

	PAGE
Advancement of experienced miners	421
Other avenues opened by the general expansion of industry	422
Caste prejudice against the immigrant the outgrowth of occupational stratification	424
Displacement of the pick-miner by the mining machine: employment of unskilled immigrants the effect, not the cause, of the introduction of mining machines	425
Fluctuations in the demand for coal	432
Part-time employment in lieu of unemployment	434
The migratory worker the product, not the cause, of irregularity of employment	435
Average number of days per man has increased with recent immigration	436
Rise in wages	438
The company house and the company store as old as the coal-mining industry	443
History of the miners' unions in the bituminous coal fields.	445
Biennial conferences between the mine operators and the United Mine Workers in the bituminous coal fields	447
Competition of unorganized Americans of native stock	447
Southern and Eastern European immigrants affiliated with miners' organizations since the early 80's; have joined in every strike.	449
Violence in strikes not a special characteristic of the recent immigrants	450
Failure of the organization in West Virginia and the Southern fields not due to immigration	451
The language question solved in practice	452
Recognition of the union by the Steel Trust	453
Miners' unions in the anthracite fields short-lived prior to 1897.	454
Capacity of Slavs for compact organization	455
The strike of 1902: significance of the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission	456

CHAPTER XXII.

WORK ACCIDENTS.

Work accidents attributed to recent immigration. An adaptation of the common-law theory of liability for accidents	458
Competition among coal operators the primary cause of waste of life in coal mines	462
Majority of accidents preventable by mining legislation and efficient inspection of coal mines	468
Misleading comparisons between English-speaking and non-English-speaking employees	471