in this State of which we have any record was that of The People of the State of New York *v.* James Melvin et al. The record of this case is extensively given in at least three works, viz: Wheeler's Criminal Cases, Vol. II, p. 262; Yates's Select Cases; and Trial of Journeymen Cordwainers, of the City of New York, reported by William Sampson, esq., one of the counsel in the case, and published by I. Riley, New York, 1810.

The following account of this case has been taken from the last-named of these reports, which is by far the fullest and possesses the advantage of being an exact reprint of the reporter's notes. The trial was begun December 16, 1809, before the mayor of New York City, but owing to various causes it was put off and was not again taken up and concluded until a special session appointed for July 12, 1810.

The indictment consisted of nine counts, the first of which stated that—

The defendants being workmen and journeymen in the art, mystery, and manual occupation of cordwainers, on the 18th of October, 1809, etc., unlawfully, perniciously, and deceitfully designing and intending to form and unite themselves into an unlawful club and combination, and to make and ordain unlawful by-laws, rules, and orders among themselves, and thereby to govern themselves and other workmen in the said art, and unlawfully and unjustly to extort great sums of money by means thereof, on the day and year aforesaid, by force and arms, etc., together with divers other workmen in the same art, etc. (whose names to the jurors are yet unknown), did unlawfully assemble and meet together and being so, etc., did, then and there, unjustly and corruptly, conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together that none of them, the said conspirators, after the said 18th of October, would work for any master or person whatsoever, in the said art, mystery, and occupation, who should employ any workmen, or journeymen, or other person, in said art, not being a member of the said club or

combination after notice given, etc., to discharge such workmen, etc., from the employ of such master, etc., to the great damage and oppression, not only of their said masters, employing them in said art, etc., but also of divers other workmen and journeymen in the said art, mystery, and occupation, to the evil example, etc., and against the peace, etc.

The second count charged an agreement—

That none of the said conspirators, after the said day, etc., would work for any master or person whatsoever, in the said art, etc., who shall employ any workman, etc., who shall thereafter infringe or break any or either of the said unlawful rules, orders, or by-laws.

Third count. That the defendants conspired, etc.—

Not to work for any master or person who should employ any workman, etc., who should break any of their by-laws unless such workman, etc., should pay to the club such sum as should be agreed on as a penalty for the breach of such unlawful rules, orders, or by-laws, and that they did, in pursuance of the said conspiracy, refuse to work and labor for James Corwin and Charles Aimes, because they, C. and A., did employ one Edward Whitess, a cordwainer (alleging that the said E. W. had broken one of such rules and orders, and refused to pay $2, etc., as a penalty for breaking such rules and orders), and continued in refusing to work, etc., for C. and A. until the said C. and A. discharged the said E. W., etc.

Fourth count. That the defendants—

Did confederate, conspire, etc., by wrongful and indirect means, to impoverish the said E. W., and to deprive and hinder him from following his said art, etc., * * * and that they did prevent, etc., the said E. W. from following his said art, etc., and did greatly impoverish him.

Fifth count. That the defendants did conspire and agree, by "indirect means, to prejudice and impoverish the said E. W.," and prevent him from exercising his trade.

Sixth count. That the defendants did conspire "that none of them should, after the 18th of October, work at any lower rate than" (certain specified rates) "for any master or employer, to the great damage," etc.

Seventh count. That the defendants "did conspire, etc., that they, and each of them, etc., would endeavor to prevent, by threats and other unlawful means, other artificers, etc., in the said art, etc., from working, etc., at any lower rate than" (setting out the prices as in the preceding count).

Eighth count. That the defendants conspired and agreed "that none of them should work for any master who should have more than two apprentices to learn the said art at one and the same time."

Ninth count charges a conspiracy, by indirect means, to prejudice and impoverish certain named persons, all master shoemakers and prosecutors of the indictment.

The defendants offered to show: 1. That long prior to the strike or turn-out there existed a combination of the masters to lower wages.

2. That the wages and rates contended for were reasonable and no higher than to afford them a bare subsistence. 3. That the masters made excessive profit on the labor of the workmen.

The first and third of these offers of the defendants were not received as evidence on the ground that the action of the masters would not justify the workmen. The second was disallowed because it had not been charged otherwise by the prosecution.

Mayor Radcliff in his charge to the jury remarked that—

There were two points of view in which the offense of a conspiracy might be considered; the one where there existed a combination to do an act, unlawful in itself, to the prejudice of other persons; the other where the act done, or the object of it, was not unlawful, but unlawful means were used to accomplish it. * * * If, therefore, in the present case, the defendants had confederated either to do an unlawful act to the injury of others, or to make use of unlawful means to obtain their ends, they would be liable to the charge of conspiracy. He observed that the court did not mean to say, nor did the facts in the case require them to decide, whether an agreement not to work, except for certain wages, would amount to this offense without any unlawful means taken to enforce it. * * * The injury produced by unlawful combinations might affect any person or number of persons, as in the present case the master workmen or the fellow journeymen of the defendants, or any other individuals. It appeared in evidence that the society of journeymen of which the defendants were members had established a constitution, or certain rules for its government, to which the defendants had assented, and which they had endeavored to enforce. These rules were made to operate on all the members of the society, on others of their trade who were not members, and through them on the master workmen, and all were coerced to submit or else the members of the society, which comprehended the best workmen in the city, were to stop the work of their employers. One of the regulations even required that every person of their trade whom they thought worthy of notice should become a member of the society, and of course become subject to its rules, and in case of neglect or refusal it imposed fines on the person guilty of disobedience. When the society determined on any measure it found no difficulty in carrying it into execution. If its ordinary functions failed, it enforced obedience by decreeing what was called *a strike* against a particular shop that had transgressed, or a general *turn-out* against all the shops in the city, terms which had been explained by the witnesses, and were sufficiently understood. These steps were generally decisive, and compelled submission in all concerned.

Whatever might be the motives of the defendants or their object, the means thus employed were arbitrary and unlawful, and their having been directed against several individuals in the present case it was brought, in the opinion of the court, within one of the descriptions of the offense which had been given.

The jury retired, and shortly after returned a verdict against the defendants, whereupon "they were each fined $1, with costs."

The next important case of workmen's conspiracy in this State was

that of The People (of New York) *v.* Henry Trequier, James Clawsey, and Lewis Chamberlain, tried in 1822. (Wheeler's Criminal Cases, Vol. I, p. 142.)

This case, in the general features of the indictment and in the conduct of the trial, was entirely similar to that of 1810, People *v.* Melvin, shown above. The defendants were journeymen hatters who were indicted for being "persons of evil mind and dispositions," and it was charged that they—

On the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1822, with force and arms did conspire and combine, confederate and agree together to prevent and hinder one Daniel Acker from being employed in his business as a hatter, and to cause him to be discharged from his employment as a hatter, etc.

That—

The said Henry Trequier and others did unlawfully conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together, etc., that they would not, nor would either of them work for or be employed by any master hatter who had in his service any workmen or journeyman engaged in the said art who had not agreed to certain rules adopted by said Henry, Lewis, and James.

That they did refuse to work on the 20th day of November, etc., and that they "did conspire, etc., to injure and aggrieve Daniel Acker." The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty."

In May, 1834, at the general sessions of Ontario County, N. Y., occurred the trial of certain journeymen shoemakers of the village of Geneva, N. Y., for a conspiracy. The court gave judgment in favor of the defendants, on the ground that the indictment did not specify an offense known to the laws of the State. The district attorney sued out a writ of error, upon which the cause was carried up to the supreme court. The report of the case is to be found on page 9, 14 Wend., under the title of The People *v.* Fisher et al. This case was considered authority for the proposition that a combination of workmen formed for the purpose of peaceably obtaining an advance in the rate of wages or of maintaining said rate was an unlawful conspiracy under the law of the State (sec. 168 of the Penal Code; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, p. 587, sec. 1, see *post*, p. 1017) until 1870, when an act of the legislature was passed providing that the orderly and peaceable assembling or cooperation of workmen for the purpose of obtaining an advance in the rate of wages or of maintaining such rate was not to be considered a conspiracy. (Sec. 170 of the Penal Code; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, p. 588, sec. 3, see *post*, p. 1017.) Owing to the great importance of this case as showing the former holding of the courts as to conspiracy in labor cases and the history of the earlier law upon the subject, a rather full report of it is given below:

The defendants were indicted at the Ontario general sessions in May, 1834, for a conspiracy. The indictment contains four counts, in the

first of which it is alleged that the defendants, journeymen shoemakers, with divers other persons, also journeymen shoemakers, to the jurors unknown, on the first day of August, 1833, at the village of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, did unlawfully and to the great injury and prejudice of the trade and commerce of the people of the State of New York, with force and arms, etc., form and unite themselves into an unlawful club and combination, and did then and there conspire together, and with other persons to the jurors unknown, to prevent any journeyman boot and shoe maker in the village of Geneva from working in his trade and occupation *below certain rates and prices prescribed by the defendants* and their confederates, to the great injury of the trade of the State of New York, and did make and ordain certain unlawful and arbitrary by-laws, rules, constitutions, and orders among themselves, thereby unlawfully and perniciously *intending to regulate and control themselves and other journeymen shoemakers* engaged in the trade of making boots and shoes at the village of Geneva; and, among other things, in respect to the price of making men's coarse boots, and intending unlawfully and unjustly to exact and extort from master workmen engaged in the trade and business of making boots and shoes at the village of Geneva large and exorbitant sums for the making of men's coarse boots, by which by-laws, etc., it was declared and established that journeymen shoemakers of the village of Geneva should not make a pair of men's coarse boots for a less price or hire than one dollar per pair; and, if any journeyman shoemaker did work for less than one dollar per pair, that he should forfeit and pay to the club or association the penalty of ten dollars, and the defendants and divers others, etc., did then and there confederate, combine, and agree together that they would not after that day work for any master shoemaker who should employ any journeyman shoemaker who should thereafter infringe or break any of the said by-laws, etc., unless such journeyman shoemaker should pay the sum of ten dollars to the members of the club and combination for the use thereof, as a penalty for breaking the rules of the same. It is then alleged that one Thomas J. Pennock, being a journeyman shoemaker at the village of Geneva, on the 21st day of August, at, etc., broke one of the by-laws by making ten pairs of men's coarse boots, for one Daniel L. Lum, a master shoemaker at Geneva, at and for the price of 75 cents per pair, and refused to pay the penalty of ten dollars; that after Pennock had thus broken the by-laws, Lum, on the 31st day of August, employed him, in the way of his trade of a journeyman shoemaker, to make men's coarse boots at and for the price of 75 cents per pair, and the defendants in pursuance of the said unlawful conspiracy, combination, and agreement, afterwards, on the same day, *left the employ of Lum*, with whom they had theretofore worked by his employment in the trade and business of journeymen boot and shoe makers, and refused to work for him in the said trade, etc., as they theretofore had been accustomed to do, because and for the sole and only reason that Lum had employed and then continued to employ Pennock to make boots for him after Pennock had broken the by-laws, etc., to the great injury of the trade and against the peace of the people of the State of New York.

In the *second count*, after stating the conspiracy, it is alleged that "the defendants in pursuance thereof did promise and agree among themselves, and to and with their confederates, that neither of them would be employed for any master shoemaker *who should thereafter employ* Thomas J. Pennock, a journeyman boot and shoe maker, although Pen-

nock was a good and free citizen of the State, and a good and faithful workman. It is then averred that on the 25th of August, the defendants being in the employment of Lum, the latter employed Pennock to make ten pairs of men's coarse boots for him, whereupon, for the sole and only reason that he had so employed Pennock, the defendants unlawfully left the work and employment of Lum and refused to work, etc., so long as he should employ Pennock. By means whereof Lum was compelled to dismiss, and did dismiss, Pennock from his employment and service, and ever since refused and declined to employ him in his trade and occupation of a journeyman shoemaker, to the great prejudice of Pennock and of Lum, to the great obstruction of free and voluntary labor in the business of boot and shoe making, to the injury of trade, in contempt of the laws, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York, and their dignity.

The third and fourth counts are substantially like the two former.

The defendants pleaded in abatement two indictments found against them in the same court for the same offense, one of which was presented at the general sessions held in November, 1833, and the other in February, 1834, on each of which they were arraigned, and to which they pleaded not guilty. The district attorney demurred to the plea thus put in, the defendants joined in demurrer, and the general sessions gave judgment that the defendants go thereof without day, assigning as the reason of the judgment that the indictment is not sufficient, it not describing an offense known to and recognized by the laws of the State. The district attorney sued out a writ of error.

The case being taken to the supreme court, Judge Savage said:

The only question, therefore, is the one decided by the court below, whether the offense is indictable.

The legislature have given us their definition of conspiracies, and abrogated the common law on the subject. We must therefore see whether this case comes within the statute. The legislature have said "if two or more persons shall conspire, either (1), to commit any offense; or (2), falsely and maliciously to indict another for any offense, or to procure another to be charged or arrested for any such offense; or (3), falsely to move or maintain any suit; or (4), to cheat and defraud any person of any property, by any means which, if executed, would amount to a cheat, or to obtaining money or property by false pretenses; or (6), to commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice or the due administration of the laws, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor" (2 R. S., 691, sec. 8) [Penal Code, sec. 168; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, page 587, sec. 1, see *post*, p. 1017], and in section 9 [Penal Code, sec. 170; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, page 588, sec. 3, see *post*, p. 1017] it is declared that "no conspiracies, other than such as are enumerated in the last section, are punishable criminally." If the conspiracy charged in the indictment is an offense under this statute, it must be embraced under the sixth subdivision, and *is an act injurious to trade or commerce.*

The conspiracy in this case was not to commit an *offense* within the meaning of the statute; the raising of wages is no offense, *the conspiracy is the offense*, if any has been committed. Nor was the object to indict anyone; to move or maintain a suit; to cheat anyone by criminal means, or by any means which, if executed, would amount to a cheat; nor to obstruct the course of justice or the administration of the laws.

The question therefore is, Is a conspiracy to raise the wages of journeymen shoemakers an act injurious to trade or commerce? The words *trade* and commerce are said by *Jacobs*, in his Law Dictionary, not to be synonymous; that commerce relates to dealings with foreign nations; that trade, on the contrary, means mutual traffic among ourselves, or the buying, selling, or exchange of articles between members of the same community. That the raising of wages, and a conspiracy, confederacy, or mutual agreement among journeymen for that purpose is a matter of public concern, and in which the public have a deep interest, there can be no doubt. That it was an indictable offense at common law is established by legal adjudications. In The King *v.* Journeymen Tailors of Cambridge (8 Mod., 11) the defendants were indicted for a conspiracy among themselves to raise their wages; they were found guilty, and moved in arrest, among other things, that no crime appeared upon the face of the indictment. To this the court answer, that it is true that the indictment sets forth that the defendants denied to work under such wages as they demanded, but it was not for the *denial* but the *conspiracy* they were indicted; and the court add, that a conspiracy of any kind is illegal, though the matter about which they conspired might have been lawful for them, or any of them, to do without a conspiracy, and they refer to the case of The Tub Women *v.* The Brewers of London. This case has been cited as sound law by all subsequent writers on criminal law. The People *v.* Trequier and others (1 Wheeler's Cr. Cas., 142) was an indictment against the defendants for a conspiracy to cause one Acker to be discharged from employment as a hatter, and refusing to work for their employers unless they would discharge Acker, because, as they alleged, "he (Acker) worked for knocked-down wages." The facts of the case were much like the present, except that the defendants there were hatters, and here they are shoemakers.

The counsel for the defendants contended that the doctrine of conspiracy was not applicable in this country. The defendants were convicted. Journeymen may each singly refuse to work unless they receive an advance of wages, but if they do so by preconcert or association they may be punished for a conspiracy (6 T. R., 636). Such was the construction of the common law; but in *England* the subject has been thought sufficiently important to require the special attention of the legislature, and statutes were enacted in the reigns of Edward VI and George III, which subject workmen *conspiring* either to reduce the time of labor or raise their wages to the punishment of fine and imprisonment. I have found but few adjudications upon this subject, but *precedents* in the absence of *adjudications* are some evidence of what the law is. Among these we find precedents at common law against journeymen for conspiring to raise their wages and lessen the time of labor, and to compel masters to pay for a whole day's work; against journeymen lamplighters for conspiring to raise wages, and against journeymen curriers for the like offense (3 Chitty's Cr. Law, 1163, *and note* 9); against salt makers, for conspiring to enhance the price of salt; against journeymen serge weavers for refusing to work for a master who had employed a man contrary to certain rules entered into by conspiracy; against journeymen leather dressers, for conspiring to induce a man to turn a person out of his employment; against master rope makers for conspiring not to employ journeymen who had left their master without his consent. Some of these offenses seem to have had for their object the oppression and injury of an individual; others

were calculated to injure the public. The immediate object in those cases, as in this, probably was to benefit the conspirators themselves; but if their individual benefit is to work a public injury, a conspiracy for such an object is against the spirit of the common law. The offense of conspiracy seems to have been left in greater uncertainty by the common law than most other offenses. Mr. Chitty states that all confederacies wrongfully to injure another in any manner are misdemeanors. So the law was understood by this court until the decision of the case of Lambert *v.* The People (9 Cowen, 578). The judgment of this court was reversed in that case by the casting vote of the president of the court for the correction of errors, but whether on the ground that a conspiracy to defraud an individual was not indictable, or on the ground that the indictment was defective in omitting to state the means by which the fraud was effected, it is impossible from the report of the case to ascertain; and the question was left in doubt, whether an indictment lies for a conspiracy to produce a mere private injury by means which are not in themselves criminal, and which would not affect the public, nor obstruct public justice. That question was intended to be put at rest by the Revised Statutes; and we have the authority of the revisers for saying that this is the only particular in which a departure from the common-law doctrine was intended, if indeed the common law was as it was understood by this court. See revisers' note to part 4, ch. 1, tit. 6.

Whatever disputes may exist among political economists upon the point, I think there can be no doubt in a legal sense but what the wages of labor compose a material portion of the value of manufactured articles. The products of mechanical labor compose a large proportion of the materials with which trade is carried on. By trade, I now understand traffic or mutual dealings between members of the same community or internal trade. Coarse boots and shoes are made in many parts of our country; not for particular persons who are to wear them, but as an article of trade and commerce. Probably such is the case in Geneva, where this offense was committed. If journeymen bootmakers, by extravagant demands for wages so enhance the price of boots made in *Geneva*, for instance, that boots made elsewhere, in *Auburn* for example, can be sold cheaper, is not such an act injurious to trade? It is surely so to the trade of Geneva in that particular article, and that I apprehend is all that is necessary to bring the offense within the statute. It is important to the best interests of society that the price of labor be left to regulate itself, or rather be limited by the demand for it. Combinations and confederacies to *enhance* or *reduce* the prices of labor, or of any articles of trade or commerce, are injurious. They may be oppressive, by compelling the public to give more for an article of necessity or of convenience than it is worth; or, on the other hand, of compelling the labor of the mechanic for less than its value. Without any officious and improper interference on the subject, the price of labor or the wages of mechanics will be regulated by the demand for the manufactured article and the value of that which is paid for it; but the right does not exist either to enhance the price of the article or the wages of the mechanic by any forced and artificial means. The man who owns an article of trade or commerce is not obliged to sell it for any particular price, nor is the mechanic obliged by law to labor for any particular price.

He may say that he will not make coarse boots for less than $1 per

pair, but *he has no right to say that no other mechanic shall make them for less.* The cloth merchant may say that he will not sell his goods for less than so much per yard, but has no right to say that any other merchant shall not sell for a less price. If one individual does not possess such a right over the conduct of another, no number of individuals can possess such a right. All combinations, therefore, to effect such an object are injurious, not only to the individual particularly oppressed, but to the public at large. In the present case an industrious man was driven out of employment by the unlawful measures pursued by the defendants, and an injury done to the community by diminishing the quantity of productive labor and of internal trade. In so far as the individual sustains an injury, the remedy by indictment is taken away by our Revised Statutes, and the sufferer is left to his action on the case; but in so far as the public are concerned, in the embarrassment to trade by the discouragement of industry, the defendants are liable to punishment by indictment.

If combinations of this description are lawful in Geneva they are so in every other place. If the bootmakers may say the boots shall not be made for less than $1 per pair, it is optional with them to say that $10 or even $50 shall be paid, and no man can wear a pair of boots without giving such price as the journeymen bootmakers may choose to require. This, I apprehend, would be a monopoly of the most odious kind. The journeymen mechanics might, by fixing their own wages, regulate the prices of all manufactured articles, and the community be enormously taxed. Should the journeymen bakers refuse to work, unless for enormous wages, which the master bakers could not afford to pay, and should they compel all the journeymen in the city to stop work, the whole population must be without bread. So of journeymen tailors or mechanics of any description. Such combination would be productive of derangement and confusion, which certainly must be considered "injurious to trade." Such consequences would follow were such combinations universal. It is true that no great danger is to be apprehended on account of the impracticability of such universal combinations.

But if universally or even generally entered into they would be prejudicial to trade and to the public; they are wrong in each particular case. The truth is, that industry requires no such means to support it; competition is the life of trade. If the defendants can not make coarse boots for less than $1 per pair, let them refuse to do so; but let them not directly or indirectly undertake to say that others shall not do the work for a less price. It may be that Pennock, from greater industry or greater skill, made more profit by making boots at 75 cents per pair than the defendants at a dollar. He had a right to work for what he pleased. His employer had a right to employ him for such price as they could agree upon. The interference of the defendants was unlawful; its tendency is not to individual oppression, but to public inconvenience and embarrassment.

I am of opinion that the offense is indictable, and that the judgment of the general sessions of Ontario County should be reversed, and that a venire de novo should issue.

Following the decision in the above case the court of oyer and terminer of New York City punished, in 1836, twenty-one journeymen tailors for striking for higher wages and preventing others by "threats

and promises and various methods" from working except for the prices fixed by the tailors' union. (Report of Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, 1885, pp. 274, 275.)

Judge Edwards in his charge impressed on the minds of the jury that the case was not to be considered a "mere struggle between master and journeymen." It was one on which the harmony of the whole community depended. "Let these societies only arise from time to time," he said, "and they will at last extend to every trade in the city, and there will be as many governments as there are societies. There was," he continued, "no necessity for such societies. Combinations were not necessary in this country for the protection of mechanics or any other class. They were of foreign origin, not in harmony with our institutions or the character of the people." He believed they were mainly upheld by foreigners. The jury agreed with the court and the defendants were sentenced to pay fines ranging from $150 for the president of the union to $100.

The case of The Master Stevedores' Association *v.* Walsh (2 Daly, 1), decided in the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York in 1867, is a valuable one in that it, to a certain extent, did not follow the decision in People *v.* Fisher (see *ante*, p. 914). The decision was to the following effect:

The by-laws or pledge of an incorporated association of master workmen, subscribed by the defendant, provided that any member of the association found guilty by its committee of working for less prices than those fixed by the association, should forfeit to it 25 per cent of the price fixed for the same work, the penalty to be collected in the name of the association by process of law; *Held*, on demurrer to the complaint, in an action by the association to collect such a penalty—

1. That such an association was not an unlawful combination to commit any act injurious to trade or commerce within the meaning of this section [Penal Code, sec. 168].

2. That such a by-law or pledge was not unlawful as made in restraint of trade.

3. That the by-law, being one which the association had power to make, it had also the power to attach to its violation a penalty, and an action might be maintained for its recovery.

4. That it is not unlawful for any number of journeymen or master workmen to agree on the one part that they will not work below certain rates, or on the other that they will not pay above certain prices; but any association or combination for the purpose of compelling journeymen or employers to conform to any rule, regulation, or agreement fixing the rate of wages to which they are not parties, by the imposition of penalties, by agreeing to quit the service of any employer who employs journeymen below certain rates, unless the journeyman pays the penalty imposed by the combination, or by menaces, threats, intimidations, violence, or other unlawful means, is a conspiracy for which the parties entering into it may be indicted.

In the course of his remarks Judge Daly reviewed the grounds upon which the case of The People *v.* Fisher was decided, and, while hold-

ing that that case was correctly determined, he objected that some of the propositions stated by Chief Justice Savage are not tenable, and—

That there is an omission throughout, to distinguish between what is entirely lawful for either journeymen or master workmen to do in their collective capacity, upon the subject of wages and those unlawful combinations where the object is to control the rate of wages by the use of coercive measures.

Judge Daly further remarks that—

It is not, nor has it ever been, a rule of common law that any mutual agreement among journeymen for the purpose of raising their wages is an indictable offense, or that they are guilty of conspiracy if by preconcert and arrangement they refuse to work unless they receive an advance of wages.

In 1870 an act was passed by the legislature which in effect overturned the decision in the case of People *v.* Fisher (see *ante*, p. 914). The supreme court confirmed this in the case of Johnston Harvester Company *v.* Meinhardt (9 Abbott's New Cases, 393), and the syllabus of its opinion in that case, delivered in 1880, reads as follows:

Held, that the case of People *v.* Fisher (14 Wendell, 9) can no longer be deemed the law of the State since the passage of chapter 17, acts of 1870 [sec. 170 of the Penal Code; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, p. 588, sec. 3, see *post*, p. 1017], for the persons there indicted seem to have been guilty only of peaceable cooperation for the purpose of maintaining the rate of wages. An injunction should not be granted against a confederation of persons whose object is to entice away workmen from their employer's employ, in the absence of any sufficient evidence that violence, force, intimidation, or coercion is intended against such workmen. The remedy is an action for damages.

A case decided by the trial term of the New York City court in 1884, Zeiger *v.* Nolan (1 City Court Supplement, 54), defines the right of workmen to meet and discuss grievances, to strike and to persuade others to quit work, etc., as shown in the following synopsis of its opinion:

Any orderly body of men have the legal right to meet and discuss any question concerning their social or pecuniary welfare and take any action in respect thereto which they deem beneficial, so long as it does not involve or tend to create a breach of the peace. A workman has a legal right to decline to work for his employer unless the wages demanded are paid, and he has a right to accost others in the street or elsewhere and invite them to follow his example or join his union. But if these rights are enforced in an illegal manner, either alone or in company with others, by the use of threats or violence, a police officer is justified in arresting the party to prevent a breach of the peace, and is not liable for an assault and battery.

The decision by the court of general sessions of New York County, in 1886, in the case of People *v.* Lenhardt (4 N. Y. Criminal Reports,

317), in which the sufficiency of an indictment for conspiracy was determined, is of interest, and its import is as follows:

An indictment charging conspiracy and coercion brought under section 168 [of the Penal Code; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, p. 587, sec. 1, see *post*, p. 1017], subdivision 5, and section 653, subdivisions 1 and 3, [of the Penal Code; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, p. 464, sec. 1, see *post*, p. 1017], contained the following counts in substance: That certain parties conspired, etc., by force, threats and intimidation to prevent and hinder a certain firm from exercising its lawful trade and calling; that in pursuance of said conspiracy attempted, and endeavored by threats, threatening notices, etc., to intimidate certain servants of the firm and to induce and constrain them against their own free will and good judgment to quit their said employment, and to refuse to do and perform the work, labor and duties thereof; that in further pursuance, etc., they did assault, beat and wound divers of said servants, etc., with intent to intimidate them and coerce and constrain them to quit their employment, etc.; that by force, threats, etc., they attempted to coerce and constrain the firm to dismiss and cease to employ said servants, etc.; that by watching and besetting the shop, by distributing handbills and printed circulars, by disorderly conduct, breaches of the peace, etc., they attempted to intimidate persons who desired to trade in the shop from so doing, etc. *Held*, on demurrer to the indictment, that the acts complained of constitute the crimes of conspiracy and coercion as charged in the indictment, and these acts, if established by the evidence to be given on the trial, are amply sufficient to sustain a conviction.

Two cases arising out of strikes were decided by the court of oyer and terminer of New York County in 1886, in which interesting questions arose concerning extortion, conspiracy, intimidation, and boycotting. The following are synopses of the charges of the court to the juries in these trials:

It is against the criminal law for a number of men to band together for the purpose, through the power of combination, of injuring the business of another, by parading up and down before his door, by placarding themselves with the word "boycott," by advising the passers-by not to patronize the establishment, by distributing printed circulars filled with accusation and justifying the so-called "boycott," and by other devices calculated to induce the public to keep away from the alleged wrongdoer, provided the persons so engaged use force, threats or intimidation. To constitute intimidation, it is not necessary that there should be any overt act of violence, or any direct threat by word of mouth. It is enough if the attitude of those engaged in the overt act is intimidating; and this may be shown by their numbers, their methods, their placards, their circulars, and their devices. If the attitude, conduct, and method of these men is such as to deter any of complainant's customers, even the most weak and timid, from entering his place of business, or to inspire any part of the general public with the sense of danger in ignoring their appeals, there is intimidation within the meaning of this section. The procuring of money from another, with his consent, obtained by fear induced by a threat to do or continue an unlawful injury to his property, e. g., to continue a "boycott" as above described, constitutes the crime of

extortion under sections 552 and 553, Penal Code. Every person present at the time the money, or the agreement under which it was paid, was obtained by extortion, and who aided and abetted in the acts of extortion, either by personal participation or by silently acquiescing in the threats of his associates, speaking in their joint behalf, is liable as a principal. One who participates in the acts of extortion, in consequence of which the money was paid, is liable as a principal, though not present when the money or check was actually received. It is of no consequence as affecting the crime what is done with money so extorted, whether personally shared by defendants, or used to pay expenses of the "boycott." (Court of Oyer and Terminer of New York County, 1886, People *v.* Wilzig, 4 N. Y. Criminal Reports, 403.)

Where a number of men combine together to injure, and thereby to prevent the exercise of a lawful calling, by congregating near the doors of a person to be injured, by printing circulars descriptive of the supposed grievances, and by distributing the same near and about his doors to the customers and passers-by, and the effect of such overt acts is to intimidate and thereby warn off his customers and the general public who might otherwise patronize him, and to intimidate such person himself, those who so conspire and participate in the overt acts, are guilty of the crime of conspiracy under subdivision 5 of this section [168 of the Penal Code; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, p. 587, sec. 1, see *post*, p. 1017]. The jury may consider, upon the question of intimidation, the fact that the distribution of these circulars was not an isolated act, but was repeated three days in succession, each day with an increased number of distributors, amounting to fifteen on the last day. The jury may also consider the character of these circulars and the language used in them, and may see whether they contain appeals to passion, or are otherwise inflammatory in their character. They may also take into account testimony, that, on the night before the commencement of the overt acts, the accused parties went to the complainant's place of business, where a dispute took place and threats were made and acts of violence committed by the accused; and the jury may consider the distribution of the circulars in the light of what then and there occurred. The mere fact that no violence was used in the street is not conclusive; nor is it necessary that there should have been a direct threat. If the jury believes that the attitude actually presented by the distributors of the circulars was one of intimidation, either to the passers-by or to the complainant (the proprietor of the business), considering all the circumstances, then all who participated, directly or indirectly, are within the meaning of the word "intimidation," as used in this section. (Court of Oyer and Terminer of New York County, 1886, People *v.* Kostka, 4 N. Y. Criminal Reports, 429.)

The present construction of the doctrine of conspiracy as limited by statute in the State of New York is well shown by an opinion delivered in 1887 by Judge Barrett, of the court of oyer and terminer of the city of New York, in the case of People ex. rel., Gill *v.* Smith (5 N. Y. Criminal Reports, 509), in which he held that:

Peaceable withdrawal from employment, commonly called a strike, however extensive, for the purpose of obtaining an advance in the rate

of wages, or maintaining such rate, is not an offense against the provisions of these sections. Where there is no relation, direct or indirect, between the rate of wages and a strike, the combination which brings the latter about for unlawful purposes, is a criminal conspiracy under these sections. The unlawful purpose of a strike may be evidenced by force, threats or intimidation to prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling. Section 170 of the Penal Code does not authorize a combination of individuals to compel, by means condemned in section 168 of that code, workingmen to join the cooperating forces, or to punish those who are supposed to be inimical thereto.

From the opinion of the learned judge the following is taken:

The result of my examination of these papers is that a prima facie case has been made out sufficient to put the relators upon trial, or rather to justify the submission of the facts to the grand jury. The difficulty with the positions taken by the learned counsel for the relators is that here there was no question with regard either to advancing or maintaining the rate of wages. The law, as expressed in the present statute [Penal Code, sec. 170; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, p. 588, sec. 3, see *post*, p. 1017], permits orderly and peaceable cooperation to effect these ends, and undoubtedly, as an incident to this authorized cooperation, that is, to render it effective, a resort to all lawful means of enforcement. Upon this head the exhaustive opinions delivered by Chief Justice Shaw in Massachusetts [Commonwealth *v.* Hunt, 4 Metcalf, 111, see *ante*, p. 888], and Chief Justice Daly in this State [Stevedores *v.* Walsh, 2 Daly, 1, see *ante*, p. 920], are clear and conclusive. Peaceable withdrawal from employment, commonly called a "strike," however extensive, is plainly such an incident. Violence, of course, is not, nor is a threat of violence, whether direct or as implied in a disorderly and turbulent strike. It is true that an absolute scale of wages can not be effectively maintained so long as persons outside of the combination work for less than the fixed rate; yet such persons have a perfect right to so work, and are entitled to protection against lawlessness, that is, to protection not against the peaceable strike but against violence or threats of violence, direct or, as above suggested, in the form of a disorderly and turbulent strike.

Where, however, there is no relation, direct or indirect, between wages and strike, the combination which brings the latter about for unlawful purposes is a criminal conspiracy. The strike then involves a "diminishing of the quantity of productive labor," which, as was said by Savage, C. J., in The People *v.* Fisher [14 Wend., 18, see *ante*, p. 914], is "an injury to the community and an act injurious to trade." The judgment in that case, upon this head, is not affected by the later statute; nor is it questioned by the cases already referred to. The unlawful purpose may also be evidenced by force, threats, or intimidation to prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling [Penal Code, sec. 168, sub. 5; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, p. 587, sec. 1, see *post*, p. 1017]. This last provision was not in the Revised Statutes when The People *v.* Fisher was decided. Consequently the criminal conspiracy doctrine there discussed had reference solely to acts claimed to be injurious to trade and commerce. Here, however, the complaint covers both grounds, namely: Acts preventive of the exercise of a lawful calling (sub. 5) and acts productive of

"injury to trade or commerce" (sub. 6). It is contended that both these subdivisions of section 168 are limited by section 170; and this is clearly so; but such limitation only goes to the extent of legalizing the peaceable and orderly strike when resorted to in good faith for the authorized purposes. Sections 168 and 170, as thus construed, are entirely harmonious. That which is lawful under section 170 can not, of course, be unlawful under section 168. In other words, what is permitted by section 170 can not be a conspiracy to commit an act injurious to trade or commerce; nor can it amount to a conspiracy to prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling by force, threats, or intimidation. But what is not permitted by section 170 may constitute a conspiracy and be punishable under subdivisions 5 and 6 of section 168. I can not therefore assent to the doctrine that section 170 authorizes a combination of individuals to compel by means condemned in section 168 all workingmen to join the cooperative forces or to punish those who are supposed to be inimical thereto.

This section (170) is a weapon in aid not of compulsory organization, but of voluntary cooperation. The construction contended for by the relators would make the labor organizations, rather than the courts, the sole judges of whether their acts have any relation to or bearing upon the advancement of wages or the maintenance of the rate. It would enable such organizations to use the wage question, however remote or even imaginary, as a mere pretense to cloak designs entirely foreign thereto. Such was not the legislative intent evinced in either the letter or the spirit of the statute. The latter should be liberally interpreted to give due effect to its beneficent purposes, but it should not, by an unreasonable or strained construction, be turned from a measure of protection into an engine of oppression. The facts presented to the magistrate tend to show a deliberate purpose to impoverish and crush a citizen for no reason connected in the slightest degree with the advancement of wages or the maintenance of the rate. In execution of that purpose they also tend to show acts injurious to trade and acts preventive (by threats) of the exercise of a lawful calling.

Such facts should certainly be submitted to the grand jury. It follows that the relators were properly committed, and that the writs should be dismissed and relators remanded.

The action in the above case was affirmed by the supreme court in 1888 in People ex rel. Gill *v.* Walsh (6 N. Y. Criminal Reports, 292), and it was held: "That a combination by workmen to drive out and prevent from working in a certain district an objectionable person is a criminal conspiracy under sections 168 and 170 of the Penal Code" (Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, pp. 587, 588, secs. 1 and 3, see *post*, p. 1017). Subsequently, upon an appeal to the court of appeals of the State, a decision was rendered affirming the decisions of the lower courts. This decision was rendered in 1888 in the case of People ex rel. Gill *v.* Walsh (100 N. Y., 633), but no opinion was delivered in the case.

In the case of Rogers *v.* Evarts (17 N. Y. Supplement, 264), the supreme court of New York in 1891 rendered a decision as to the effect of section 170 of the Penal Code (Birdseye's Revised Statutes and

Codes, 1896, p. 588, sec. 3, see *post*, p. 1017) upon the rights of the employer and the employees in the case of a strike. The opinion of the court contains the following:

This section does not affect the right of the employer to maintain an action to restrain handicraftsmen, combining for the purpose of obtaining an advance in wages, from persuading his employees to leave his service. An injunction will not lie to restrain handicraftsmen from combining, and peaceably and without intimidation persuading their fellow-workmen to leave the service of their employers, in order to compel an advance in wages, on the ground that such persuasion invades the constitutional right of the employer to prosecute his business free from unlawful obstruction. A body of handicraftsmen, combining for the purpose of peaceably and without intimidation persuading their fellow-craftsmen to leave their employment in order to obtain an advance in wages, may lawfully pay the expenses of those who leave, and post in their place of assembly the names of such persons as have contributed to the fund for the support of those who have surrendered their wages.

In 1893 the court of appeals, in the case of People *v.* Hughes (137 N. Y., 29), held that the head of a labor organization who demanded and received money as the price of abandoning a boycott was properly convicted. The syllabus of its opinion in the case is as follows:

An indictment for extortion charged, and the evidence on trial showed that defendant, as the head of a labor organization, with branches throughout the country, threatened to and did put into operation a scheme termed a "boycott," for lessening and damaging the business of a firm of manufacturers because they failed to obey his commands in reference to the number of apprentices they should employ, and when they submitted to his dictation, demanded and received money as the price of abandoning the scheme and ending the mischief. *Held*, that the defendant was properly convicted of the crime charged.

