

STRIKE STATISTICS.

Industries of United States Suffered Less in 1905 Than for Years.

The industries of the United States suffered less from strikes during the year 1905 than in any year since 1892 if the number of employes thrown out of work by strikes and the duration of the strikes be taken as a measure. In that year 221,686 employes were thrown out of work by 2,077 strikes undertaken by 176,337 strikers in 8,292 establishments, and lasting an average of 23.1 days in each establishment involved.

These favorable industrial conditions as regards strikes during 1905 were apparently exceptional, and can not be assumed to indicate any lasting tendency toward industrial peace, for the preceding period of six years (1899 to 1904) was a period of extraordinary industrial strife, and the number of employes thrown out of work by strikes in each of the four years (1901 to 1904) exceeded the number thrown out of work in any year on record save 1894.

The year 1894 stands out in the history of the country as the year most notable for the great number of workers thrown out of work by strikes, over 660,000 employes being thrown out of work by 1,349 strikes undertaken by 505,049 strikers in 8,196 establishments, and lasting an average of 32.4 days in each establishment involved. In both 1902 and 1903 the number of employes thrown out of work by strikes was slightly less and the average duration somewhat shorter, although the number of establishments involved in 1903 was 6,000 greater than ever before, reaching 29,348.

These facts are brought out in the twenty-first annual report of the Bureau of Labor of the department of commerce and labor, devoted to strikes and lockouts in the United States during the twenty-five year period 1881 to 1905, just issued.

The total number of strikes in the United States during this period of twenty-five years was 36,757 and of lockouts 1,546, or 38,303 labor disturbances of both kinds. Strikes occurred in 181,407 establishments and lockouts in 18,547 establishments, making a total of 199,954 establishments in which these interruptions of work occurred.

The total number of persons who went out on strike during the twenty-five years was 6,728,048, and the number of persons locked out was 716,231, making a total of 7,444,279 employes striking and locked out.

Employes Thrown Out of Work.

Because of the dependence of one occupation upon another in the same establishment the stopping of work by strikers and employes locked out in one or more occupations often makes it impossible for fellow employes in other occupations to continue work. The total number of employes, including strikers, thrown out of work by strikes was 8,703,824, and the number thrown out of work by lockouts was 825,610, or a total of 9,529,434 employes thrown out of work in the establishments immediately involved in strikes and lockouts. These figures do not include any employes thrown out of work in the many establishments not immediately involved in the strikes and lockouts, but dependent in one way or another on the establishments involved, as for material, power, etc.

Over 90 per cent of all those thrown out of work by strikes were males and only 9.43 per cent females. In lockouts 84.18 per cent of the employes thrown out of work were males and 15.82 per cent females.

Duration of Strikes.

The average duration of strikes per establishment was 25.4 days and of lockout 84.6 days. The strike or lockout does not, of course, always result in the closing of the establishments involved, but 61.38 per cent of all establishments involved, or 111,343, were closed an average of 20.1 days. In lockouts, 68.25 per cent of all establishments involved, or 12,658, were closed an average of 40.4 days.

Industries Most Affected.

The greatest number of strikes in any one industry was in the building trades, which had 26.02 per cent of all strikes and 38.53 per cent of all the establishments involved in strikes. In the coal and coke industry were 9.08 per cent of all strikes and 9.39 per cent of all establishments involved in strikes. This latter industry had more employes thrown out of work by strikes than any other industry. The building trades were second in order in both these respects, with the men's clothing and iron and steel industries next. In lockouts the building trades led all other industries, having 16.49 per cent of all lockouts, more than one-half of all the establishments involved, and about 30 per cent of all employes locked out and of persons thrown out of work.

States Most Affected.

Employes and employes who are concentrated in the great industrial states are more prone to engage in strikes and lockouts than those throughout the country generally. Thus the five states—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio—had 63.46 per cent of all strikes and 69.44 per cent of all the establishments involved in strikes, 56.22 per cent of all lockouts and 77.99 per cent of all establishments involved in lockouts, although these five states had only 45 per cent of all the manufacturing establishments of the country in 1900.

Strikes of Organized Labor.

The importance of the part that organized labor plays in strikes is indicated by the fact that of the total number of strikes in twenty-five years 68.99 per cent were ordered by labor organizations, and the strikes so ordered included 90.34 per cent of all establishments involved in strikes, 79.69 per cent of all strikers, and 77.45 per cent of all employes thrown out of work in establishments involved in strikes.

More Strikes Succeed Than Fail.

Employes who went on strike succeeded more often than they failed. They succeeded in winning all the demands for which the strikes were undertaken in 47.94 per cent of the establishments, succeeded partly in 18.28 per cent, and in only 36.78 per cent of the establishments did they fail entirely to win any of their demands. On the other hand, the employes, when they took the initiative and locked out their employes, succeeded more often than they failed. Lockouts resulted wholly in favor of employes in 57.20 per cent of the establishments involved, succeeded partly in 10.71 per cent, and failed entirely in 32.09 per cent of the establishments.

