

LOSS BY STRIKES EQUALS WAR DEBT

Last Decade Exceeds Record of Previous 25 Years.

MANY MILLIONS ARE INVOLVED

Records of the Bureau of Labor Show That in the Ten-Year Period There Have Been Approximately 26,000 Industrial Disturbances Involving More Than 18,000,000 Men and Women—Most of Strikes Have Centered in Seven States.

In the decade ending at midnight on December 31 next it is estimated that the number of strikes and lockouts that disturbed industrial America for that period will have exceeded more than 25,000 or 1,000 more than took place in the quarter of a century from 1881 to 1906, inclusive. These industrial disturbances, which have meant suffering and hardship not only for the participants but also for the public, have involved millions of men and women. The loss in wages, if available, would total a staggering sum, and the price paid by industry, if it could be measured in dollars would approximate the war debt of a first-class power.

Statistics on file in the Department of Labor in Washington show that between January 1, 1918, and December 31, last, the number of strikes and lockouts was about 23,100 and by the end of the year the number will have passed 26,000. For the years under consideration the bureau of labor has a record by months, industries and localities. The records for the period of 1906 to 1912, inclusive, are not available. When it is necessary to compare present and past conditions the quarter of a century period of 1881 to 1906, inclusive, will be used, the official records for those 25 years being fairly complete.

In the 25 years prior to and including 1906 the total number of strikes and lockouts was 23,100 and the number of persons involved about 6,715,000. These totals have significance when compared with the record of the last ten years, with a total which by the end of this year is expected to exceed 26,000. The number of persons involved probably will be in the neighborhood of 18,000,000.

In Seven States. Of the more than 25,000 strikes in the nine-year period that ended December 31, last, more than 14,000 were in seven states—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey and Connecticut. Before the new year the total for these seven industrial commonwealths is expected to be well beyond the 15,000 mark.

More than 60 per cent of all the strikes of the last ten years have taken place in the states that lie north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, about 19 per cent of them in territory to the south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi and the rest in the west.

The table that follows, which covers the 1914-1922 period, shows the number of strikes and a conservative estimate of the number of persons. The figures for 1922 are to a certain extent speculative, contingent on what happens in the five remaining months of the present year.

Years	Number strikes	Persons involved
1914	1,281	460,000
1915	1,420	700,000
1916	3,641	2,000,000
1917	4,224	2,200,000
1918	3,248	1,900,000
1919	2,452	1,500,000
1920	1,193	2,200,000
1921	2,164	2,000,000
1922	1,940	2,000,000
Totals	23,100	18,000,000

A study of the official data justifies the conclusion that there were at least 1,000 strikes not on record in the nine-year period prior to January 1, last, which explains why the total for the decade is put down as in excess of 26,000 instead of as being less than that number.

"It should be explained," a bulletin of the bureau of labor states, "that to ascertain the number of persons involved in a small strike is a hard and in large strikes it is impossible. The number varies from day to day."

The steel strike of 1919 illustrates the impossibility of estimating the exact effectiveness of a strike, so far as the general public is concerned. On September 22, 1919, the first day of the steel walkout, the union leaders announced that 270,000 men had obeyed the order to quit work, the next day they increased the number to 327,000, two days later they said the total was 340,000, and on October 7 the announcement was made that 470,000 men were idle. Officials of the corporation contended that in every instance the figures were more than 50 percent in excess of the actual number who had quit work.

"Man Days" Lost. It is equally difficult to accurately estimate the number of so-called "man days" lost as a result of a strike. Estimates are generally made by multiplying the number of strikers by the number of days they are reported idle, which, as the bureau of labor says, is "using two numbers, neither of which is approximately known."

Any government endeavoring to minimize the importance of the steel strike of 1919 might be reminded of a story relating to a similar catastrophe in 1903.

ANCIENT ARROW FACTORY FOUND

Ruins of an Indian Munitions Plant Is Discovered in a Kentucky Cave.

UNEARTHED BY PROF. MILLER

Geologists Gathered Many Fine Flints and Also Explored Two Rock Houses That Are Promising Grounds for Work of Archaeologists.

Lexington, Ky.—Ruins of what once was a flourishing "ammunition factory" are scattered in a cave 11 miles east of Mill Springs, in Wayne county, Kentucky, in the opinion of Prof. A. M. Miller, head of the department of geology at the University of Kentucky. This factory, according to the belief of Professor Miller, produced arrow heads to tip the shafts of Indian braves to whom what is now Kentucky was no man's land in the days before the squirrel rifle supplanted the bow and the broad ax the tomahawk.

Professor Miller returned recently from a trip to Wayne county, where in addition to re-examining interesting interstratified fossil-collecting horizons visited 25 years ago in company with an Ohio geologist, Prof. August Foerste of Dayton, he said he prospected the region for caves, rock houses and old Indian village sites, favorable ground for archeological exploration and the finding of extinct mammalian remains.