The case of Curran *v.* Galen et al. (2 N. Y. Miscellaneous Reports, 533), which was an action for conspiracy to prevent a nonunion workman from retaining employment, was decided by the supreme court in 1893. In the opinion of the court the following is found:

In an action for conspiracy it appeared that the defendants represented certain labor organizations of the city of Rochester, and that plaintiff was in the employ of a brewing company which was a member of the Ale Brewers' Association of that city. There was an agreement between the latter and the local assembly, of which defendant Galen was president, that no brewery belonging to the association was to employ any person not a member of defendants' organization nor to retain in its employ any person who declined to join said organization. Plaintiff was not a member of the local assembly, and upon being solicited to join the same declined. Defendants thereupon notified his employers of the fact and he was discharged from their employ. *Held*, that the means employed by the defendants to accomplish the objects of their organization not only contravened one of the fundamental principles of our free institutions, by making plaintiff's

refusal to join their organization a pretext for interfering with his personal liberty by depriving him of his right to labor, but it likewise violated the spirit, if not the letter of this section. [Penal Code, sec. 171*a*; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, p. 588, sec. 5, prohibiting the coercion of employees as to joining or not joining labor organizations.]

The right of a combination of manufacturers to institute a lockout was upheld by the supreme court of New York in 1894 in the case of Sinsheimer, et al., respondents, *v.* The United Garment Workers of America et al. (77 Hun., 215), in the following terms:

There is no law which prevents combinations of individuals, either for the assertion of rights or protection against wrongs, as long as the acts of such associations do not infringe upon the provisions of law. A combination of manufacturers has the right to lock out all operatives connected with an association of employees, because of demands which it considers unjust made by such association of employees upon a member of the combination of manufacturers, and such association of employees has an equal right to endeavor to persuade those who have been accustomed to deal with the members of the manufacturers' combination to discontinue their trade.

The court of appeals denied an injunction against striking employees in 1894 in the case of Reynolds *v.* Everett (39 Northeastern Reporter, 72) for reasons as follows:

An employer is not entitled to an injunction against striking employees for inducing others, by entreaty and persuasion, to leave his employment, where no intimidation is used. A final injunction against striking employees for conspiring to entice others to leave the employment is properly refused where, before the trial, the strike had long ceased.

OHIO.

The superior court of Cincinnati in 1887 defined the right of a combination of workmen, formed for the purpose of securing an increase of wages, to perform certain acts during the progress of a strike, in the case of Perkins *v.* Rogg (28 Weekly Law Bulletin, 32). The decision of the court was, in effect, as follows:

The system of striking workman of sending a committee to the neighborhood of each factory where the strike is on for the purpose of reporting the number of workmen engaged in such factories and their addresses is not necessarily unlawful. A combination of workmen to secure increased wages by agreeing that no one of them shall work for their employer until he shall agree to pay the increased wages is legal. An injunction will not lie against all the members of a labor union because certain members thereof, during a strike, drove off certain workmen from the service of their employers, by means of threats, intimidation, and coercion. While the law permits striking workmen to persuade or induce other workmen to cease labor and join the strikers in their demand for higher wages, such strikers have no right to interfere by threats, intimidation, or coercion with the free will of

such other workmen. A court of equity has power to enjoin striking workmen from the repeated interference with their employer's business by the commission of acts which naturally result in driving away other workmen.

The case of William Mattison *v.* The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, heard before the court of common pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, involved the right of a discharged employee, who had been blacklisted by his former employer, to recover pecuniary damages for the injury suffered by him by reason of the blacklisting.

The facts in the case were substantially as follows: Mattison had been employed by the railway company as a conductor, at wages of $120 per month, and he declared in his petition that, having been appointed as a representative of other workmen, he made objection to certain rules adopted by the defendant company and "by all other trunk-line railroads in the United States," designated as "blacklist rules." Shortly after having made such objection he was discharged from the service of the company, "without cause or provocation," and the company thereupon, conspiring with other railroad companies in order to prevent him from securing employment in his chosen vocation, caused the said blacklist rules to be enforced against him, thus preventing him from obtaining such employment. He was compelled to seek work elsewhere, and secured employment as a policeman, but as such had only been able to earn $720 per year, instead of $1,440 per year which he had received as a railroad conductor.

The company demurred to Mattison's complaint, and the question arose as to whether the blacklist, resulting in injury to an innocent discharged employee, is a wrong for which such employee can obtain financial redress.

Judge Pratt, on September 25, 1895, sustained the right of Mattison to sue the company for damages. The report of the case, furnished the Department of Labor by the official stenographer of the court, shows the substance of the opinion to be as follows:

The employee's right to employment is equally sacred with the right of the employer to employ him; it is not only a serious right, affecting a man's life, but you may say that it is his life. The laboring man's employment is the only thing that stands between him and starvation, or what is little less than starvation—pauperism—and it is for the public interest and for the public good that the right of a man to his own employment, in any honest work which he may seek, should not be interfered with or violated.

This, of course, does not meddle at all with the right of a company, or of a man, to judge himself who he will have to work for him; and it makes no difference whether he refuses to let a man work for him because he is incompetent or because he dislikes him. He has a right to seek his own employees, but, as is frequently said, one man's right ends where another man's commences, and the right of the employer to discharge ends with his own employment, and he must not trench

upon the right of the employee to seek other employment by which he may support himself and his family, and it is for the public interest that the largest liberty to seek employment should be before every man, whatever may be his employment or whatever may be his business, trade, or occupation. It is also a matter of public interest to encourage men in becoming proficient in their employment. It is, of course, a matter of public policy that a railroad company should have the right to employ such men as it sees fit and to judge for itself of the competency of its employees. There is no doubt about that. It is, however, for the public interest that a man who is skilled and who has become proficient in his employment should be able to find employment, if not with one railroad, with another railroad, or some other railroad—at least that the field should be open to him, that he should have that right; and while a railroad company may discharge its men and not employ them themselves, they trench upon the rights of the employees whenever they, by one deed or another, seek to prevent their employees from getting employment of other railroad companies, or combine or conspire in any way to prevent it, as is charged in this petition, and the matters alleged in the petition are, on demurrer, to be taken as confessed.

Of course there may be an injury that is not a legal injury resulting from a company discharging one of its employees, and so long as they simply discharge him their right to make the discharge should not be questioned; but if they make a combination, as is charged in this petition, with other companies that they shall not employ him, then it seems to me they go beyond their legal right.

The matters alleged here are sufficient to constitute a cause of action against the defendant, and the demurrer will therefore be overruled.

OREGON.

Section 1893 of the criminal code of this State (see *post*, p. 1021) prohibiting the use of intimidation, etc., was construed by the State supreme court in 1894 in the case of the Longshore Printing and Publishing Company *v.* Howell et al. (38 Pacific Reporter, 547). This case arose out of a strike and a consequent conspiracy to boycott, an application having been made for the issuance of an injunction. The following is a digest of the opinion delivered by the court, and shows the decision in the case and the reasons therefor:

It is lawful for a trades union to adopt a scale of wages for which its members may work, and apportion apprentices among employers of its members according to the number of workmen they employ. Trades unions must depend for their membership upon the free choice of each member. A strike is not illegal per se. Where a trades union seeks by fair means to compel an employer of its members to observe one of its lawful rules it can not be restrained therefrom upon the ground that its object in enforcing the rule is to create a monopoly of labor in that particular trade. Section 1893 of Hill's Annotated Laws does not make it unlawful for a trades union, by resolution or order of its executive committee, to require its members, under pain of suspension or expulsion from the union, to quit a person's employ because of his

violation of a lawful rule of the union. A conspiracy to injure or destroy a person's business or property is wrongful per se, although not indictable under this statute. Where persons conspire to injure or destroy another's business or property, and it clearly appears that the injury is threatened and imminent and will be irreparable, injunction will lie to restrain the conspirators. An injunction will not be granted unless it appears that great and lasting injury is about to be done by an illegal act. Allegations by plaintiff that the members of the defendant trades union conspired to compel him to submit to the union's dictation upon pain of being boycotted in business; that the union's executive committee entered plaintiff's premises without license and ordered his employees to strike, and that subsequently the union ordered another strike, both of which orders were obeyed; that defendant induced the city council, with threats of boycott at the polls, to reject plaintiff's bid for the city printing, although the bid was the lowest made; that defendant threatened to boycott plaintiff's customers if they patronized him, on account of which he lost one customer, and will lose another; and that defendant circulated the fact of such strikes by posting notices thereof in numerous places, all to the past injury and future danger of plaintiff's business, are not sufficiently definite to justify the issuance of an injunction.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The earliest trial for conspiracy of this class, which has been fully reported and of which the record is readily available, was that of the journeymen boot and shoe makers of Philadelphia, which took place in March, 1806, before the mayor's court of the city of Philadelphia, occupying three days in its determination, and exciting extraordinary local interest. This case, being of great interest as involving a doctrine, which has been overturned in most if not all of the States by subsequent decisions and legislation, to the effect that any combination of workmen to raise their wages is a conspiracy, and as such unlawful, even though unaccompanied by force, threats, or intimidation, is given below at greater length than can be given to most of the cases here noted.

The indictment included three counts, the first of which stated that the defendants (eight in number)—

being artificers, workmen, and journeymen in the art and occupation of a cordwainer, and not being content to work and labor in that art and occupation at the usual prices and rates for which they and other artificers, workmen, and journeymen in the same art and occupation were used and accustomed to work and labor; but contriving, and intending unjustly and oppressively to increase and augment the prices and rates usually paid and allowed to them and other artificers, workmen, and journeymen in the said art and occupation, and unjustly to exact and procure great sums of money for their work and labor in the said art and occupation, on the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, with force and arms, did combine, conspire, confederate, and unlawfully agree together, at the

city of Philadelphia, aforesaid, that they, * * * or any of them would not, nor should work and labor, in the said art and occupation, but at certain large prices and rates which they * * * then and there insisted on being paid, *for their future work and labor* in the said art and occupation, for and upon, and in respect of, certain particular sorts of work and labor in the said art and occupation * * * which * * * several rates and prices * * * were at the time of their being so fixed and insisted on by them * * * more than the several and respective prices and rates which had been, and which were then used and accustomed to be paid and allowed to them * * * and other artificers, workmen, and journeymen employed in the said art and occupation of a cordwainer, for and upon and in respect of the said particulars and respective sorts of work and labor, for and upon and in respect of which the same were so respectively fixed and insisted on * * * to the damage, injury, and prejudice of the masters employing them in the said art and occupation of a cordwainer, and of the citizens of the commonwealth generally, and to the great damage and prejudice of others, artificers and journeymen, in the said art and occupation of a cordwainer, to the evil example of others, and against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The second count set forth that the defendants, on the day and at the place above named—

did combine, conspire, confederate, and agree together that they * * * or any of them would not, nor should, and also that they * * * and each and every of them should and would endeavor to prevent by threats, menaces, and other unlawful means, other artificers, workmen and journeymen, in the said art and occupation, from working and laboring in the said art and occupation, but at certain large prices and rates which they * * * then and there fixed, and insisted on being paid for their future work and labor in said art and occupation, for and upon and in respect of certain particular sorts of work and labor in the said art and occupation * * * which said several rates and prices * * * were more than the several and respective rates and prices which had been, and which were used and accustomed to be paid and allowed to them * * * and other artificers, workmen, and laborers, employed in the said art and occupation of a cordwainer, for and upon and in respect of the said several and respective sorts of labor, for, upon, and in respect of which the same were so respectively fixed and insisted on * * * to the great damage, etc.

The third and last count of the indictment recited that the defendants, on the day and at the place aforesaid—

unlawfully, perniciously, and deceitfully designing and intending to form and unite themselves into a club and combination, and to make and ordain unlawful and arbitrary by-laws, rules, and orders amongst themselves, and thereby to govern themselves and other artificers, workmen and journeymen in the art and occupation of a cordwainer, and unlawfully and unjustly to exact great sums of money by means thereof, on the day and year aforesaid, at the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, did unlawfully assemble and meet together, and being so unlawfully assembled and met together, did then and there unjustly and corruptly conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together that none of

them, the said conspirators, after the said first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and five, would work for any master or person whatever, who should employ any artificer, workman, or journeyman, in the said art and occupation of a cordwainer, or other person who should thereafter infringe or break any or either of the said unlawful rules, orders, or by-laws, and that they would, by threats and menaces, and other injuries, prevent any other workmen and journeymen from working for such master, and * * * in pursuance of the said unlawful conspiracy, combination and agreement, refused to work at the usual rates and prices given to artificers, workmen and journeymen in the said art and occupation of a cordwainer, and still do, and each of them doth refuse to work and labor at the usual rates and prices accustomed to be given to them * * * and other artificers, workmen and journeymen in the said art and occupation of a cordwainer, to the great damage, etc.

Much testimony was taken in the course of this trial, and one of the master cordwainers (Mr. John Bedford) testified that for several years he had lost as much as $4,000 annually through inability to fulfill his contracts, consequent upon the refusal of the journeymen's association to allow their members to work in his shop along with men who did not belong to the organization.

It was also developed in the testimony that workmen had been threatened, and even severely beaten, for working against the orders of the association, and that practically the modern system of boycotting was in full operation.

The recorder, Mr. Levy, delivered the charge to the jury, in the course of which he said:

It is proper to consider, is such a combination consistent with the principles of our law, and injurious to the public welfare? The usual means by which the prices of work are regulated are the demand for the article and the excellence of its fabric. Where the work is well done and the demand is considerable the prices will necessarily be high. Where the work is ill done and the demand is inconsiderable they will unquestionably be low. If there are many to consume and few to work the price of the article will be high; but if there are few to consume and many to work the article must be low. Much will depend, too, upon these circumstances, whether the materials are plenty or scarce; the price of the commodity will in consequence be higher or lower. These are the means by which prices are regulated in the natural course of things. To make an artificial regulation is not to regard the excellence of the work or quality of the material, but to fix a positive and arbitrary price, governed by no standard, controlled by no impartial person, but dependent on the will of the few who are interested; this is the unnatural way of raising the price of goods or work. * * *

What, then, is the operation of this kind of conduct upon the commerce of the city? It exposes it to inconveniences, if not to ruin; therefore, it is against the public welfare. How does it operate upon the defendants? We see that those who are in indigent circumstances, and who have families to maintain, and who get their bread by

their daily labor have declared here, upon oath, that it was impossible for them to hold out; the masters might do it, but they could not; and it has been admitted by the witnesses for the defendants, that such persons, however sharp and pressing their necessities, were obliged to stand to the turn-out, or never afterwards to be employed. They were interdicted from all business in future if they did not continue to persevere in the measures taken by the journeymen shoemakers. * * *

It (the common law) says there may be cases in which what one man may do with [out] offense, many combined may not do with impunity. It distinguishes between the object so aimed at in different transactions. If the purpose to be obtained be an object of individual interest, it may fairly be attempted by an individual. Many are prohibited from combining for the attainment of it. What is the case now before us? A combination of workmen to raise their wages may be considered in a twofold point of view; one is to benefit themselves, the other is to injure those who do not join their society. The rule of law condemns both. If the rule be clear, we are bound to conform to it, even though we do not comprehend the principle upon which it is founded. We are not to reject it because we do not see the reason of it. It is enough that it is the will of the majority. It is law because it is their will; if it is law, there may be good reasons for it, though we can not find them out. But the rule in this case is pregnant with sound sense and all the authorities are clear upon the subject, etc.

The jury found the defendants "guilty of a combination to raise their wages," and they were thereupon fined by the court $8 each, with costs of suit, and to stand committed till paid. (Trial of the Boot and Shoe Makers of Philadelphia; taken in shorthand by Thomas Lloyd; Philadelphia, 1806. To be found in U. S. Supreme Court library.)

In December, 1815, in the court of quarter sessions for Allegheny County, Pa., certain journeymen cordwainers of the borough of Pittsburg were placed on trial for a conspiracy to raise their wages.

The defendants were found guilty. This case was reported and printed in full in Pittsburg in 1816. The volume containing it is still in existence, and may be found in the State law libraries of Pennsylvania and New York. The following extracts, however, were taken from the report of the Trial of the Journeymen Tailors of Philadelphia, reported by Marcus T. C. Gould, 1827, pages 56 and 107.

The indictments charged that the defendants—

Unlawfully conspired and agreed together to form and associate themselves into a society or combination, and then and there did with like force and arms, and in like manner, form and associate themselves together, in pursuance and furtherance of said combination, conspiracy, confederacy, and agreement, into a society and combination, and did enact certain by-laws, rules, and regulations by which it was agreed by them, the said conspirators, that they would not work in the employment or shop of any master cordwainer in the said borough who had in his employment any journeymen cordwainers who were not members of their said society, and who did not conduct himself according to their

said by-laws, rules, and regulations; that they would not do or perform any work as journeymen cordwainers unless for such prices as they, the said conspirators, should agree upon and regulate; that they would not permit any journeymen cordwainers who were members of said society to work in the employment of any person, unless for such wages as the said society should agree upon and regulate, and that they, the said conspirators, would withdraw from the service and employment of any master cordwainer in said borough who would not pay them such wages as they in their said society might agree upon and regulate, or who would employ in their shops or service any journeyman cordwainer who was not a member of their said society, who had been expelled therefrom, or did not comply with all their by-laws, rules, and regulations.

Judge Roberts, who presided at the trial, in delivering his charge to the jury, said:

With the regulations of wages, or the profit of one or the other, you have nothing to do. It has been truly said that every man has a right to affix what price he pleases on his labor. It is not for demanding high prices that these men are indicted, but for employing unlawful means to extort these prices—for using means prejudicial to the community. * * * A conspiracy to compel an employer to have only a certain description of persons is indictable. It is a subversion of the liberty of the citizen—it has a direct tendency to restrain trade and create a monopoly. * * * A conspiracy to prevent a man from freely exercising his trade or profession in a particular place is indictable. * * * In many cases of conspiracy the means employed have a semblance of being lawful. They are frequently such as would be lawful in an individual. For instance, you have a right to have your boots, coat, or your hat made by whom you please. You may decline employing any particular shoemaker, tailor, or hatter at your pleasure. You may advise your neighbors not to employ a particular mechanic. But should you combine and confederate with others to ruin any particular shoemaker, tailor, or hatter, or other mechanic or tradesman, by preventing persons from employing him, this would be unlawful and indictable.

One of the most important of the early decisions in this country in which the doctrine of conspiracy is discussed is that rendered by Judge Gibson, of the nisi prius court of Philadelphia, in the case of The Commonwealth ex rel. Chew et al. *v.* Carlisle (Brightly's Nisi Prius Reports, p. 36). This case was brought before Judge Gibson on a writ of habeas corpus on the 5th of February, 1821. The relators were in custody on a charge of conspiracy. It appeared that they were master ladies' shoemakers, and that they had agreed with each other not to employ any journeyman who would not consent to work at reduced wages, but it also appeared that the object went no further than to reestablish certain rates which had prevailed a few months before, from which there was reason to believe the employers had been compelled to depart by a combination among the journeymen. This case has an added interest from the fact that the original indictment was framed against

the employers. Judge Gibson, in his decision remanding them to custody, laid down the following principles:

* * * A combination is a conspiracy in law, whenever the act to be done has a necessary tendency to prejudice the public or oppress individuals by unjustly subjecting them to the power of the confederates and giving effect to the purposes of the latter, whether of extortion or of mischief. * * * Every association, therefore, is criminal whose object is to raise or depress the price of labor beyond what it would bring if left without artificial excitement. * * * In no book of authority has the precise point before me been decided. Rex *v.* The Taylors of Cambridge is found in a book (8 Mod., 10), which can claim nothing beyond the intrinsic evidence of reason and good sense apparent in the cases it contains. In the trial of the boot and shoe makers of Philadelphia, there was no general principle distinctly asserted, but the case was considered only in reference to its particular circumstances, and in these it materially differed from that now under consideration. And in the trial of the journeymen cordwainers of New York, the mayor expressly omits to decide whether an agreement not to work except for certain wages would be indictable per se.

There are, indeed, a variety of British precedents of indictments against journeymen for combining to raise their wages, and precedents rank next to decisions as evidence of the law, but it has been thought sound policy in England to put this class of the community under restrictions so severe, by statutes that were never extended to this country, that we ought to pause before we adopt their law of conspiracy as respects artisans, which may be said to have, in some measure, indirectly received its form from the pressure of positive enactment, and which, therefore, may be entirely unfitted to the condition and habits of the same class here. An investigation of the principles of the law which declares the offense then becomes absolutely necessary to a correct decision in this particular instance, and I at once proceed to it: Whether there are not questions of fact proper for the consideration of a jury, as material to the relators' defense, may, in case I find myself bound to remand them, be a fit question for consideration.

The unsettled state of the law of conspiracy has arisen, as was justly remarked in the argument, from a gradual extension of the limits of the offense; each case having been decided on its own peculiar circumstances, without reference to any pre-established principle. When a combination had for its direct object to do a criminal act; as to procure the conviction of an innocent man (the only case originally indictable, and which afterwards served as a nucleus for the formation of the entire law of the subject) the mind at once pronounced it criminal. So where the act was lawful, but the intention was to accomplish it by unlawful means; as where the conviction of a person known to the conspirators to be guilty was to be procured by any abuse of his right to a fair trial in the ordinary course. But when the crime became so far enlarged as to include cases where the act was not only lawful in the abstract, but also to be accomplished exclusively by the use of lawful means, it is obvious that distinctions as complicated and various as the relations and transactions of civil society became instantly involved, and to determine on the guilt or innocence of each of this class an examination of the nature and principles of the offense

became necessary. This examination has not yet been very accurately made; for there is in the books an unusual want of precision in the terms used to describe the distinctive features of guilt or innocence. It is said the union of persons in one common design is the gist of the offense; but that holds only in regard to a supposed question of the necessity of actual consummation of the meditated act; for if combination were, in every view, the essence of the crime, it would necessarily impart criminality to the most laudable associations. It is said in Leache's note to Hawkins (b. 1, ch. 72, § 3) that the conspiracy is the gist of the charge, and that to do a thing lawful in itself by conspiracy is unlawful; but that is begging the very question whether a conspiracy exists, and leaves the inquiry of what shall be said to be doing a lawful act by conspiracy as much in the dark as ever. Mr. Chitty, in his Criminal Law (vol. 3, p. 1139), the best compilation on the subject extant, very truly says there are many cases in which an act would not be cognizable by law if done by an individual, that would, nevertheless, be the subject of an indictment if effected by several with a joint design; yet he too says the offense depends on the unlawful agreement and not on the act which is to follow it, the act, when done, being but evidence of the agreement. From this it might be inferred that the act can operate only to show that an agreement of some sort has taken place, but not by its nature or object to stamp the character of guilt on it; but Chitty himself admits that it is impossible to conceive a combination, merely as such, to be illegal. It will, therefore, be perceived that the motive for combining, or, what is the same thing, the nature of the object to be obtained as a consequence of the lawful act is, in this class of cases, the discriminative circumstance.

Where the act is lawful for an individual it can be the subject of a conspiracy when done in concert only where there is a direct intention that injury shall result from it or where the object is to benefit the conspirators to the prejudice of the public or the oppression of individuals, and where such prejudice or oppression is the natural and necessary consequence. In the trial of the journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia the recorder, a lawyer of undoubted talents, instructed the jury that it was "no matter what the defendant's motives were, whether to resist the supposed oppression of their masters or to insist upon extravagant wages;" but this, although perfectly true, as applicable to that case, where the combination was intended to coerce, not only the employers, but third persons, is not of universal application. A combination to resist oppression, not merely supposed, but real, would be perfectly innocent, for, where the act to be done and the means of accomplishing it are lawful, and the object to be attained is meritorious, combination is not conspiracy.

The next conspicuous trial of workmen for conspiracy held in Pennsylvania was that of The Commonwealth *v.* John M. Moore and 24 other journeyman tailors before the mayor's court of Philadelphia at the September sessions, 1827. (See Journeymen Tailors' Trial, reported by Marcus T. C. Gould, stenographer, Philadelphia, 1827, pp. 6–15 and 164–167.)

The indictment contained eight counts, charging the defendants, as journeymen in the service of Robb & Winebrener, master tailors of

Philadelphia, with conspiring to demand higher wages for themselves and others; with conspiring to compel the reemployment of five journeymen who had been discharged by Robb & Winebrener for demanding higher wages; with conspiring to injure, disturb, and obstruct Robb & Winebrener in their business; and with conspiring to injure and oppress certain persons in the service of Robb & Winebrener.

In the opening speech of Mr. Wurts, of counsel for the prosecution, these facts appear: About the 7th or 8th of August, 1827, five journeymen tailors in the employ of Robb & Winebrener demanded an increase of wages on a particular kind of work. To avoid difficulty, they were promised the advance on the piece of work then in hand. When the work was finished, they received the sum required and were then discharged. About a week after this took place the remaining fourteen journeymen in Robb & Winebrener's service struck for the reinstatement of the discharged five. New workmen were engaged in place of the strikers, but by threats, bribes, and other means they were forced to abandon their work. Robb & Winebrener sent work to other master tailors, but the strikers went to these shops and endeavored to intimidate the employers, though without success. In two establishments, however, Mr. Jewell's and Mr. Mahan's, they succeeded in persuading the journeymen tailors there employed to refuse to do any work while Robb & Winebrener's orders were being received.

The following is quoted from the recorder's charge.

It must have become obvious to you, gentlemen, that it is my wish to direct your attention to the sole inquiry, how far the combination charged and the overt acts are calculated to affect the rights of innocent third persons. This is all the case requires. It is unnecessary to go out of our way to examine the question as to the right to combine to raise wages, which has never been decided on in the United States, and for this I have the authority of the present chief justice of the State. What, then, are the facts from which the design of the parties by conspiracy to affect the rights and interests of others is to be inferred? First, as to the fellow-journeymen, and then as to the master workmen, who were called on to perform work on the application of Robb & Winebrener, after they had lost the service of the defendants and others, who had been seduced or compelled to leave their service. To begin with the evidence of Mr. Winebrener, after the five journeymen had refused to accept the offered price and been subsequently discharged, and the fourteen others had thrown up their work, and after they had been sued before Alderman Binns, which was on the following day, they remained, as Mr. Winebrener says, in squads in the street from day to day, following to his destination every person who left the house with work, to ascertain who occupied their places and accepted work which they had refused. If this assemblage, following in the street, and other of the numerous facts given in evidence and so recently and fully stated, had for their object to ascertain who worked for Robb & Winebrener, and then, by the means particularly stated in the indictment, to punish them for so doing—for gaining an honest living, and Robb & Winebrener for enabling them to earn it, it is unnecessary to

say to you that this constitutes an offense, an act of oppression and injustice to individuals who have had no part in the controversy and no other view, so far as we know, but earning a support for themselves and their families. I do not go into all the evidence on this point because it has been recently and forcibly detailed to you by the counsel. I can not, however, omit alluding to the proceedings of the society, respecting which I must say, though they are not alluded to in the indictment, that if a meeting was held with a view to prevent work being done by journeymen, or in the shops of Jewell, Campbell, etc., it would be evidence of a conspiracy to that effect. There is no doubt an effect was produced of a most distinctive character by some cause, for no work was or could be done while work from Robb & Winebrener was in their shops.

To the point stated, and the evidence in support of it, I advise you to direct your attention.

The defendants were found guilty on the third count of the indictment, namely, conspiracy to compel Robb & Winebrener to reemploy the five discharged journeymen. Not guilty as to the other counts.

In 1829 another trial of journeymen for conspiracy occurred in Pennsylvania, as the following extract from Niles' Register, January 2, 1830, Vol. XXXVII, p. 298, will show:

A trial of journeymen shoemakers has lately taken place in Franklin County, Pa., on a charge of conspiracy. The testimony adduced established the facts that there was a society existing in the county, which, by its members, had given great vexation during the last summer to their employers; had attempted to raise their wages; had compelled their employers to fix on a bill of prices from which none dare vary; that they compelled their employers to agree that they would employ no one who was not a member; that they attempted to prevent them from giving work to persons living in the country; that they drove from town a person who had been a member, but who had deserted them; that the society corresponds with similar societies in Pittsburg and other places, and that such societies existed in most of the towns. The jury found the men guilty, and the court fined them in the mitigated penalty of $10 for one and $5 for the other.

A case which grew out of a strike and involved the legality of maintaining an armed guard about the premises of an employer, which were threatened by strikers, is the case of Commonwealth *v.* Armstrong and Guescetti (11 Phil. Reports, 656), heard in 1875 in the court of quarter sessions in Westmoreland County, of this State, and the court rendered a decision of which the following is a synopsis:

The arming of men to the number of three or more with guns, maintaining them in organized force, carrying and discharging their arms in a peaceful neighborhood, to the terror of the citizens, is riot. Armed patrols posted in companies of three or more, discharging their arms, and taking into custody citizens in a peaceful neighborhood, to the alarm and terror of the peaceful people thereabout resident, constitutes a riot. But a man may defend by all reasonable means his person and property, and to this end may arm himself and members

of his family, and patrol his immediate premises to meet and anticipate an apprehended attack, not forgetting the rights of his peaceful neighbors. When the property endangered embraces a large field of operations, as a colliery, the posting of an armed patrol may be a necessary precaution.

Sections 72 and 73 on page 484 of the Digest of Pennsylvania of 1895 (see *post*, pp. 1021, 1022), relieving certain labor combinations from the legal stigma of conspiracy, were construed by the courts of this State in two decisions in cases arising out of strikes, and the following show the points of the decisions:

Since the passage of these sections members of trades unions who engage in a strike and notify other members to strike can not be held for a conspiracy unless they hinder the others from working by using force, threats, or menaces. Where a committee from a trade union visits a place where members of a union are working and notifies those members that the demand of the union has been refused by their employers and the workmen must therefore quit work, such notice is not a hindering of the others from working as would make the committee liable to be held for conspiracy. (Court of quarter sessions, Philadelphia, Pa., 1881, Commonwealth ex rel. Vallette *v.* Sheriff, 15 Phil. Reports, 393.)

A court of equity has jurisdiction to enjoin the commission of unlawful acts where the rights are clear and the injury irreparable. A man's business is property and may be protected against injury by unlawful acts tending to injure or destroy it. The fact that the acts complained of may be the subject of criminal prosecution does not oust equitable jurisdiction to prevent private injury. A bill in equity alleged that a number of persons had combined to proscribe the plaintiff's business by "boycotting" him and requesting others to do so; by threatening the parties dealing with him that they will, in turn, be "boycotted" or proscribed; and by following his wagons through the streets with requests to the public to "boycott" him; and, as a result of these acts plaintiff's business had fallen off greatly, and was threatened with entire destruction. *Held*, that a court of equity would enjoin the parties so conspiring to injure plaintiff from a continuance of these injurious and threatening acts. *Held*, *further*, that the acts complained of are not protected by these sections extending the rights of workingmen. The object of this legislation was to relieve from criminal penalties, but did not make the acts lawful. (Court of common pleas No. 1, Allegheny County, 1888, Brace Bros. *v.* Evans et al., 5 Pa. County Court Reports, 163.)

In the case of Bradley *v.* Pierson (24 Atlantic Reporter, 65), a decision was rendered in a suit brought to recover damages for blacklisting by one of the courts of this State, and the right to such damages was denied. The syllabus of the opinion in the case reads as follows:

Four employees of defendants asked for an increase of wages, and, on its being refused, left work. Defendants were members of a manufacturers' association, the by-laws of which provided that when any hands employed by the members should be on a strike, either for wages or disagreement, no member should employ them after receiving due

notice thereof, and addressed a circular letter to the other members, giving the names of such employees, and requesting that they should not be employed until the trouble was settled. Plaintiff, one of said employees, failed to get work for a month, and brought an action against defendants for damages. It appeared that plaintiff and the other employees were members of a union, and that the union paid them while they were out of employment. *Held*, that a nonsuit was properly granted.

That certain acts of strikers and their sympathizers, where force, intimidation, etc., are used, may amount to treason to the State is shown in the charge to the grand jury delivered by the court of oyer and terminer of Allegheny County, Pa., in 1892, in the case known as the Homestead case. (12 Pa. County Court Reports, 97.) The following is taken therefrom:

A mere mob, collected upon the impulse of the moment, without any definite object beyond the gratification of its sudden passions, does not commit treason, although it destroys property and takes human life. When a large number of men arm and organize themselves by divisions and companies, appoint officers, and engage in a common purpose to defy the law, to resist its officers, and to deprive any portion of their fellow-citizens of the rights to which they are entitled under the constitution and the laws, it is a levying of war against the State, and the offense is treason. Much more so when the functions of the State government are usurped in a particular locality, the process of the Commonwealth and the lawful acts of its officers resisted, and unlawful arrests made at the dictation of a body of men who have assumed the functions of government in that locality. It is a state of war when a business plant has to be surrounded by the army of the State for weeks to protect it from unlawful violence at the hands of men formerly employed in it. Where a body of men have organized for a treasonable purpose, every step taken is an overt act of treason in levying war. Every member of a usurping government who has participated in such usurpation has committed treason. The design of overthrowing the government of the State need not extend to every portion of its territory. It is sufficient if it be to overturn it in a particular locality, and such intent may be inferred from the acts committed. Aliens domiciled within the State and who enjoy its protection owe temporary allegiance to it, and are amenable for treason. There are no accessories in treason; all are principals The relation of employer and employed is one of contract merely; neither party has the right to coerce the other into the making of a contract to which his mind does not assent. The aggregate rights of a large number rise no higher than the rights of individuals. Labor associations are legal so long only as they act peaceably and respect the rights of others. They may refuse to work and persuade others to join them in such refusal, but no more. They can not lawfully control the works in which their members have been employed or prevent by violence, or threats of violence, others from going to work. A citizen has the undoubted right to protect his property, and for this purpose may lawfully employ as many men as he sees proper, and may arm them, if necessary.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1893, in the case of Murdock, Kerr & Co. *v.* Walker et al. (159 Pa. State Reports, 595), decided the issuance of an injunction to be proper when strikers gathered about their former place of employment and by the use of threats, intimidation, etc., endeavored to constrain other workmen to leave their employment. The sense of its opinion is shown in the following:

A court of equity will restrain by injunction discharged employees, members of a union, from gathering about their former employer's place of business, and from following the workmen whom he has employed in place of the defendants, from gathering about the boarding houses of such workmen, and from interfering with them by threats, menaces, intimidation, ridicule and annoyance on account of their working for the plaintiffs.

In a case growing out of a strike a bill for injunction and damages was filed in the court of common pleas of Fayette County, Pa., by one Margeret O'Neil, doing business as the Fayette City Coal Works, against Noah Behanna and others. There was a decree for the defendants, on the report of a master in chancery, and the plaintiff appealed the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision July 15, 1897, and reversed the decision of the lower court. Said case is reported on page 843, of volume 37, Atlantic Reporter, under the title of O'Neil *v.* Behanna et al. The following is a quotation from the opinion of the supreme court and sufficiently states the facts in the case:

We are obliged to differ wholly from the view of the facts reported by the learned master. It is totally irreconcilable with the testimony, read in the light of experience and a knowledge of human nature. Nor can we agree entirely with the view of the court below, though it is more in accordance with the evidence and the law. The learned judge, in his opinion, says: "The testimony establishes the fact that certain of the defendants overstepped these bounds, and used annoyance, intimidation, ridicule, and coercion to prevent new men from engaging in work for he plaintiff. When the new men were followed, and importuned not to work, from their point of embarkation to their destination, and there met by the strikers in considerable numbers, and followed to their lodging places, all the time being pressed and entreated to return, and called 'scabs' and 'blacklegs,' and sometimes surrounded, and the effort made to pull them away, and an unfriendly (at least) atmosphere about everywhere, it must be admitted that there was something more than mere argument and persuasion and the orderly and legitimate conduct of a strike. This was certainly serious annoyance, and well calculated to intimidate and coerce; and that effect was apparently produced on more than one occasion. Nor did such acts entirely end when the men imported actually began work, but such men were on occasions, and in a less public manner, approached in a like manner in their intervals of labor, and advised that there would be trouble there and they had better leave. No actual violence, however, was employed."

This is a mild and judicially restrained statement of what the evidence clearly showed. The strikers and their counsel seem to think that the former could do anything to attain their ends, short of actual physical violence. This is a most serious misconception. The "arguments" and "persuasion" and "appeals" of a hostile and demonstrative mob have a potency over men of ordinary nerve which far exceeds the limits of lawfulness. The display of force, though none is actually used, is intimidation, and as much unlawful as violence itself.

It is further urged that the strikers, through their committees, only exercised ("insisted on" is the phrase their counsel use in this court) their right to talk to the new men, to persuade them not to go to work. There was no such right. These men were there presumably under contract with the plaintiff, and certainly in search of work, if not yet actually under pay. They were not at leisure, and their time, whether their own or their employer's, could not lawfully be taken up and their progress interfered with by these or any other outsiders, on any pretense or under any claim of right to argue or persuade them to break their contracts. Even, therefore, if the arguments and persuasion had been confined to lawful means, they were exerted at an improper time, and were an interference with the plaintiff's rights, which made the perpetrators liable for any damages the plaintiff suffered in consequence. But, in fact, their efforts were not confined to lawful means. The result of the evidence, as stated by the learned judge, is that the new men were "followed and importuned not to work, from their point of embarkation to their destination, and there met by the strikers in considerable numbers, * * * called 'scabs' and 'blacklegs,' and sometimes surrounded and the effort made to pull them away." This view is quite sufficiently favorable to the defendants, and, as already said, a hostile and threatening crowd does not need to resort to actual violence to be guilty of unlawful intimidation. The acts of these defendants were an unlawful interference with the rights of the new men, and with those of the plaintiff.

In Cote *v.* Murphy (159 Pa. Stat., 420, 28 Atl., 190), it is said by our brother dean that "it is one of the indefeasible rights of a mechanic or laborer in this Commonwealth to fix such value on his services as he sees proper, and under the constitution there is no power lodged anywhere to compel him to work for less than he chooses to accept," nor, as the same right may be stated with reference to this case, to prevent his working for such pay as he can get and is willing to accept. We regard the testimony as demonstrating that the defendants were guilty of an unlawful combination, which, while professing the intention and trying to maintain an outward appearance of lawfulness, was carried out by violent and threatening conduct, which was equally a violation of the rights of the new men who came to work for plaintiff, and of the plaintiff herself, and that they are liable in this suit for all the damages which plaintiff suffered thereby.

VERMONT.