Strikes of Organized Labor Most Successful.

The strikes which were ordered by labor organizations were much more generally successful than those not so ordered. Thus, strikes ordered by labor organizations were wholly successful in 49.48 per cent of the establishments involved, partly successful in 15.87 per cent, and failed entirely in only 34.65 per cent of the establishments. On the other hand, strikes not ordered by labor organizations were wholly successful in but 23.86 per cent of the establishments involved, partly successful in 9.83 per cent, and failed entirely in 66.31 per cent of the establishments.

Leading Causes.

During the twenty-five year period covered by the investigation of the Bureau of Labor 40.72 per cent of all strikes were undertaken for increase of wages, either alone or in combination with some other cause, and 32.24 per cent were for increase of wages alone. Disputes concerning the recognition of union and union rules, either alone or in combination with some other cause, produced 23.35 per cent of all strikes and were the sole cause of 18.84 per cent. A reduction of wages was the cause, wholly or in part, of 11.90 per cent of the strikes, and 9.78 per cent were to enforce demands for a reduction of hours. Only 3.74 per cent of the strikes were sympathetic.

Of the total number of establishments involved in strikes 57.91 per cent were involved in strikes under-

taken wholly or in part to enforce demands for increase of wages.

The most important cause of lockouts was disputes concerning recognition of union rules and employers' organization, which alone and combined with other causes produced nearly one-half of all lockouts and included more than one-half of all establishments involved in lockouts.

The percentage of strikes for each of the leading causes has varied largely from year to year, but in every year save 1884 and 1904 strikes for increase of wages have outnumbered those for any other one cause. In 1884 a greater number (38.15 per cent) were undertaken wholly or in part against reduction of wages, and in 1904 38.92 per cent were for recognition of union and union rules. In recent years the percentage of strikes against reduction of wages has shown a notable decrease, as is of course natural in a period of advancing wages. On the other hand, the percentage of strikes concerning recognition of union and union rules has shown a remarkable increase, for while they constituted less than 3 per cent of all strikes between 1881 and 1885, and never reached 20 per cent in any single year prior to 1896, yet during the five-year period 1901 to 1905 they constituted more than one-third of all strikes. The sympathetic strike, which in the early eighties was comparatively rare, but between 1889 and 1894 became of considerable importance, since 1894 has not constituted as much as 3 per cent of all strikes in any year except 1904.

Strikes for increase of wages have been more successful than those for any other cause, having entirely failed in only 31.36 per cent of the establishments involved in strikes for that cause, while the next most successful, those against increase of hours, entirely failed in 37.09 per cent of the establishments involved. Strikes concerning recognition of union and union rules entirely failed in 42.88 per cent of the establishments involved, and sympathetic strikes, the most unsuccessful of all, entirely failed in 76.53 per cent of the establishments involved.

Settlement of Strikes.

Within recent years the effort to bring about the settlement of strikes and lockouts by joint agreement of organizations representing the parties or by arbitration by a disinterested third party has been attended with considerable success. During the five year period 1901 to 1905, 5.75 per cent of all strikes and 12.20 per cent of all lockouts were settled by joint agreement and 1.60 per cent of the strikes and 2.03 per cent of the lockouts were settled by arbitration. These methods of settlement have been thus far largely confined to a few industries, practically one-half of the strikes and two-thirds of the lockouts settled by joint agreement being in the building trades, and about 14 per cent in the coal and coke industry. Of the strikes settled by arbitration more than one-fourth were in the building trades and 13 per cent in the coal and coke industry. These figures do not fully represent the progress of these methods of settlement of disputes between employer and employee, for both methods are being used to a large and increasing extent to settle disputes before a stoppage of work occurs.

SUCCESSFUL SEASON

The Fulton Stock Company ended its 1907 summer season last Saturday evening, playing to house crowded to the limit. The standing room only sign was placed early, and several hundred people were disappointed because they could not get in. It was a house well calculated to please the management of the theater and Mr. Fulton and his company, for it was composed of warm friends and admirers of the excellent troupe of players who all summer have worked hard to amuse the public. Without exception the actors were applauded unstinted, the largest measure going to the sweet little woman who heads the company—Miss Enid Jackson—otherwise Mrs. Jess B. Fulton. Persistent applause brought the little lady to the footlights for a short speech to the audience in which she thanked them for their kindness, and expressed the hope all would be as happy for a year as they had made her that night.

Preceding the closing act, Mr. Fulton essayed a talk, thanking the public in behalf of the manager of the theater and of the company for their good patronage and appreciation of the work they had done during the twelve weeks past, and promising to come back next summer. He then had each individual member of the company respond with a speech.

It was a glorious farewell engagement, and the actors appreciated it immensely.

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GENERAL MENTION.

Labor Locals Picked Up in Lincoln and Elsewhere.