Chicago follows New York, but the total for the six years is only 619, or an average of about 104 a year. In Maryland the total for this period was 402; Boston, 307; Cleveland, 287; St. Louis, 281; Newark, 212; Baltimore, 201; Cincinnati, 173; San Francisco, 170; Providence, 165; Detroit, 171; Seattle, 163; Pittsburgh, 150; Rochester, 155; and New Orleans, 144. Cities in which the totals for the six-year period are less than 100 are more than 20 were Bridgeport, Denver, Jersey City, Holyoke, Lynn, Millwaukee, Paterson, Springfield, Mass., Toledo, Trenton, Wilkes-Barre and Youngstown.

The largest number of strikes called during this period affected the building trades, more than 2,500 having been called by the building trades unions. The metal trades unions accounted for more than 2,000, the clothing industry labor organizations for 2,000, the farmers for about 1,400, the textile unions for another 1,200; steel, automobile, transportation for more than 1,200 and strikes called by the paper manufacturing, tobacco, turpentine, iron and steel workers and lumber unions were in all instances less than 500 and more than 100.

The reports of the Labor department for the month of July estimated that 1,200,000 men out of work as a result of the strike of railway shopmen, miners and textile workers.

MAN CLIPS OWN TONSILS

Doctor Operates on Himself Before a Mirror Held by Nurse.

Men have been known to amputate their own legs. In times of dire emergency arms have been severed from their bodies by their owners. One Portland (Or.) doctor is credited with having removed his own appendix. But it fell to the lot of Dr. Joseph A. Pettit to be the first surgeon of Portland to cut out his own tonsils.

Although Doctor Pettit refused the offer after a long and anxious consultation, it was learned that it was performed in St. Vincent's hospital at noon. It was not because the doctor lacked faith in his surgical friends that he performed the operation himself, but because of a desire to see if the thing could be done.

With a nurse holding a looking glass before him, Doctor Pettit is said to have deadened the nerves of the tonsils with a drug and then snared them out. During the entire operation, which consumed twenty minutes, he was forced to depend entirely upon the looking glass. His instruments were difficult to handle, in that he had to use them reversed from their usual position.

Doctor Pettit suffered no ill effects from the operation, and shortly afterward drove his automobile back to his office.

RAIN KILLS BIRDS

Impossible for Swallows to Exist Because of Lack of Insects.

The long and heavy rains in New England this year have resulted in a tremendous loss of bird life, according to State Ornithologist Edward H. Forbush of Massachusetts. The rains have been more severe "down East" than in Massachusetts and reports to Professor Forbush relate that in places in Maine at least two wheelbarrow loads of chimney swallows have been taken from single long chimneys.

The catastrophe to the chimney swallows, or chimney swifts, was directly due to the heavy rains, which drove to the ground the insects on which the birds feed, causing the birds to starve to death. These birds catch their prey on the wing and cannot subsist otherwise.

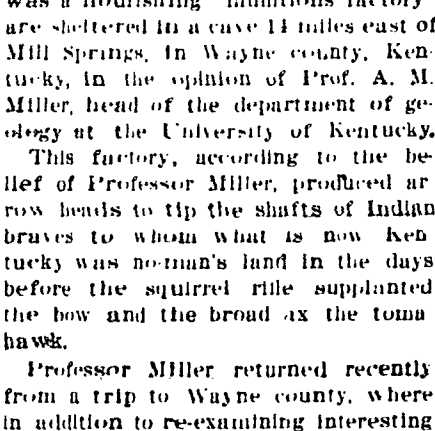
A similar catastrophe occurred in that district in 1903, when there was an abundance of rain, together with

SCHOOL DAYS

What cha do 'f you hadda million dollars?

Mill. gosh. I dunno— First thing I'd buy the ole school house an' brin' 'em down—Whack!de!

Use and it, mee an' warm' jiss like Jim. am' it!



Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

THE \$16 HOG

Finda Many Arrow Heads.

"Two rock houses and one cave were examined," he said. "One of the rock houses was in the coal measure conglomerate at Spring's Gap, about 14 miles east of Mill Springs. Numerous arrow heads in various stages of completion together with flint flakes scattered to a shallow depth over the floor of an overhanging conglomerate, constituting the rockhouse at this point, furnished abundant evidence that this shelter formerly was inhabited by aborigines and that they had established there an arrow-head workshop."

The other rock house, opening widely to the south, was near the Mill Springs camp, in the Mammoth cave limestone. This house, according to Professor Miller, is a most promising spot for both archeological and mammalian paleontological exploration. Half an hour's prospecting with geological hammers and a hand pick showed that every shovelful of top soil on the floor of this shelter was "pay dirt," he said.

Wealth of Fragments.