The sufficiency of an indictment found under sections 4226 and 4227 of the Revised Laws of Vermont of 1880 (now secs. 5041 and 5042 of the Statutes of Vermont of 1894, see *post*, p. 1029) prohibiting the use of threats, intimidation, etc., for the purpose of preventing the employ-

ment of any person, was upheld by the supreme court of this State in 1887, in the case of State *v.* Stewart et al. (59 Vt., 273). The synopsis of the opinion delivered by the court reads as follows:

The labor and skill of the workman, the plant of the manufacturer, and the equipment of the farmer are in equal sense property; every man has the right to employ his talents, industry, and capital as he pleases, free from the dictation of others; and if two or more persons combine to coerce his choice in this behalf it is a criminal conspiracy, whether the means employed are actual violence or a species of intimidation that works upon the mind. A count is sufficient which charges that the respondents unlawfully combined, conspired and agreed together to prevent and hinder by violence, threats and intimidation the Ryegate Granite Works from retaining and taking into its employ certain workmen. A count is sufficient which charges that the respondents, with malicious intent to control and injure said company, unlawfully conspired to terrify, intimidate, and drive away by threats its workmen. A count is sufficient which merely charges a conspiracy to do an unlawful act and a fortiori one that charges a conspiracy to do an unlawful act by unlawful means; thus these sections prescribe the punishment for using threats or intimidation to prevent a person accepting or continuing an employment in a mill, etc. The count charged that the respondents conspired with intent to prevent a prosecution of the business of said granite works and threatened its workmen that they were "scab shops," that the employees were "scabs," that their names would be published in the "scab" list in the Granite Cutters' Journal, that they would be shunned and disgraced in the craft, etc.; and that thereby they were frightened and driven away: *Held*, that said count charged a conspiracy to do an act unlawful at common law, by means unlawful under these sections, and that it sufficiently sets out an offense under these sections. The "boycott" is not the remedy to adjust the differences between capital and labor.

VIRGINIA.

In the case of Commonwealth *v.* Sheldon (11 Va. Law Journal, 324), a demurrer to an indictment for conspiracy to boycott was overruled. The syllabus of the decision therein was obtained from a source which did not give the date of the decision or the court rendering the same. It reads as follows:

A demurrer to an indictment for a conspiracy to boycott was overruled, and the court here said: "From the nature of this offense no comprehensive rule can be laid down which shall include all instances of it; but the authorities seem to agree that the gist of the offense is the conspiracy, and that a conspiracy is a confederacy to do an unlawful act, or a lawful act by unlawful means, whether to the prejudice of an individual or the public. But by 'unlawful' it is not intended to mean that the acts agreed to be done must be criminal; it is enough if they are wrongful and done with an improper or evil intent. Thus it has been held that threats, intimidation, or any forcible means, other than lawful competition, are unlawful. To threaten another in order to deter him from doing some lawful act, or to compel him to do an

unlawful one, has always been considered a misdemeanor at common law. I consider it well established that any conspiracy formed and intended directly or indirectly to prevent the carrying on of any lawful business, or to injure the business of anyone, by wrongfully preventing those who would be customers from buying anything from or employing the representatives of said business, by threats, intimidation, or other forcible means, is unlawful."

Another and later case of conspiracy to boycott decided by the supreme court of appeals in 1888 is that of Crump *v.* The Commonwealth (84 Va., 927). The facts in the case and the gist of the decision therein are shown in the following:

The essential idea of "boycotting" is a confederation, generally secret, of many persons whose intent is to injure another, by preventing any and all persons from doing business with him through fear of incurring the displeasure, persecution, and vengeance of the conspirators. At trial for conspiracy to "boycott" the evidence in this case shows that while Baughman Brothers were engaged in their lawful business as stationers and printers, the plaintiff in error and other members of the Richmond Typographical Union, No. 90, conspired to compel them to make their office a "union office," and to compel them not to employ any printer who did not belong to the said union; that upon the refusal of Baughman Brothers to make their office (or business) a "union office" the plaintiff in error and others composing the said union, conspired and determined to boycott the said firm, as they had threatened to do, and sent circulars to a great many of the customers of the firm informing them, that they had, "with the aid of the Knights of Labor and all the trades organizations in this city (Richmond), boycotted the establishment of Messrs. Baughman Brothers," and formally notifying the said customers that the names of all persons who should persist in trading, patronizing, or dealing with Baughman Brothers, after being notified of the boycott, would be published weekly in the Labor Herald as a "black list," who, in their turn, would be boycotted until they agreed to withdraw their patronage from Baughman Brothers; and accordingly the employees of Baughman Brothers were mercilessly hounded by publication after publication, for months, in the Labor Herald (which was the boasted engine of the boycotting conspirators), whereby it was attempted to excite public feeling against them and to prevent them from obtaining even board and shelter; and the names of the customers and patrons of the said firm were published in the said sheet under the standing head of "black list." Not only Baughman Brothers and their employees and customers, but the hotels, boarding houses, public schools, railroads and steamboats conducting the business, travel and transportation of the city, were listed and published under the obloquy and denunciation of the "black list." It was proved that the conspirators declared their set purpose and persistent effort to "crush" Baughman Brothers; that the minions of the boycott committee dogged the firm in all their transactions; followed their delivery wagon; secured the names of their patrons; and used every means short of actual physical force, to compel them to cease dealing with Baughman Brothers. The acts alleged and proved in this case are unlawful and incompatible with the prosperity, peace, and civilization of the country, and are sufficient to warrant the verdict of guilty.

WISCONSIN.

One Otto Fischer was convicted in the municipal court of Waukesha County, of this State, for a violation of section 4466c of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1898 (see *post*, p. 1032), prohibiting the use of threats, intimidation, etc., for the purpose of preventing any person from engaging or continuing in employment. He carried the case to the supreme court of the State, which rendered its decision October 11, 1898, and sustained the conviction. The report of the case is to be found on page 594 of volume 76 of the Northwestern Reporter, under the title of Fischer *v.* State. The following is taken from the opinion of the court, delivered by Chief Justice Cassoday:

Counsel contend that the complaint fails to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. We are constrained to hold that the complaint is sufficient. It alleges, in effect, that at the time mentioned the plaintiff in error, at the city of Waukesha, in the municipal district, being then and there the business agent of the Building Trades Council of Milwaukee, a labor organization commonly called a "union," and acting as the agent of such trades council, for the purpose of preventing E. J. Affolter, John Kleigel, and Ed. Welsh, and divers other persons, then and there being nonunion men, and not connected with the Building Trades Council, or any other labor organization, from continuing in the lawful employment in which they were then and there engaged, so that their places be taken, and the work performed, by the so-called "union men," did then and there, by threats, intimidation, force, and coercion, willfully attempt to hinder and prevent said Affolter, Kleigel, and Welsh, and divers other persons, from engaging in and continuing in their lawful work and employment, to wit, working as carpenters for the firm of George Mindemand & Co. in and upon the erection and construction of a certain building described, in Waukesha; that the attempt to so hinder and prevent Affolter, Kleigel, and Welsh from so engaging in and continuing in their lawful work and employment by threats, intimidation, force, and coercion consisted in this, to wit: "That said Otto Fischer did then and there, in the presence of the said E. J. Affolter, John Kleigel, and Ed. Welsh, to, of, and concerning them, say: 'You (meaning the aforesaid E. J. Affolter, John Kleigel, and Ed. Welsh) can not build this building (meaning the building described as aforesaid). I will fight it if it takes all summer; and if your city will not protect us we will get the militia',—contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Wisconsin,"—and prays that the said Otto Fischer may be arrested, and dealt with according to law. This language seems to be sufficient to authorize a finding that the accused did, "by threats, intimidation, force, or coercion," attempt to hinder or prevent the persons named and others from engaging or continuing in the lawful work or employment mentioned.

An interesting case heard in the municipal court of Oshkosh, Wis., and growing out of a strike, is that of State *v.* Kidd et al. The report

of the case was furnished by Judge Goss, who presided at the trial, and shows the following facts:

In May, 1898, the woodworkers of Oshkosh, Wis., entered upon a strike to enforce four demands which were made upon their employers by means of a letter which was sent to the manufacturers by mail and which they refused to answer. The demands were: (1) For an increase of wages; (2) for the abolition of woman and child labor; (3) for the recognition of the organization; (4) for a weekly pay day. The strike continued for fourteen weeks, and during its progress a warrant was issued for Thomas I. Kidd, George Zentner, and Michael Troiber, charging them with conspiracy to injure the business of the Paine Lumber Company, the largest manufacturers of sashes, doors, and blinds involved in the strike. Kidd was the general secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, whose general office was in Chicago; Zentner was a member of one of the local organizations of Oshkosh, and during the progress of the strike acted as captain of the pickets, and Troiber was a member of one of the local unions, and it was charged that he was a picket during the strike, and that upon one occasion he committed an assault and battery upon a laborer who was returning from one of the mills. The trial was had in the municipal court of Oshkosh, Wis., upon a complaint filed by the district attorney, and occupied about three weeks. It resulted in an acquittal of the defendants November 2, 1898.

The charge of the court to the jury contains the following language:

> The first three counts of the information are drawn under section 4466a of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: "Any two or more persons who shall combine, associate, agree, mutually undertake or concert together for the purpose of willfully or maliciously injuring another in his reputation, trade, business or profession, by any means whatever, or for the purpose of maliciously compelling another to do or perform any act against his will, or preventing or hindering another from doing or performing any lawful act, shall be punished," etc.
>
> The fourth count is drawn under another section of the Revised Statutes, viz, section 4568 [see *post*, p. 1032], which, so far as it is applicable to this case, reads as follows: "Any person guilty of a criminal conspiracy at common law shall be punished," etc., "but no agreement shall be deemed a conspiracy or be punished as such unless some act, besides such agreement, be done to effect the object thereof by one or more of the parties to such agreement."
>
> Criminal conspiracy at common law is "a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal, by criminal or unlawful means."
>
> Each of the offenses set forth in the first three counts of the information falls within the common-law definition of conspiracy. Each count charges that the defendants entered into a combination and agreement, and did concert to do an act which the law declares to be criminal or unlawful.
>
> There is some evidence in this case proving, or tending to prove,

that at the time mentioned in the information a large number of persons, something like 1,600, had combined and associated together; that this association was called, if I remember correctly, the International Woodworkers' Union of America. It is claimed on the part of the defendants that the object of such association was for the purpose of bettering the condition of the laboring men, morally and socially, rendering assistance in case of need, and to assist the members in obtaining better wages. All of these objects are not only lawful, but under proper conditions laudable, and so long as they confine themselves to lawful means to accomplish such objects, it is the policy of the law and of society to protect and encourage them. In furtherance of such objects they have the right to solicit membership, ask persons to join and assist them in their cause, and to agree among themselves upon the conditions under which they will work. They have the right, individually and collectively, to refrain from working if they do not violate existing contracts, and if in furtherance of such objects they should all refrain from work, and the employers, because of their inability to obtain employees, be obliged to close their institutions, and thereby are injured as an incident merely to such action on the part of the workmen, the law will not interfere, because the workmen are doing what they have a lawful right to do. But if at any time they change their lawful objects and maliciously and willfully use their association, or couple with their lawful object the object or purpose of injuring another in his business, such as preventing another from conducting a lawful business, or to compel him to abolish female labor and recognize the union against his will, or to prevent him from employing women and girls and from the hiring and employing of men not members of the union against his will, or to hinder and prevent persons from engaging and continuing in lawful work or employment against their will, and to effect such object or purpose they use acts of force, violence, coercion, intimidation or abuse, as set forth in the information, or in the first three counts of the information, by any means whatever, then the character of such organization is changed and instead of its being a lawful organization it becomes a conspiracy which is not only prohibited by the law, but is a dangerous institution, so much so that the law provides for the punishment of all persons who willfully and maliciously so combine for the purpose of carrying out such unlawful or criminal objects.

It does not necessarily follow that if some of the members of an organization for lawful purposes conspired and agreed to willfully and maliciously carry out unlawful objects that all of the members of the organization are guilty of conspiracy. The only theory upon which all the members could be held as conspirators would be that the objects of the organization were to willfully and maliciously carry out such unlawful objects, and that they knowingly connected themselves therewith, or remained with such organization after its unlawful objects were known to them. It might be that an association had objects which were entirely lawful, and some of its members go outside of the lawful objects and combine to willfully and maliciously pursue an object unlawful. In such a case, only the persons so combining would be conspirators. But if at any time during such conspiracy the other members of the organization, or any of them, sanction, procure, encourage and adopt the acts of the conspirators, and knowingly receive the advantages and benefits derived from such a conspiracy to such an extent as

would amount to entering into and becoming a party to the same, then all of the persons so doing become coconspirators and are equally responsible for the acts of all the persons to such conspiracy in furtherance of such unlawful purpose.

So in this case, if you find that an association or organization had for its objects any of the willful or malicious purposes to accomplish any of the unlawful acts as set forth in the information, and that the defendants, or any of them, knowingly cooperated with such organization or association with such malicious and willful purpose, then they are guilty of conspiracy. If you find that the association or organization was organized for lawful purposes and some of its members went outside of such lawful purposes and maliciously and willfully pursued any of the unlawful objects as set forth in the information, and that the defendants or any of them willfully and maliciously cooperated with such persons to carry out such unlawful designs, then such of the defendants as so cooperated are guilty of conspiracy.

On the other hand, if you find that the defendants, or any of them, belonged to such organization or association for lawful purposes, and that some of the members as individuals or combined with others, independent of the organization, to willfully and maliciously carry out any of the unlawful objects as set forth in the information, but that such organization as a whole, or these defendants as individuals, did not join or participate, as I have before stated, in such combination, then such defendant or defendants can not be held responsible for the acts of such combination or of such individuals.

There must be at least two persons to form a conspiracy. It is not necessary to constitute a conspiracy that the alleged parties to it should meet together and enter into an explicit or formal agreement for the unlawful scheme. It is sufficient if two or more persons in any manner or through any contrivance positively or tacitly come to a mutual understanding to accomplish a common and unlawful design. It is not necessary that they should all act in the same capacity in pursuing the common object. One may act as supervisor and another as subordinate; one may plan and another may execute—if they intentionally cooperate to accomplish the unlawful design, they are coconspirators.

The law of conspiracy is peculiar in this, that it not only makes a conspirator responsible for his own acts, but also holds him responsible for the acts of his coconspirators, if such acts are done in furtherance of the common unlawful design or purpose.

If you find that the defendants, or any of them, did not combine to willfully and maliciously pursue any or all of the objects as set forth in the information, then such defendants should be acquitted. But if you find that the defendants, or any of them, did so combine, then the question arises, did such of the defendants as so combined use the means alleged in the information, that is, that they willfully and maliciously patrolled the street in front of and about the premises and factory of the Paine Lumber Company, and caused the same to be done continuously by groups and crowds of men; that they intimidated, abused, assaulted and drove away its employees; that by solicitation, threats, abuse, etc., they prevented those willing to become its employees from seeking employment with said company.

The information alleges that one of the means used to carry out the unlawful purpose as therein set forth was the placing of pickets about

the premises of the Paine Lumber Company. If such pickets were placed about the premises of the Paine Lumber Company on the part of the alleged conspirators to accomplish any of the unlawful objects set forth in the information, then the persons so combining can not justify the placing of such pickets upon the theory that they had the right to watch the workmen go to and from such factory. The streets and highways of a city can not be used in that manner for the purpose of accomplishing unlawful purposes.

On the other hand, if pickets were used for the purpose of carrying out lawful purposes, they have the right to use the streets and highways, so long as they do not interfere with the use of such streets as public highways, and so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. They have no right to interfere with or intentionally obstruct a man in the conduct of his lawful business, nor have they the right to interfere or obstruct persons going to and from their work and insist upon talking to them against their will. All persons have the right to the use of the public streets and highways, so long as such use is reasonably consistent with the lawful rights of others.

UNITED STATES.

The United States circuit court, northern district of Illinois, considered the question of the punishment of strikers for contempt of court in the case of Secor *v.* Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company (7 Bissel, 513), decided in 1877, and held as follows:

Property held in trust by the court for the purpose of protecting it pending its foreclosure, and over which a receiver has been appointed, is in the possession of the court, and any interference with it is punishable as a contempt. Where a railroad is in the hands of a receiver, and the employees of another road who have struck, or any other persons prevent the employees of the receiver from working, they commit a contempt of court and are to be treated in as summary a manner as if the contempt were committed in the actual presence of the court.

In the same year, 1877, this same question was considered by the United States circuit court, district of Indiana, in the case of King et al. *v.* The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company (7 Bissel, 529), and the following is a synopsis of the court's decision:

Several railroads were placed in the hands of receivers in June, 1877. During the strikes of the latter part of July, the trains of these various railroads ceased for a time to run—a mob of strikers and others combining to stop them by force. The court on information of these facts, issued orders to the marshal, in aid of the receivers, requiring him to prevent all disturbance of their possession, and to use his authority, as marshal, under the law, to enable them to operate the roads, and due notice was given of the fact that these railroads were in the custody of the court and that there must be no interference with their possession. Several persons were, on complaint duly made, attached as for contempt of the authority of the court, and disobedience of its orders and

a hearing took place. The facts occurring were substantially as follows: A crowd or mob of strikers and others assembled at the depot, took possession, and during a part of a week, by force and intimidation arrested the running of trains. The defendants were punished for contempt and in its opinion the court held substantially as follows: A receiver being an officer of the court, whose duty it is to protect the property and operate the roads under the direction and order of the court, and the property thus placed in his possession is considered as property belonging to the court, and entitled to its protection. In proceedings for a contempt, the court can proceed in a summary manner, and the accused is not, of right, entitled to a trial by jury. Where the offense is clearly proved the court will proceed summarily to punish an offender. Interference with the running of railroad trains is an offense public in its character.

The same question again arose in the case of United States *v.* Kane (23 Federal Reporter, 748), decided in 1885 by the United States circuit court for the district of Colorado. Its decision was, in effect, as follows:

Where employees of a railroad company in the hands of a receiver appointed by the court are dissatisfied with the wages paid by the receiver, they may abandon the employment, and by persuasion or argument induce other employees to do the same; but if they resort to threats or violence to induce the others to leave, or accomplish their purpose without actual violence, by overawing the others by preconcerted demonstrations of force, and thus prevent the receiver from operating the road, they are guilty of a contempt of court, and may be punished for their unlawful acts.

In the same year, 1885, this question came before the United States circuit court for the western district of Missouri in the case entitled In re Wabash Railway Company (24 Federal Reporter, 217), and the syllabus of its decision reads as follows:

A writer, signing himself chairman, sent the following notice to the various foremen of the shops of the Wabash Railway Company during a strike organized to resist a reduction of wages, the railroad being at that time in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States circuit court:

"OFFICE OF LOCAL COMMITTEE, *June 17, 1885.*

"———— ————, *Foreman:*

"You are requested to stay away from the shop until the present difficulty is settled. Your compliance with this will command the protection of the Wabash employees. But in no case are you to consider this an intimidation."

Held, that this was an unlawful interference with the management of the road by the receiver, and a contempt of court, for which the writer should be punished.

The case entitled In re Doolittle et al., Strikers, (23 Federal Reporter, 544) involved the same question of contempt of court and was heard in the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Mis-

souri in 1885. The facts in the case and the decision rendered are shown in the following statement:

The facts seem to be that certain persons while engaged in a strike against the Missouri Pacific Railroad interfered with the management and control of the engine and freight cars under the control of the receivers of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, and prevented the agents and employees of said receivers from operating portions of the property of said Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway in their custody, by spiking and blocking the tracks, drawing water from engines, inciting the agents and employees of said receivers to quit work, and threatening them with violence if they continued in the service of the receivers. The engine and cars of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, the operation of which was obstructed, were at the time in the yards of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, certain of whose employees were engaged in a strike. An order was issued on two prominent strikers to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in interfering with property in the hands of the receivers of the court. As a result of the hearing they were found guilty of contempt and punished therefor. In its opinion the court held as follows: When the employees of a railroad company whose property is in the custody of the court, by concert of action quit work and take possession of and obstruct the movement of engines and cars on the tracks of said company, and while so doing also take possession of or obstruct the operation of engines or cars in the custody of receivers of the court, it is the right and duty of the court to punish such latter acts as contempt of its authority. If a party engaged in a lawful undertaking unintentionally interferes with or obstructs the officers of the court in the discharge of their duties, the court is not tenacious of its prerogative; but it is otherwise where parties, while engaged in an unlawful act, obstruct the officers of the court, although intending no contempt. The court is open to hear any just ground of complaint against its receivers. Employees of the receivers may present their grievances, and the court will instruct its officers in the premises. For this reason the court will be prompt to punish men who interfere with its receivers in the custody and control of property committed to them by law. A simple "request" to do or not to do a thing, made by one or more of a body of strikers under circumstances calculated to convey a threatening intimidation, with a design to hinder or obstruct employees in the performance of their duties, is not less obnoxious than the use of physical force for the same purpose. A "request" under such circumstances is a direct threat and an intimidation, and will be punished as such.

This subject, contempt of court, was again considered in 1886 by the United States circuit court for the northern district of Texas in the case entitled In re Higgins et al. (27 Federal Reporter, 443). The syllabus of its decision, as given in the Reporter, is in language as follows:

In proceedings for contempt on part of certain strikers on the Texas and Pacific Railway Company an insolvent corporation in the hands of receivers, the court held that it is well-settled law that whoever unlawfully interferes with property in the possession of a court is

guilty of contempt of that court, and it seems equally well settled that whoever unlawfully interferes with officers and agents of the court, in the full and complete possession and management of property in the custody of the court, is guilty of a contempt of court; and it is immaterial whether this unlawful interference comes in the way of actual violence or by intimidation and threats. The employees of the receivers, although, pro hac vice, officers of the court, may quit their employment, as can employees of private parties or corporations, provided they do not thereby intentionally disable the property; but they must quit peaceably and decently. Where they combine and conspire to quit with or without notice, with the object and intent of crippling the property or its operation, they thereby commit a contempt; and all those who combine and conspire with employees to thus quit, or, as officials of labor organizations, issue printed orders to quit, or to strike, with an intent to embarrass the court in administering the property, render themselves liable for contempt of court. Labor organizations are lawful and generally laudable associations, but they have no legal status or authority, and stand before men and the law on no better footing than other social organizations, and it is preposterous that they should attempt to issue orders that free men are bound to obey; and no man can stand in a court of justice and shelter himself behind any such organization from the consequence of his own unlawful acts. It is a part of this case, and has been established by evidence taken under the direction of the court, that among all the employees of the receivers in operating over 1,500 miles of railway there was no complaint made to the receivers, or to the court, by an employee, of bad treatment or insufficient wages or other grievances; and yet orders were issued from a secret organization to all their employees to quit work, to strike, to cripple the operations of a great thoroughfare for travel and commerce; and many employees, confederating and combining, did quit, and induced and forced others to quit, and did hinder and delay the operation of the railway, and did damage the property in the possession of the court many thousand dollars. This action was a gross contempt of court, wholly unreasonable and unjustifiable. The court has learned, through the newspapers, etc., that these wrongs were committed because the agents of the receivers had discharged as incompetent, and for absence without leave, a certain employee, and refused to reinstate him at the demand of a secret labor organization which claimed that this discharge was in violation of an agreement forced upon the managers of the road prior to the receivership. However this may be, if true, the reason is impertinent, and such demands can not be tolerated.

The United States circuit court for the southern district of New York rendered its decision in 1887 in the case of Old Dominion Steamship Co. *v.* McKenna et al. (30 Federal Reporter, 48). The questions of conspiracy and boycott were involved, and the application of the New York statute on conspiracy (Penal Code, sec. 168; Birdseye's Revised Statutes and Codes, 1896, p. 587, sec. 1, see *post*, p. 1017) was considered. A brief of the decision follows:

The procurement of workmen who are employed upon terms as to wages which are just and satisfactory to quit work in a body for the purpose of inflicting injury and damage upon the employer, by persons who are not in his employ, and until the employer should accede to demands of such outside persons, which he is under no obligation to

grant, constitutes in law a malicious and illegal interference with the employer's business, which is actionable.

Declaring and attempting to enforce a boycott for the purpose of compelling an employer to pay such a rate of wages to his employees as the boycotters who are not in his employ might demand, are acts rendering the boycotters liable in damages, and are also misdemeanors at common law, as well as by section 168 of the New York Penal Code.

All combinations and associations designed to coerce workmen to become members of such combinations or associations, or to interfere with, obstruct, vex, or annoy them in working, or in obtaining work, because they are not members, or in order to induce them to become members, or designed to prevent employers from making a just discrimination in the rate of wages paid to the skillful and to the unskillful, to the diligent and the lazy, to the efficient and to the inefficient, and all associations designed to interfere with the perfect freedom of employers in the management and control of their lawful business, or to dictate in any particular the terms upon which their business shall be conducted, by means of threats of injury or loss, by interference with their property or traffic, or with their lawful employment of other persons, or designed to abridge these rights, are pro tanto illegal combinations or associations; and all acts done in furtherance of such intentions by such means, and accompanied by damage, are actionable.

The United States circuit court for the district of Idaho rendered a decision in 1892 in the case of the Cœur d'Alene Consolidated and Mining Company *v.* Miners' Union of Wardner et al. (51 Federal Reporter, 260), arising out of a strike, to the effect that:

An injunction may be granted to restrain labor unions and members thereof from entering upon complainant's mines, or interfering with the working thereof, by force, threats, or intimidation, preventing complainant's employees from working the mines, where the threatened acts are such that their frequent occurrence may be expected, and the defendants are insolvent.

Sections 4466a to 4466d of the Annotated Statutes of Wisconsin of 1889 (now sections 4440a and 4466a to 4466c of the statutes of 1898, see *post*, pp. 1031, 1032) were construed as to their application in a strike case by the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Wisconsin. The case is known as the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *v.* Northern Pacific Railroad Company (60 Federal Reporter, 803), and the decision rendered in 1892 is in effect as follows:

These sections are declaratory of the common law, and wholly condemn all conspiracies to injure or oppress, or to interfere with the rights of others. Their efficacy is in no degree impaired by any statutory recognition of the right of organization for the purpose of promoting the welfare of labor. A court of equity having charge of a railroad through its receivers has authority to restrain the formation and execution of a conspiracy among the employees to quit the service in a body with the design and intent of crippling the property in their custody, or embarrassing the operation of the road. A strike is a combination among workmen to compel the master to the concession of a certain demand by preventing the conduct of his business until com-

pliance with the demand. The concerted cessation of work is but one of and the least effective of the means to the end; the intimidation of others from engaging in the service, the interference with and disabling and destruction of property, and resort to actual force and violence when necessary to the accomplishment of the end, being the other and more effective means employed. Such strike is unlawful, and a Federal court having charge through its receivers of an interstate railroad has jurisdiction to enjoin the executive heads of the various organizations of railroad employees from ordering a strike upon the road.

In the case of Lake Erie and Western Railway Company *v.* Bailey et al. (61 Federal Reporter, 494), decided by the United States circuit court for the district of Indiana in 1893, it was held that—

Where the members of a labor organization combine and confederate for the purpose of enforcing their demands by the seizure of their employer's property, or to prevent other men, by force and intimidation, from entering such employment, they are guilty of a crime; and, where such acts violate an injunction, they will be punished for contempt of court.

The bearing of the United States statute on conspiracy (section 5440 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, see *post*, p. 1033) and of the interstate-commerce act (chap. 104, acts of Congress of 1886–87, see *post*, p. 1034) upon the features of a case involving a strike of locomotive engineers, was outlined by the United States circuit court for the northern district of Ohio, western division, in 1893, in the case of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company *v.* Pennsylvania Company et al. (54 Federal Reporter, 730). The case involved the refusal by the employees of one common carrier to receive, handle, and haul interstate freight coming from another common carrier, the employees of which were engaged in a strike, and the meat of the decision of the court is contained in the following synopsis:

A combination to induce or procure the officers of a common carrier corporation subject to the provisions of the interstate-commerce act [chap. 104, acts of 1886–87], and its locomotive engineers, to refuse to receive, handle, and haul interstate freight from another like common carrier in order to injure the latter, is a combination or conspiracy to commit the misdemeanor described by section 10 of the interstate-commerce act, and, if any person engaged in it does an act in furtherance thereof, all combining for the purpose are guilty of criminal conspiracy, as denounced by section 5440. If the common carrier company against whom such a conspiracy is directed is injured by acts done in furtherance of it, it has a cause of action for its loss against all of those engaged in the conspiracy. The injury which will be caused to the common carrier against which such a conspiracy is directed will be irreparable, and in order to prevent this, and maintain the status quo until full relief can be granted, a preliminary and temporary mandatory injunction will issue against the company and its employees threatening the injury, restraining them from refusing to afford the proper interchange of interstate freight and traffic facilities to complainant. The employees, while in the employ of the defendant

company, must obey this mandatory injunction, but may, without contempt of court, avoid or evade obedience thereto by ceasing to be such employees; otherwise the injunction would, in effect, be an order compelling the employees to continue the relation of servant to the complainant—a kind of order never yet issued by a court of equity. A preliminary injunction may issue against the chief member of such a conspiracy as that above described to restrain him from giving the order and signal which will result and is intended to result in the unlawful and irreparable injuries to the complainant. Where such chief member has already issued such an unlawful, willful, and criminal order, the injurious effect of which will be continuing, the court may by mandatory injunction compel him to rescind the same, especially when the necessary effect of the order or signal is to induce and procure flagrant violations of an injunction previously issued by the court.

Another case between the same parties, having the same title and decided by the same court in the same year, 1893, is reported on page 746 of 54 Federal Reporter. The decision therein was to the following effect:

Railway employees accept their places under the implied condition that they will not quit their employer's service under the circumstances, rendering such conduct a peril to the lives and property committed to its care, or in such a manner as to subject it to legal penalties or forfeitures; and although, in ordinary circumstances, the employer must rely upon his action at law for a breach of the condition, a court of equity has power to restrain employees from acts of violence and intimidation, and from enforcing rules of labor unions which result in irremediable injuries to their employers and the public, such as those requiring an arbitrary strike without cause, merely to enforce a boycott against a connecting line. An engineer of a railroad company which has been enjoined from refusing to haul the cars of a boycotted connecting line, of which injunction he has notice, although he has not been made a party thereto, and who, while on his run, refuses to attach such a car to his train, and declares that he quits his employment, but nevertheless remains with his engine at that point for five hours, until he receives a telegram from his labor union to haul the car, and who thereafter continues in his employment, is guilty of contempt for violating the injunction, although engineers who refuse to haul such cars in obedience to a rule of the labor union, and in good faith quit their employment before starting on their run, may not be in contempt.

Another case under the Federal conspiracy act and involving the construction of the Federal antitrust and interstate-commerce acts (see *post*, pp. 1034, 1035) is that of Waterhouse et al *v.* Comer (55 Federal Reporter, 149), decided by the United States circuit court for the western district of Georgia, southern division, in 1893. The syllabus of the opinion delivered therein by the court reads as follows:

Construing section 1 of the act of July 2, 1890 [chap. 647, acts of 1889–90, antitrust act], the act of February 4, 1887 [chap. 104, acts of 1886–87, interstate-commerce act], and the act of March 7, 1889 [amending the interstate-commerce act], together with this section, it

will be seen that a combination of persons, without regard to their occupation, which will have the effect to defeat the provisions of these acts inhibiting discriminations in the transportation of freight and passengers, and to restrain the trade and commerce of the country will be obnoxious to the penalties contained in this section. Now, it is true that in any conceivable strike upon the transportation lines of this country, whether main lines or branch roads, there will be interference with and restraint of interstate or foreign commerce. This will be true also of strikes upon telegraph lines, for the exchange of telegraphic messages between people of different States is interstate commerce. In the presence of these statutes, and in view of the intimate interchange of commodities between people of several States of the Union, it will be practically impossible hereafter for a body of men to combine to hinder and delay the work of the transportation company without becoming amenable to the provisions of these statutes. And a combination or agreement of railroad officials or other representatives of capital, with the same effect, will be equally under the ban of the penal statutes. It follows, therefore, that a strike, or boycott, if it was ever effective, can be so no longer. Where the property of a railway or other corporation is being administered by a receiver under the superintending power of a court of equity, it is competent for the court to adjust difficulties between the receiver and his employees, which, in the absence of such adjustment, would tend to injure the property and to defeat the purpose of the receivership. It follows, then, that it is in the power of the court, in the interest of public order and for the protection of the property under its control, to direct a suitable arrangement with its employees or officers, to provide compensation and conditions of their employment, and to avoid, if possible, an interruption of their labor and duty, which will be disastrous to the trust and injurious to the public.

Rule 12 of an association of locomotive engineers, styled the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," which provides "that hereafter, when an issue has been sustained by the grand chief, and carried into effect by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, it shall be recognized as a violation of obligations if a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers who may be employed on a railroad run in connection with or adjacent to said road, to handle the property belonging to said railroad or system in any way that may benefit said company with which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are at issue, until the grievances or issues or differences of any kind or nature have been amicably settled," is plainly a rule or agreement in restraint of trade or commerce, and violative of section 1 of this act.

The Federal antitrust and interstate commerce acts, above referred to, were construed as to their application in a case arising from a strike, by the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Louisiana, in 1893, in the case of the United States *v.* Workingmen's Amalgamated Council (54 Federal Reporter, 994). The following is a fair statement of the decision:

Where an injunction is asked against the interference with interstate commerce by combinations of striking workmen, the fact that the strike is ended and labor resumed since the filing of the bill is no

ground for refusing the injunction. The invasion of rights, especially where the lawfulness of the invasion is not disclaimed, authorizes the injunction. This act (antitrust act, above) applies to combinations of laborers as well as of capitalists. The fact that a combination of men is in its origin and general purposes innocent and lawful is no ground of defense when the combination is turned to the unlawful purpose of restraining interstate and foreign commerce. A combination of men to secure or compel the employment of none but union men becomes a combination in restraint of interstate commerce, within the meaning of this act, when, in order to gain its ends, it seeks to enforce, and does enforce, by violence and intimidation, a discontinuance of labor in all departments of business, including the transportation of goods from State to State, and to and from foreign nations.

The case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *v.* Northern Pacific Railroad Company (see *ante*, p. 953) was reviewed in 1894 by the United States circuit court of appeals, seventh circuit, under the title of Arthur *v.* Oakes et al., reported on page 310 of volume 63, Federal Reporter, and the right of employees to combine and to stop work simultaneously—in other words, to strike—is affirmed and the legal limitations upon such right are defined. The syllabus of the decision is in the following language:

If an employee of a railroad company quits without cause, and in violation of an express contract to serve for a stated time, then his quitting would not be of right, and he would be liable for any damages resulting from a breach of his agreement, and, perhaps, in some States, to criminal prosecution for loss of life or limb by passengers or others, directly resulting from his abandoning his post at a time when care and watchfulness were required upon his part in the discharge of a duty he had undertaken to perform.

It would be an invasion of one's natural liberty to compel him to work for, or to remain in the personal service of, another. One who is placed under such restraint is in a condition of involuntary servitude—a condition which the supreme law of the land declares shall not exist within the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction.

The rule, we think, is, without exception, that equity will not compel the actual, affirmative performance by an employee of merely personal services, any more than it will compel an employer to retain in his personal service one who, no matter for what cause, is not acceptable to him for service of that character. The right of an employee, engaged to perform personal service, to quit that service, rests upon the same basis as the right of his employer to discharge him from further personal service. If the quitting in the one case, or the discharging in the other, is in violation of the contract between the parties, the one injured by the breach has his action for damages; and a court of equity will not, indirectly or negatively, by means of an injunction restraining the violation of the contract, compel the affirmative performance from day to day, or the affirmative acceptance, of merely personal services. Relief of that character has always been regarded as impracticable.

Undoubtedly, the simultaneous cessation of work by any considerable number of the employees of a railroad corporation without previ-

ous notice will have an injurious effect, and for a time inconvenience the public. But these evils, great as they are, and although arising in many cases from the inconsiderate conduct of employees and employers, both equally indifferent to the general welfare, are to be met and remedied by legislation restraining alike employees and employers, so far as necessary adequately to guard the rights of the public as involved in the existence, maintenance, and safe management of public highways. In the absence of legislation to the contrary, the right of one in the service of a quasi-public corporation to withdraw therefrom at such time as he sees fit, and the right of the managers of such a corporation to discharge an employee from service whenever they see fit, must be deemed so far absolute that no court of equity will compel him, against his will, to remain in such service or actually to perform the personal acts required in such employments, or compel such managers, against their will, to keep a particular employee in their service.

The fact that employees of railroads may quit under circumstances that would show bad faith upon their part, or a reckless disregard of their contract or of the convenience and interests of both employer and the public, does not justify a departure from the general rule that equity will not compel the actual, affirmative performance of merely personal services, or (which is the same thing) require employees, against their will, to remain in the personal service of their employer.

These employees having taken service first with the company, and afterwards with the receivers, under a general contract of employment which did not limit the exercise of the right to quit the service, their peaceable cooperation, as the result of friendly argument, persuasion, or conference among themselves, in asserting the right of each and all to refuse further service under a schedule of reduced wages, would not have been illegal or criminal, although they may have so acted in the firm belief and expectation, that a simultaneous quitting without notice would temporarily inconvenience the receivers and the public. If in good faith, and peaceably, they exercise their right of quitting the service, intending thereby only to better their condition by securing such wages as they deem just, but not to injure or interfere with the free action of others, they can not be legally charged with any loss to the trust property resulting from their cessation of work in consequence of the refusal of the receivers to accede to the terms upon which they were willing to remain in the service. Such a loss, under the circumstances stated, would be incidental to the situation, and could not be attributed to employees exercising their lawful rights in orderly ways, or to the receivers when, in good faith and in fidelity to their trust, they declare a reduction of wages, and thereby cause dissatisfaction among employees, and their withdrawal from service.

According to the principles of the common law, a conspiracy upon the part of two or more persons, with the intent, by their combined power, to wrong others or to prejudice the rights of the public, is in itself illegal, although nothing be actually done in execution of such conspiracy. This is fundamental in our jurisprudence. So, a combination or conspiracy to procure an employee or body of employees to quit service in violation of the contract of service would be unlawful, and in a proper case might be enjoined, if the injury threatened would be irremediable at law.

An intent, upon the part of a single person, to injure the rights of others or of the public, is not in itself a wrong of which the law will

take cognizance, unless some injurious act be done in execution of the unlawful intent; but a combination of two or more persons with such an intent, and under circumstances that give them, when so combined, a power to do an injury they would not possess as individuals acting singly, has always been recognized as in itself wrongful and illegal.