Demand the label. The union label—that's all. Look for the union label. If it is not labeled, refuse it. J. Pierpont Morgan left Southampton Wednesday for New York on the Oceanic. Union made shoes are sold by Rogers & Perkins. "Blue Ribbon" cigars are union made, Lincoln made and well made. Sold by all dealers. By a vote of 159 to 16 the house, Atlanta, Georgia, passed the so-called negro disfranchisement bill, which previously was adopted by the senate. The bill will become a law within a few days.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Dates of Meeting of International Union Conventions for 1907. August 21—Cincinnati, Ohio; Metal Polishers. September 2—St. Louis; Machinists. September 2—Indianapolis; Postoffice Clerks. September 3—Chicago; Sawsmiths. September 3—Eureka, Cal.; Woods men and Saw Mill Workers. September 9—Indianapolis; Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers. September 12—Boston; Cotton Mule Spinners. September 16—New Orleans; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. September 16—New York City; Wood Carvers. September 27—Waldon, N. Y.; Pocket Knife Grinders and Finishers. October 6—Milwaukee; Blacksmiths and Helpers. October 7—Chicago; Photo-Engravers' Union. October 7—Bay City, Mich.; Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers. October 15—Rochester, N. Y.; International Car Workers' Association. October 15—Providence, R. I.; United Textile Workers. November 11—Norfolk, Va.; American Federation of Labor. December 2—Chicago; Bill Posters and Billers. December 2—Chicago; Seamen's Union.

FAIR CONTRACTORS.

List of Those Who Employ Union Carpenters On All Work. Bulletin No. 3, Carpenters' Union, Local 1055, Lincoln, Nebraska. Phones

—Auto 3824; Bell F1154, 130 South Eleventh street.

The following employers and contractors have been declared fair by Carpenters' Union, Local 1055, and we request all parties contemplating building or repairs of any kind pertaining to our trade to please take notice and consider the following reputable contractors and builders before letting your work. Atterbury, H. B., 1901 S St., Auto 5402. Baker, S. W., Auto 2040, 1836 South 15th St. Chappell, H. E., Bell L-1635, 114 So. 13th, room 26. Campbell, A., 2950 Holdrege St. Copeland, S. R., Auto 3590, 110 No. 27th St. Drybbro, L., Auto 3861, 432 So. 10th. Dobbs, H., Auto 3935, 329 South 27th St. Harrison, T. B., Bell F-351, Brownell Blk, room 12. Hammond & Burford, Auto 4997, 1325 Dudley St. Hutton, Alex, Auto 2565, 1436 N St. Jewell, J. W., Auto 3458, 2509 Q St. Jensen, L., Auto 3458, 2509 N St. Kiewit, A., Bell A-1601, 1620 N St. Lindell, C. A., Auto 6378, 2739 Summer St. McDougal, G. J. Meyers, A. L., Auto 4260, 223 No. 28th St. Mitchner, E., Auto 6345, 928 South 12th St. Mellor, Chas., Auto 2009, 2149 So. 15th St. Odell, F., Auto 3094, 1335 No. 24th St. Myers, J., Auto 3065, 701 Pine St. Ryman, C. W., Auto 3903, 1112 Pine St. Rush, D. A., Bell B-1792, Normal. Schaul & Asenmacher. Townsend, T. K., Auto 1505, 1328 South 15th St. Vanderveer, O. W., 154 S. 18. Bell 2268. Webb, S. A., 2743 W., Auto 4226. Watson, Joe, Auto 3189, 405 So. 26th St. Lincoln Sash & Door Co., for mill work 2nd Y., Auto 3463. Parks, A. N., 1545 O. Pettit & Co., cabinet makers, 1530 N., Auto 2582. Quick & Barr, Belmont, 3603 No. 9. Bell A-1704. Williams & Simpson, 2933 Clinton.

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This bulletin is issued by authority of Carpenters' Union, and is subject to revision at their orders. Firms and contractors can have names inserted by applying to Carpenters' Business Agent, at 130 No. 10th street, or by phone—Auto 3601, Bell F-2289.

DRESS PATTERNS.

New York Typographical Union, No. 6, states that the following patterns are fair: McCall's. Independent Peerless. Pictorial Review. Union Dime. Paris Modes. Economy. Home Pattern Company. All the Butterick patterns and publications are way up on the list of scabs, and should not be allowed in any workman's home, especially if he is a union man.

LABOR'S NATIONAL PLATFORM.

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours a day on all federal, state or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage, the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
15. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.
16. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
17. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathroom and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments, used for habitation.

DISEASE BREEDING PLACES

IN AND AROUND YOUR HOME Can be made harmless by regular disinfectants. We have every necessity.

- Chloride of Lime, lb. 15c
- Solution of Chlorides, bottle, .50c
- Formaldehyde, per pint, .35c
- Sulfur, per lb. 10c
- Sulfur and Formaldehyde Can- dies, 25c
- Sulfur Candles, 5c
- Formaldehyde Fumigators, .15c
- Hydranaphthal Pastills, box, .35c
- Carbolic Crystals, per lb. 45c

PHONE YOUR WANTS.

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