

Contents

xiii

	PAGE
Employment of children in the South relatively greater than in States with a large immigrant population	319
Child labor in rural Missouri	322

CHAPTER XV.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Conclusions of the Immigration Commission contradicted by its statistics: Trade union affiliation of Jewish and Italian clothing workers in New York City above the average for the wage-earners of the country at large	325
Membership in labor unions unaffected by race	326
Organization among immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe as strong as among natives and immigrants from Northern and Western Europe	327
Labor unions previous to 1880 ephemeral	329
Greatest progress coincides with the great tide of immigration of the last decade	330
Union membership in New York State rising and falling with rise and fall of immigration	335
Trade-unionism stronger in New York than in Kansas with its decreasing foreign-born population	337
Trade unions stronger in New York City than in the remainder of the State	341
Strikes increasing with immigration	343
Trade unions mostly confined to skilled crafts. Unskilled laborers not eligible for membership in craft unions	346
Discrimination against immigrants	347
Conflicting interests of the skilled and the unskilled	347
Example of the Lawrence strike	348
Possibilities of organization among the unskilled	349
Home training of immigrants in organization	349
Effect of machinery upon craft unions	351
Trusts against unions	352

CHAPTER XVI.

PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

A. <i>Introductory</i> : The period of the greatest immigration attended by a decrease of pauperism and crime	353
B. <i>Pauperism</i> .	
Pauperism less frequent among the new immigration than among the old.	354