It seems entirely clear, upon authority, that any combination or conspiracy upon the part of these employees would be illegal which has for its object to cripple the property in the hands of the receivers, and to embarrass the operation of the railroads under their management, either by disabling or rendering unfit for use engines, cars, or other property in their hands, or by interfering with their possession, or by actually obstructing their control and management of the property, or by using force, intimidation, threats, or other wrongful methods against the receivers or their agents, or against employees remaining in their service, or by using like methods to cause employees to quit, or prevent or deter others from entering the service in place of those leaving it.

In the absence of evidence, it can not be held, as a matter of law, that a combination among employees, having for its object their orderly withdrawal in large numbers, or in a body, from the service of their employers, on account simply of a reduction in their wages, is not a "strike," within the meaning of that word as commonly used. Such a withdrawal, although amounting to a strike, is not illegal or criminal.

In a case where, during a strike in the works of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the employees of a railroad refused to operate trains in the make-up of which Pullman cars were used, an injunction to compel them to perform their duties while continuing in the employ of the railroad was issued. The case, entitled Southern California Railway Co. *v.* Rutherford et al. (62 Federal Reporter, 796), was decided by the United States circuit court for the southern district of California in 1894, and the court held that—

Where employees of a railroad company, though remaining in its employment, refuse to perform their duties of operating its trains so long as Pullman cars are hauled, though the company is bound by contract to carry them, thus interrupting interstate commerce and the transmission of mails, and subjecting the company to suits and great and irreparable damage, injunction will issue requiring them to perform their duties during their continuance in the company's employment.

In a charge to the grand jury delivered by the United States district court for the northern district of California in 1894, to be found in 62 Federal Reporter, 840, under the title of In re Grand Jury, the question of the right of a railroad to insist upon attaching mail cars to the regular trains, which the train hands refused to move because Pullman cars were attached instead of sending the mail by trains with no Pullman cars, which the train hands were willing to move, was denied, and the language of the charge in this particular was as follows:

It is a violation of section 3995, Revised Statutes [see *post*, p. 1033] declaring it an offense to knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the

passage of the mail, for one to prevent the running of a mail train as made up, though he is willing that the mail car shall go on, and his purpose is other than to retard the mails. The railway is a great public highway, and the duty of the railroad company as a common carrier is first to the public. The road must be kept in operation for the accommodation of the public, if it is possible to do so with the force and appliances within reach. Any negligence in this respect is not excused by temporary difficulties capable of being promptly removed. Where the transportation of the mails and interstate commerce has long been interrupted by the refusal of the employees of the railway company to move trains carrying Pullman cars, it is the duty of the railway company to use every effort to move the mails and interstate commerce, without regard to the make-up of regular trains; and any willful failure to perform this duty is a violation of this statute.

A combination to incite railroad employees to suddenly quit work in order to persuade the railroad company and the public to compel an owner of cars used in operating the road (the Pullman Company) to pay higher wages was, in 1894, declared to be an unlawful conspiracy by the United States circuit court for the southern district of Ohio, in the case of Thomas *v.* Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, In re Phelan (62 Federal Reporter, 803.) The gist of the decision is as follows:

A combination to incite all railway employees to suddenly quit their service, without any dissatisfaction with the terms of their own employment, in order to starve the railroad companies and the public into compelling an owner of cars used in operating the roads to pay his employees more wages, and where the members intend to stop all mail trains as well as other trains, and do delay many, in violation of section 3995, Revised Statutes, [see *post* p. 1033] is an unlawful conspiracy though the obstruction is effected by merely quitting employment.

A charge to the grand jury delivered in 1894 by the United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois, and to be found on page 828 of 62 Federal Reporter, under the title of In re Grand Jury, declares a combination to quit work, resulting in the obstruction of mails and interstate commerce, to be a criminal conspiracy under certain circumstances. The following is taken from said charge:

A corrupt or wrongful agreement between two or more persons that the employees of railroads carrying the mails and conducting interstate commerce should quit, and that all others should, by threats and violence, be prevented from taking their places, constitutes a criminal conspiracy to hinder or obstruct the mail and interstate commerce.

Where two or more leaders of a labor association, for the purpose of advancing personal ambition or satisfying private malice, by concert, insist or demand, under effective penalties and threats, upon the members of the association quitting their employment, to the obstruction of the mails or of interstate commerce they are guilty of criminal conspiracy.

A similar agreement was declared to be a criminal conspiracy by the United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois in 1894

in its charge to the grand jury, to be found on page 436 of 63 Federal Reporter, under the title of, United States *v.* Debs, et al., supplemental charge to grand jury. The following is a part of the language used:

Where two or more men wrongfully and corruptly agree among themselves, either for the purpose of creating sympathy in a threatened strike, or for any other purpose, to cause trains carrying mail or interstate commerce to be stopped, or to discharge their employees or refuse to employ new men, so as to stop such trains, they are guilty of conspiracy.

The point seems to have been raised in certain cases coming before the courts that chapter 567 of the acts of Congress of 1885–86 providing for the incorporation of national trades unions in some manner, operated to make certain acts of strikers legal which were illegal at common law. This view has been negatived by the United States courts in two cases. In one of these decided by the United States circuit court in 1892, and to be found under the title of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *v.* Northern Pacific Railroad Company (60 Federal Reporter, 803), the court said:

There is nothing in this act to countenance the idea that it so changes the common law as to authorize combinations and conspiracies of interstate employees to quit the service in a body, with the design and intent of crippling the property in their custody, or embarrassing the operation of the road, with the ulterior purpose of enforcing a demand against the master.

In the second case, Arthur *v.* Oakes et al. (63 Federal Reporter, 310), the United States circuit court of appeals for the seventh circuit, in its decision rendered in 1894, used the following language:

This act, legalizing the incorporation of national trades unions, does not sanction illegal combinations.

In the case of United States *v.* Elliott et al. (62 Federal Reporter, 801), and United States *v.* Elliott et al. (64 Federal Reporter, 27), a case arising from a strike, the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri in construing the United States antitrust act (see *post*, pp. 1034, 1035) decided, in 1894, in effect as follows:

A combination by railroad employees to prevent all railroads of a large city engaged in carrying the United States mails and in interstate commerce, from carrying freight and passengers, hauling cars, and securing the services of persons other than strikers, and to induce persons to leave the service of such railroads is illegal, under section 1 of the act, and acts threatened in pursuance of such combination may be restrained by injunction under section 4 of the act.

Under section 5 of the act, an injunction order in an action to enjoin an illegal conspiracy against interstate commerce may provide that it shall be in force on defendants not named in the bill, but who are within the terms of the order, where it also provides that it is opera-

tive on all persons acting in concert with the designated conspirators, though not named in the writ, after the commission of some act by them in furtherance of the conspiracy, and service of the writ on them.

The question of unlawful combination and conspiracy and the United States antitrust act upon the same was considered by the United States circuit court for the southern district of Ohio, western division, in 1894, in the case of Thomas *v.* Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, In re Phelan (62 Federal Reporter, 824), and the burden of the court's decision was as follows:

Any willful attempt, with knowledge that a railroad is in the hands of the court, to prevent or impede the receiver thereof appointed by the court from complying with the order of the court in running the road, which, is unlawful, and which, as between private individuals, would give a right of action for damages, is a contempt of the order of the court. Maliciously inciting employees of a receiver, who is operating a railroad under order of the court, to leave his employ, in pursuance of an unlawful combination to prevent the operation of the road, thereby inflicting injuries on its business, for which damages would be recoverable if it were operated by a private corporation, is a contempt of the court. Such inciting to carry out an unlawful conspiracy is not protected by constitutional guaranties of the right of assembly and free speech, and is not less a contempt because effected by words only, if the obstruction to the operation of the road by the receiver is unlawful and malicious. A combination to inflict pecuniary injury on the owner of cars, operated by railway companies under contracts with him, by compelling them to give up using his cars, in violation of their contracts, and, on their refusal, to inflict pecuniary injury on them by inciting their employees to quit their service, and thus paralyze their business, the existence of the contracts being known to the parties so combining, is an unlawful conspiracy. A combination by employees of railway companies to injure in his business the owner of cars operated by the companies, by compelling them to cease using his cars by threats of quitting and by actually quitting their service, thereby inflicting on them great injury, when the relation between him and the companies is mutually profitable, and has no effect whatever on the character or reward of the services of the employees so combining, is a boycott, and an unlawful conspiracy at common law. A combination to incite the employees of all the railways in the country to suddenly quit their service, without any dissatisfaction with the terms of their employment, thus paralyzing utterly all railway traffic, in order to starve the railway companies and the public into compelling an owner of cars used in operating the roads to pay his employees more wages, they having no lawful right to so compel him, is an unlawful conspiracy by reason of its purpose, whether such purpose is effected by means usually lawful or otherwise. Such combination, its purpose being to paralyze the interstate commerce of the country, is an unlawful conspiracy, within this act.

In construing the effect of the United States antitrust act upon the action of strikers the United States circuit court for the northern dis-

trict of Illinois, in its decision rendered in 1894, in the case of United States *v.* Debs et al. (64 Federal Reporter, 724), spoke as follows:

This act is not aimed at capital merely and combinations of a contractual nature, which by force of the title, "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," are limited to such as the courts have declared unlawful, the words "in restraint of trade" having, in connection with the words "contract" and "combination," their common-law significance, but the term "conspiracy" is used in its well-settled legal meaning, so that any restraint of trade or commerce, if to be accomplished by conspiracy, is unlawful.

The construction of the statute is not affected by the use of the phrase "in restraint of trade," rather than one of the phrases "to injure trade" or "to restrain trade."

The word "commerce" in the statute is not synonymous with "trade" as used in the common-law phrase "restraint of trade," but has the meaning of the word in that clause of the Constitution which grants to Congress power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce.

The provision for forfeiture, in section 6 of this act does not imply that only cases in which property shall be found subject to forfeiture shall be deemed within the scope of the act.

The power given by this act to circuit courts "to prevent and restrain violations" of the act, is not an invasion of the right of trial by jury, as the jurisdiction so given by equity will be deemed to be limited to such cases only as are of equitable cognizance.

Where defendants, directors and general officers of the American Railway Union, in combination with members of the union, engaged in a conspiracy to boycott Pullman cars, in use on railroads, and for that purpose entered into a conspiracy to restrain and hinder interstate commerce in general, and, in furtherance of their design, those actively engaged in the strike used threats, violence, and other unlawful means of interference with the operations of the roads, and, instead of respecting an injunction commanding them to desist, persisted in their purpose, without essential change of conduct, they were guilty of contempt.

Any improper interference with the management of a railroad in the hands of receivers is a contempt of the court's authority in making the order appointing the receivers, and enjoining interference with their control.

The United States statutes on obstruction of the mails, and conspiracy, and the antitrust act were construed by the United States district court for the northern district of California in 1895 in the case of United States *v.* Cassidy et al. (67 Federal Reporter, 698), a case arising out of a labor dispute, and the following is the syllabus of the decision:

The statute relating to conspiracies to commit offenses against the United States (Rev. Stat., sec. 5440), contains three elements which are necessary to constitute the offense. These are: (1) The act of two or more persons conspiring together; (2) to commit any offense against the United States; (3) the overt act, or the element of one or more of such parties doing any act to effect the object of the conspiracy.

A conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons by concerted action to accomplish a criminal or unlawful purpose, or some purpose not in itself criminal, by criminal or unlawful means.

The common design is the essence of the charge; but it is not necessary that two or more persons should meet together, and enter into an explicit or formal agreement for an unlawful scheme, or that they should directly, by words or in writing, state what the unlawful scheme was to be, and the details of the plan or the means by which the unlawful combination was to be made effective. It is sufficient if two or more persons, in any manner or through any contrivance, positively or tacitly, come to a mutual understanding to accomplish a common and unlawful design.

Where an unlawful end is sought to be effected, and two or more persons, actuated by the common purpose of accomplishing that end, work together in any way in furtherance of the unlawful scheme, every one of said persons becomes a member of the conspiracy, although the part any one was to take therein was a subordinate one, or was to be executed at a remote distance from the other conspirators.

Anyone who, after a conspiracy is formed, and who knows of its existence, joins therein, becomes as much a party thereto from that time as if he had originally conspired.

Where several persons are proved to have combined together for the same illegal purpose, any act done by one of them, in pursuance of the original concerted plan, and with reference to the common object, is, in contemplation of the law, the act of the whole party, and therefore the proof of such act will be evidence against any of the others who were engaged in the conspiracy.

Any declaration made by one of the parties, during the pendency of the illegal enterprise, is not only evidence against himself, but against all the other conspirators, who, when the combination is proved, are as much responsible for such declarations, and the acts to which they relate, as if made and committed by themselves. This rule applies to the declaration of a coconspirator, although he may not himself be under prosecution.

The law regards the act of unlawful combination and confederacy as dangerous to the peace of society, and declares that such combination and confederacy to commit crime requires an additional restraint to those provided for the commission of the crime itself, with penalties and punishments distinct from those it attaches to the crime which may be the object of the conspiracy.

It is not incumbent upon the prosecution to prove that all the means set out in the indictment were in fact agreed upon to carry out the conspiracy, or that any of them were actually used or put in operation. It is sufficient if it be shown that one or more of the means described in the indictment were to be used to execute the unlawful purpose.

While at common law it was not necessary to aver or prove an overt act in furtherance of a conspiracy, yet, under the statute relating to conspiracies to commit an offense against the United States, the doing of some act in pursuance of the conspiracy is made an ingredient of the crime, and must be established as a necessary element thereof, although the act may not be in itself criminal.

It is not necessary, however, to a verdict of guilty, that the jury should find that each and every one of the overt acts charged in the indictment was in fact committed; but it is sufficient to show that one

or more of these acts was committed, and that it was done in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Although the law which now appears in the United States Revised Statutes, section 3995, and which makes it an offense to obstruct and retard the passage of the United States mails, was originally passed prior to the introduction into the United States of the method of transporting mail by railroads, and the phraseology of the law conforms to conditions prevailing at that time (March 3, 1825), yet it is equally applicable to the modern system of conveyance, and protects alike the transportation of the mail by the "limited express" and by the old-fashioned stagecoach.

The statute applies to all persons who "knowingly and willfully" obstruct and retard the passage of the mails or the carrier carrying the same; that is, to those who know that the acts performed, however innocent they may otherwise be, will have the effect of obstructing and retarding the mail, and who perform the acts with the intent that such shall be their operation.

The statute also applies to persons who, having in view the accomplishment of other purposes, perform unlawful acts, which have the effect of obstructing and retarding the passage of the mails. In such case, an intent to obstruct and retard the mails will be imputed to the authors of the unlawful act, although the attainment of other ends may have been their primary object.

A mail train is a train as usually and regularly made up, including not merely a mail car, but such other cars as are usually drawn in the train. If the train usually carries a Pullman car, then such train, as a mail train, would include the Pullman car as a part of its regular make-up. Therefore, if such a train is obstructed or retarded because it draws a Pullman car, it is no defense that the parties so delaying it were willing that the mail should proceed if the Pullman car were left behind.

Any train which is carrying mail, under the sanction of the postal authorities is a mail train, in the eye of the law.

It is not necessary that defendants should be shown to have had knowledge that the mails were on board of a train which they have detained and disabled. On the contrary, they are chargeable with an intent to do whatever is the reasonable and natural consequence of their acts; and as the laws make all railways postal routes of the United States, and it is within everyone's knowledge that a large portion of the passenger trains carry mail, it is to be presumed that any person obstructing one of these contemplates, among other intents, the obstruction of the mail.

The word "commerce" as used in the act of July 2, 1890, to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and in the Constitution of the United States, has a broader meaning than the word "trade." Commerce among the States consists of intercourse and traffic between their citizens, and includes the transportation of persons and property, as well as the purchase, sale, and exchange of commodities.

While the primary object of the statute of July 2, 1890, was doubtless to prevent the destruction of legitimate and healthy competition in interstate commerce, by the engrossing and monopolizing of the markets for commodities, yet its provisions are broad enough to reach a combination or conspiracy that will interrupt the transportation of such commodities and persons from one State to another.

Pullman cars in use upon railroads are instrumentalities of commerce.

The employees of railway companies have a right to organize for mutual benefit and protection, and for the purpose of securing the highest wages and the best conditions they can command. They may appoint officers, who shall advise them as to the course to be taken in their relations with their employer, and they may, if they choose, repose in their officers authority to order them, or any of them, on pain of expulsion from their union, peaceably to leave the employment because the terms thereof are unsatisfactory. But it is unlawful for them to combine and quit work for the purpose of compelling their employer to withdraw from his relations with a third party, for the purpose of injuring that third party.

A strike, or a preconcerted quitting of work, by a combination of railroad employees, is, in itself, unlawful, if the concerted action is knowingly and willfully directed by the parties to it for the purpose of obstructing and retarding the passage of the mails, or in restraint of trade and commerce among the States.

On March 9, 1896, a decision was rendered by the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas, in the case of Oxley Stave Company *v.* Coopers' International Union of North America et al. (72 Federal Reporter, 695), which declared a boycott to be unlawful. It appears that the employing company had placed hooping machines in their plants and that the labor organizations involved notified the company that unless it discontinued the use of said machines by a certain date a boycott against it would be declared. The company thereupon applied to the court for an injunction against said boycott, and in its decision the application was allowed, and an injunction was issued.

The following language was used in the opinion of the court:

No one can question the right of the defendants to refuse to purchase machine-made packages, or of goods packed in them, or, by fair means, to persuade others from purchasing or using them. If that is all that is implied by a boycott, as insisted by defendants, it is difficult to see where they violate any law, although it might injure the complainant's business. It has been decided, however, that while such action would not be unlawful by an individual, a combination and conspiracy to accomplish the purpose would be an illegal act. In Arthur *v.* Oakes (11 C. C. A., 209, 63 Fed., 321, 322), Mr. Justice Harlan says:

"It is one thing for a single individual, or for several individuals, each acting upon his own responsibility, and not in cooperation with others, to form the purpose of inflicting actual injury upon the property or rights of others. It is quite a different thing, in the eye of the law, for many persons to combine or conspire together with the intent not simply of asserting their right of accomplishing lawful ends by peaceable methods, but of employing their united energies to injure others or the public. An intent upon the part of a single person to injure the rights of others or of the public is not in itself a wrong of which the law will take cognizance, unless some injurious act be done in execution of the unlawful intent. But a combination of two or more persons with such intent, and under circumstances that give them, when

so combined, a power to do an injury they would not possess as individuals acting singly, has always been recognized as in itself wrongful and illegal."

The term "boycott" has acquired a significance in our vocabulary and in the literature of the law. The resolution of the defendant associations says, unless complainant discontinue the use of said machines on and after January 15, 1896, that Coopers' Union No. 18 would cause a boycott to be placed on all packages hooped by said machines. Just what action would be taken, the resolution does not state. It does not say the defendants would not purchase the packages, or the goods packed in them, but simply says a "boycott" would issue. That term implies that a general proscription of all articles so manufactured, and the goods packed in them, would be inaugurated and maintained by the power of these assemblies, wherever they could reach. It is fair to presume, from the resolution and other testimony, that the defendants were determined to use all means, short of violence, to make the proscription effective. That has been the history of such proceedings in the past, and such is the meaning imputed to the use of the word "boycott." It has become a word carrying with it a threat and a menace, and was evidently so intended by this resolution. In Thomas *v.* Railway Co. (62 Fed., 818–821), the court says:

"But the combination was unlawful, without respect to the contract feature. It was a boycott."

Again the court says:

"The combination under discussion was a boycott. It was so termed by Debs, Phelan, and all engaged in it. Boycotts, although unaccompanied by violence, have been pronounced unlawful in every State of the United States where the question has arisen, unless it be in Minnesota, and they are held to be unlawful in England."

The court further says:

"Boycotts have been declared illegal conspiracies in State *v.* Glidden (55 Conn., 46, 8 Atl., 890); in State *v.* Stewart (59 Vt., 273, 9 Atl., 559); Steamship Co. *v.* McKenna (30 Fed., 48); Casey *v.* Typographical Union (45 Fed., 135); Toledo A. A. & N. M. Ry. Co. *v.* Pennsylvania Co. (54 Fed., 730), and in other cases."

From these authorities we reach the conclusion that complainant is entitled to the relief prayed for. The labor-saving machines which modern invention has brought into every industry in life excite our wonder and admiration, but our enthusiasm is subdued by the thought that the machines must largely drive the skilled laborer out of a field he has spent years to fit himself for, and upon which, more or less, depends the means of livelihood for himself and his family; and yet it is a hopeless task for the laborer to contend against the use of machinery wherever it can be utilized. Labor can only adjust itself to the constant progress made in all the mechanical pursuits, and it has been well said that, despite all the inventions to save hand work, there never was a time when the laborer was paid better or had greater advantages than he has to-day. The injunction will be allowed as prayed for by complainant.

The above case was appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, and its decision, sustaining the action of the district court in issuing the injunction, was rendered November 8, 1897. The case is reported under the title of Hopkins et al. *v.* Oxley

Stave Company on page 912 of volume 83 of the Federal Reporter. Circuit Judge Thayer, in delivering the opinion of the court, used the following language:

We turn, therefore, to the merits of the controversy. The substantial question is whether the agreement entered into by the members of the two unincorporated associations to boycott the contents of all barrels, casks, and packages made by the Oxley Stave Company which were hooped by machinery was an agreement against which a court of equity can afford relief, preventive or otherwise. The contention of the appellants is that it was a lawful agreement, such as they had the right to make and carry out, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of wages then paid to journeymen coopers, and that, being lawful, the injury occasioned to the plaintiff company, no matter how great, was an injury against which neither a court of law nor equity can afford any redress. According to our view of the case, the claim made by the defendants below, that one object of the threatened boycott was to prevent the employment of child labor, is in no way material; but, in passing, it will not be out of place to say that this claim seems to have been a mere pretense, since it was shown that the machinery used to hoop barrels can not be managed by children, but must, of necessity, be operated by persons who have the requisite strength to handle barrels and casks weighing from 75 to 80 pounds with great rapidity. It is manifest that this is a species of labor which could not, in any event, be performed by children. Neither do we deem it necessary on the present occasion to define the term "boycott;" for, whatever may be the meaning of that word, no controversy exists in the present case concerning the means that were to be employed by the members of the two labor organizations for the purpose of compelling the plaintiff company to abandon the use of hooping machines. It is conceded that their purpose was to warn all of the plaintiff's immediate customers not to purchase machine-hooped barrels or casks, and to warn wholesale and retail dealers everywhere not to handle provisions or other commodities which were packed in such barrels or casks. This warning was to be made effectual by notifying the members of all associated labor organizations throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe, not to purchase provisions or other commodities, and, as far as possible, to dissuade others from purchasing provisions or other commodities which were packed in machine-hooped barrels or casks. The object of the conspiracy, it will be seen, was to interfere with the complainant's business and to deprive the complainant company, and numerous other persons, of the right to conduct their business as they thought proper. To this end, those who were engaged in the conspiracy intended to excite the fears of all persons who were engaged in making barrels, or who handled commodities packed in barrels, that, if they did not obey the orders of the associated labor organizations, they would incur the active hostility of all the members of those associations, suffer a great financial loss, and possibly run the risk of sustaining some personal injury. It may be conceded that, when the defendants entered into the combination in question, they had no present intention of resorting to actual violence for the purpose of enforcing their demands; but it is manifest that by concerted action, force of numbers, and by exciting the fears of the timid, they did intend to compel many persons to surrender their freedom of action, and sub-

mit to the dictation of others in the management of their private business affairs. Another object of the conspiracy, which was no less harmful, was to deprive the public at large of the advantages to be derived from the use of an invention which was not only designed to diminish the cost of making certain necessary articles, but to lessen the labor of human hands.

While the courts have invariably upheld the right of individuals to form labor organizations for the protection of the interests of the laboring classes, and have denied the power to enjoin the members of such associations from withdrawing peaceably from any service, either singly or in a body, even where such withdrawal involves a breach of contract (Arthur *v.* Oaks, 11 C. C. A., 209, 63 Fed., 310), yet they have very generally condemned those combinations usually termed "boycotts," which are formed for the purpose of interfering, otherwise than by lawful competition, with the business affairs of others, and depriving them, by means of threats and intimidation, of the right to conduct the business in which they happen to be engaged according to the dictates of their own judgments. The right of an individual to carry on his business as he sees fit, and to use such implements or processes of manufacture as he desires to use, provided he follows a lawful avocation, and conducts it in a lawful manner, is entitled to as much consideration as his other personal rights; and the law should afford protection against the efforts of powerful combinations to rob him of that right and coerce his will by intimidating his customers and destroying his patronage. A conspiracy to compel a manufacturer to abandon the use of a valuable invention bears no resemblance to a combination among laborers to withdraw from a given employment as a means of obtaining better pay. Persons engaged in any service have the power, with which a court of equity will not interfere by injunction, to abandon that service, either singly or in a body, if the wages paid or the conditions of employment are not satisfactory; but they have no right to dictate to an employer what kind of implements he shall use, or whom he shall employ. Many courts of the highest character and ability have held that a combination such as the one in question is admitted to have been is an unlawful conspiracy, at common law, and that an action will lie to recover the damages which one has sustained as the direct result of such a conspiracy; also, that a suit in equity may be maintained to prevent the persons concerned in such a combination from carrying the same into effect, when the damages would be irreparable, or when such a proceeding is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of suits. The test of the right to sue in equity is whether the combination complained of is so far unlawful that an action at law will lie to recover the damages inflicted, and whether the remedy at law is adequate to redress the wrong. If the remedy at law is for any reason inadequate, resort may be had, as in other cases, to a court of equity.

We think it is entirely clear, upon the authorities, that the conduct of which the defendants below were accused can not be justified on the ground that the acts contemplated were legitimate and lawful means to prevent a possible future decline in wages, and to secure employment for a greater number of coopers. No decrease in the rate of wages had been threatened by the Oxley Stave Company, and, with one exception, the members of the combination were not in the employ of the plaintiff company. The members of the combination undertook to prescribe the manner in which the plaintiff company should manu-

facture barrels and casks, and to enforce obedience to its orders by a species of intimidation which is no less harmful than actual violence, and which usually ends in violence. The combination amounted, therefore, to a conspiracy to wrongfully deprive the plaintiff of its right to manage its business according to the dictates of its own judgment. Aside from the foregoing considerations, the fact can not be overlooked that another object of the conspiracy was to deprive the public at large of the benefits to be derived from a labor-saving machine which seems to have been one of great utility. If a combination to that end is pronounced lawful, it follows, of course, that combinations may be organized for the purpose of preventing the use of harvesters, threshers, steam looms, and printing presses, typesetting machines, sewing machines, and a thousand other inventions which have added immeasurably to the productive power of human labor, and the comfort and welfare of mankind. It results from these views that the injunction was properly awarded, and the order appealed from is accordingly affirmed.

On November 21, 1894, W. H. Clune, a local officer of the American Railway Union, was convicted, with others, in the United States district court for the southern district of California, of conspiracy to obstruct the passage of the United States mails during the time of the great railway strike in the summer of 1894. Motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment were overruled, and the defendants were each sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and to be imprisoned in the county jail of Los Angeles County, Cal., for the period of eighteen months. The case was brought before the Supreme Court of the United States on writ of error, which court sustained the conviction by decision of November 15, 1895, as published in volume 16 of the Supreme Court Reporter, page 125.

The principal question of law in the case was raised in the argument, and related to the competency of Congress to impose a heavier penalty for conspiracy to commit a crime than that imposed for the crime itself. On this point Mr. Justice Brewer, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

By section 3995, Revised Statutes United States [see *post*, p. 1033], the offense of obstructing the passage of the mails is made punishable by a fine of not more than $100. By section 5440, Revised Statutes United States, a conspiracy to commit any offense against the United States is punishable by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000, and by imprisonment for not more than two years. Upon this he (the counsel for the defendants) contended that a conspiracy to commit an offense can not be punished more severely than the offense itself, and also that when the principal offense itself is, in fact, committed, the mere conspiracy is merged in it.

The language of the section is plain and not open to doubt. A conspiracy to commit an offense is denounced as itself a separate offense, and the punishment thereof is fixed by the statute, and we know of no lack of power in Congress to thus deal with a conspiracy. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom or propriety of a statute making a con-

spiracy to do an act punishable more severely than the doing of the act itself, it is a matter to be considered solely by the legislative body. The power exists to separate the conspiracy from the act itself and to affix distinct and independent penalties to each.

With regard to the suggestion that the conspiracy was merged in the completed act, it is enough that we can not, upon the record, hold that the mails were obstructed. All the testimony not being preserved, it may be that the testimony satisfied the jury that there was, in fact, no obstruction of the mails, but only, as charged, a conspiracy to obstruct. If so, the suggestion of a merger falls to the ground.

The case of Ex parte Lennon (17 Supreme Court Reporter, 658) came before the United States Supreme Court upon a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals for the sixth circuit, which court had denied a petition for a writ of habeas corpus originally filed in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Ohio.

The petitioner alleged that he was a citizen of the State of Ohio, and was unlawfully restrained of his liberty by the marshal, under an order of the circuit court of the United States, made in a case pending in that court, wherein the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Ry. Co., a corporation of the State of Michigan, was complainant, and several railway companies, citizens of Ohio, as well as the Michigan Central Railroad Company, a citizen of Michigan, were defendants.

The bill in that case, which was annexed to the petition as an exhibit, averred the complainant to be the owner of a line of railroad from Toledo, Ohio, northwesterly through the State of Michigan; that a large part of its business consisted in the transportation of freight cars from points in the States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin to points in Ohio and other States east thereof, and that it was engaged as a common carrier in a large amount of interstate commerce, which was regulated and controlled by the interstate act of Congress. The bill further averred that defendant's lines of railroad connected with those of complainant at or near Toledo, and that a large and important part of its business consisted in the interchange of freight cars between the defendant and complainant companies, and was subject to the provisions of the interstate-commerce act; that it was the duty of the defendant companies to afford reasonable and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic, and to receive, forward, and deliver freight cars in the ordinary transaction of business without any discrimination; that the defendant companies and their employees had given out and threatened that they would refuse to receive from complainant cars billed over its road for transportation by complainant to their destination, for the reason that complainant had employed as locomotive engineers in its service men who were not members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, "an irresponsible voluntary associa-

tion," and that the locomotive engineers in the employ of the defendant companies had refused to handle cars to be interchanged with the complainant's road, notwithstanding that they continued to afford the other railroad companies full and free facilities for the interchange of traffic while refusing to transact such business with the complainant, thereby illegally discriminating against it.

Upon the filing of this bill, and upon the application of the complainant, the circuit court issued an injunction against the defendants, their officers, agents, servants, and employees, enjoining them from refusing to afford and extend to the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company the same facilities for an interchange of interstate business between the companies as were enjoyed by other railway companies, and from refusing to receive from the complainant company cars billed from points in one State to points in another State which might be offered to the defendant companies by the complainant.

The injunction was served upon the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, one of the defendants, one of whose employees was the appellant, James Lennon, a locomotive engineer, who had received notice of the injunction and, still continuing in the service of the company, had refused to obey it.

Thereupon the Lake Shore Company applied to the court for an attachment against Lennon and certain others of its engineers and firemen, setting forth that, with full knowledge of the injunction theretofore made, they had refused to obey the order of the court and deserted their locomotives and engines in the yard of the company for the reason that Ann Arbor cars of freight were in the trains of such company, and that they had refused to haul such cars and perform their service for that reason.

The persons named, including the petitioner, Lennon, being served with an order to show cause, appeared in pursuance of such order in person and by counsel, and witnesses were examined as to their knowledge of and as to their violation of the order. The court found that Lennon was guilty of contempt in disobeying the order of injunction, and imposed a fine of $50 and costs.

Lennon then applied for a writ of habeas corpus, which being denied in the lower courts, the case came before the United States Supreme Court, as above stated. The Supreme Court rendered its decision April 19, 1897, and affirmed the action of the lower court. Mr. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court, and the following is taken therefrom:

> The only question which can properly be raised upon this writ is whether the circuit court exceeded its jurisdiction in holding the petitioner for a contempt and imposing upon him a fine therefor.
>
> We think the bill exhibited a case arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as it appears to have been brought solely to

enforce a compliance with the provisions of the interstate-commerce act of 1887, and to compel the defendants to comply with such act, by offering proper and reasonable facilities for the interchange of traffic with complainant, and enjoining them from refusing to receive from complainant, for transportation over their lines, any cars which might be tendered them. It has been frequently held by this court that a case arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States whenever the party plaintiff sets up a right to which he is entitled under such laws, which the parties defendant deny to him, and the correct decision of the case depends upon the construction of such laws. As was said in Tennessee *v.* Davis (100 U. S., 257, 264): "Cases arising under the laws of the United States are such as grow out of the legislation of Congress, whether they constitute the right or privilege, or claim or protection, or defense of the party, in whole or in part, by whom they are asserted."

To the objection that it was beyond the jurisdiction of a court of equity to compel the performance of a personal contract for service, and to interfere by mandatory injunction with petitioner's contract with the railway company, it is sufficient to say that nothing of the kind was attempted. The petitioner, as one of the employees of the Lake Shore Railway, was enjoined from refusing to extend to the Ann Arbor Railway such facilities for the interchange of traffic on interstate-commerce business between such railways as were enjoyed by other companies, and from refusing to receive from the Ann Arbor Company cars billed from points in one State to points in other States. No attempt was made to interfere with the petitioner's contract with his own company or to compel a continuance of his service in such company. There could be no doubt of the power of the court to grant this injunction, which bore solely upon the relations of the railway companies to each other. It was alleged in the bill to have been a part of the regular business of the defendant roads to interchange traffic with the Ann Arbor road, and the injunction was sought to prevent an arbitrary discontinuance of this custom. Perhaps, to a certain extent, the injunction may be termed mandatory, although its object was to continue the existing state of things, and to prevent an arbitrary breaking off of the current business connections between the roads. But it was clearly not beyond the power of a court of equity, which is not always limited to the restraint of a contemplated or threatened action, but may even require affirmative action where the circumstances of the case demand it.

It appears from the testimony in this case that Lennon was on his run as engineer from Detroit, Mich., to Air Line Junction, near Toledo, with a train of 45 cars. Having reached an intermediate station called "Alexis," he was ordered to take on an empty car from the Ann Arbor road. He refused to take the car into the train, and held the train there for five hours, and then proceeded on his run after receiving a dispatch from the chairman of a committee of the engineer brotherhood instructing him to "come along and handle Ann Arbor cars." When he first received the order at Alexis to take the Ann Arbor car, he refused, and said "I quit," but afterwards agreed with the superintendent of the division to take the train to its destination if the order to take the boycotted car was countermanded. Though he claimed to have quit at Alexis at about 10 o'clock, he brought his train to its destination, and, when told what his next run would be, gave no notice of having quit or intending to quit.

It is not necessary for us to decide whether an engineer may suddenly and without notice quit the service of a railway company at an intermediate station or between stations, though cases may be easily imagined where a sudden abandonment of a train load of passengers in an unfrequented spot might imperil their safety and even their lives. It is sufficient, in the present case, to observe that the court found, upon the testimony, that the petitioner did not quit in good faith in the morning, but intended to continue in the company's service, and that his conduct was a trick and device to avoid obeying the order of the court. The finding of the court in this particular is not open to review, and hence the question whether the court has power to compel the performance of a personal contract for service does not arise. It was a question for the court to determine whether the petitioner's action in delaying the train five hours at Alexis was taken in pursuance of a determination to abandon the service of the company, or for the purpose of disobeying the lawful injunction of the court. The finding of the court was against the petitioner on that point.

There was no error in the judgment of the court of appeals, and it is therefore affirmed.

The case of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company *v.* Murray et al. (80 Federal Reporter, 811) was a suit in equity brought in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Ohio, eastern division, by the above-named company against Patrick Murray and others, to enjoin them from interfering with said company and its employees. Said court rendered its decision May 8, 1897, and issued a temporary injunction.

It was alleged by the company that it owned and operated a large plant in the city of Cleveland, Ohio; that it had a full complement of men and had made a satisfactory agreement with each one of them as to wages; that certain labor organizations, to which its employees did not belong, notified the company and its employees that the company was not paying wages in accordance with the so-called "Cleveland scale," and undertook to compel the payment of such wages and to make the company's employees join the labor organizations; that upon the failure of these attempts the labor organizations declared a strike in the Cleveland plant, and by force, intimidation, and violence attempted to, and did, restrain many of the company's employees from entering the works and performing labor. The defendants, while admitting the gathering about the company's works and the attempts to peaceably persuade employees to refrain from working, denied the use of intimidation, force, or violence. The evidence, however, conclusively showed the constant gathering of a riotous crowd for many days, the commission of riotous acts, the use of force, violence, etc., and assaults upon many of the company's employees. In granting the company's motion for a temporary injunction the court, in its opinion, used the following language:

In Casey *v.* Typographical Union (45 Fed., 135), decided January 31, 1891, it was held that a combination or a conspiracy, by a trades

union, to boycott a newspaper for refusing to unionize its office, was illegal, and would be enjoined by a court of equity. The court, in considering the contention, for defendants, that no threats were used and there was no intimidation, only courteous requests, and "fair, although sharp and bitter, competition," cited In re Wabash R. Co. (24 Fed., 217), where, during a strike organized to resist a reduction of wages, a printed notice was sent to the several foremen of the shops of the railway company as follows:

"You are requested to stay away from the shop until the present difficulty is settled. Your compliance with this will command the protection of the Wabash employees. But in no case are you to consider this as an intimidation."

The court, in holding that that was an unlawful interference with the management of the road by the receiver, and a contempt of court, said that—

"The statement in all these notices that they are not to be taken as intimidations goes to show beyond a reasonable doubt that the writer knew he was violating the law, and by this subterfuge sought to escape its penalty."

The court, in Casey *v.* Typographical Union, also cited United States *v.* Kane (23 Fed., 748), where Judge (now Justice) Brewer, by way of illustrating what is a threat, supposes that one of two workmen is discharged. The other is satisfied with his employment, and wishes to remain. The discharged workman comes, with a party of his friends, armed with revolvers and muskets, and says: "Now, my friends are here. You had better leave. I request you to leave." In terms there was no threat, only a request; but it was backed by a demonstration of force intended and calculated to intimidate, and the man leaves really because he is intimidated. "Again," said the judge, "armed robbers stop a coach. One of their number politely requests the passengers to step out and hand over their valuables. To the charge of robbery the defense is made that there was no violence; there were no threats; there was only a polite request, which was complied with." Judge Brewer properly said that any judge who would recognize such a defense deserved to be despised.