A wealth of bone and pottery and flint fragments were unearthed, as much as persons could carry away. The large amount of the material on the floor of this shelter, which could not be washed in from the outside, filled everywhere with charcoal, ashes, fragments of pottery, arrow points, flint flakes, bone fragments and teeth, prove that it was a popular resort for the aborigines for a very great period—perhaps extending back to the Pleistocene time, Professor Miller declared. No human bone fragments were found here, tending to prove that the shelter was never used as a place of burial.

The third natural grotto visited—a true cave—was near the mouth of a small stream flowing into the Cumberland river at Ford's Island, about four miles above Mill Springs. This cave had been an Indian burial place, as was proved by the finding of a number of human bones, mostly on the rock ledges along the walls.

Missing 42 Years, Returns, Rich.

Allentown, Pa.—Charles Kressley had no use for a stranger who called and offered him a fancy price for his fine home. The stranger next begged Kressley to allow him to tell his fortune, and gradually he consented. The fortune teller revealed such remarkable facts about his past life that Kressley was amazed. Then a great truth dawned on him. The visitor was his brother, Elias, who left for the West in 1880. Since that time he had made a stake making gold in Colorado and is rich.

Inn Made Famous by Dickens Is for Sale

London.—The Leather Bottle, known to Dickens lovers the world over, is for sale. It is the "clean and commodious alehouse" in the little Kent village of Cobham.

It was thither Mr. Pickwick, accompanied by the faithful Snodgrass and Winkle, followed Mr. Tupman on receipt of the plaintive letter from Mr. Tupman which announced that he had been "deserted by a lovely and fascinating creature." He wrote to Pickwick: "Any letter addressed to me at The Leather Bottle, Cobham, Kent, will be forwarded—supposing I still exist. I hasten from the sight of the world which has become odious to me."

The old inn contains many Dickens relics. The hanging sign bears a picture of Pickwick addressing the club.

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

"ALL IS WELL."

IN A clause in the will of Prof. George Trumbull Ladd, late of Yale university, a provision was made that his body should be cremated and that a portion of the ashes should be buried beside a camphor tree which he had planted in 1907 in the yard of the School of Commerce in Nagasaki, Japan.

Professor Ladd was an authority on Oriental matters and had lectured in universities in Japan and India. "I have lived and loved and labored, and all is well," was the impressive epitaph he chose to mark his grave. Are you living and loving and laboring so that at the end of your journey, you can say, "all is well?"

What volume of meaning there is in those three monosyllables and the splendid words preceding them! To live and love and labor, and to do nothing more would in a little while turn arid wastes to blooming gardens, and lift from the world its burden of care, its burning hates and frightful wars. Terrible Mars with his blarney eyes would be vanquished.

And so would the thorny road you are traveling, while carrying in the pack on your back old animosities and jealousies that retard your progress at every step.

We have each of us some whimsy in the brain that keeps us from loving and laboring as we should. We have within us pent-up torrents of factious words which in sudden vents of anger we pour out and flood the smooth road ahead until it becomes impassable.

We wound the hearts of our dear ones, and sometimes the hurt remains through life.

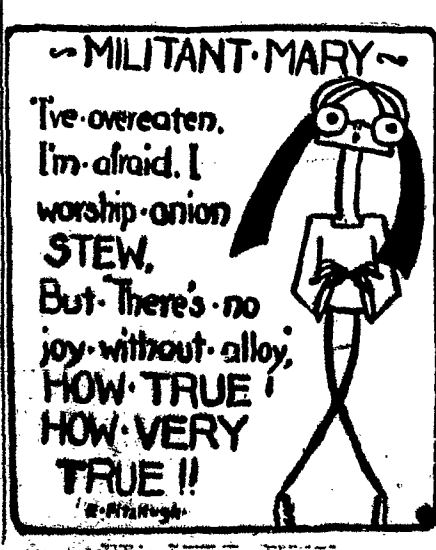
We seemingly cannot agree on anything except hostility. In sudden bursts of passion, to live and love and labor, that all may be well is remote from our thoughts.

Some of us, in moments of reflection, subdued perhaps by an odd mixture of shame and self-reproach see the error of our way, and hold our selves in check, though the brittle chafes and the bits blister.

And so should we all, for to live and love and labor ought to be our chief purpose in life, for it will take us through safely and enable us at the end to write with a glad heart and a steady hand, "all is well!"

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I hope that Whym will return This accident quite takes my breath Still if the worst befalls at least Hell die a patriotic death



MILITANT MARY

The overcast, I'm afraid, I worship-onion STEW, But there's no joy without alloy, HOW TRUE! HOW TRUE!!

Life of Toll Ahead. Tommy was the oldest child in the family, having a younger sister and brother.

One day his daddy came up to him and announced: "Tommy, you've got two more little sisters."

"Oh, daddy," Tommy exclaimed gravely, "you shouldn't have let them in 'cause now mamma'll like them and she'll want to keep them. Oh, dear, now I'll have two more kids 'pending on me an' I'll never get rich."

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