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The cost of the strike as a method of redressing wrongs has never been thoroughly grasped by industry or by the public. What happened in this country in 1919 - and here I am using official figures, those of the U.S. Labor Bureau - there were 3,253 strikes. In 9 of them 60,000 or more persons were concerned. Along the Atlantic Coast there was a strike of long-shoremen which involved 100,000 men. At one time in New York City there were 125,000 out in the building trades. The steel strike took 367,000 out, and the mill strike, 435,000. Over 4,000,000 persons were involved in these strikes. The majority of them were out for 20 or more days. There were 115 strikes lasting from 50 to 60 days - 137 that lasted for 100 or more days, and 18 that lasted over 200 days. The cost of all of these, according to the Labor Bureau's estimate, was over \$800,000,000 to the employees and \$1,300,000,000 to capital, in New York State.

1920 has not been so serious, for obvious reasons; and yet New York State estimates that strikes have caused 10,608,483 idle days. With an average wage of \$3.00 - and that is low - you have something like \$32,000,000 loss to the wage earners of a single state.

But you cannot estimate the cost of the strike by money alone - or principally. The disorganization of the industry, the scattering of workmen and the consequent breaking up of homes, the irresponsibility engendered and the life-long bitterness on both sides - these are the real losses in strikes, as they are