In Pettibone *v.* United States (148 U. S., 197, 13 Sup. Ct., 542) it was held that a combination of two or more persons to accomplish, by concerted action, either a criminal or unlawful purpose, or some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means, is a conspiracy.

It was held in Thomas *v.* Railway Co. (the Phelan case, 62 Fed., 803) that a combination to incite the employees of all the railways in the country to suddenly quit their service without any dissatisfaction with the terms of their employment, thus paralyzing all railway traffic in order to coerce the railroad companies and the public into compelling an owner of cars used in operating the roads to pay his employees more wages, they having no lawful right so to compel him, is an unlawful conspiracy, by reason of its purpose, whether such purpose is effected by means usually lawful or otherwise. That the employees of the receiver of the road had the right to organize into or to join a labor union, which should take joint action as to their terms of employment, was conceded; the court stating that, as they had labor to sell, if they should stand together they would be often able to command better prices for their labor than when dealing singly with

rich employers, because the necessities of a single employee might compel him to accept any terms offered him. In illustration the court said that if, when the receiver made a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of his employees, Phelan had come to Cincinnati, and urged and succeeded in maintaining a peaceable strike, he would not have been liable to contempt, even if the strike seriously impeded the operation of the road under the order of the court, and that his action in giving advice or issuing an order based on unsatisfactory terms of employment would have been entirely lawful, but that his coming to Cincinnati, and his advice to the employees to quit work, had nothing to do with their terms of employment. They were not dissatisfied with their service or their pay. His coming was to carry out the purpose of a combination of men, and as a part of that combination to incite the employees of all Cincinnati roads to quit work. The plan of this combination was to inflict pecuniary injury on Pullman by compelling the railway companies to give up using his cars, and in the event of their refusal so to do to inflict pecuniary injury on them by inciting their employees to quit their service and thus paralyze their business. That combination, the court held, was for an unlawful purpose, and was conspiracy; citing Angle *v.* Railway Co. (151 U. S., 1, 14 Sup. Ct., 240). The court also held that the combination was unlawful without respect to the contract feature, because it was a boycott. The court recognized that the employees had the right to quit their employment, but declared that they had no right to combine to quit, in order thereby to compel their employer to withdraw from a profitable relation with a third person for the purpose of injuring him, when that relation had no effect whatever on the character or reward of their service. Phelan was held guilty of contempt, and sentenced to imprisonment.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Debs case (158 U. S., 564, 15 Sup. Ct., 900), held that the jurisdiction in equity to apply the remedy by injunction when any obstruction was put upon highways, natural or artificial, to impede interstate commerce or the carrying of mails, was not ousted by the fact that the obstructions were accompanied by or consisted of acts in themselves violations of the criminal law, or by the fact that the proceeding by injunction is of a civil character, and may be enforced by proceedings in contempt, inasmuch as the penalty for a violation of such injunction is no substitute for and no defense to a prosecution for criminal offenses committed in the course of such violation. This authority, which is conclusive in this court, disposes of the objection, made in this case, that if the defendants had committed the acts charged against them they were amenable to the criminal laws and should be put upon trial.

Counsel for defendants in this case insisted that his clients had the right as individuals to solicit and persuade employees of complainant to give up their situations, insisting, also, that the employees were under no contracts to labor for any specified period. Counsel then advanced the proposition that, if defendants had the right singly to persuade complainant's employees to quit work, they had the right to do so in companies or in mass, and that they had the right to congregate for that purpose in the public streets, and that therefore the congregating in the vicinity of complainant's mill and plant was lawful, and should not be restrained by the court. That complainant's employees were under no term contracts is, I think, established by the evidence. But the conclusion deduced by counsel, although ingenious, is altogether

unsound. It is negatived by Casey *v.* Typographical Union, by United States *v.* Kane, by Pettibone *v.* United States, by Thomas *v.* Railway Co., and by the Debs case. That the defendants might, as counsel put it, peaceably and quietly persuade complainant's employees to quit work, is not, and can not be, successfully denied. But persuasion, with the hootings of a mob and deeds of violence as auxiliaries, is not peaceable persuasion. As to the proposition that defendants were only exercising their constitutional rights, the court commends to their perusal the recent case of Garrett *v.* T. H. Garrett & Co. (24 C. C. A., 173, 78 Fed., 472), decided December 8, 1896. The appellants were manufacturers of snuff, known to the trade as "Garrett's snuff," and sued to restrain defendant company from using the name "Garrett" on packages and cans of snuff manufactured by it and placed upon the market for sale. It was contended for the defendant that every man has the right to the use of his own name in business, and, as to the order of injunction below restraining defendant from using white paper for its labels, that every person has a constitutional right to use white paper. The court said:

"These propositions, in the abstract, are undeniably true; but counsel for the time overlooked the fact that, wherever there is an organic law, wherever a constitution is to be found as the basis of the rights of the people, and as the foundation and limit of the legislation and jurisprudence of a government, there the mutual rights of individuals are held in highest regard, and are most jealously protected. Always, in law, a greater right is closely related to a greater obligation. While it is true that every man has a right to use his own name in his own business, it is also true that he has no right to use it for the purpose of stealing the good will of his neighbor's business, nor to commit a fraud upon his neighbor, nor a trespass upon his neighbor's rights or property; and, while it is true that every man has a right to use white paper, it is also true that he has no right to use it for making counterfeit money nor to commit a forgery. It might as well be set up, in defense of a highwayman, that, because the Constitution secures to every man the right to bear arms, he has a constitutional right to rob his victim at the muzzle of a rifle or revolver."

A case in which certain strikers were punished for contempt of court for using intimidation, in violation of an injunction issued by the court, for the purpose of inducing employees of a mining company to leave their employment was heard in the United States circuit court for the district of West Virginia and is reported under the title of Mackall *v.* Ratchford et al. (82 Federal Reporter, 41). The decision was rendered August 21, 1897, and the opinion of the court, delivered by Circuit Judge Goff, reads in part as follows:

The simple question here is, Are these defendants in contempt of this court? On the 16th instant this court granted an injunction, restraining the defendants and all others from in any wise interfering with the management, operation, and conducting of the mines in the bill mentioned, either by menaces, threats, or any character of intimidation used to prevent the employees of said mines from going to or from the same, or from engaging in their usual business of mining. All persons were restrained from entering upon the property of the Montana Coal and

Coke Company for the purpose of interfering with the employees of said company, either by intimidation, or by the holding of either public or private assemblages upon said property, or in any way molesting, interfering with, or intimidating the employees of that company so as to induce them to abandon their work in the said mines.

This injunction was served on a number of the defendants early on the morning of the 17th instant. It was also served on other of the defendants, together with an additional or supplemental or construing order, on the morning of the 18th instant. If the defendants were aware that the court had passed the decree granting the injunction mentioned, if they were aware of its terms and import, and if they then interfered with or intimidated the employees of said coal company, thereby preventing them from going to or from their work, or causing them to abandon the same, then they are guilty of the contempt charged, and should be, must be, and will be punished. The strikers had the right to quit work themselves, and they had the right to induce other miners, by peaceable means, by the persuasive force of public or private argument, exerted in a lawful way, to also quit work and join them. But it must be kept in mind that the miner who still desired to work had the same right to do so as the miner to quit work; and also, it should be remembered that the owners of the mines, individual or company, had the right to operate the same, the right to employ the labor of those willing to work, the right to use the highway leading to the mines for themselves and for their employees, even as had the strikers to quit work, the miner to go on with his work, or the agitator to indulge in the right of "free speech." It seems from the evidence, that but few of the miners employed at the Montana mines had joined the strikers. All efforts to induce them to do so had apparently failed.

At this juncture a company of marching strikers, mostly from Monongah, went into camp about one mile from the Montana mines. During Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, this company, under command of its officers, with music and banners, marched and countermarched along the county road running through the property of the Montana Coal and Coke Company. This marching was very early in the morning and in the afternoon, at times when the miners of said company were either going to or coming from their work. The marching was from the camp down to the mine opening, then back to the village where the miners lived, thence again past the mine opening, and so on, "to and fro," during certain hours of the morning and afternoon. They did not march past the property of the company, for the reason, as stated by their leader, that the river stopped them. The marching was therefore from the camp to the river, and from the river back to the camp, always by the mine opening and the miners' homes. There was an object in this, and the intent will be disclosed by the facts. These miners had refused to join the strikers, and had neglected to attend the strikers' meeting, evidently preferring to remain at work. The camp was established near them for the purpose of influencing them. Was that influence to be exerted, and was it exerted, in a lawful and proper manner? The answer to that question determines the guilt or innocence of these accused. In endeavoring to influence the miners to join them, did the strikers prevent them from going to or from their work, and did they use any character of intimidation in so doing?

A body of men, over 200 strong, marching in the early hours of the morning, before daylight, halting in front of the mine opening, and taking position on each side of the public highway for a distance of at least a quarter of a mile, at the exact places where the miners were in the habit of crossing that highway for the purpose of going from their homes to their work, is at least unusual, and, in the state of excitement usually attending such occasions, neither an aid to fair argument, nor conducive to the state of mind that makes willing converts to the cause thus championed. That the marching did intimidate quite a number of the miners is clear, if the evidence offered is to be believed; and the court finds it uncontradicted and entitled to credence. The court is also forced to conclude, from all the facts and circumstances detailed by the witnesses, from the object the marching men had in view, and from the locality where they marched, and its topography, that the intention of the marching strikers was to interfere with the operation of the Montana mines, with the miners engaged in working said mines, to intimidate them, and thereby induce them to abandon their work, and then secure their cooperation in closing the mines.

The marching men seemed to think that they could go and come on and over the county road as they pleased, because it was a public highway. But this was a mistake. The miners working at Montana had the same right to use the public road as the strikers had, and it was not open and free to their use when it was occupied by over 200 men stationed along it at intervals of 3 and 5 feet—men who, if not open enemies, were not bosom friends. That some miners passed through this line is shown. That others feared to do so is plain. That the marching column intended to interfere with the work at the mines would be foolish to deny. A highway is a way over which the public at large have a right of passage. It is a road maintained by the public for the general convenience. True, the strikers had a right to march over it as passengers just the same as all other citizens; but they had no right to make it a parade ground, or stop on its side ways at frequent intervals, and by the hour, at times when other people who had the same right to its use were in the habit of using it for the purposes connected with their daily avocations. The miners of the Montana mines, as well as the owners of that property, had the same right to use the public road as had the marching strikers.

That the parties now in custody knew that the injunction had been issued is not denied—is plain from the evidence. They spoke of it jocularly, mostly, now and then resentfully and disrespectfully. Such terms as these passed along the line: "We are used to papers like that." "We will take the consequences." "I will eat mine for breakfast." The officers were careful in explaining its terms, and, I may say, in beseeching the strikers not to violate them. They told the marchers to march on and pass by if they wished to, but not to march and countermarch "to and fro" by the mines, because such marching was prohibited by the court. But the advice was not heeded, the disregard of the court's order continued, and the conduct that constituted violation of the injunction was openly resorted to and persistently maintained. These defendants are all guilty of the contempt charged. Their conduct, in connection with their knowledge of the action theretofore taken by this court, concerning the injunction referred to, was evidently in violation of the provisions of section 725 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (providing for punishment of contempts by the United States courts).

In the case of the American Steel and Wire Company *v.* Wire Drawers' and Die Makers' Unions Nos. 1 and 3 et al. (90 Federal Reporter, 608) a bill for injunction was filed against the above-named unions to prevent them from interfering with the business of the plaintiff company. This case involved the right of strikers to establish and maintain a "picket" about the premises of the employing company, to assemble in the streets, etc., for the purpose of preventing so-called "scabs" from entering the mills to work. The case was heard in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Ohio, eastern division, and its decision, granting an injunction, was rendered October 18, 1898. From the statement of facts prepared by the court, and from its opinion in the case, delivered by Judge Hammond, the following is quoted:

The proof in this case establishes that the former operatives of the plaintiff's mill have organized a strike to secure an advance of wages to a scale they have endeavored to induce the plaintiff to accept before they will work for it. The strike has been conducted under the leadership of Walter Gillette and others, made parties to the bill. He was not one of the striking operatives, but a member of one of the unions, and an official of the executive council of the federation to which the unions belong. He instigated the movement, and substantially organized it.

It is not necessary to consider the causes for the strike, its scope or object, for it must be conceded that the men had a right to strike, no matter for what cause, good or bad; nor to consider whether it was a wise or judicious movement or not. That matter does not concern the proceedings before the court, but only the men themselves, and therefore all the affidavits upon that subject are quite irrelevant. The striking operatives had no fixed contract for their labor; nor did those who remained, nor did those who desired to enter the mill to work for the plaintiff, have such contracts. All were working, or proposed to work, for daily or weekly wages, and might quit or work at will, and might be so discharged.

The two wire drawers' unions made defendants are not shown to have been otherwise engaged than by lending their sanction and cooperation to the larger movement, embracing many operatives who were not members of the union. The plan adopted was to organize for the movement the whole body of wire drawers employed in the mill, unionists and nonunionists, by assembling them in mass meeting. The strike having been set on foot by such a meeting, it was continued by holding almost daily a mass meeting at a certain hall near by, which meetings have continued from the beginning of the strike, about the 1st of August last, until the present time. The proof does not disclose with any detail the organized plan of campaign adopted by these meetings, but it does appear that Gillette and the other leaders, one or more, were always on hand, as leaders, if occasion required; and the important feature of their plan was to patrol or picket the plaintiff's mill, not at any time by going on the premises, but around and near to them, and especially on all the streets and other approaches to them, more or less remote, but always near enough to intercept all wire drawers going to the mill to engage in work; and this picket or patrol

was kept up day and night, continuously, but not always to the same extent, either as to their location, the number on duty, or the vigilance employed. The plaintiffs contend, and their affidavits tend to prove it, that the purpose of this patrol was to forcibly prevent, if force were necessary, all persons willing to go to work in the mill from entering it for that purpose; while the defendants contend, and their affidavits tend to prove it, that the only purpose was to meet these men, and "by argument and persuasion induce them not to take the strikers' jobs, but to join the strikers, by abstention from work, at least, until all could go to work on the advanced scale proposed by the strikers." Mostly, the affidavits only express the opinions of the affiants that the conduct complained of by the plaintiff's affidavits amounted only to "argument" or "persuasion." They do establish, undoubtedly, that the strikers did intend to use peaceful argument in furtherance of their desire to prevent the outsiders from going to work in the mill; and they deny that any violence was used, except such as was provoked by aggressive action on the part of the "strike breakers"—words which will be borrowed from the mouths of the defendants and their counsel, and used here to designate all who insisted on going into the mill to work. And it is the belief of the defending affiants that this aggression by the strike breakers was instigated and organized by the plaintiff for the purpose of breaking the strike by violence, or to bring about a condition which would justify this application for an injunction, and that it was the preliminary fabrication of evidence to that end. It is not denied that conflict, turbulence, and violence have occurred on several occasions in the streets near the mill, especially on August 28th, September 5th, 12th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, and October 5th and 6th; but the affiants for defendants swear that in every instance this was provoked by the strike breakers, and not brought on by the strikers. The affidavits of the plaintiff put the blame on the strikers. This bill was filed, alleging the facts in too general, but sufficient, terms, perhaps, and that the defendants have conspired together to wrongfully injure the plaintiffs' business and property, by illegally molesting and obstructing them in supplying the places of the strikers with other laborers who were anxious to be employed, and were willing to accept the wages offered them, but who were intimidated by the defendants, and not allowed to enter the mill for that purpose. It prays an injunction against these alleged trespassers upon their right to contract with others than the strikers for the labor necessary to carry on their business.

The only question is, does this proof, as a whole, justify a reasonable apprehension on the part of the plaintiffs that the defendants, in maintaining their strike, will illegally disturb their business and injure it by unlawful acts of violence and intimidation of outside laborers—"scabs," if you please—willing to work for the plaintiffs at the wages which they offer? Even "scabs" and those who employ "scabs" in time of a strike have rights which the strikers are bound by the law to respect. The most important of these rights is an unobstructed access to the place where the work is to be done, over the streets and highways by which it is to be approached. Nor is this freedom of access at all inconsistent with any right the strikers have to use the same streets and highways for the lawful conduct and maintainance of their strike by intercepting any one going to work in their place for the purpose of peaceful entreaty or argument against supplanting them.

One authenticated instance in this proof where the strikers, meeting a single "scab," or a group of them, or an organized body of them, had stood aside, opened up the street, and allowed him or them to pass to the mill without more ado, after the entreaty or argument had failed to convince, would be worth more, as a matter of evidence showing the good faith of the strikers in their assertion that they were on the street only for an opportunity of entreaty and argument, than all the affidavits filed in this case. If the strikers, after their victory over Paulowski and his body of "strike breakers," had only lined themselves on each side of the street, and permitted them to go to work at the mill, that would have been conclusive evidence of their honesty and good intentions in the matter of confining their operations to entreaty and argument. So, of the struggle on the next day but one, when the officers of the plaintiff company led the "strike breakers," and of all the other occasions when workmen attempted to go to the mill notwithstanding the entreaty and argument which had been presented to them. That was precisely what the men wishing to go to the mill had a right to do after they had lingered or been detained long enough to receive the argument and entreaty of the strikers not to supplant them, that was precisely what the plaintiffs had a right to demand, and that right is guaranteed to them by the law of every free country where liberty to work as one pleases, and liberty to contract for labor as one chooses, are protected by law. It is the right, not so much of property as of that liberty which every man enjoys in this country as his birthright; it is an exercise of our boasted freedom, which is not confined to political rights alone, but extends as well to personal activities in and about one's daily business, be he laborer or capitalist; it is this right which lies at the foundation of the strikers' own freedom when they would work or refuse to work on any terms but their own; it is a right the striker can not lawfully deny to the "scab"—the right to pass freely through the streets and highways to his work. In this country this freedom to contract in business is a constitutional freedom, which not even State legislatures can impair; and certainly not strike organizations, for surely they can not lawfully do what the legislature may not.

It was frequently urged in argument that the strikers have a right to be on the streets; and so they have, so long as they do not trespass on the right of others to use them. The right of the use of streets by any one is a qualified right. The owner of a house, be it dwelling house, store house, or mill house, has a distinct right of property in the streets adjacent thereto, and used as approaches to it. It is the right of access—free and uninterrupted ingress and egress.

Anyone who uses the streets must use them subject to this right of the householder; and there is not a particle of difference in respect of this between a dwelling house and a mill house or large factory employing large bodies of men, who always go to the polls and vote at elections, and sometimes go out on a strike. Nor is the freedom of contract and right of access through the streets to one's work at all affected by assumed peculiarities of the conditions attending the struggles of men in the economic conflicts between laborers and capitalists, nor by any considerations of public policy in respect of these conflicts. In one of the great cases to be cited presently, what was said by an English judge is quite pertinent to this matter of strikes and boycotts, and interfer-

ing between employer and employee, namely, that public policy is "an unruly horse, and, when once a judge is astride it, he may be carried far away from sound law." If anyone violate the right of the householder to the streets that are appurtenant to his property, as a part of it, by impairing his ingress and egress, he has a civil action, and he may also abate it by injunction in equity as a private nuisance. It is just as much a nuisance to block up the street and impair the right by the continual presence of bodies of men, great or small, who obstruct the ingress and egress, as it would be to build barricades and embankments in the street. There can be no denial of this; and, when the blockading is done for the especial purpose of impairing the ingress to a particular house, it is directly a nuisance, which may be abated by injunction, if necessary. This is sound law, from which no unruly horse of public policy should carry a judge any distance at all, no matter how ably it is urged upon him by learned and eloquent counsel pleading for the rights of labor as against capital, corporations, and despised foreigners who organize "scabs" to resist the strikers in favor of odious trusts.

The whole fallacy of the defence against this bill and the proof offered to sustain it lies in a convenient misapprehension or a necessary misunderstanding of the character of that force and violence which all agree is not permitted in the conduct of a strike. It seems to be the idea of the defendants that it consists entirely of physical battery and assaults, and that if any of these appear in the proof, and they can be justified as they might be on a criminal indictment or in a police court, that ends the objection, and the justified assaults and batteries will not support an injunction. The truth is that the most potential and unlawful force or violence may exist without lifting a finger against any man, or uttering a word of threat against him. The very plan of campaign adopted here was the most substantial exhibition of force, by always keeping near the mill large bodies of men, massed and controlled by the leaders so as to be used for obstruction if required. A skillful wire worker, but a timid man, would be deterred by the mere knowledge of that fact from going to the mill when he desired to go, or had agreed to go, or was already at work, and feared to return to it through the streets where the men were congregated, or, having started, would turn back, fearing the trouble that might come of the attempt. Such a force would be violence, within the prohibition of the law; and its exhibition should be enjoined, as violating the property rights of the plaintiffs in the streets, their liberty of contracting for substituted labor, and the liberty of the substitutes to go to work if they wished to accept the lowered wages, and to pass through the streets to their work.

In the cases of United States *v.* Sweeney, Same *v.* Tallemene et al., Same *v.* Heffley, Same *v.* Barrick et al., Same *v.* Lingo et al., and Same *v.* Bunch et al. (95 Federal Reporter, 434), certain strikers were punished for contempt in disobeying the terms of an injunction, previously issued, which restrained them from using threats, intimidation, force, violence, or unlawful persuasion to compel or induce the employees of a coal company to refuse or fail to perform their duties or to leave the service of the company, etc. In the decision, the practice of courts

in issuing injunctions in such cases was interestingly discussed. The following is a brief history of the cases:

On the 22d day of April, 1899, the Kansas and Texas Coal Company filed its bill in equity against one William Denny and others in the United States circuit court for the western district of Arkansas, Fort Smith division, and asked for the issuance of an injunction. The bill alleged the owning of property in Arkansas by the above-named company, the mining and selling of coal therein, and the existence of an organization known as the United Mine Workers of America; that the officers of the local organization presented to the company a "scale" making certain provisions as to the weighing of coal, payment, and rates of wages, etc.; that they required the officials of the company to agree to and sign said scale, and that said officials refused so to do; that thereupon most of the miners employed by said company struck and did not return to their work; that those who remained at work were threatened with violence by the strikers, intimidated, coerced, and abused, and were soon obliged to quit work; that the company had to operate its mines in order to meet its contracts and not suffer great loss and damage; that it could not find sufficient miners in Arkansas to do its work on account of the threats, influence and persuasion employed by the strikers; that it proposed to employ a large number of miners from abroad, but believed, from information obtained, that unless the court took action to prevent it, said miners would be met by the strikers and treated with violence, and that the company's property would be destroyed, etc. A temporary restraining order was issued and service had upon the defendants. None of them entered an appearance and on the 6th day of June a decree pro confesso was had, and afterwards, on the 7th day of July, 1899, a final decree was rendered and the injunction made perpetual.

Subsequently certain acts were committed by the strikers which appeared to be violations of the injunction, and upon affidavits charging the same being filed in the court, certain parties were brought into court and heard as to why they should not be held guilty of contempt of court and punished accordingly. The cases against the different individuals were consolidated, and the decision of the court was rendered by District Judge Rogers July 22, 1899, and certain of the defendants were adjudged guilty of contempt and were punished by the imposing of terms of imprisonment of various lengths.

In the course of his opinion Judge Rogers, after speaking of the issuance of the injunction, used the following language:

It is clear from the evidence that the meeting of July 5 was called on July 4; that the avowed purpose was to attack mine No. 53 of the coal company, then protected by the injunction of this court, and guarded by deputy marshals appointed by the express authority of the Attorney-General for the purpose of enforcing that injunction, and

protecting the company's property and employees from interference of any kind by the strikers. The purpose of this meeting, if carried out, involved a wanton and felonious assault upon the officers of this court while in the discharge of their duty. It involved a felonious attack upon the peaceful miners working at that mine. It involved the destruction of the company's property and injury to persons covered by the injunction. That meeting was assembled partly on the property of the company, and guards and pickets stationed at various commanding and strategic points on the company property, and the colored men, in large numbers, were corralled and guarded in the machine shop yard of the company. The meeting was riotous and felonious. The meeting itself, there, was a clear, positive, and aggressive violation of the second, seventh, and ninth paragraphs of the injunction, which forbid any such meeting held at or near the company property. The avowed purpose of the meeting, while it was being held, made by numbers of its armed members, as testified to by various witnesses, and admitted under oath by one of these defendants, was to assault the mine of plaintiff company and kill or drive out its employees. In the opinion of the court one of two things is true: Either they intended to carry out their threat to attack, kill, or drive out the company's employees, or they intended, by a bold, audacious show of armed force, to "peaceably persuade," as they would have us believe now, but, in truth, to bulldoze and intimidate the company's employees in the mine until, for very fear, they would leave the mine and go where they could get to them, and, having obtained possession of them, search their houses, disarm them, and then to threaten, abuse, and harangue them into a state of fear; thereby forcing them to leave the employ of the company, and either join the strikers or leave the State. Such a meeting for either purpose at that place involved a clear, undisguised, and intentional violation of almost every paragraph of the injunction; and the court is of opinion further, that but for the foresight and prudence of the superintendent of the mine in calling the men out and giving them an opportunity to leave the mine, thereby enabling the striking miners to arrest a large majority of the men, in all probability a collision would have occurred on the evening of July 5. This meeting did not originate in race hatred or because the men at work were either of the criminal classes or diseased, but because they had taken the places vacated by the strikers.

There is not a single question of law involved in all these proceedings not settled by authority as binding on this court as if written into the statutes of the United States. That the court has jurisdiction of the original bill for injunction there can be no doubt. (Wire Co. *v.* Murray, 80 Fed., 811; Mackall *v.* Ratchford, 82 Fed., 41; U. S. *v.* Debs, 64 Fed., 724; In re Debs, 158 U. S., 573, 15 Sup. Ct., 900.) There is no settled practice in contempt proceedings. The proceedings in this case conform to the practice elsewhere. But if irregular, no question has been raised, no complaint urged, that the defendants did not have ample notice of the charge against them. For practice in contempt proceedings, see Fischer *v.* Hayes, 6 Fed., 76; U. S. *v.* Memphis & L. R. R. Co., id., 237; U. S. *v.* Wayne, 28 Fed. Cas., 504. That parties can not conclusively purge themselves of contempt by filing answers denying acts alleged against them, see U. S. *v.* Debs, 64 Fed., 725, and the cases there cited; In re Debs, 158 U. S., 594, 15 Sup. Ct., 900. That it was the duty of the court, on the facts

alleged in the bill, to grant the injunction, is sustained by authority. (Wire Co. *v.* Murray, 80 Fed., 811; Mackall *v.* Ratchford, 82 Fed., 41.) That the court has the power, and that it is its duty, to punish a person violating its injunction, is a principle universally recognized, and as old as equity jurisprudence. (Wire Co. *v.* Murray, 80 Fed., 811; In re Debs, 158 U. S., 595, 15 Sup. Ct., 900.) "To render a party amenable to an injunction, it is not necessary that he should have been a party to the suit in which the injunction was issued, nor to have been actually served with a copy of it, so long as he appears to have had actual notice." (Ex parte Lennon, 166 U. S., 549, 17 Sup. Ct., 658.) The defendants were shown to have had actual notice, and none of them claimed a want of notice as a defense or testified he did not have it. To claim that the exercise of the power to protect by injunction property and persons engaged in lawful business enterprises in proper cases, and where the remedy at law is inadequate and the injury irreparable, is new, or that such proceeding is a modern invention of the Federal courts, is as stupid as it is untrue. (Wire Co. *v.* Murray, 80 Fed., 811.) In the last case cited Judge Sage reviews the history of injunctions in a case in principle precisely on all fours with this one, and shows by numerous citations that the remedy by injunction came to us from the courts of England, and had been widely followed in this country by the courts of the several States. That case is instructive as showing that the first case in a dispute of this character occurred in England in 1868, and that there was ample authority for the injunction found in State decisions without citing a single Federal case. That the remedy by injunction has become more common in modern or recent times is doubtless true, and grows out of the ever changing conditions and evolutions in business incident to modern civilization. That the courts adapt themselves to these changing conditions and afford relief, and preserve the personal and property rights of the individual citizen, is a tribute to the conservatism and wisdom of both bench and bar. There is nothing either strange, novel, or extraordinary about these proceedings. Suppose A, a citizen and resident of Missouri, should file his bill in this court against B and his codefendants, citizens and residents of Arkansas, alleging that he was the owner and seized in fee of a valuable tract of land, an addition to this city, covered by a heavy forest of great beauty and value; that he had employed hands and was opening up and grading streets and alleys preparatory to placing the same on the market; that B and his codefendants, who were insolvent and irresponsible, but who, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, whether good or bad, had conspired together, and in order to prevent the land being improved and put on the market assembled from day to day, with force and arms, and drove away A's employees, and were cutting, despoiling, and hauling away his forest; that he had applied to the peace officers and local authorities, and they refused to protect his property or to disperse the mob or to protect his employees. Could this court, with any conscience, refuse injunctive relief on the well-known grounds for equity jurisdiction, namely, inadequate remedy at law, irreparable mischief, and to avoid multiplicity of suits? To state the case is to answer it. Suppose the court granted the relief and restrained B and his coconspirators from further trespassing and interfering with A's land and employees; suppose B and his coconspirators, after service of the injunction, continued their trespasses on

A's land and to drive off his employees, and when cited to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt should gravely answer, "Not guilty," and demand a jury. There you would have a court rendering a judgment and granting relief which it has no power to enforce, or the enforcement of which depends on the verdict of a jury. What is the difference in principle between that case and this? None whatever. Take another illustration: Suppose a wholesale house in this city should, for reasons satisfactory to its owners, pay off and discharge one of its employees, whereupon the others should all quit work and walk out. Thus far no rights are invaded. The merchant has discharged one of them, as he had the legal right to do, and the other employees quit, as they had the legal right to do. But suppose all the employees step up and say, "You must close up this house or restore this discharged employee and increase the wages of us all 20 per cent, and if you do not do it you can not open this house or sell these goods, and if you attempt to do it we will dynamite your house and kill you." What is the difference between that case and the one at bar? And will courts of equity grant no relief in cases of this kind, where the employees are insolvent and the injury to be inflicted irreparable? This is anarchy. If the striking miners have any such power as this it must needs be all other citizens have the same power. Let us see. Suppose the plaintiff company ultimately succeeds in filling its mines with nonunion miners until they outnumber the strikers, and are better armed, and are equally as stubborn in the exercise of their rights, and are supported by the influence and sympathy of the local authorities. Suppose at this juncture they advise the local union of mine workers at Huntington that they shall not work in plaintiff's mine until they abandon the union or not work at all, although plaintiff company desires their services and seeks their employment? The exercise of such a power is no higher or greater than the strikers now strive to exercise. The assumption of such a power by a mere handful of men, as compared with the population of this great country, must needs proceed (if it exist at all) from a very high source. It invades the personal liberty of the citizen, sweeps away the guaranties of personal and property rights which our fathers deemed so sacred that they incorporated them into the Federal and State constitutions. Such an assumption of power and right must needs challenge investigation. Where do the strikers acquire it? If they have acquired it, from whence does it come? Who confided it to them? What is this association that it should assume to exercise a power not confided to the States and in contravention of the Federal Constitution? Who shall point out the reasons why so great a power should be exercised exclusively by them? What peculiar qualities have they exhibited of superior intelligence, higher character, and greater sense of right and justice than other persons, which renders them peculiarly fitted for so grave a duty as the exercise of so great a power and the enjoyment of such exclusive rights? No such power as they assume to exercise resides anywhere in this country. In law all are equal, and they, like all others, are amenable to public law, and enjoy no legal rights which others do not possess; and the effort by any body of men to exercise any such power is a criminal conspiracy that should meet with no favor among honest men and good citizens in a free country. (Thomas *v.* Railway Co., 62 Fed., 817; Pettibone *v.* U. S., 148 U. S., 197, 13 Sup. Ct., 542.)

The claim that persons who violate injunctions are entitled, under the Constitution, to a trial by jury, is denied by authority absolutely binding upon this court. In the case of In re Debs, 158 U. S., 599, 15 Sup. Ct., 910, the court, by Mr. Justice Brewer, all the judges concurring, said:

"Nor is there in this any invasion of the constitutional right of trial by jury. We fully agree with counsel that 'it matters not what form the attempt to deny constitutional right may take. It is vain and ineffectual, and must be so declared by the courts;' and we reaffirm the declaration made for the court by Mr. Justice Bradley, in Boyd *v.* U. S., 116 U. S., 616, 635, 6 Sup. Ct., 535, that 'it is the duty of courts to be watchful for the constitutional rights of the citizen, and against any stealthy encroachments thereon. Their motto should be "obsta principiis."' But the power of a court to make an order carries with it the equal power to punish for a disobedience of that order, and the inquiry as to the question of disobedience has been from time immemorial the special function of the court. And this is no technical rule. In order that a court may compel obedience to its orders, it must have the right to inquire whether there has been any disobedience thereof. To submit the question of disobedience to another tribunal, be it a jury or another court, would operate to deprive the proceeding of half of its efficiency. * * * In brief, a court enforcing obedience to its orders by proceedings for contempt is not executing the criminal laws of the land, but only securing to suitors the rights which it has adjudged them entitled to."

That case was argued by as great lawyers as are in this country, and was decided by the greatest court in the world. Until it is overturned it must be held to be the law of the land. These defendants must be made to know that the very rights they strive to take away from others—the right to work; the right to make their own contracts; the right to follow any lawful occupation at any place in this country; the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—are all preserved for them and all others by public law, administered always by courts organized for that purpose. These rights I have mentioned are inalienable rights, belonging to every citizen of the United States, guaranteed by their Constitution.

There is one other proposition which I desire to notice, namely, that where a party of men combine with the intent to do an unlawful thing, and in the prosecution of the unlawful intent one of the party goes a step beyond the balance of the party and does acts which the balance do not themselves perform, all are responsible for what the one does. In other words, in the pursuit by various parties of an unlawful conspiracy each is responsible for the acts and doings of the others.

LAWS RELATING TO STRIKES, BOYCOTTS, ETC.

The statutes of this country which bear upon the subject of this report may be divided into two classes, (1) those designed to directly affect and regulate strikes and lockouts and the conditions growing out of them, and (2) those which were not enacted with this end in view, but which, in cases arising out of strikes or lockouts, have been construed by the courts as applicable thereto and controlling therein.

Among those coming within the second class may be mentioned many of the conspiracy laws which practically enacted the principles of the common law upon this subject and contain no special provisions directly relating to the subject of this report; laws relating to unlawful assemblies, mobs, and riots; laws defining and penalizing offenses against railroads and railroad property, which were primarily directed against train wrecking and robbery, stealing of railroad property by tramps and others, malicious mischief, etc., and the United States statutes commonly known as the antitrust and interstate-commerce laws; the statute directed against obstruction of the mails, and the statute providing for the suppression of domestic violence, unlawful combinations, conspiracies, etc.

Generally speaking, the laws of this class have not been included in those published below owing to their multiplicity and length and also to the indefinite relation of many of them to the subject-matter hereof. The conspiracy laws are, however, all set forth below, even when they contain no direct references to strikes or lockouts, as they have been frequently held to control in cases arising therefrom. The Texas law on unlawful assembly and riot, which contains a direct reference to the prevention of employees from working, is also shown. The United States statutes above referred to, in so far as they have been held applicable by the courts, are also published below owing to the importance and magnitude of many of the cases in which they have been applied and the widespread attention which the hearings and decisions therein attracted.

The laws which properly belong in the first class above noted are all published below, with the exception of the acts providing means for the arbitration of labor disputes, all of which were enacted with the intent to provide a way of preventing threatened strikes or lockouts or of settling the same after their occurrence. Owing to the voluminous nature of these laws they have been omitted here, but owing to their importance some of their prominent features are noted. The following is a list of the States having arbitration laws, together with citations thereto:

California (chap. 51, acts of 1891); Colorado (sec. 307, Ann. Stats. of 1891, and chap. 2, acts of 1897); Connecticut (chap. 239, acts of 1895);

Idaho (p. 319, acts of 1899); Illinois (p. 5, acts of extra session of 1895, as amended by act on p. 75, acts of 1899); Indiana (chap. 128, acts of 1899); Iowa (chap. 20, acts of 1886); Kansas (chap. 28, acts of 1898–99); Louisiana (act No. 139, acts of 1894); Massachusetts (chap. 263, acts of 1886, as amended by chap. 269, acts of 1887, chap. 261, acts of 1888, and chap. 385, acts of 1890); Michigan (act No. 238, acts of 1889); Minnesota (chap. 170, acts of 1895); Missouri (secs. 6354 to 6358, Rev. Stats. of 1889); Montana (secs. 3330 to 3338, Codes and Stats. of 1895); New Jersey (chap. 137, acts of 1892); New York (art. 10 of chap. 415, acts of 1897); Ohio (p. 83, acts of 1893); Pennsylvania (pp. 132, 133, and 290, Digest of 1895); Texas (chap. 61, acts of 1895); Utah (chap. 62, acts of 1896); Wisconsin (chap. 364, acts of 1895); Wyoming (Const., sec. 1 of art. 19), and United States (chap. 370, acts of Congress of 1897–98).

The majority of these statutes provide for the formation of a permanent State board of arbitration before which, by mutual consent, disputes and controversies between employers and employees may be arbitrated. The States whose statutes so provide are as follows: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Utah, and Wisconsin.

In addition to the provision for a State board, contained in the statutes of the above-named States, provision is made for the formation of local boards in the case of the following States: Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The statutes of Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Texas do not provide for a permanent board of any kind, but for the appointment of temporary "boards," or "tribunals of arbitration," and "courts of conciliation," whenever the occasion for such an institution arises. One of the Pennsylvania statutes is peculiar in that it provides for the formation of a board of arbitration upon the application not only of both the parties to the controversy, but also upon the application of one of them alone. It will be seen that the arbitration under this statute is not necessarily voluntary, but may be forced upon one party at the request of the other, the decision of the board being, under this law, "final and conclusive of all matters brought before it for judgment." The statute of Missouri, above referred to, provides that the commissioner of labor, upon being reliably informed that a strike or lockout is about to take place, shall visit the locality of the dispute and seek to mediate, and, upon the failure of his effort in this direction, shall appoint a board of arbitration, who shall have power to summon and examine witnesses, etc., and to render a decision upon the matter in dispute. This decision, however, has no binding effect upon the parties but its "only effect" is, under the law, "to give the facts leading to such dispute to the public through an unbiased chan-

nel." The State of Colorado also has an act providing for an attempt at mediation to be made by the commissioner of labor, though no provision is made for the appointment of a board by him, and its act providing for a permanent State board provides that said board shall always attempt to mediate when it obtains knowledge of a threatened strike or lockout. In this latter provision the statutes of Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Utah, and Wisconsin coincide.

The statute of the State of Kansas provides for a "court of visitation," which, among other powers, has that of supervision of railroads, and to hear and decide upon its own volition all matters in dispute between an employing railroad corporation and its employees in case of a strike.

The United States statute applies only to common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and provides for an attempt to be made at mediation by two designated Government officials in case of any controversy between such a common carrier and its employees, and for the formation of a board of arbitration, consisting of the same officials, together with certain other parties to be selected, in case the attempt at mediation fails. This board, however, is to be formed only at the request or upon the consent of both parties to the controversy.

The statutes of the first class, as above described, with the exception of the arbitration acts, appear below.

ALABAMA.

CODE OF 1896, VOL. II—CRIMINAL.

CHAPTER 192.—*Intimidation of employees, etc.*

SECTION 5511. Any person, who, by force or threats of violence to person or property, prevents, or seeks to prevent another from doing work or furnishing materials, or from contracting to do work or furnish materials, for or to any person engaged in any lawful business, or who disturbs, interferes with, or prevents or in any manner attempts to prevent the peaceable exercise of any lawful industry, business, or calling by any other person, must, on conviction, be fined not less than ten, nor more than five hundred dollars, and may also be imprisoned in the county jail, or sentenced to hard labor for the county, for not more than twelve months.

[Original act approved February 17, 1885.]

ARIZONA.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1887—PENAL CODE.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 265. If two or more persons conspire—

1. To commit any crime;

* * * * * * *

5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or due administration of the laws; they are punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. No conspiracies other than those enumerated in this section are punishable criminally.

[Original act approved November 10, 1864.]

ARKANSAS.

DIGEST OF 1894.

CHAPTER 48.—*Peace officers—Citizens only eligible—Importation of bodies of men prohibited.*

SECTION 1829. The governor, the sheriff of any county, United States marshal, mayor of any city or incorporated town or other person authorized by law to appoint special deputy sheriffs, special constables, special marshals, special policemen or any other peace officer in this State, to preserve the public peace and to prevent or quell public disturbances or domestic violence, shall not hereafter appoint as such special deputies sheriff, special constables, marshals, policemen, or other peace officer any person who is not a citizen of the State of Arkansas and a resident of the county in which a disturbance may occur. *Provided*, Any such officer at any time whenever he shall deem it necessary may, for the time being and in the manner now provided by law, call upon any and all persons who may be present or may be necessary to aid such officer in the immediate arrest of any person or in the suppression of any riot or other public disturbance.

SEC. 1830. No person shall assume or exercise or attempt to exercise any of the functions, powers, duties or privileges incident or belonging to the position of office of special deputy sheriff, special constable, special deputy marshal and policeman or other peace officer without having been duly and legally appointed as such or has been summoned by some peace officer as provided by law.

SEC. 1831. If any person or persons shall, within this State, unlawfully exercise or attempt to exercise the functions of, or hold himself or themselves out to any one as a deputy sheriff, special or deputy constable, special or deputy marshal, policeman or other peace officer or as any person acting as an officer of the law, or as the authorized or unauthorized agent or representative of another, or of any association, corporation or company, or who shall bring into the State or cause to be brought, or aid in bringing into the State any armed or unarmed police force or detective agency or force, or armed or unarmed body of men for the suppression or pretended suppression of domestic violence or disturbance, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not less than two years nor more than five years. *Provided*, The legislature when in session or the governor when the legislature is not in session may call upon the lawfully constituted authorities of the United States for protection against invasion and domestic violence as provided in section four, article four of the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 1832. Any person, officer, company, association or organization who shall knowingly bring or cause to be brought or aid in bringing into this State any armed or unarmed police, or detective force or other armed or unarmed body of men for the suppression or pretended suppression of any domestic violence, riot or disturbance except called upon by the lawful authority of this State as provided in section 1831, shall be liable in a civil action to any person or their legal representatives for any injury, for any and all damages to such person or to the property of any such individual through the action of or as the result of the coming or bringing into the State of such individuals or body of men or of any of them, whether acting together or separately, in carrying out, or attempting to carry out, the purpose or purposes for which they came or were brought into the State.

SEC. 1833. This act shall not be construed so as to prohibit the employment by the proper authorities or by any person or persons of individual detectives to aid in the detection of crime or the arrest of criminals.

[Original act approved April 9, 1891.]

CALIFORNIA.

DEERING'S CODES AND STATUTES—1886.

VOLUME 4.—PENAL CODE.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 182. If two or more persons conspire:

1. To commit any crime:

* * * * * * *

5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or due administration of the laws;

They are punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 183. No conspiracies, other than those enumerated in the preceding section, are punishable criminally.

SEC. 184. No agreement, except to commit a felony upon the person of another, or to commit arson, or burglary, amounts to a conspiracy, unless some act, besides such agreement, be done to effect the object thereof, by one or more of the parties to such agreement.

[Original act approved February 14, 1872.]

COLORADO.

ANNOTATED STATUTES OF 1891.

CHAPTER 15.—*Blacklisting.*

SECTION 239. No corporation, company or individual shall blacklist or publish, or cause to be blacklisted or published, any employee, mechanic or laborer, discharged by such corporation, company or individual, with the intent and for the purpose of preventing such employee, mechanic or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company or individual.

SEC. 240. If any officer, or agent of any corporation, company or individual, or other person, shall blacklist, or publish, or cause to be blacklisted or published, any employee, mechanic, or laborer, discharged by such corporation, company or individual, with the intent and for the purpose of preventing such employee, mechanic or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment, from any other corporation, company or individual, or shall in any manner conspire or contrive by correspondence, or otherwise, to prevent such discharged employee from securing employment, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty (50) nor more than two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty, nor more than ninety days, or both.

[Original act approved April 2, 1887.]

CHAPTER 36.—*Conspiracy.*

SEC. 1294. If any two or more persons shall conspire or agree falsely and maliciously to charge or indict, or cause or procure to be charged or indicted, any person for any criminal offense, or shall agree, conspire or cooperate to do, or to aid in doing any other unlawful act, each of the persons so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three months nor exceeding two years.

[Original act passed in 1861.]

SEC. 1295. It shall not be unlawful for any two or more persons to unite, or combine, or agree in any manner, to advise or encourage, by peaceable means, any person or persons to enter into any combination in relation to entering into or remaining in the employment of any person, persons or corporation, or in relation to the amount of wages or compensation to be paid for labor, or for the purpose of regulating the hours of labor, or for the procuring of fair and just treatment from employees, or for the purpose of aiding and protecting their welfare and interests in any other manner not in violation of the constitution of this State or the laws made in pursuance thereof; *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to permit two or more persons, by threats of either bodily or financial injury, or by any display of force, to prevent or intimidate any other person from continuing in such employment as he may see fit, or to boycott or intimidate any employer of labor.

[Original act approved April 19, 1889.]

ACTS OF 1897.

CHAPTER 31.—*Blacklisting and boycotting*

SECTION 1. Any railroad or telegraph company, or any officer, agent or employee of any railroad or telegraph company, or any other company, corporation or individual doing business within the State of Colorado, shall not issue, circulate, or publish, or cause to [be] issued, circulated or published, any black list, circular, or

other statement, regarding any person or persons who may have been in the employ of any of the above-mentioned railroads, telegraph, or other companies, corporations, or individuals, which will deprive said person or persons of, or in any way prevent them from obtaining employment.

SEC. 2. Any dismissed employee shall on demand be furnished by the aforesaid employer of said dismissed employee specific reasons in writing for said dismissal: *Provided*, That no person or corporation shall be held liable either civilly or criminally for any such reasons so given upon such request.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, or combination of persons, or society, or union, to establish or institute, or engage in a boycott against any individual, firm or corporation carrying on any kind of trade or business, by agreeing not to patronize, trade or do business with any such individual, firm or corporation, or to induce others not to so patronize, trade or do business with any such individual, firm or corporation.

SEC. 4. Any violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor and punishable by fine of not less than five hundred (500) dollars, nor more than one thousand (1,000) dollars, or imprisonment not less than sixty (60) days, nor more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Approved April 21, 1897.

CONNECTICUT.

GENERAL STATUTES OF 1888.

CHAPTER 99.—*Offenses of strikers.*

SECTION 1517 (as amended by chapter 87, acts of 1895). Every person who shall unlawfully, maliciously, and in violation of his duty or contract, unnecessarily stop, delay, or abandon any locomotive, car, or train of cars, or street-railway car, or shall maliciously injure, hinder, or obstruct the use of any locomotive, car, or railroad, or street-railway car, or street railway, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months.

SEC. 1518. Every person who shall threaten, or use any means to intimidate any person to compel such person, against his will, to do or abstain from doing any act which such person has a legal right to do, or shall persistently follow such person in a disorderly manner, or injure, or threaten to injure, his property with intent to intimidate him, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months.

[Original act approved March 29, 1878.]

ACTS OF 1897.

CHAPTER 184.—*Blacklisting.*

Every employer who shall blacklist an employee with intent to prevent such employee from procuring other employment shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than two hundred dollars.

Approved May 25, 1897.

DELAWARE.

REVISED CODE OF 1893.

PAGE 928.—*Strikes of railroad employees.*

SECTION 1. If any locomotive engineer, upon any railroad within this State, who shall, at the time, be engaged in any strike, or with a view to incite others to such strike, or in furtherance of any combination or preconcerted arrangement with any other person or persons to bring about or produce such strike, shall abandon the locomotive engine in his charge, when attached either to a passenger or freight train, at any place other than the schedule or otherwise appointed destination of such train, or shall refuse or neglect to proceed with said train to the place of destination, as aforesaid, every such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof by indictment, be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. If any locomotive engineer, or railroad employee, within this State, for the purpose of furthering the object of, or lending aid to, any strike or strikes organ-

ized or attempted to be maintained on any other railroad, either within or without this State, shall refuse or neglect, in the course of his employment, to aid in the movement over and upon the tracks of the company employing him of the cars of such other railroad company, or receive therefrom in course of transit where strikes are, either then, or may have been organized or attempted to be maintained, as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by indictment, shall be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. If any person in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strike upon any railroad within this State, shall interfere with, molest or obstruct any railroad employee engaged in the discharge and performance of his duty, as such, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by indictment, shall be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. If any person or persons, in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strike, shall obstruct any railroad track within this State, or shall injure or destroy the rolling stock or any other property of any railroad company, or shall take possession of or remove any such property, or shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, the use thereof by such railroad company or its employees, or shall, by offer of recompense, induce any employees of any railroad company within this State, to leave the service of such company, every such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof by indictment, shall be fined not less than five hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, and may be imprisoned, not less than six months, nor more than one year, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. If any conductor, baggage master, brakeman, or other train man, employed on either a freight or passenger train, on any railroad within this State, shall abandon the train to which he is so attached, or with which he is connected in furtherance of any strike, or with a view of inciting others to such strike, or in aid of any others who may be engaged in such strike, at any place other than the schedule or otherwise appointed destination of such train, or shall refuse or neglect to proceed with such train to its place of destination, every such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, by indictment, shall be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

[Passed March 8, 1877.]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ACTS OF CONGRESS OF 1892-93.

PAGE 591—CHAPTER 208.—*Employment of private detectives forbidden.*

* * * Hereafter no employee of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, or similar agency shall be employed in any Government service or by any officer of the District of Columbia. * * *

Approved March 3, 1893.

FLORIDA.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1892.

PART 5—TITLE 2—CHAPTER 6—ARTICLE 8.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 2593. If two or more persons shall agree, conspire, combine or confederate: (1) To commit any offense; * * * (6) To commit any act injurious to the public health or public morals, or for the prevention or obstruction of justice; * * * they shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

[Original act approved August 6, 1868.]

ACTS OF 1893.

CHAPTER 4144.—*Conspiracy against workingmen.*

SECTION 1. If two or more persons shall agree, conspire, combine, or confederate together for the purpose of preventing any persons from procuring work in any firm

or corporation, or to cause the discharge of any person or persons from work in such firm or corporation, or if any person or persons shall verbally or by a written or printed communication, threaten any injury to the life, property or business of any person, for the purpose of procuring the discharge of any workman in any firm or corporation, or to prevent any person or persons from procuring work in such firm or corporation, such person or persons so combining shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction [thereof] shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars each, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Approved May 31, 1893.

CHAPTER 4207.—*Protection of employees—Blacklisting, etc.*

SEC. 1. If any railroad company or other corporation doing business in this State, or any person, agent or employer of any such company or corporation after having discharged any employee from the service of any such company or corporation, shall attempt to prevent by word or writing, sign or other means, directly or indirectly, such discharged employee from obtaining employment with any other person, company or corporation such person, agent, employer, company or corporation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or less than one hundred dollars, and such person, agent, employer, company or corporation shall be liable in damages to such discharged person, to be recovered by civil action; but this section shall not be construed as prohibiting any person, agent, employer, company or corporation from giving in writing to any other person, company or corporation to whom such discharged person has applied for employment, a truthful statement of the reasons for such discharge; and shall furnish to such discharged employee on his application, to such address as may be given by such discharged employee, within ten days after such application made as aforesaid, a true copy of any such written statement.

SEC. 2. If any railroad company or other corporation doing business in this State, shall authorize or permit, with its knowledge and consent, any of its officers, agents, employers or employees to commit either or any of the acts prohibited by this act (except as herein provided), such railroad company or corporation shall be liable in damages to such employee so prevented from obtaining employment, to be recovered by him in a civil action.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of any person, officer, agent, employer, company or corporation aforesaid, after having discharged any employee from the service of any such company or corporation, upon written demand by such employee, to furnish to him, within ten days from the application for the same, a full statement in writing of the cause or causes of his discharge, and if any such person, officer, agent, employer, company or corporation as aforesaid shall refuse within ten days after demand as herein provided to furnish such statement to such discharged employee, it shall be ever after unlawful for any such person, officer, agent, employer, company or corporation to furnish any statement of the cause of such discharge to any person or corporation or to in any way blacklist or to prevent such discharged employee from procuring employment elsewhere, subject to the penalties prescribed in section one of this act. And on the trial of any person company or corporation for a violation of the provisions of this act, any other person who may have authorized or permitted, with knowledge and consent as aforesaid, any such offense, or who may have participated in the same, shall be a competent witness, and be compelled to give evidence, and nothing then said by such witness shall at any time be received or given in evidence against him in any prosecution against the said witness, except on an indictment for perjury in any matter to which he may have testified; and on the trial of any such person for any violation of this act, the prosecution shall have the authority and process of the court trying the case to compel the production in court, to be used in evidence in the case, the books and papers of any such person, company or corporation, and a failure to produce the same, after such reasonable notice as the court may in each case provide, shall be in contempt of court, and punishable as such against the custodian or person, company or corporation having the control or in charge of such books and papers, who shall fail to produce the same; *Provided*, That such written cause of the discharge, when so made as aforesaid, at the request of such discharged employee shall never be used as the cause for an action for slander or for libel, either civil or criminal, against the person or authority furnishing the same.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of any person, company or corporation who has received any request or notice in writing, sign, word or otherwise, from any other person, company or corporation, preventing or attempting to prevent the employment of any person discharged from the service of either of the latter, on demand of

such discharged employee, to furnish to such employee within ten days after such demand, a true statement of the nature of such request or notice, and if in writing, a copy of the same, and if a sign, the interpretation thereof, with the name of the person, company or corporation furnishing the same, with the place of business of the person or authority furnishing the same; and a violation of this section shall subject the offender to all the penalties, civil and criminal, provided by the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall apply to and prevent, under all the penalties aforesaid, railroad companies or corporations under the same general management and control but having separate divisions, superintendents or master mechanics, master machinists or similar officers, for separate or different lines, their officers, agents and employees, from preventing or attempting to prevent, the employment of any such discharged person by any other separate division, or officer or agent or employer of any such separate railroad line or lines.

Approved June 10, 1893.

GEORGIA.

CODE OF 1895—CIVIL CODE.

SECOND TITLE—CHAPTER 1—ARTICLE 4.—*Blacklisting, etc.*

SECTION 1873. If any corporation doing business in this State, or any agent or employee of such corporation, after having discharged any employee from the service of such company, shall prevent or attempt to prevent by word, writing, sign or other means, directly or indirectly, such discharged employee from obtaining employment with any other person or corporation, such person, agent, employee or corporation shall be liable in penal damages to such discharged person; but this section shall not be construed to prohibit any person or corporation from giving in writing any other person or corporation, to whom such discharged person has applied for employment, a truthful statement of the reasons for such discharge, and shall furnish to such discharged employee on his application, to such address as may be given by such discharged employee, within ten days of such application, a true copy of such written statement.

SEC. 1874. If any corporation doing business in this State shall authorize or permit, with its knowledge and consent, any of its or their officers, agents or employees to commit any of the acts prohibited in the preceding section (except as provided), such corporation shall be liable in treble damages to such employee so prevented from obtaining employment, to be recovered in a civil action.

SEC. 1875. Any person, officer, agent, employer, or company or corporation aforesaid, after having discharged any employee from the service of any such corporation, upon written demand by such employee, shall furnish to him, within ten days from the application for the same, a full statement in writing of the cause of his discharge; and if any such person, officer, agent, employer or corporation shall refuse within ten days after demand to furnish such statement to such discharged employee, it shall be ever after unlawful for any such person or corporation to furnish any statement of the cause of such discharge to any person or corporation, or in any way to blacklist, or to prevent such discharged person from procuring employment elsewhere, subject to the penalties prescribed.

SEC. 1876. On the trial of any person for offending against the provisions of this article, any other person who may have authorized or permitted, with knowledge and consent, any such offense, or who may have participated in the same, shall be a competent witness, and be compelled to give evidence, and nothing then said by such witness shall at any time be received or given in evidence against him in any prosecution against the said witness, except on an indictment for perjury in any matter to which he may have testified. On the trial of any person for any violation of this article, the prosecution shall have the authority and process of the court trying the case to compel the production in court, to be used in evidence in the case, of the books and papers of any such person, company or corporation, and a failure to produce the same, after such reasonable notice as the court may in each case provide, shall be a contempt of court, and punishable as such as against the custodian or person, company or corporation having the control or in charge of such books and papers, who shall fail to produce the same: *Provided*, That said written cause of discharge, when so made as aforesaid, at the request of such discharged employee, shall never be used as the cause for an action for slander or for libel, either civil or criminal, against the person or authority furnishing the same.

SEC. 1877. Any person, company or corporation, who has received any request or

notice in writing, sign, word or otherwise, from any other person, company or corporation, preventing or attempting to prevent the employment of any person discharged from the service of either of the latter, on demand of such discharged employee, shall furnish to such employee, within ten days after such demand, a true statement of the nature of such request or notice, and if in writing, a copy of the same, and if a sign, the interpretation thereof, with the name of the person, company or corporation furnishing the same; with the place of business of the person or authority furnishing the same, and a violation of this section shall subject the offender to all the penalties, civil and criminal, provided by the foregoing sections.

SEC. 1878. The provisions of this article shall apply to and prevent, under all the penalties aforesaid, railroad companies or corporations, under the same general management and control but having separate divisions, superintendents or master mechanics, master machinists or similar officers for separate or different lines, their officers, agents and employers, from preventing or attempting to prevent the employment of any such discharged person by any other separate division, or officer, or agent or employer of any such separate railroad line or lines.

[Original act approved August 13, 1891.]

CODE OF 1895—PENAL CODE.

FOURTH DIVISION.

ARTICLE 14.—*Prevention of persons from learning or working at trades.*

SECTION 119. If any two or more persons shall associate themselves together in any society or organization, with intent and for the purpose of preventing, in any manner, any person from apprenticing himself to learn and practice any trade, craft, vocation, or calling, or for the purpose of inducing, by pursuasion, threats, fraud, or any other means, any apprentice or apprentices to any such trade, craft, vocation, or calling, to leave the employment of their employer, or for the purpose, by any means, of preventing or deterring any person from learning and practicing any such trade, craft, vocation or calling, every such person so associating himself in such society or organization shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 120. Upon the trial of any person under the preceding section, any person may be made a witness; and no statements made by him, on such trial, shall be given in evidence against him, except upon an indictment for perjury.

[Original act passed at session of 1862-63.]

ARTICLE 15.—*Intimidation, etc., of employers and employees.*

SEC. 123. If any person or persons, by threats, violence, intimidation or other unlawful means, shall prevent or attempt to prevent any person or persons in this State from engaging in, remaining in, or performing the business, labor or duties of any lawful employment or occupation, such offender or offenders shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 124. If any person or persons, singly or together, or in combination, shall conspire to prevent or attempt to prevent any person or persons, by threats, violence or intimidation, from engaging in, remaining in, or performing the business, labor, or duties of any lawful employment or occupation, such offender or offenders shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 125. If any person or persons, singly or by conspiring together, shall hinder any person or persons who desire to labor from so doing, or hinder any person, by threats, violence or intimidation, from being employed as laborer or employee, such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 126. If any person or persons, by threats, violence, intimidation or other unlawful means, shall hinder the owner, manager or proprietor for the time being from controlling, using, operating or working any property in any lawful occupation, or shall by such means hinder such person from hiring or employing laborers or employees, such offender or offenders shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Original act approved October 20, 1887.]

ARTICLE 17.—*Protection of discharged employees*

SEC. 128. If any railroad corporation or company or other corporation doing business in this State, or any agent or employer of any such company or corporation, after having discharged any employee from the service of any such company or cor-

poration, shall prevent or attempt to prevent by word, writing, sign or other means, directly or indirectly, such discharged employee from obtaining employment with any other person, company or corporation, such person, agent, employer, company or corporation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable in penal damages to such discharged person, to be recovered by civil action; but this section shall not be construed as prohibiting any person, agent, employer, company or corporation from giving in writing any other person, company or corporation to whom such discharged person has applied for employment, a truthful statement of the reasons for such discharge, and shall furnish to such discharged employee on his application, to such address as may be given by such discharged employee, within ten days of such application made as aforesaid, a true copy of any such written statement.

SEC. 129. If any railroad or railway company or corporation, or other corporation doing business in this State, shall authorize or permit, with its knowledge and consent, any of its or their officers, agents or employers to commit either or any of the acts prohibited in this article (except as in this article provided), such company or corporation shall be liable in treble damages to such employee so prevented from obtaining employment, to be recovered by him in a civil action.

SEC. 130. It shall be the duty of any person, officer, agent, employer, or company or corporation aforesaid, after having discharged any employee from the service of any such corporation or company, upon written demand of such employee, to furnish to him, within ten days from the application for the same, a full statement in writing of the cause or causes of his discharge; and if any such person, officer, agent, employer, or company or corporation as aforesaid shall refuse, within ten days after demand as herein provided, to furnish such statement to such discharged employee, it shall be ever after unlawful for any such person, company or corporation to furnish any statement of the cause of such discharge to any person or corporation, or to in any way blacklist, or to prevent such discharged person from procuring employment elsewhere, subject to the penalties prescribed in section 128 of this article: *Provided*, That said written cause of discharge, when so made as aforesaid, at the request of such discharged employee, shall never be used as the cause for an action for slander or for libel, either civil or criminal, against the person or authority furnishing the same.

SEC. 131. On the trial of any person for offending against the provisions of this article, any other person who may have authorized or permitted, with knowledge and consent as aforesaid, any such offense, or who may have participated in the same, shall be a competent witness, and be compelled to give evidence, and nothing then said by such witness shall at any time be received or given in evidence against him in any prosecution against the said witness, except on an indictment for perjury in any matter to which he may have testified.

SEC. 132. On the trial of any person for any violation of this article, the prosecution shall have the authority and process of the court trying the case to compel the production in court, to be used in evidence in the case, the books and papers of any such person, company or corporation; and a failure to procure the same, after such reasonable notice as the court may in each case provide, shall be a contempt of court, and punishable as such as against the custodian or person, company or corporation having the control or in charge of such books and papers, who shall fail to produce the same.

SEC. 133. It shall be the duty of any person, company, or corporation, who has received any request or notice in writing, sign, word or otherwise, from any other person, company or corporation, preventing or attempting to prevent the employment of any person discharged from the service of either of the latter, on demand of such discharged employee, to furnish to such employee, within ten days after such demand, a true statement of the nature of such request or notice, and if in writing, a copy of the same, and if a sign, the interpretation thereof, with the name of person, company or corporation furnishing the same, with the place of business of the person or authority furnishing the same; and a violation of this section shall subject the offender to all the penalties, civil and criminal, provided by the foregoing sections of this article.

SEC. 134. The provisions of this article shall apply to and prevent, under all the penalties aforesaid, railroad companies or corporations, under the same general management and control, but having separate divisions, superintendents or master mechanics, master machinists or similar officers for separate or different lines, their officers, agents and employers, from preventing or attempting to prevent the employment of any such discharged person by any other separate division, or officer, or agent or employer of any such separate railroad line or lines.

[Original act approved August 13, 1891.]

IDAHO.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1887.

PART IV.—PENAL CODE.

PART I—TITLE VI—CHAPTER VIII.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 6540. If two or more persons conspire:

1. To commit any crime:

* * * * * * *

5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice or the due administration of the laws, they are punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

[Original act approved January 14, 1875.]

SEC. 6541. In all cases where two or more persons associate themselves together for the purpose of obtaining the possession of any lode, gulch, or placer claim, then in the actual possession of another, by force and violence, or by stealth, and proceed to carry out such purpose by making threats against the parties in possession, or who enters upon such lode or mining claim for the purpose aforesaid, or who enters upon or into any lode, gulch, placer claim, quartz mill or other mining property, or, not being upon such property, makes any threats, or makes use of any language, signs or gestures, calculated to intimidate any person or persons at work on said property, from continuing to work thereon or therein, or to intimidate others from engaging to work thereon or therein, every such person so offending is guilty of misdemeanor.

[Original act approved February 5, 1885.]

ACTS OF 1899.

PAGE 9.—*Appointment and importation of nonresidents as peace officers prohibited.*

SECTION 1. The governor, the sheriff of any county, any United States marshal or deputy United States marshal, mayor of a city, or other person authorized by law to appoint special deputy sheriffs, special constables, marshals, policemen, or other peace officers in this State to preserve the public peace and prevent or quell public disturbance, shall not hereafter appoint as such special deputy sheriff, special constable, marshal, policeman, or other peace officer any person who is not a citizen of the State of Idaho.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons who shall in this State unlawfully exercise or attempt to exercise the functions of, or hold himself or themselves out to anyone as, a deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, constable, or peace officer, or any person, whether acting in his own behalf or as an officer of the law, or as the authorized or unauthorized agent or representative of another, or of any association, corporation, or company who shall bring or cause to be brought, or aid in bringing into this State any armed or unarmed police force or detective agency or force, or any armed or unarmed body of men for the suppression of domestic violence, shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not less than two (2) years and not more than five (5) years: *Provided*, That the legislature, or the executive when the legislature can not be convened, may call upon the lawfully constituted authorities of the United States for protection against invasion and domestic violence, as provided in section four (4), article four (4), of the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 3. Any person, officer, company, association, or corporation who shall knowingly bring, or cause to be brought, or aid in bringing into this State any armed or unarmed police force, detective agency or force, or armed or unarmed body of men for the suppression of domestic violence, shall be liable in a civil action to any person for any injury to person or property through the action or as the result of the coming or bringing into the State of such body of men, or any of them, whether acting together or separately in carrying out the purpose for which they were brought or came into the State.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal by implication or otherwise any of the provisions of Chapter IV, of Title I, of Part II, of the penal code of the State.

SEC. 5. Whereas an emergency exists therefor this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 2, 1899.

ILLINOIS.

ANNOTATED STATUTES OF 1896.

CHAPTER 6.—*Appointment of nonresidents as peace officers, unlawful.*

SECTION 18. It shall be unlawful for the sheriff of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, town or village to authorize, empower, employ or permit any person to act as deputy sheriff, special constable or special policeman for the purpose of preserving the peace who is not a citizen of the United States and has not been an actual resident of the county where such person is authorized to act as deputy sheriff, special constable or special policeman, one whole year before such authorization.

SEC. 19. Any sheriff or public officer violating the provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $500.

[Original act approved June 19, 1893.]

CHAPTER 38.—*Boycotting and blacklisting—Conspiracy.*

SEC. 96. If any two or more persons conspire or agree together, or the officers or executive committee of any society or organization or corporation shall issue or utter any circular or edict as the action of or instruction to its members, or any other persons, societies, organizations or corporations for the purpose of establishing a so-called boycott or black list, or shall post or distribute any written or printed notice in any places, with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to injure the person, character, business or employment, or property of another, * * * or to do any illegal act injurious to the public trade, health, morals, police, or administration of public justice, * * * they shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy; and every such offender, whether as individuals or as the officers of any society or organization, and every person convicted of conspiracy at common law, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or fined not exceeding $2,000, or both.

[Original act approved March 27, 1874; amended by act approved June 16, 1887.]

CHAPTER 38.—*Intimidation, etc., of employers and employees.*

SEC. 294. If any two or more persons shall combine for the purpose of depriving the owner or possessor of property of its lawful use and management, or of preventing, by threats, suggestions of danger, or any unlawful means, any person from being employed by or obtaining employment from any such owner or possessor of property, on such terms as the parties concerned may agree upon, such persons so offending shall be fined not exceeding $500, or confined in the county jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 295. If any person shall, by threat, intimidation or unlawful interference, seek to prevent any other person from working or from obtaining work at any lawful business, on any terms that he may see fit, such person so offending shall be fined not exceeding $200.

SEC. 296. Whoever enters a coal bank, mine, shaft, manufactory, building or premises of another, with intent to commit any injury thereto, or by means of threats, intimidation, or riotous or other unlawful doings, to cause any person employed therein to leave his employment, shall be fined not exceeding $500, or confined in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both.

[Original act passed in 1863.]

CHAPTER 38.—*Private detectives, etc., not to act as peace officers.*

SEC. 404. It shall be unlawful for any force or company of private detectives, or private citizens, not peace officers, to parade with arms, except when specially permitted to do so by the governor, or to assume to act as officers of the law, without proper authority, and every person violating this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense:

[Original act approved June 16, 1887.]

CHAPTER 38.—*Trespass upon mines, factories, etc.*

SEC. 439. Whoever, without authority of law and not being the owner or agent of adjoining lands, enters the coal bank, mine, shaft, manufactory, or place where

workmen are employed, of another, without the expressed or implied consent of the owner or manager thereof, after notice that such entry is forbidden, shall be fined not exceeding $200, or confined in the county jail not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court.

[Original act passed in 1863.]

CHAPTER 114.—*Strikes—Obstructing conduct of business, etc.*

SEC. 128. If any locomotive engineer in furtherance of any combination or agreement, shall willfully and maliciously abandon his locomotive upon any railroad at any other point than the regular schedule destination of such locomotive, he shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and confined in the county jail, not less than twenty days, nor more than ninety days.

SEC. 129. If any person or persons shall willfully and maliciously, by any act or by means of intimidation, impede or obstruct, except by due process of law, the regular operation and conduct of the business of any railroad company or other corporation, firm or individual in this State, or of the regular running of any locomotive engine, freight or passenger train of any such company, or the labor and business of any such corporation, firm or individual, he or they shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than twenty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars ($200), and confined in the county jail not less than twenty nor more than ninety days.

SEC. 130. If two or more persons shall willfully and maliciously combine or conspire together to obstruct or impede by any act, or by means of intimidation, the regular operation and conduct of the business of any railroad company or any other corporation, firm or individual in this State, or to impede hinder or obstruct, except by due process of law, the regular running of any locomotive engine, freight or passenger train on any railroad, or the labor or business of any such corporation, firm, or individual, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not less than twenty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, and confined in the county jail not less than twenty days, nor more than ninety days.

SEC. 131. This act, shall not be construed to apply to cases of persons voluntarily quitting the employment of any railroad company or such other corporation, firm or individual, whether by concert of action or otherwise, e[x]cept as is provided in section one [sec. 128] of this act.

[Original act passed July 1, 1877.]

INDIANA.

ANNOTATED STATUTES OF 1894.

CHAPTER 81.—*Blacklisting, etc.*

SECTION 7076. If any person, agent, company or corporation, after having discharged any employee from his or its service, shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, by word or writing of any kind, such discharged employee from obtaining employment with any other person, company or corporation, such person, agent or corporation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and such person, agent, company or corporation shall be liable in penal damages to such discharged person, to be recovered by civil action; but this section shall not be construed as prohibiting any person or agent of any company or corporation from informing in writing any other person, company or corporation, to whom such discharged person or employee has applied for employment, a truthful statement of the reasons for such discharge.

SEC. 7077 (as amended by chapter 110, acts of 1895). If any railway company or any other company or partnership or corporation in this State shall authorize, allow or permit any of its or their agents to blacklist any discharged employees, or attempt by words or writing, or any other means whatever, to prevent such discharged employee, or any employee who may have voluntarily left said company's service, from obtaining employment with any other person, or company, said company shall be liable to such employee in such sum as will fully compensate him, to which may be added exemplary damages.

SEC. 7078. It shall be the duty of any person, agent, company or corporation, after having discharged any employee from his or its service, upon demand of such discharged employee, to furnish him in writing a full, succinct and complete statement of the cause or causes of his discharge, and if such person, agent, company or corporation shall refuse so to do within a reasonable time after such demand, it shall

ever after be unlawful for such person, agent, company or corporation to furnish any statement of the cause of such discharge to any person or corporation, or in any way to blacklist or to prevent such discharged person from procuring employment elsewhere, subject to the penalties prescribed in * * * this act: *Provided*, That said written cause of discharge, when so made by such person, agent, company or corporation at the request of such discharged employee shall never be used as the cause for an action for slander or libel, either civil or criminal, against the person, agent, company or corporation so furnishing the same.

[Original act passed May 10, 1889.]

IOWA.

CODE OF 1897.

TITLE XXIV—CHAPTER 11.—*Blacklisting, etc.*

SECTION 5027. If any person, agent, company or corporation, after having discharged any employee from his or its service, shall prevent or attempt to prevent, by word or writing of any kind, such discharged employee from obtaining employment with any other person, company or corporation, except by furnishing in writing on request a truthful statement as to the cause of his discharge, such person, agent, company or corporation, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred nor less than one hundred dollars, and shall be liable for all damages sustained by any such person.

SEC. 5028. If any railway company or any other company, partnership or corporation shall authorize or allow any of its or their agents to blacklist any discharged employee, or attempt by word or writing or any other means whatever to prevent such discharged employee, or any employee who may have voluntarily left said company's service, from obtaining employment with any other person or company, except as provided for in the preceding section, such company or copartnership shall be liable in treble damages to such employee so prevented from obtaining employment.

[Original act passed in 1888.]

TITLE XXIV—CHAPTER 13.—*Conspiracy.*

SEC. 5059. If any two or more persons conspire or confederate together with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully to injure the person, character, business, property or rights in property of another, or to do any illegal act injurious to the public trade, health, morals or police, or to the administration of public justice, or to commit any felony, they are guilty of a conspiracy, and every such offender, and every person who is convicted of a conspiracy at common law, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years.

[Original act passed in 1851.]

KANSAS.

GENERAL STATUTES OF 1897.

CHAPTER 73.—*Appointment and importation of nonresidents as peace officers prohibited.*

SECTION 32. No sheriff of a county, mayor of a city, or other private persons authorized by law to appoint special deputies, marshals or policemen in this State to preserve the public peace, and prevent and quell public disturbances, shall hereafter appoint as such special deputies, marshals or policemen any person who is not a resident of this State.

SEC. 33. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or association or corporation to bring or import into this State any person or persons or association of persons for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, policemen, constables or peace officers in the protection or preservation of public or private property, or in the punishment of any person violating the criminal laws of this State.

SEC. 34. Any person or persons who shall in this State without the authority exercise or attempt to exercise the functions of or hold himself or themselves out to any as a deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, constable or peace officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than three months nor more than one year.

SEC. 35. Any person, company or corporation guilty of violating any of the provisions of said section 2 of this act [sec. 33 of this chapter] shall be liable to a penalty of ten thousand dollars, to be recovered in the name of the State, for the use of the

school fund of the county where such private armed detective forces were used by such corporation or persons; and the person, officer or agent employing such private detectives shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding five years and not less than one year, and every day that private armed detective forces are employed or used shall be considered a separate and distinct offense; *Provided, however,* That nothing contained in this act shall prevent the governor of this State from appointing a citizen of another State to serve a warrant issued on a requisition from the governor of another State.

[Original act approved March 13, 1897.]

CHAPTER 73.—*Blacklisting, etc.*

SEC. 36. Any employer of labor in this State, after having discharged any person from his service, shall not prevent or attempt to prevent by word, sign or writing of any kind whatsoever any such discharged employee from obtaining employment from any other person, company or corporation, except by furnishing in writing, on request, the cause of such discharge.

SEC. 37. Any employer of labor in this State shall upon the request of a discharged employee furnish in writing the true cause or reason for such discharge.

SEC. 38. Any employer of labor, his agent or employee, who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be fined for each offense the sum of one hundred dollars, and thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail.

SEC. 39. Any person, firm or corporation found guilty of the violation of sections one and two of this act [sections 36 and 37 of this chapter] shall be liable to the party injured to an amount equal to three times the sum he may be injured, and such employers of labor shall also be liable for a reasonable attorney fee, which shall be taxed as part of the costs in the case.

[Original act approved March 12, 1897.]

CHAPTER 100.—*Strikes—Obstructing conduct of business of railroads, etc.*

SEC. 316. If three or more persons shall assemble together with intent to do any unlawful act, with force and violence against the person or property of another or to do any unlawful act against the peace, or, being lawfully assembled, shall agree with each other to do any unlawful act aforesaid [and] shall make any movement or preparation therefor, the persons [and each of them] so offending on conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

[Original act approved October 31, 1868.]

SEC. 407. If any locomotive engineer, in furtherance of any combination or agreement, shall willfully and maliciously abandon his locomotive upon any railroad at any other point than the regular schedule destination of such locomotive, he shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and confined not less than twenty days nor more than ninety days in the county jail.

SEC. 408. If any person or persons shall willfully and maliciously, by any act or by means of intimidation, impede or obstruct, except by due process of law, the regular operation and conduct of the business of any railroad company, or other corporation, firm or individual in this State, or of the regular running of any locomotive engine, freight or passenger train of any such company, or the labor and business of any such corporation, firm or individual, he or they shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, and confined in the county jail not less than twenty days nor more than ninety days.

SEC. 409. If two or more persons shall willfully and maliciously combine or conspire together to obstruct or impede by any act or by means of intimidation the regular operation and conduct of the business of any railroad company, or any other corporation, firm or individual in this State, or to obstruct, hinder or impede, except by due process of law, the regular running of any locomotive engine, freight or passenger train on any railroad, or the labor or business of any such corporation, firm or individual, such persons shall on conviction thereof be punished by fine not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, and confined in the county jail not less than twenty days nor more than ninety days.

SEC. 410. This act [sections 407 to 410 inclusive] shall not be construed to apply to cases of persons voluntarily quitting the employment of any railroad company, or such other corporation, firm or individual, whether by concert of action or otherwise, except as is provided in section one of this act [section 407 of this chapter].

[Sections 407 to 410 originally passed March 15, 1879.]

ACTS OF 1898-99—SPECIAL SESSION.

CHAPTER 28.—*Court of visitation—Control of railroads—Strikes, etc.*

SECTION 1. A court of record, to be known as the court of visitation, consisting of a chief judge and two associate judges (a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum), is hereby created. The senior judge in service shall be the chief judge; but in case two or more judges shall have served equal time the judges shall select a chief judge. No person shall hold the office of judge who is interested in any railroad company or any of the stocks or bonds thereof, or who is an officer or employee of any railroad company, nor shall any such judge hold any other office under the United States or this State, or engage in the practice of law, during his term of office. Any elector of the State not disqualified by the provisions of this act shall be eligible to the office of judge of said court. The court shall adopt a seal, which shall be furnished by the secretary of state.

SEC. 8. The court of visitation shall have power and jurisdiction throughout the State—

* * * * * * *

8th. To prescribe rules concerning the movements of trains, to secure the safety of employees and the public;

9th. To require the use of improved appliances and methods, to avoid accidents and injuries to persons;

* * * * * * *

SEC. 42. Whenever it shall be made to appear to said court by affidavit that a strike by the employees, or part of them, of any railroad company organized under the laws of this State or doing business therein is obstructing commerce or the traffic on such railroad and inconveniencing the public, or the people of any municipality, or endangers or threatens the public tranquillity, said court shall issue a citation requiring said corporation to appear before it, at a day and hour named, and make answer, verified by the positive oath of an officer or agent of said corporation residing in this State and then present therein, concerning the said strike, its extent, the cause or causes thereof, what conduct, if any, of said corporation or its officers led to such strike, and the precise point or points of dispute between said corporation and its striking employees. If said answer be not made at the time fixed, or be evasive, the court shall make a final decree as upon hearing and enforce the same as such. If said answer be properly made, the matter shall be without further delay summarily heard upon evidence; and if the corporation be found free from fault in the premises and the strike unreasonable, the court shall so find, and the said proceedings shall be dismissed; and thereupon, and upon public notice as ordered by the court given of such decision, it shall be unlawful for said strikers or any of them to interfere in any manner whatever, by word or deed, with any other employees said corporation may employ and set to work. But if the court shall find that said corporation has failed in its duty toward its employees, or any of them, or has been unreasonable, tyrannical, oppressive, or unjust, and the strike resulted therefrom, the court shall so find specifically, and shall enter a decree commanding such corporation to proceed forthwith to perform its usual functions for the public convenience, and to the usual extent and with the usual facilities, as before said strike occurred; and if said decree shall not be implicitly obeyed, in full and in good faith, the court may take charge of said corporation's property and operate the same through a receiver or receivers appointed by said court until the court shall be satisfied that said corporation is prepared to fully resume its functions; all costs to be paid by said corporation. If, in answer to said original process ordering it to show cause as aforesaid, said corporation shall show to the court's satisfaction that said striking employees have resumed work and said strike has ended, the proceeding shall be dismissed. If in such answer it shall show to the court's satisfaction that said striking employees have resumed work under an agreement to remain in said corporation's service pending the hearing of the proceedings, and that the corporation will abide by the terms of said agreement, then, and only in such case, the hearing of said matter in controversy concerning the cause or causes of said strike may be postponed on request a reasonable time, or from time to time, while said employees so remain at work; and upon settlement of said strike said proceedings may be at any time dismissed; but if said employees again quit work, said matter shall be brought to an immediate hearing and decree, notwithstanding a pending postponement.

SEC. 43. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 15th day of March, 1899, and after its publication in the official State paper.

Approved January 3, 1899.

KENTUCKY.

CONSTITUTION.

Importation of men for police duty prohibited.

SECTION 225. No armed person or bodies of men shall be brought into this State for the preservation of the peace or the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the general assembly, or of the governor when the general assembly may not be in session.

[Adopted September 28, 1891.]

STATUTES OF 1894.

CHAPTER 32.—*Railroads—Obstructing, injuring property of, etc.*

SECTION 802. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to prevent, hinder or delay, or to attempt to prevent, hinder or delay, by violence, the transportation of freight or passengers in this State, by any individual, firm, company, corporation or association doing business in this State, or to interfere with, by violence, any person or agency engaged in the conduct of commerce and traffic in this State in such manner as to obstruct or impede the movement and conduct of such commerce or traffic; but nothing herein shall be construed to prevent any person, or class of persons, from quitting their employment at any time they see proper.

SEC. 803. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to prevent or hinder, or attempt to prevent or hinder, by coercion, intimidation, or any trespass or violent interference therewith, the free and lawful use of his or its property, by any individual, firm, company corporation, or association engaged in the business of transporting freight and passengers, and in the conduct of commerce and traffic in this State, or the free and lawful use of said property by any agent or employee of the owner thereof.

SEC. 804. Whoever shall violate the provisions of either of the two preceding sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the county wherein the offense is committed not less than ten days nor more than six months, or shall be both so fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the jury.

[Original act approved June 10, 1893.]

CHAPTER 36.—*Importation of men for police duty prohibited.*

SEC. 1376. Any person or persons, association or corporation, who shall bring or import, or caused to be brought or imported, into this State, any armed person or body of men, who is or are not citizens of this State, for the purpose of preservation of the peace, or the suppression of domestic violence, or if any such person or persons so brought or imported into this State serve as a deputy of any officer or as a member of a *posse comitatus*, or any officer who shall knowingly summon any such person or persons to aid in suppressing violence, or any such person who shall come into this State for any such purpose, except with the consent of the governor when the general assembly is not in session, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year, or either so fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the jury.

[Became a law without the approval of the governor August 25, 1892.]

LOUISIANA.

REVISED LAWS OF 1897.

PAGE 205.—*Antitrust act—Exception in favor of combinations of laborers.*

SECTION 8. The provisions of this act shall not apply * * *; nor be so construed as to affect any combination or confederation of laborers for the purpose of procuring an increase of their wages or redress of grievances.

[Original act approved July 7, 1892.]

PAGE 253.—*Intimidation of crew of steamboat, etc.*

SEC. 944. Any person or persons who may, by violence or threats or in any manner intimidate and prevent another from shipping upon any steamboat within this State, or who shall thus interfere with or prevent any person who is one of the crew of a steamboat from discharging his or her duty, or unlawfully interfere with any laborer who may be taking on board or discharging cargo from a steamboat within the State of Louisiana, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction before any justice of the peace of this State or recorder of the city of New Orleans, be fined not less than twenty dollars and costs of prosecution, and imprisoned not less than twenty days in the parish jail.

SEC. 945. Any person who may ship upon a steamboat in the customary manner to do service on said boat, either by the month or voyage, in the capacity of an officer, engineer, pilot, clerk, mate, carpenter, cook, steward, cabin boy, watchman, fireman, deck hand or laborer, who may abandon the boat before having fulfilled his engagements, or who may refuse to do his duty in the capacity for which he shipped or engaged to perform, before the completion of the voyage or the term o[f] his engagement, without lawful cause, shall, besides forfeiting all claims to the wages due for such service, be liable to the owner or owners of said steamer for any damages which they may sustain by said abandonment or refusal to do duty.

[Original act approved March 14, 1855.]

MAINE.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1883.

CHAPTER 123.—*Strikes of railroad employees.*

SECTION 6. Any employee of a railroad corporation who, in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a dispute between such corporation and its employees, unlawfully or in violation of his duty or contract, stops or unnecessarily delays or abandons, or in any way injures a locomotive or any car or train of cars on the railway track of such corporation, or in any way hinders or obstructs the use of any locomotive, car or train of cars on the railroad of such corporation, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the State prison or in jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 7. Whoever, by any unlawful act, or by any willful omission or neglect, obstructs or causes to be obstructed an engine or carriage on any railroad or railway, or aids or assists therein; or whoever, having charge of any locomotive or carriage while upon or in use on any railway of any railroad corporation, willfully stops, leaves or abandons the same, or renders, or aids or assists in rendering the same unfit for or incapable of immediate use, with intent thereby to hinder, delay, or in any manner to obstruct or injure the management and operation of any railroad or railway, or the business of any corporation operating or owning the same, or of any other corporation or person, and whoever aids or assists therein, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the State prison or in jail not exceeding two years.

SEC. 8. Whoever, having any management of, or control, either alone or with others, over any railroad locomotive, car or train, while it is used for the carriage of persons or property, or is at any time guilty of gross carelessness or neglect on, or in relation to, the management or control thereof; or maliciously stops or delays the same, in violation of the rules and regulations then in force for the operation thereof; or abstracts therefrom the tools or appliances pertaining thereto, with intent thereby maliciously to delay the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the State prison or in jail not exceeding three years.

SEC. 9. Whoever, alone, or in pursuance or furtherance of any agreement or combination with others, to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a dispute or controversy between a gas, telegraph, or railroad corporation and its employees or workmen, wrongfully and without legal authority, uses violence towards, or intimidates any person, in any way or by any means, with intent thereby to compel such person against his will to do, or abstain from doing, any act which he has a legal right to do or abstain from doing; or, on the premises of such corporation, by bribery, or in any manner or by any means, induces, or endeavors or attempts to induce, such person to leave the employment and service of such corporation with intent thereby to further the objects of such combination or agreement;

or in any way interferes with such person while in the performance of his duty; or threatens or persistently follows such person in a disorderly manner, or injures or threatens to injure his property with either of said intents, shall be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 10. Any person in the employment of a railroad corporation, who, in furtherance of the interests of either party to a dispute between another railroad corporation and its employees, refuses to aid in moving the cars of such other corporation, or trains in whole or in part made up of the cars of such other corporation, over the tracks of the corporation employing him; or refuses to aid in loading or discharging such cars, in violation of his duty as such employee, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the State prison or in jail not exceeding one year.

[Original act passed in 1880.]

CHAPTER 126.—*Conspiracy.*

SEC. 18. If two or more persons conspire and agree together, with the fraudulent or malicious intent wrongfully and wickedly to injure the person, character, business, or property of another; or to do any illegal act injurious to the public trade, * * * they are guilty of a conspiracy, and every such offender, and every person convicted of conspiracy at common law, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

[Original act approved October 22, 1837.]

ACTS OF 1889.

CHAPTER 303.—*Intimidation of employees.*

SECTION 1 (as amended by chapter 127, acts of 1891). Any employer, employee, or other person, who by threats of injury, intimidation or force, alone or in combination with others, prevents any person from entering into, continuing in or leaving the employment of any person, firm or corporation, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Approved March 13, 1889.

MARYLAND.

CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS.

ARTICLE 27.—*Labor combinations not unlawful.*

SECTION 31. An agreement or combination by two or more persons, to do, or procure to be done, any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen, shall not be indictable as a conspiracy, if such act, committed by one person, would not be punishable as an offense; nothing in this section shall affect the law relating to riot, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace, or any offense against any person or against property.

[Original act approved April 8, 1884.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

ACTS OF 1892.

CHAPTER 413.—*Appointment of nonresidents as special police officers unlawful.*

SECTION 1. Whenever in case of emergency special officers are appointed, whether under the name of police officers or any other name, to act in the capacity of police officers for quelling a riot or disturbance, or for protecting property, no person shall be so appointed who is not a resident of this Commonwealth. But this section shall not prevent the appointment of a person not a resident of this Commonwealth to act in the capacity of a police officer for protecting the property of a person or corporation of whom or of which he is a regular employee.

SEC. 2. Any person or corporation may at any time, in case of danger to his or its property, call upon the regularly constituted police authorities in this Commonwealth for assistance in the protection of the same, and nothing in this chapter shall in any way limit or diminish such right. But no private individual or corporation shall request or authorize any person or body of persons nonresidents of this Common-

wealth, other than regular employees, to assist such corporation with arms in the defense of its property, and no such request or authorization shall operate as a justification of any assault or attack made by a nonresident with arms upon any person in this Commonwealth. If a private corporation or an individual who is an employer of labor, requests or authorizes persons to render assistance in violation of this section, such corporation or individual and each and every person rendering such assistance with arms shall be severally liable to each individual injured in person or property by any act of such nonresident for the damages resulting from such injury, to be recovered in an action of tort.

Approved June 16, 1892.

ACTS OF 1894.

CHAPTER 508.—*Intimidation of employees, etc.*

SECTION 2. No person shall, by intimidation or force, prevent or seek to prevent a person from entering into or continuing in the employment of any person or corporation.

SEC. 78. Any person violating any provision of this act where no special provision as to the penalty for such violation is made shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

[Original act passed in 1875.]

MICHIGAN.

COMPILED LAWS OF 1897.

CHAPTER 315.—*Intimidation of employees.*

SECTION 11343. If any person or persons shall, by threats, intimidations, or otherwise, and without authority of law, interfere with, or in any way molest, or attempt to interfere with, or in any way molest or disturb, without such authority, any mechanic or other laborer, in the quiet and peaceable pursuit of his lawful avocation, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be severally punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail where the offense shall have been committed, not less than one month nor more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; but if such punishment be by fine, the offender shall be imprisoned in such jail until the same be paid, not exceeding ninety days.

[Original act approved March 27, 1867.]

CHAPTER 316.—*Antitrust act—Exception in favor of laborers.*

SEC. 11382. The provisions of this act shall not apply * * * to the services of laborers or artisans who are formed into societies or organizations for the benefit and protection of their members.

[Original act approved July 1, 1889.]

MINNESOTA.

GENERAL STATUTES OF 1894.

CHAPTER 92a.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 6423. If two or more persons conspire, either

* * * * * * *

5. To prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation, or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements, or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use or employment thereof; or

6. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or of the due administration of the laws—

Each of them is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6424. No conspiracy is punishable criminally unless it is one of those enumerated in the last section, and the orderly and peaceable assembling or cooperation of persons employed in any calling, trade, or handicraft, for the purpose of obtaining an advance in the rate of wages or compensation, or of maintaining such rate, is not a conspiracy.

SEC. 6425. No agreement, except to commit a felony upon the person of another, or to commit arson or burglary, amounts to a conspiracy, unless some act besides such agreement be done to effect the object thereof by one or more of the parties to such agreement.

[Original act approved March 9, 1885.]

CHAPTER 92a.—*Coercion.*

SEC. 6790. A person who, with a view to compel another person to do or abstain from doing an act which such other person has a legal right to do or to abstain from doing, wrongfully and unlawfully

* * * * * * *

2. Deprives any such person of any tool, implement or clothing, or hinders him in the use thereof; or,

3. Uses or attempts the intimidation of such person by threats or force;

—Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Original act approved March 9, 1885.]

CHAPTER 92a.—*Acts of employees to obtain increase of wages not unlawful.*

SEC. 6815. A person who willfully and wrongfully commits any act which seriously injures the person or property of another, or which seriously disturbs or endangers the public peace or health, or which openly outrages public decency, for which no other punishment is expressly prescribed by this code, is guilty of a misdemeanor; but nothing in this code contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person from demanding an increase of wages, or from assembling and using all lawful means to induce employers to pay such wages to all persons employed by them, as shall be a just and fair compensation for services rendered.

[Original act approved March 9, 1885.]

CHAPTER 99.—*Peace officers—Private detective officers—Municipal detectives, etc.*

SEC. 6958. On and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any State or municipal officers to swear in, appoint or allow any person to act as policeman, special policeman, constable or special constable, patrolman, militiaman, or any person to act as such, or as a peace officer for the purpose of bearing arms or maintaining the peace, who is not a legal voter or militiaman of the State, and has been a continual resident of the State for the four months next preceding such swearing in or appointing.

SEC. 6959. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in the sum of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and not less than three months nor more than twelve months imprisonment in the county jail.

SEC. 6960. It shall also be unlawful to institute or keep any private detective office for the purpose of keeping or letting out any armed force for hire. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, to keep or let any armed force for hire; but all armed forces shall be subject to the police authorities created by law, and under the control of the State or municipality. No person shall be appointed as a detective, spy or secret agent by any municipal authority until he has become a legal voter of the State of Minnesota and been a continuous resident of the State for four months next preceding such appointment. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the employment of any detective resident or nonresident, by any person or corporation, municipal or otherwise, to obtain information as to the commission of any crime, and to report upon the same, but without any authority to make arrests or bear arms.

SEC. 6961. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be held liable and punished as provided in section two [6959].

[Original act approved April 22, 1891.]

ACTS OF 1895.

CHAPTER 174.—*Blacklisting and protection of employees as members of labor unions.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any two (2) or more employers or any two (2) or more corporations to combine or to agree to combine or confer together for the purpose of interfering with, or preventing any person or persons from procuring employment, either by threats, promises, or by circulating or causing to be circulated, blacklists, or for the purpose of procuring and causing the discharge of any employee or employees by any means whatsoever.

SEC. 2. No company, corporation or partnership in this State shall authorize, permit or allow any of its or their agents to nor shall any of its or their agents blacklist any discharged employee or employees, or by word or writing seek to prevent, hinder or restrain such discharged employee or any employee who may have voluntarily left such company's or person's service from obtaining employment from any other person or company.

SEC. 3. No person or persons, employer or employers of labor, and no agent or agents, or officer or officers, employee or employees of any corporation or corporations, on behalf of such corporation or corporations, shall require, coerce or compel, demand or influence, any person or persons, employee or employees, laborer, or mechanic to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, from such person or persons, employee, laborer or mechanic nor to join or become or remain a member of any labor organization, as a condition of such person or persons securing employment or continuing in the employment of any such person or persons, employer or employers, corporation or corporations.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons, employer or employers of labor, and any agents, representatives or employees of any person or persons, employer or employers, who shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of any preceding section of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety (90) days.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the county attorney of any county in which a civil action in the name of the State of Minnesota shall be brought in accordance with the provisions of this act, to begin and prosecute all such suits to a termination whenever information is given him by any person that any employer or employers or corporation; or his or its officers, agents or employees have violated any of the provisions of this act.

[Original act approved April 25, 1895.]

MISSISSIPPI.

REVISED CODE OF 1892.

CHAPTER 29.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 1006. If two or more persons conspire either—

* * * * * * *

(5) To prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation, or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements, or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use or employment thereof; or

(6) To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, trade, or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or of the due administration of the laws; or

* * * * * * *

Such persons, and each of them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both.

SEC. 1270. If two or more persons shall willfully and maliciously combine or conspire together to obstruct or impede, by any act, or means of intimidation, the regular operation and conduct of the business of any railroad company, or to impede, hinder, or obstruct, except by due process of law, the regular running of any locomotive engine, freight or passenger train on any railroad, or the labor and business of such railroad company, such persons, and each of them, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both; but this section shall not apply to persons who merely quit the employment of a railroad company, whether by concert of action or otherwise.

[Original act approved April 2, 1892.]

ACTS OF 1898.

CHAPTER 70.—*Intimidation of employees, etc.*

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall, by placards, or other writing, or verbally, attempt by threats, direct or implied, of injury to the person or property of another, to intimidate such other person into an abandonment or change of home or employment, shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding $500, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, as the court, in its discretion, may determine.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 11, 1898.

MISSOURI.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1889.

CHAPTER 47—ARTICLE 7.—*Importation of men for police duty prohibited.*

SECTION 3772. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, company, association or corporation to bring or import into this State any person or persons, or association of persons, for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon the police officers, sheriffs or constables in the protection or preservation of public or private property.

SEC. 3773. Hereafter no sheriff in this State shall appoint any under sheriff or deputy sheriff except the person so appointed shall be, at the time of his appointment, a bona fide resident of the State.

SEC. 3774. The mayor, chief of police and members of the board of police commissioners of any city in this State shall be governed by the same restrictions and subject to the same penalties as a sheriff of any county, under the provisions of this article.

SEC. 3775. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of section 3772 of this article shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than five years; and if any company, association or corporation shall be guilty of violating this article, said company, association or corporation shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3776. Any sheriff of any county, or mayor, chief of police or member of the board of police commissioners of any city, now holding office or hereafter elected to any such office, who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this article, as set forth in sections 3773 and 3774, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than one year.

[Original act became a law November 1, 1889.]

CHAPTER 47—ARTICLE 7.—*Conspiracy, intimidation, etc.*

SEC. 3780. If two or more persons shall agree, conspire, combine or confederate: First, to commit any offense; * * * or, sixth, to commit any act injurious to the public health or public morals, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or the due administration of the laws—they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Original act approved March 20, 1835.]

SEC. 3783. Every person who shall, by force, menace or threats of violence to the person or property of another, compel or attempt to compel any person to abandon any lawful occupation or employment for any length of time, or prevent or attempt to prevent any person from accepting or entering upon any lawful employment, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Every person who shall, by threats or violence to the person or property of another, compel or attempt to compel any person to abandon any lawful occupation or employment for any length of time, or prevent any person from accepting or entering upon any lawful employment, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Original act became a law November 1, 1889.]

ACTS OF 1891.

PAGE 122.—*Blacklisting.*

SECTION 1. Every person who shall, in this State, send or deliver, or shall make or cause to be made, for the purpose of being delivered or sent, or shall part with the possession of any paper, letter or writing, with or without a name signed thereto, or

signed with a fictitious name, or with any letter, mark or other designation, or shall publish or cause to be published any false statement for the purpose of preventing such other person from obtaining employment in this State or elsewhere, and every person who shall "blacklist" or cause to be "blacklisted" any person or persons, by writing, printing, publishing, or causing the same to be done, the name or any mark or designation representing the name of any person in any paper, pamphlet, circular or book, together with any false statement concerning said persons so named, or shall publish that anyone is a member of any secret organization, for the purpose of preventing such other person from securing employment, or any person who shall do any of the things mentioned in this section for the purpose of causing the discharge of any person employed by any railroad or other company, corporation, individuals or individual, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 27, 1891.

MONTANA.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 3.—*Importation of armed men for police duty prohibited.*

SECTION 31. No armed person or persons or armed body of men shall be brought into this State for the preservation of the peace or the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the legislative assembly or of the governor when the legislative assembly can not be convened.

[Adopted August 17, 1889.]

CODES AND STATUTES—SANDER'S EDITION—1895.

POLITICAL CODE.

PART III.—*Protection of discharged employees, blacklisting, etc.*

SECTION 3390. If any person, after having discharged an employee from his service prevents, or attempts to prevent, by word or writing of any kind, such discharged employee from obtaining employment with any other person, such person is punishable as provided in section 656 of the Penal Code, and is liable in punitive damages to such discharged person, to be recovered by civil action; no person is prohibited from informing, by word or writing, any person to whom such discharged person or employee has applied for employment, a truthful statement of the reason for such discharge.

SEC. 3391. If any company or corporation in this State authorizes or allows any of its agents to blacklist, or any person does blacklist, any discharged employee, or attempts by word or writing, or any other means whatever, to prevent any discharged employee, or any employee who may have voluntarily left said company's service, from obtaining employment with another person, except as provided for in the next preceding section, such company or corporation or person, is liable in punitive damages to such employee so prevented from obtaining employment, to be recovered by him in civil action; and is also punishable as provided in section 656 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 3392. It is the duty of any person, after having discharged any employee from his service, upon demand by such discharged employee, to furnish him in writing a full, succinct and complete statement of the reason of his discharge, and if such person refuses so to do within a reasonable time after such demand, it is unlawful thereafter for such person to furnish any statement of the reason of such discharge to any person, or in any way to blacklist or to prevent such discharged person from procuring employment elsewhere, subject to the penalties and damages prescribed in this chapter.

[Original act approved March 6, 1891.]

PENAL CODE.

PART I—TITLE VII—CHAPTER VIII.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 320. If two or more persons conspire:

1. To commit any crime.

* * * * * * *

5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or due administration of the laws.

They are punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

[Original act became a law January 25, 1881.]

SEC. 322. No conspiracies other than those enumerated in the preceding sections are punishable criminally.

[Original act became a law January 25, 1881.]

SEC. 323. No agreement, except to commit a felony upon the person of another, or to commit arson or burglary, amounts to a conspiracy, unless some act, beside such agreement, be done to effect the object thereof, by one or more of the parties to the agreement.

[Original act became a law January 25, 1881.]

SEC. 325. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to any arrangement, agreement or combination between laborers made with the object of lessening the number of hours of labor, or increasing wages, nor to persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture, with a view of enhancing the price of their products.

[Original act approved February 19, 1895.]

PART I—TITLE IX—CHAPTER XI.—*Protection of discharged employees, blacklisting, etc.*

SEC. 656. Every person who violates any of the provisions of * * * [sections 3390, 3391 and 3392] of the Political Code, relating to the protection of discharged employees, and the prevention of blacklisting is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Original act approved March 6, 1891.]

PART I—TITLE XI.—*Importation of armed men for police duty prohibited.*

SEC. 759. Every person who brings into this State an armed person or armed body of men for the preservation of the peace or the suppression of domestic violence, except at the solicitation and by the permission of the legislative assembly or of the governor, is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

[Original act approved February 19, 1895.]

NEBRASKA.

COMPILED STATUTES OF 1899.

PART I—CHAPTER 91a.—*Antitrust act—Exception in favor of laborers.*

SECTION 5343a. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any assemblies or associations of laboring men from passing and adopting such regulations as they may think proper, in reference to wages and the compensation of labor, and such assemblies and associations shall retain—and there is hereby reserved to them—all the rights and privileges now accorded to them by law, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Original act approved March 29, 1889.]

PART III—CHAPTER 23.—*Importation of men for police duty prohibited.*

SEC. 6967. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons or association, company, or corporation to bring or import into this State any person or persons, or association of persons for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon the police officers, sheriffs, or constables in the protection or preservation of public or private property.

SEC. 6968. No sheriff, mayor, or chief of police, or members of the board of police commissioners shall appoint any under sheriff or deputy for the protection of public or private property except the person so appointed shall be a resident of this State.

SEC. 6969. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than three years. And if any company, association, or corporation shall be guilty of violating this act such company, association, or corporation shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand ($1,000) dollars nor more than five thousand ($5,000) dollars.

[Original act approved April 10, 1893.]

NEVADA.

GENERAL STATUTES OF 1885.

Conspiracy.

SECTION 4660 (as amended by chap. 79, acts of 1887). If two or more persons shall conspire either to commit any offense * * * or to commit any acts injurious to the public health, to public morals or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice or due administration of the laws, they shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars; *Provided*, That it shall not be necessary to procure conviction under this section, to prove any overt act done in pursuance of said conspiracy; *And provided further*, That no part of this act shall be construed in any court of this State to restrict or prohibit the orderly and peaceably assembling or cooperation of persons employed in any profession trade or handicraft for the purpose of securing an advance in the rate of wages, or compensation, or for the maintenance of such rate.

[Original act approved November 26, 1861.]

ACTS OF 1895.

CHAPTER LXXV.—*Blacklisting, etc.*

SECTION 1. Any person, association, company, or corporation within this State, or agent, or officer, on behalf of such person, association, company, or corporation, who shall hereafter willfully do anything intended to prevent any person who shall have for any cause left or been discharged from his or its employ from obtaining employment elsewhere in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than fifty ($50) dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars for each such offense, or imprisonment in the county jail at the rate of one day for each two ($2) dollars of such fine.

Approved March 15, 1895.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PUBLIC STATUTES OF 1891.

CHAPTER 264.—*Attempting to prevent pursuit of business or occupation.*

SECTION 2. No person shall address any offensive, derisive, or annoying word to any other person who is lawfully in any street or other public place, nor call him by any offensive or derisive name, nor make any noise or exclamation in his presence and hearing with intent to deride, offend, or annoy him, or to prevent him from pursuing his lawful business or occupation.

CHAPTER 266.—*Intimidation, etc., of employers or employees.*

SEC. 12. If any person shall interfere in any way whatever to injure or damage another in his person or property, while engaged in his lawful business, trade, or occupation, or while on the way to or from the same, or shall endeavor to prevent any person from engaging in his lawful business, trade, or calling, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

[Original act approved August 28, 1885.]

NEW JERSEY.

GENERAL STATUTES OF 1895.

PAGE 2344.—*Labor combinations not unlawful.*

SECTION 23. It shall not be unlawful for any two or more persons to unite, combine or bind themselves by oath, covenant, agreement, alliance or otherwise, to persuade, advise or encourage, by peaceable means, any person or persons to enter into any combination for or against leaving or entering into the employment of any person, persons or corporation.

[Original act approved February 14, 1883.]

PAGE 2696.—*Strikes of railroad employees.*

WHEREAS, strikes by locomotive engineers and other railroad employees, and the abandonment by them of their engines and trains at points other than their schedule destination, endangers the safety of passengers and subjects shippers of freight to great inconvenience, delay and loss; therefore,

SEC. 245. If any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee upon any railroad within this State, engaged in any strike, or with a view to incite others to such strike, or in furtherance of any combination or preconcerted arrangement with any other person to bring about a strike, shall abandon the locomotive engine in his charge, when attached either to a passenger or freight train, at any place other than the schedule or otherwise appointed destination of such train, or shall refuse or neglect to continue to discharge his duty, or to proceed with said train to the place of destination as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 246. If any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee within this State, for the purpose of furthering the object of or lending aid to any strike or strikes organized or attempted to be maintained on any other railroad, either within or without this State, shall refuse or neglect, in the course of his employment, to aid in the movement over and upon the tracks of the company employing him of the cars of such other railroad company, received therefrom in the course of transit, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 247. If any person, in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strike upon any railroad, shall interfere with, molest or obstruct any locomotive engineer or other railroad employee engaged in the discharge and performance of his duty as such, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 248. If any person or persons, in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strike, shall obstruct any railroad track within this State, or shall injure or destroy the rolling stock or any other property of any railroad company, or shall take possession of or remove any such property, or shall prevent or attempt to prevent the use thereof by such railroad company or its employees, or shall, by offer of recompense, induce any employee of any railroad company within this State to leave the service of such company while in transit, every such person offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned not more than one year, at the discretion of the court.

[Original act approved March 9, 1877.]

ACTS OF 1898.

CHAPTER 235.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 37. Any two or more persons who shall lawfully agree, unite, combine or confederate together to do any unlawful act, or any two or more persons who shall unlawfully agree, unite, combine or confederate together to do any lawful act, shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy and be liable to the same penalty as persons convicted of a misdemeanor, but no agreement to commit any crime other than arson, burglary, manslaughter, murder, rape, robbery, or sodomy, shall be deemed a conspiracy, unless some act in execution of such agreement be done to effect the object thereof by one or more of the parties to such agreement.

Approved June 14, 1898.

NEW MEXICO.

COMPILED LAWS OF 1897.

TITLE VII—CHAPTER II.—*Citizens only to act as peace officers.*

SECTION 743. Hereafter no sheriff of a county, mayor of a city, or other person authorized by law to appoint special deputy sheriffs, special constables, marshals, policemen or other peace officers in the Territory of New Mexico, to preserve the public peace and to prevent and quell public disturbances, shall appoint as such spe-

cial deputy sheriff, special constable, marshal, policeman or other peace officer, any person who shall not be a citizen of the Territory of New Mexico, and no person shall assume or exercise the functions, powers, duties and privileges incident and belonging to the office of special deputy sheriff, special constable, marshal or policeman or other peace officer without first having received his appointment in writing from the lawfully constituted authorities of the Territory of New Mexico: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to lawfully appointed United States marshals, or to the deputies of any such marshals.

SEC. 744. Any person or persons who shall in the Territory of New Mexico, without due authority, exercise or attempt to exercise the functions of, or hold himself or themselves out to anyone as a deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, constable or police or other peace officer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment at hard labor not to exceed one year, or a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment, if the court shall deem it proper in the furtherance of justice: *Provided*, This act shall not apply in times of riot or unusual disturbance, and when so declared by the public proclamation of the governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

[Original act approved February 26, 1891.]

NEW YORK.

BIRDSEYE'S REVISED STATUTES, CODES, AND GENERAL LAWS—1896.

PAGE 464.—*Coercion.*

A person, who with a view to compel another person to do or to abstain from doing an act which such other person has a legal right to do or to abstain from doing, wrongfully and unlawfully,

1. Uses violence or inflicts injury upon such other person or his family, or a member thereof, or upon his property or threatens such violence or injury; or

2. Deprives any such person of any tool, implement or clothing or hinders him in the use thereof; or

3. Uses or attempts the intimidation of such person by threats or force,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Original act passed July 26, 1881.]

PAGES 587, 588.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 1. If two or more persons conspire, either

1. To commit a crime; or

* * * † * * *

5. To prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation, or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements, or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use or employment thereof; or

6. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or of the due administration of the laws;

Each of them is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. No conspiracy is punishable criminally unless it is one of those enumerated in the last two sections, and the orderly and peaceable assembling or cooperation of persons employed in any calling, trade, or handicraft, for the purpose of obtaining an advance in the rate of wages or compensation, or of maintaining such rate, is not a conspiracy.

SEC. 4. No agreement except to commit a felony upon the person of another, or to commit arson or burglary, amounts to a conspiracy, unless some act besides such agreement be done to effect the object thereof, by one or more of the parties to such agreement.

[Original act passed July 26, 1881.]

PAGE 1939.—*Breaking contract of service.*

SEC. 10. A person, who willfully and maliciously, either alone or in combination with others, breaks a contract of service or hiring, knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the probable consequence of his so doing will be to endanger human life, or to cause grievous bodily injury, or to expose valuable property to destruction or serious injury, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Original act passed July 26, 1881.]

PAGE 2253.—*Disorderly conduct on public conveyances.*

SEC. 8. Any person who shall by any offensive or disorderly act or language, annoy or interfere with any person or persons in any place or with the passengers of any public stage, railroad car, ferryboat, or other public conveyance, or who shall disturb or offend the occupants of such stage, car, boat or conveyance, by any disorderly act, language or display, although such act, conduct or display may not amount to an assault or battery, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. A person who willfully and wrongfully commits any act which seriously injures the person or property of another, or which seriously disturbs or endangers the public peace or health, or which openly outrages public decency, for which no other punishment is expressly prescribed by this code [penal code], is guilty of a misdemeanor; but nothing in this code contained shall be so construed as to prevent any person from demanding an increase of wages, or from assembling and using all lawful means to induce employers to pay such wages to all persons employed by them, as shall be a just and fair compensation for services rendered.

[Original act passed July 26, 1881.]

PAGE 2508.—*Appointment, etc., of nonresidents as peace officers prohibited.*

SEC. 110. No sheriff of a county, mayor of a city, or officials, or other person authorized by law to appoint special deputy sheriffs, special constables, marshals, policemen, or other peace officers in this State, to preserve the public peace or quell public disturbance, shall hereafter, at the instance of any agent, society, association or corporation, or otherwise, appoint as such special deputy, special constable, marshal, policeman, or other peace officer, any person who shall not be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York, and entitled to vote therein at the time of his appointment, and a resident of the same county as the mayor or sheriff or other official making such appointment; and no person shall assume or exercise the functions, powers, duties or privileges incident and belonging to the office of special deputy sheriff, special constable, marshal or policeman, or other peace officer, without having first received his appointment in writing from the authority lawfully appointing him. Any person or persons who shall, in this State, without due authority, exercise, or attempt to exercise the functions of, or hold himself out to anyone as a deputy sheriff, marshal, or policeman, constable or peace officer, or any public officer, or person pretending to be a public officer, who, unlawfully, under the pretense or color of any process, arrests any person or detains him against his will, or seizes or levies upon any property, or dispossesses anyone of any lands or tenements without a regular process therefor, or any person who knowingly violates any other provision of this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect, repeal or abridge the powers authorized to be exercised under sections one hundred and two, one hundred and four, one hundred and sixty-nine, one hundred and eighty-three, eight hundred and ninety-five, eight hundred and ninety-six and eight hundred and ninety-seven of the Code of Criminal Procedure; or under chapter three hundred and forty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty three, as amended by chapter two hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and chapter one hundred and ninety-three, of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five; or under chapter two hundred and twenty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty; or under chapter five hundred and twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three; or under chapter two hundred and five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five; but all places kept for summer resorts and the grounds of racing associations in the counties of New York, Kings and Westchester are hereby exempted from the provisions of this act.

[Original act passed in 1892.]

NORTH CAROLINA.

ACTS OF 1893.

CHAPTER 191.—*Prohibiting bodies of detectives from going armed.*

SECTION 1. No body of men composed of more than three persons calling themselves detectives or claiming to be in the employ of any detective agency or known and designated as detectives shall go armed in this State.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons offending against this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

Ratified February 28, 1893.

NORTH DAKOTA.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—*Preventing the obtainment of employment unlawful—Blacklisting.*

SECTION 23. Every citizen of this State shall be free to obtain employment wherever possible, and any person, corporation or agent thereof, maliciously interfering or hindering in any way, any citizen from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained, from any other corporation or person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

ARTICLE 17.—*Blacklisting.*

SEC. 212. The exchange of "black lists" between corporations shall be prohibited. [Adopted October 1, 1889.]

REVISED CODES OF 1895—PENAL CODE.

CHAPTER 15.—*Conspiracy, boycotting, etc.*

SECTION 7037. If two or more persons conspire, either

1. To commit a crime; or

5. To prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or calling or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation, or by interfering or threatening to interfere with tools, implements or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use or employment thereof; or,

6. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or of the due administration of the laws; each of them is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Original act approved February 17, 1877.]

SEC. 7039. No conspiracy is punishable criminally unless it is one of those enumerated in the last two sections, and the orderly and peaceable assembling or cooperation of persons employed in any calling, trade or handicraft for the purpose of obtaining an advance in the rate of wages or compensation, or of maintaining such rate, is not a conspiracy.

[Original act passed in 1895.]

SEC. 7041. Every person, corporation, or agent thereof, who maliciously interferes or hinders, in any way, any citizen of this State from obtaining employment or enjoying employment, already obtained from any other person or corporation, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Original act passed in 1895.]

SEC. 7042. Every corporation, officer, agent or employee thereof, and every person of any corporation, on behalf of such corporation, who exchanges with or furnishes or delivers to any other corporation or any officer, agent, employee or person thereof, any "blacklist," is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Original act passed in 1895.]

CHAPTER 71.—*Intimidation, etc.*

SEC. 7660. Every person who, by any use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent any hired foreman, journeyman, apprentice, workman, laborer, servant or other person employed by another, from continuing or performing his work, or from accepting any new work or employment, or to induce such hired person to relinquish his work or employment, or to return any work he has in hand before it is finished, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7661. Every person who, by any use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent another from employing any person, or to compel another to employ any person, or to force or induce another to alter his mode of carrying on business, or to limit or increase the number of his hired foremen, journeymen, apprentices, workmen, laborers, servants or other persons employed by him, or their rate of wages or time of service, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7662. In all cases when two or more persons shall associate themselves together for the purpose of obtaining possession of any lode, gulch or placer claim, then in the actual possession of another, by force and violence or by threats of violence, or by stealth, and shall proceed to carry out such purpose by making threats against the party or parties in possession, or who shall enter upon such lode or mining claim for

the purpose aforesaid, or who shall enter upon or into any lode, gulch, placer claim or quartz mill or other mining property, or, not being upon such property but within hearing of the same, shall make any threats or make use of any language, sign or gesture calculated to intimidate any person or persons at work on said property from continuing work thereon or therein, or to intimidate others from engaging to work thereon or therein, every such person so offending, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months and not less than thirty days, and by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, such fine to be discharged either by payment or by confinement in such jail until such fine is discharged at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day. On trials under this section, proof of a common purpose of two or more persons to obtain possession of property as aforesaid, or to intimidate laborers as above set forth, accompanied or followed by any of the acts above specified, by any of them, shall be sufficient evidence to convict any one committing such acts, although the parties may not be associated together at the time of committing the same.

[Original act approved February 17, 1877.]

OKLAHOMA.

STATUTES OF 1893.

CHAPTER XXV.—*Conspiracy, intimidation, etc.*

SECTION 2061. If two or more persons conspire, either:

First. To commit any crime; or

* * * * * * *

Fifth. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice or the due administration of the laws, they are guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2063. No agreement to commit a felony or to commit a misdemeanor amounts to a conspiracy, unless some act beside such agreement be done to effect the object thereof, by one or more of the parties to such agreement.

SEC. 2544. Every person who, by any use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent any hired foreman, journeyman, apprentice, workman, laborer, servant or other person employed by another, from continuing or performing his work, or from accepting any new work or employment, or induce such hired person to relinquish his work or employment, or to return any work he has in hand, before it is finished, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2545. Every person who, by any use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent another from employing any person, or to compel another to employ any person, or to force or induce another to alter his mode of carrying on business, or to limit or increase the number of his hired foremen, journeymen, apprentices, workmen, laborers, servants or other persons employed by him, or their rate of wages or time of service, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Original act passed in 1890.]

ACTS OF 1897.

CHAPTER XIII—ARTICLE 4.—*Blacklisting.*

SECTION 1. No company, corporation or individual shall blacklist or require a letter of relinquishment, or publish, or cause to be published, or blacklisted, any employee, mechanic or laborer, discharged from or voluntarily leaving the service of such company, corporation or individual, with intent and for the purpose of preventing such employee, mechanic or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company or individual.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons, company or corporation violating this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and any person so blacklisted shall have the right of action to recover damages.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved March 11, 1897.

OREGON.

ANNOTATED LAWS OF 1892.

CRIMINAL CODE—TITLE II.—*Intimidation, etc.*

SECTION 1893. If any person shall, by force, threats or intimidation prevent, or endeavor to prevent, any person employed by another from continuing or performing his work, or from accepting any new work or employment; or if any person shall circulate any false written or printed matter, or be concerned in the circulation of any such matter, to induce others not to buy from or sell to or have dealings with any person, for the purpose or with the intent to prevent such person from employing any person, or to force or compel him to employ or discharge from his employment any one, or to alter his mode of carrying on his business, or to limit or increase the number of his employees or their rate of wages or time of service, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than six nor less than one month, or by fine of not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars.

[Original act approved February 27, 1891.]

ACTS OF 1899.

PAGE 96.—*Employment, etc., of bodies of armed men by corporations, etc., unlawful.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or association of persons, or agents of any person, or member or agent or officer of any corporation or association of persons, to organize, maintain, or employ an armed body of men in this State for the purpose of assuming, discharging, or attempting to discharge in any city in the State of Oregon any of the duties or occupations properly belonging to the duly organized police patrol of such city.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or association of persons, or agent of any person, or member, agent, or officer of any corporation or association of persons, to establish or maintain in any city in the State of Oregon any armed or uniformed patrol system not under the direct control and appointed by the proper municipal departments, as provided for in the charter of such city.

SEC. 3. Any and all parties so offending or violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and in a like sum for each day they shall continue to offend after having been once fined, and in addition to such fine, such offender, if a person, may be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year at the discretion of the court. The fine shall be paid into the general fund of the county in which the offense was committed, and all arms, uniforms, accouterments and other property of a military or police character in possession of such person, member, agent, officer, corporation, or armed body of men shall be seized by the officer making the arrest under the provisions of this act and be forfeited to the State of Oregon.

Approved February 17, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BRIGHTLY'S PURDON'S DIGEST—1895.

PAGE 484.—*Conspiracy—Labor combinations not unlawful.*

SECTION 72. It shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the member of any club, society or association, to refuse to work or labor for any person or persons, whenever, in his, her or their opinion, the wages paid are insufficient, or the treatment of such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, by his, her or their employer is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any club, society or organization to which he, she or they might belong, without subjecting any person or persons, so refusing to work or labor, to prosecution or indictment for conspiracy under the criminal laws of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That this act shall not be

held to apply to the member or members of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to the Constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing laws, of any person or persons who shall, in any way, hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers.

[Original act approved June 14, 1872.]

SEC. 73. It shall be lawful for employees, acting either as individuals or collectively, or as the members of any club, assembly, association or organization, to refuse to work or labor for any person, persons, corporation or corporations, whenever in his, her or their opinion the wages paid are insufficient, or his, her or their treatment is offensive or unjust, or whenever the continued labor or work by him, her or them would be contrary to the constitution, rules, regulations, by-laws, resolution or resolutions of any club, assembly, association, organization or meeting of which he, she or they may be a member or may have attended, and as such individuals or members or as having attended any meeting, it shall be lawful for him, her or them to devise and adopt ways and means to make such rules, regulations, by-laws, resolution or resolutions effective, without subjecting them to indictment for conspiracy at common law or under the criminal laws for this Commonwealth:

Provided, first, That this act shall not be held to apply to the member or members of any club, assembly, association, organization or meeting, the constitution, rules, regulations, by-laws, resolution or resolutions of which are not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to the constitution of this Commonwealth:

Provided, second, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under any law, other than that of conspiracy, of any person or persons who shall, by the use of force, threats or menace of harm to person or property, hinder or attempt to hinder any person or persons who may desire to labor or work for any employer from so doing for such wages and upon such terms and conditions as he, she or they may deem proper:

And provided, third, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment of any persons conspiring to commit a felony.

[Original act approved June 16, 1891.]

PAGE 533.—*Strikes of railroad employees.*

SEC. 357. If any locomotive engineer, or other railroad employee, upon any railroad within this State, engaged in any strike, or with a view to incite others to such strike, or in furtherance of any combination or preconcerted arrangement with any other person to bring about a strike, shall abandon the locomotive engine in his charge, when attached either to a passenger or freight train, at any place other than the schedule or otherwise appointed destination of such train, or shall refuse or neglect to continue to discharge his duty, or to proceed with said train to the place of destination as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 358. If any locomotive engineer, or other railroad employee, within this State, for the purpose of furthering the object of, or lending aid to any strike or strikes, organized or attempted to be maintained on any other railroad, either within or without this State, shall refuse or neglect, in the course of his employment, to aid in the movement over and upon the tracks of the company employing him, [or] the cars of such other railroad company, received therefrom in the course of transit, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 359. If any person, in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strike upon any railroad, shall interfere with, molest or obstruct any locomotive engineer, or other railroad employee, engaged in the discharge and performance of his duty as such, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 360. If any person or persons, in aid or furtherance of the objects of any strike, shall obstruct any railroad track within this State, or shall injure or destroy the rolling stock or any other property of any railroad company, or shall take possession of, or remove any such property, or shall prevent or attempt to prevent the use thereof by such railroad company or its employees, every such person so offending

shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and may be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than one year, at the discretion of the court.

[Original act approved March 22, 1877.]

PAGE 1697.—*Peace officers—Citizens only eligible.*

SEC. 14. No sheriff of a county, mayor of a city, or other person authorized by law to appoint special deputies, marshals or policemen in this Commonwealth to preserve the public peace and prevent or quell public disturbances, and no individuals, association, company or incorporation incorporated under the laws of this State or of any other State of the United States, and doing business in this State, shall hereafter appoint or employ such special deputy, marshal or policeman, any person who shall not be a citizen of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 15. Any person who shall in this Commonwealth without due authority pretend or hold himself out to any one as a deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, constable or peace officer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 16. Any person or persons, company or association, or any person in the employ of such company or association, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That if any company or association be convicted under this act it shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed as applying to policemen, constables or specials appointed by municipalities for municipal purposes.

[Original act approved May 29, 1893.]

PAGE 2017.—*Strikes not conspiracies.*

SEC. 1. It shall be lawful for any and all classes of mechanics, journeymen, tradesmen and laborers to form societies and associations for their mutual aid, benefit and protection, and peaceably to meet, discuss and establish all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations to carry out the same; * * * *Provided*, The provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Clearfield and Center.

[Original act approved May 8, 1869.]

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the member of any club, society or association, to refuse to work or labor for any person or persons, whenever, in his, her or their opinion, the wages paid are insufficient, or the treatment of such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, by his, her or their employer is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any club, society or organization to which he, she or they might belong, without subjecting any person or persons so refusing to work or labor, to prosecution or indictment for conspiracy, under the criminal laws of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That this act shall not be held to apply to the member or members of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which, are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania and to the Constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing law, of any person or persons who shall, in any way, hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers.

[Original act approved June 14, 1872.]

SEC. 3. The second proviso in * * * section [2 above] * * * shall be so construed that the use of lawful or peaceful means, having for their object a lawful purpose, shall not be regarded as "in any way hindering" persons who desire to labor; and that the use of force, threat or menace of harm to persons or property, shall alone be regarded as in any way hindering persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers.

[Original act approved April 20, 1876.]

PAGE 2019.—*Strikes not conspiracies.*

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for employees, acting either as individuals or collectively, or as the members of any club, assembly, association or organization, to refuse to

work or labor for any person, persons, corporation or corporations, whenever in his, her or their opinion the wages paid are insufficient, or his, her or their treatment is offensive or unjust, or whenever the continued labor or work by him, her or them would be contrary to the constitution, rules, regulations, by-laws, resolution or resolutions of any club, assembly, association, organization or meeting of which he, she or they may be a member or may have attended, and as such individuals or members or as having attended any meeting it shall be lawful for him, her or them to devise and adopt ways and means to make such rules, regulations, by-laws, resolution or resolutions effective, without subjecting them to indictment for conspiracy at common law or under the criminal laws of this Commonwealth: *Provided, first,* That this act shall not be held to apply to the member or members of any club, assembly, association, organization or meeting, the constitution, rules, regulations, by-laws, resolution or resolutions of which are not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and to the constitution of this Commonwealth: *Provided, second,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under any law, other than that of conspiracy, of any person or persons who shall, by the use of force, threats or menace of harm to person or property, hinder or attempt to hinder any person or persons who may desire to labor or work for any employer from so doing for such wages and upon such terms and conditions as he, she or they may deem proper: *And provided, third,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment of any persons conspiring to commit a felony.

[Original act approved June 16, 1891.]

RHODE ISLAND.

GENERAL LAWS OF 1896.

CHAPTER 278.—*Intimidation of employees.*

SECTION 8. Every person who, by himself or in concert with other persons, shall attempt by force, violence, threats or intimidation of any kind to prevent, or who shall prevent any other person from entering upon and pursuing any employment, upon such terms and conditions as he may think proper, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding ninety days.

[Original act approved May 30, 1873.]

CHAPTER 279.—*Obstructing conduct of business, etc.*

SEC. 45. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously or mischievously injure or destroy the property of another, or obstruct the use of the property of another, or obstruct another in the prosecution of his lawful business or pursuits, in any manner, the punishment whereof is not specially provided for by statute, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

[Original act approved in 1881.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 8.—*Importation of men for police duty prohibited.*

SECTION 9. No armed police force or representatives of a detective agency shall ever be brought into this State for the suppression of domestic violence; nor shall any other armed or unarmed body of men be brought in for that purpose, except upon the application of the general assembly or of the executive of this State (when the general assembly is not in session), as provided in the Constitution of the United States. The general assembly shall provide proper penalties for the enforcement of the provisions of this section.

[Adopted December 4, 1895.]

SOUTH DAKOTA.

COMPILED LAWS OF 1887—PENAL CODE.

CHAPTER 15.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 6425. If two or more persons conspire, either:

1. To commit any crime; or

* * * * * * *

5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice or the due administration of the laws, they are guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6427. No agreement except to commit a felony upon the person of another, or to commit arson or burglary amounts to a conspiracy, unless some act beside such agreement be done to effect the object thereof, by one or more of the parties to such agreement.

[Original act approved February 17, 1877.]

CHAPTER 58.—*Intimidation of employers and employees.*

SEC. 6924. Every person who, by any use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent any hired foreman, journeyman, apprentice, workman, laborer, servant or other person employed by another, from continuing or performing his work, or from accepting any new work or employment, or to induce such hired person to relinquish his work or employment, or to return any work he has in hand before it is finished, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6925. Every person who, by any use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent another from employing any person, or to compel another to employ any person, or to force or induce another to alter his mode of carrying on business, or to limit or increase the number of his hired foremen, journeymen, apprentices, workmen, laborers, servants or other persons employed by him, or their rate of wages or time of service, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6926. In all cases when two or more persons shall associate themselves together for the purpose of obtaining possession of any lode, gulch or placer claim, then in the actual possession of another, by force and violence, or by threats of violence, or by stealth, and shall proceed to carry out such purpose by making threats against the party or parties in possession, or who shall enter upon such lode or mining claim for the purpose aforesaid, or who shall enter upon or into any lode, gulch, placer claim or quartz mill or other mining property, or, not being upon such property but within hearing of the same, shall make any threats or make use of any language, sign or gesture calculated to intimidate any person or persons at work on said property from continuing work thereon or therein, or to intimidate others from engaging to work thereon or therein, every such person so offending, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months and not less than thirty days, and by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, such fine to be discharged either by payment or by confinement in such jail until such fine is discharged at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day. On trials under this section, proof of a common purpose of two or more persons to obtain possession of property as aforesaid, or to intimidate laborers as above set forth, accompanied or followed by any of the acts above specified, by any of them, shall be sufficient evidence to convict any one committing such acts, although the parties may not be associated together at the time of committing the same.

[Original act approved February 17, 1887.]

ACTS OF 1893.

CHAPTER 17.—*Importation of men for police duty prohibited.*

SECTION 1. No armed police force or detective agency or armed body of men other than United States troops shall ever be brought into the State for the suppression of violence, except upon the application of the legislature when in session, or the executive, when the legislature is not in session.

SEC. 2. Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be a felony.

Approved March 4, 1893.

TENNESSEE.

CODE OF 1884.

PART IV—TITLE 1.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 5583. The crime of conspiracy may be committed by any two or more persons conspiring—

* * * * * * *

7. To commit any act injurious to public health, public morals, trade, or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice, or the due administration of the law.

SEC. 5584. Persons guilty of any conspiracy described in the preceding section, or of any conspiracy at common law, are guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5585. No agreement shall be deemed a conspiracy unless some act be done to effect the object thereof, except an agreement to commit a felony on the person of another, or to commit the crimes of arson or burglary.

SEC. 5626. It shall be a misdemeanor—

* * * * * * *

6. Any conspiracy by two or more persons to do an act injurious to public trade, as provided in section 5583.

[Original act approved in 1858.]

TEXAS.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1895.

CIVIL STATUTES.

TITLE XXXVA.—*Employment of nonresident detectives prohibited.*

ARTICLE 1701a. No person, corporation, or firm shall be permitted to employ any armed force of detectives, or other persons not residents of this State, in the State of Texas.

ART. 1701b. Any person, firm, or corporation employing such forces contrary to the provisions of the preceding article shall be liable to pay to the State of Texas, as a penalty, not less than twenty-five nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction in this State; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to deprive any person, firm, or corporation of the right of self-defense, or in defense of the property of said person, firm, or corporation by such lawful means as may be necessary to such defense.

[Original act approved May 11, 1893.]

PENAL CODE.

TITLE IX.—*Unlawful assembly, riots, etc.*

ART. 299. An "unlawful assemby" is the meeting of three or more persons with intent to aid each other by violence or in any other manner either to commit an offense or illegally to deprive any person of any right, or to disturb him in the enjoyment thereof.

ART. 309. If the purpose of the unlawful assembly be to prevent any person from pursuing any labor, occupation or employment, or to intimidate any person from following his daily avocation, or to interfere in any manner with the labor or employment of another, the punishment shall be by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

ART. 314. Where the persons engaged in any unlawful assembly met at first for a lawful purpose, and afterward agreed upon an unlawful purpose, they are equally guilty of the offense defined in article 299.

ART. 315. If the persons unlawfully assembled together do or attempt to do any illegal act, all those engaged in such illegal act are guilty of riot.

ART. 324. If any person, by engaging in a riot, shall prevent any other person from pursuing any labor, occupation or employment, or intimidate any other person from following his daily avocation, or interfere in any manner with the labor or employment of another, he shall be punished by confinement in the county jail not less than six months nor more than one year.

ART. 328. A person engaged in any riot, whereby an illegal act is committed, shall be deemed guilty of the offense of riot, according to the character and degree of such offense, whether the said illegal act was in fact perpetrated by him, or by those with whom he is participating.

ART. 329. Where the assembly was at first lawful, and the persons so assembled afterward agree to join in the commission of an act which would amount to riot, if it had been the original purpose of the meeting, all those who do not retire when the change of purpose is known are guilty of riot.

[Original act approved August 28, 1856.]

TITLE XV.—*Intimidation of employees.*

ART. 600. Any person who shall, by threatening words, or by acts of violence or intimidation, prevent or attempt to prevent another from engaging or remaining in or from performing the duties of any lawful employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, or by confinement not less than one nor more than six months in the county jail.

[Original act approved March 8, 1887.]

TITLE XVII.—*Intimidation of railroad employees.*

ART. 806. Any person or persons who shall, by force, threats, or intimidation of any kind whatever, against any railroad engineer or engineers, or any conductor, brakeman, or other officer or employee, employed or engaged in running any passenger train, freight train, or construction train running upon any railroad in this State, prevent the moving or running of said passenger, freight, or construction train, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof each and every person so offending shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and also imprisoned in the county jail for any period of time not less than three months nor more than twelve months.

SEC. 807. Each day said train or trains mentioned in section one of this act are prevented from moving on their road as specified in section one of this act, shall be deemed a separate offense, and shall be punished as prescribed in section one of this act.

[Original act approved March 30, 1887.]

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER CLIII.—*Protection of workingmen in the right of organization, etc.*

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any and all persons engaged in any kind of work or labor, manual or mental, or both, to associate themselves together and form trades unions and other organizations for the purpose of protecting themselves in their personal work, personal labor, and personal service, in their respective pursuits and employments.

SEC. 2. And it shall not be held unlawful for any member or members of such trades unions or other organization or association, or any other person, to induce or attempt to induce by peaceable and lawful means, any person to accept any particular employment, or quit or relinquish any particular employment in which such person may then be engaged, or to enter any pursuit, or refuse to enter any pursuit, or quit or relinquish any pursuit in which such person may then be engaged; *Provided*, That such member or members shall not have the right to invade or trespass upon the premises of another without the consent of the owner thereof.

SEC. 3. But the foregoing sections shall not be held to apply to any combination or combinations, association or associations of capital, or capital and persons, natural or artificial, formed for the purpose of limiting the production or consumption of labor's products, or for any other purpose in restraint of trade; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the terms and conditions of private contract with regard to the time of service, or other stipulations between employers and employees; *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, affect or diminish the force and effect of any statute now existing on the subject of trusts, conspiracies against trade, pools and monopolies.

SEC. 4. Whereas, it is essential and desirable that this bill should go into effect at the earliest practicable moment, therefore an emergency and an imperative public necessity exists, requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days, and said rule is so suspended, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

Approved May 27, 1899.

UTAH.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE XII.—*Importation of armed men for police duty prohibited.*

SECTION 16. No corporation or association shall bring any armed person or bodies of men into this State for the preservation of the peace, or the suppression of domestic troubles without authority of law.

[Adopted May 8, 1895.]

ARTICLE XII.—*Blacklisting.*

SEC. 19. Every person in this State shall be free to obtain employment whenever possible, and any person, corporation, or agent, servant or employee thereof, maliciously interfering or hindering in any way, any person from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained, from any other corporation or person, shall be deemed guilty of a crime. The legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of this section.

[Adopted May 8, 1895.]

ARTICLE XVI.—*Blacklisting.*

SEC. 4. The exchange of blacklists by railroad companies or other corporations, associations or persons is prohibited.

[Adopted May 8, 1895.]

COMPILED LAWS OF 1888.

PENAL CODE.

TITLE IV—CHAPTER 8.—*Conspiracy.*

SECTION 4449. If two or more persons conspire:

1. To commit any crime; or

* * * * * * *

5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice or the due administration of the laws:

They are punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 4550. No conspiracies, other than those enumerated in the preceding section are punishable criminally.

SEC. 4551. No agreement, except to commit a felony upon the person of another, or to commit arson, or burglary, amounts to a conspiracy, unless some act, besides such agreement, be done to effect the object thereof, by one or more of the parties to such agreement.

[Original act approved February 18, 1876.]

ACTS OF 1896.

CHAPTER VI.—*Blacklisting.*

SECTION 1. No company, corporation or individual shall blacklist or publish, or cause to be published or blacklisted any employee, mechanic, or laborer, discharged or voluntarily leaving the service of such company, corporation or individual, with intent and for the purpose of preventing such employee, mechanic or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company or individual.

SEC. 2. If any officer, or agent of any company, corporation, or individual, or other person, shall blacklist, or publish, or cause to be published, any employee, mechanic or laborer, discharged by such corporation, company or individual, with the intent and for the purpose of preventing such employee, mechanic, or laborer from engaging in or securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company or individual, or shall in any manner conspire or contrive, by correspondence, or otherwise, to prevent such discharged employee from securing employment, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than sixty days.

Approved February 3, 1896.

VERMONT.

STATUTES OF 1894.

CHAPTER 220.—*Intimidation of employees.*

SECTION 5041. A person who threatens violence or injury to another person with intent to prevent his employment in a mill, manufactory, shop, quarry, mine or railroad, shall be imprisoned not more than three months or fined not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5042. A person who, by threats or intimidation, or by force, alone or in combination with others, affrights, drives away and prevents another person from accepting, undertaking or prosecuting such employment with intent to prevent the prosecution of work in such mill, shop, manufactory, mine, quarry or railroad, shall be imprisoned in the State prison not more than five years or fined not more than five hundred dollars.

[Original act approved in 1867.]

VIRGINIA.

ACTS OF 1891–92.

CHAPTER 622.—*Blacklisting.*

SECTION 1. No corporation, manufacturer, or manufacturing company doing business in this State, or any agent or attorney of such corporation, manufacturer or manufacturing company, after having discharged any employee from the service of such corporation, manufacturer, or manufacturing company, shall willfully and maliciously prevent or attempt to prevent, by word or writing, directly or indirectly, such discharged employee from obtaining employment with any other person or corporation. For any violation of this section the offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. But this section shall not be construed as prohibiting any corporation, manufacturer, or manufacturing company from giving in writing, on application from any other person or corporation, a truthful statement of the reason for such discharge.

Approved March 3, 1892.

WASHINGTON.

ACTS OF 1893.

CHAPTER CXXXV.—*Employment, etc., of bodies of armed men unlawful.*

WHEREAS, the State of Washington has provided for and maintains an efficient military and police force, ample for the protection of all her citizens in their persons and property: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Washington:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, corporation or association of persons, or agents of any person, or member, agent or officer of any corporation or association of persons, to organize, maintain, or employ an armed body of men in this State for any purpose whatever; and all parties so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and in a like sum for each day they shall continue to offend after having been once fined, and in addition to such fine such offender, if a person, may be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court. The fines shall be paid into the general fund of the county in which the offense was committed. And all arms, uniforms, accouterments and any other property of a military character in possession of such person, member, agent, officer, corporation, or armed bodies of men shall be seized by the officer making the arrest under the provisions of this section, [and] be forfeited to the State of Washington.

[Became a law March 3, 1891.]

ACTS OF 1899.

CHAPTER XXIII.—*Blacklisting.*

SECTION 1. Every person in this State who shall willfully and maliciously, send or deliver, or make or cause to be made, for the purpose of being delivered or sent or part with the possession of any paper, letter or writing, with or without name signed thereto, or signed with a fictitious name, or with any letter, mark or other designation, or publish or cause to be published any statement for the purpose of preventing any other person from obtaining employment in this State or elsewhere, and every person who shall willfully or maliciously "blacklist" or cause to be "blacklisted" any person or persons, by writing, printing or publishing, or causing the same to be done, the name, or mark, or designation representing the name of any person in any paper, pamphlet, circular or book, together with any statement concerning persons so named, or publish or cause to be published that any person is a member of any secret organization, for the purpose of preventing such person from securing employment, or who shall willfully and maliciously make or issue any statement or paper that will tend to influence or prejudice the mind of any employer against the person of such person seeking employment, or any person who shall do any of the things mentioned in this section for the purpose of causing the discharge of any person employed by any railroad or other company, corporation, individual or individuals, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ninety days nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 3, 1899.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CODE OF 1891.

APPENDIX—PAGE 991.—*Intimidation of mine workers, etc.*

SECTION 14. * * * Nor shall any person or persons or combination of persons by force, threats, menace or intimidation of any kind, prevent or attempt to prevent from working in or about any mine, any person or persons who have the lawful right to work in or about the same, and who desire so to work; but this provision shall not be so construed as to prevent any two or more persons from associating themselves together under the name of Knights of Labor, or any other name they may desire, for any lawful purpose, or from using moral suasion or lawful argument, to induce any one not to work on and about any mine.

[Original act passed in 1890.]

ACTS OF 1893.

CHAPTER XLII.—*Employment of nonresidents for police duty prohibited.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any officer in this State, to knowingly engage or employ any person not a bone [bona] fide resident of West Virginia, at the time of such employment, to do or perform police duty of any sort therein, or in any way to aid or assist in the execution of the laws of this State.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, company, firm or persons, under any circumstances, to knowingly engage or employ any person not a bona fide resident of this State, at the time of such employment, to do or perform police duty of any sort therein, or in any way to aid or assist in the execution of the laws of this State.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, not a bona fide resident of this State, as aforesaid, to do or perform, or to attempt to do or perform, any sort of police duty in this State, or, in any way, to aid or assist, or attempt to aid or assist, in the execution of the laws thereof. Any officer, corporation, company, firm or person, violating any of the provisions of this, or either of the two preceding sections, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, and may at the discretion of the court be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which the offense is committed not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 4. All persons violating any of the provisions of sections two and three of this act shall be taken and deemed to be rioters, and shall be proceeded against in all respects as such, as provided in chapter one hundred and forty-eight of the Code of West Virginia. And all the provisions of sections one, two, three, four, five and six of said chapter, shall be applicable to said proceedings. If any person be killed by one or more rioters engaged with him at the time of such riot, such rioter or rioters shall be guilty of murder and punished as provided by law in other cases of murder: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to interfere with the right and duty of the governor to call upon the President of the United States for aid in the enforcement of the laws, in cases provided for in the Constitution.

Approved February 25, 1893.

WISCONSIN.

STATUTES OF 1898.

CHAPTER 84a.—*Antitrust act—Exception in favor of laborers.*

SECTION 1747h. * * * *Provided*, That nothing therein shall be construed to affect labor unions or any other association of laborers organized for the purpose of promoting the welfare of its members, nor associations or organizations intended to legitimately promote the interests of trade, commerce or manufacturing in this State.

[Original act approved April 17, 1893.]

SEC. 4449a. Any person who shall, individually or in association with one or more others, willfully break, injure or remove any part or parts of any electric, horse or other railway car, coach or locomotive, or any other portable vehicle or traction engine, or any part or parts of any stationary engine, machine, implement or machinery for the purpose of destroying such locomotive, engine, car, coach, vehicle, implement or machinery, or of preventing the useful operation thereof, or who shall in any other way willfully or maliciously interfere with or prevent the running or operation of any locomotive, engine or machinery, shall be punished as provided in the preceding section [imprisonment in the State prison not more than three years nor less than one year, or in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars].

[Original act approved April 12, 1887.]

CHAPTER 182.—*Boycotting, blacklisting, intimidation, etc.*

SEC. 4466a. Any two or more persons who shall combine, associate, agree, mutually undertake or concert together for the purpose of willfully or maliciously injuring another in his reputation, trade, business or profession by any means whatever, or for the purpose of maliciously compelling another to do or perform any act against his will, or preventing or hindering another from doing or performing any lawful act shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

[Original act approved April 2, 1887.]

SEC. 4466b. Any two or more persons, whether members of a partnership or company or stockholders in a corporation, who are employers of labor, who shall combine or agree to combine for the purpose of preventing any person seeking employment from obtaining the same, or for the purpose of procuring or causing the discharge of any employee by threats, promises, circulating blacklists or causing the same to be circulated, or who shall, after having discharged any employee, prevent or attempt to prevent such employee from obtaining employment with any other person, partnership, company or corporation by the means aforesaid, or shall authorize, permit or allow any of his or their agents to blacklist any discharged employee or any employee who has voluntarily left the service of his employer, or circulate a blacklist of such employee to prevent his obtaining employment under any other employer, * * * shall be punished by fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, which fine shall be paid into the State treasury for the benefit of the school fund. Nothing in this section shall prohibit any employer of labor from giving any other such employer, to whom a discharged employee has applied for employment, or to any bondsman or surety, a truthful statement of the reasons for such discharge, when requested so to do by such employee, the person to whom he has applied for employment, or any bondsman or surety; but it shall be a violation of this section to give such information with the intent to blacklist, hinder

or prevent such employee from obtaining employment; neither shall anything herein contained prohibit any employer of labor from keeping for his own information and protection a record showing the habits, character and competency of his employees and the cause of the discharge or voluntary quitting of any of them.

[Original act approved April 8, 1887.]

SEC. 4466c. Any person who by threats, intimidation, force or coercion of any kind shall hinder or prevent any other person from engaging in or continuing in any lawful work or employment, either for himself or as a wage-worker, or who shall attempt to so hinder or prevent shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

[Original act approved April 12, 1887.]

CHAPTER 185.—*Conspiracy.*

SEC. 4568. Any person guilty of a criminal conspiracy at common law shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars; but no agreement, except to commit a felony upon the person of another or to commit arson or burglary, shall be deemed a conspiracy or punished as such unless some act, beside such agreement, be done to effect the object thereof by one or more of the parties to such agreement.

[Original act passed in 1878.]

CHAPTER 185.—*Employment of unauthorized persons as peace officers prohibited.*

SEC. 4575b. Any person who, for himself or as agent or officer of any firm, joint stock company or corporation, shall use or employ or aid or assist in employing any body of armed men to act as militiamen, policemen or peace officers for the protection of persons or property or for the suppression of strikes, whether such armed men be employees of detective agencies, so called, or otherwise, they not being authorized by the laws of this State to act in such capacity, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the State prison not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Original act appproved April 13, 1893.]

WYOMING.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE XIX.—*Police powers—Importation of men for police duty prohibited.*

SECTION 1. No armed police force, or detective agency, or armed body, or unarmed body of men, shall ever be brought into this State, for the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the legislature, or executive, when the legislature can not be convened.

[Adopted September 30, 1889.]

ACTS OF 1890–91.

CHAPTER 10.—*Importation of armed men for police duty prohibited.*

SECTION 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, company, copartnership, associations of persons, corporation or corporations, to bring or import into this State, any person, persons, or association or company of persons, for the purpose of discharging any of the duties devolving upon or required of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, constable, or any peace officer, in the protection, or preservation of any public or private property, in the preservation of the public peace, or in the punishment, arrest or detention of any person or persons violating or charged with violating any of the laws of this State.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons, who shall, in this State, without possessing the qualifications therefor, prescribed and required in section one of this act, or who shall without due authority, from the lawfully and properly constituted authority or authorities of or in this State, as herein, or by law is, or may be provided, exercise or attempt to exercise any of the functions, powers, duties, power or privileges incident to, required of or belonging to, any special deputy sheriff, special constable,

marshal or policeman, or any peace officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not less than three months nor more than nine months, or shall be fined in any sum not less than three hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, for each and every offense, or both in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons, whether acting in his or their own behalf, or as agent, officer or employee of any person, persons, association or company of persons, company, copartnership, corporation, or corporations, who shall violate any of the provisions of section two of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to the same punishment as is prescribed and provided for persons found guilty of violating any of the provisions of section three of this act.

Approved December 24, 1890.

UNITED STATES.

REVISED STATUTES OF 1878.

TITLE XLVI.—*Obstructing the mail.*

SECTION 3995. Any person who shall knowingly or willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or any carriage, horse, driver, or carrier carrying the same, shall, for every such offense, be punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

[Original act approved June 8, 1872.]

TITLE LXIX.—*Suppression of insurrection, domestic violence, conspiracy, etc.*

SEC. 5298. Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth the militia of any or all of the States, and to employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, or to suppress such rebellion, in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.

[Original act approved July 29, 1861.]

SEC. 5299. Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State so obstructs or hinders the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges, or immunities, and the constituted authorities of such State are unable to protect, or, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy, opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States, or the due execution thereof, or impedes or obstructs the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary, for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations.

[Original act approved April 20, 1871.]

TITLE LXX.—*Conspiracy.*

SEC. 5440. If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not more than two years.

[Original act approved March 2, 1867.]

TITLE LXX.—*Conspiracy—Injuring or intimidating citizens in the exercise of civil rights.*

SEC. 5508. If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than ten years; and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 5509. If in the act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections any other felony or misdemeanor be committed, the offender shall be punished for the same with such punishment as is attached to such felony or misdemeanor by the laws of the State in which the offense is committed.

[Original act approved May 31, 1870.]

ACTS OF 1886–87.

CHAPTER 104.—*Interstate-commerce act.*

SECTION 1. The provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of persons or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used, under a common control, management, or arrangement, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and also to the transportation in like manner of property shipped from any place in the United States to a foreign country and carried from such place to a port of transshipment, or shipped from a foreign country to any place in the United States and carried to such place from a port of entry either in the United States or an adjacent foreign country: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property, wholly within one State, and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any State or Territory as aforesaid.

The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage. * * *

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, expressed or implied, to prevent, by change of time schedule, carriage in different cars, or by other means or devices, the carriage of freights from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination. * * *

Approved February 4, 1887.

ACTS OF 1889–90.

CHAPTER 647.—*Antitrust act.*

SECTION 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States or of the Dis-

trict of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and any State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. The several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under section four of this act may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpœnas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

SEC. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section one of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act, may sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover three-fold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 8. That the word "person," or "persons," wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State, or the laws of any foreign country.

[Original act approved July 2, 1890.]

ACTS OF CONGRESS OF 1892-93.

PAGE 591—CHAPTER 208.—*Employment of private detectives forbidden.*

Hereafter no employee of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, or similar agency, shall be employed in any Government service or by any officer of the District of Columbia.

Approved March 3, 1893.

ACTS OF CONGRESS OF 1897-98.

CHAPTER 370.—*Forfeiture of membership in national trade unions for violence, intimidation, etc.—Blacklisting.*

SECTION 1. The provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers and their officers, agents, and employees, except masters of vessels and seamen, as defined in section forty-six hundred and twelve, Revised Statutes of the United States, engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, for a continuous carriage or shipment, from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States. The term "railroad" as used in this act shall include all bridges and ferries used or operated

in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any corporation operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease; and the term "transportation" shall include all instrumentalities of shipment or carriage. The term "employees" as used in this act shall include all persons actually engaged in any capacity in train operation or train service of any description, and notwithstanding that the cars upon or in which they are employed may be held and operated by the carrier under lease or other contract: *Provided, however*, That this act shall not be held to apply to employees of street railroads and shall apply only to employees engaged in railroad train service. In every such case the carrier shall be responsible for the acts and defaults of such employees in the same manner and to the same extent as if said cars were owned by it and said employees directly employed by it, and any provisions to the contrary of any such lease or other contract shall be binding only as between the parties thereto and shall not affect the obligations of said carrier either to the public or to the private parties concerned.

SEC. 8. In every incorporation under the provisions of chapter five hundred and sixty-seven of the United States Statutes of eighteen hundred and eighty-five and eighteen hundred and eighty-six it must be provided in the articles of incorporation and in the constitution, rules, and by-laws that a member shall cease to be such by participating in or by instigating force or violence against persons or property during strikes, lockouts, or boycotts, or by seeking to prevent others from working through violence, threats, or intimidation. Members of such incorporations shall not be personally liable for the acts, debts, or obligations of the corporations, nor shall such corporations be liable for the acts of members or others in violation of law; and such corporations may appear by designated representatives before the board created by this act, or in any suits or proceedings for or against such corporations or their members in any of the Federal courts.

SEC. 10. Any employer subject to the provisions of this act and any officer, agent, or receiver of such employer who * * * shall, after having discharged an employee, attempt or conspire to prevent such employee from obtaining employment, or who shall, after the quitting of an employee, attempt or conspire to prevent such employee from obtaining employment, is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in the district in which such offense was committed, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars.

Approved June 1, 1898.

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