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THE LABOR WORLD

AMERICAN LABOR WILL NOT BE OUTLAWED OR ENSLAVED

WE WANT EVERY PERSON of Liberal Thought in Duluth and Elsewhere to Be a Patron of The Labor World.

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DULUTH LANDS NEXT CONVENTION OF STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Delegates Declare for Beer and Light Wine Under Government Control; Put Over "One Big Union" Resolution.

Duluth gets the next convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor which will be held during the third week in July, 1923. This was decided upon during the closing session of the convention held at Crookston Wednesday. Bemidji and Faribault were contestants for the next meeting. The former city withdrew and gave its support to Duluth. The final vote was Duluth 100, Faribault 95. Duluth delegates returned home yesterday jubilant over their victory.

For Beer and Light Wine.

A warm fight was had at the Wednesday session over a resolution declaring for the legal manufacture and sale of beer and light wine under strict government regulation and control. The debate on the resolution was long and at times exciting. There was marked division in the vote.

A portion of the Minneapolis delegation attempted to amend the constitution to provide for the election of vice presidents by districts instead of by the convention. The majority voted for the change, but the necessary two-thrids vote was not obtained.

The convention went on record urging its affiliates to support all candidates for political office endorsed by the Minnesota Working Peoples' Nonpartisan league, and calling upon them to give financial support to the league for its fall campaign.

Referred to Unions.

The resolution committing the federation to industrial unionism was referred to affiliated unions for further study.

President Hall ruled out of order a resolution creating the office of president emeritus of the American Federation, a clever scheme to shelf Samuel Gompers.

Paul Smith, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, addressed the convention. He was followed by John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label department of the A. F. of L.

The convention unanimously declared against a state constabulary. Thos. Van Lear of Minneapolis made a ringing speech against the state police system and roundly scored Governor Preus for his stand on such a bill.

President Hall's Report.

An interesting feature of the convention were the reports of President Hall. Secretary-Treasurer Lawson and the executive council. Mr. Hall said in part:

"Complying with the laws of the federation that the elective officers shall report at annual convention their activities, it is my pleasure to submit to this, the first convention of our federation to be held in the Ninth Congressional district, a brief report of the activities of your officers during the past year and to call to your attention some of our observations in carrying out our work, and in laying before you such recommendations as we feel will not only be of interest but of benefit to the members of affiliated unions, but to all working men and women in our state as well.

"Since our last convention held in Brainerd we have visited, as will be reported, almost every locality throughout the state in the performance of our duties, and in carrying out such programs as have come before the executive council, that will

(Continued on page 6.)

FIGHT OF WOMEN SAVES MINIMUM WAGE IN STORES

Washington Shop Girls Prevent Wage Slash by Law.

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Four women, chosen to represent 7,000 other women employed in the stores of the District of Columbia, have defeated the attempt of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association to reduce the wages of women in the mercantile industry of the District. This decision, officials of the Women's Trade Union League say, is the first instance before a public tribunal where the tide of wage reductions during recent months has been stopped.

The issue came before the Minimum Wage board of the District on petition of the organized employers for a reduction from the minimum wage rate fixed by the board in July, 1919, at $16.50 a week. The board called a conference of employers and employes in the industry, with three members representing the general public, and the conclusion, at the fourth session of the conference was 7 to 4 in favor of the employes. The three representatives of the public voted unanimously to sustain the employes' contention that the cost of living had not diminished since 1919 sufficiently to justify a reduction in wages.

The minimum wage rate for women in the District of Columbia, by action of this conference, remains the highest legal rate in the United States. Kansas over the protest of the employes has recently fixed a $12 rate, Massachusetts has reduced one rate to $13.50, and California has reduced her minimum for manufacturing and canning industries from $16 to $15 a week.

COAL TAX UPHELD.

The Pennsylvania supreme court has upheld the hard coal tax law, passed last year by the state legislature. The tax amounts to 1½ per cent of the value of anthracite at the mouth of the mine. It is estimated that the tax will yield $7,000,000 a year, 80 per cent of which will be paid outside of the state, because that percentage of hard coal is shipped to other states.

OBREGON SEEKS GOOD LAWS FOR MEXICAN LABOR

Urges Passage of Old-Age Pension and Insurance Laws.

By International Labor News Service

Washington, D. C., July 20.—President Obregon of Mexico is basing his national industrial and political reorganization program upon the economic well-being of the workers, which he will try to accomplish at the next session of the Mexican congress by the most comprehensive workmen's compensation bill ever introduced into any modern legislature. Copies of President Obregon's proposal have just been received at headquarters of the Pan-American Federation of Labor here.

The proposed law will include:

1. Compensation for accidents while at work.
2. Old age pensions.
3. Life insurance for the workers.

The state fund guaranteeing payment will be created by contributions paid by the employer equal to ten per cent of the sum paid for wages.

Thirty years of labor will entitle a workman to a pension equal to forty per cent of the wages received during that period of labor. The pension rate increases to seventy per cent for a man who has labored fifty years. All employes, intellectual as well as manual, are entitled to full rights under this bill.

Accident and life insurance become a state matter, extending the advantage to every workman, in proportion to his production as a workman.

Individuals who do not contribute to the national wealth through production—loafers, in other words—do not benefit from this national legislation. And a good and faithful servant does not wait for his reward until he goes to heaven.

"It is the duty of the state to seek a social equilibrium," says President Obregon in his announcement of the workmen's compenastion bill. He calls attention to "the enactment of ambiguous legislation difficult of enforcement which does not result in any benefits to the working classes and brings uncertainties to the capitalist classes because their position is not clearly defined by such legislation." He believes the program vital to the future life of the nation.

President Obregon took his program directly to the people of Mexico before the elections to congress took place. He urged the workmen to find out before voting where the candidates stood on the compensation measure. By instigating national discussion of the program before action is taken by the legislature, President Obregon hoped to protect the measure from certain agencies of reaction. The dangers of unemployment insurance are avoided by President Obregon and no reference is made to it in his announcement.

HENRY STIRLING, VETERAN LABOR LEADER, PASSES ON

Henry Stirling, well-known trade unionist, died in a Washington suburb after a two-years' illness. For 19 years deceased served as legislative representative of the Massachusetts state federation of labor, and served as A. F. of L. legislative representative from August, 1918, to October, 1920. He was a member of the Typographical union. The remains were interred in Boston. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

HIGH PRICE OF GASOLINE DUE TO STANDARD OIL TEAPOT DOME GRAB

Big Octopus Again Has Complete Monopoly of Petroleum and Gasoline Market, Says Federal Trade Commission Report.

(International Labor News Service.)

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The bi-partisan Old Guard has decreed that the direct primary must go. It also has determined to abolish seniority in the senate as a method of assigning committee chairmanships. The sole reason for both of these moves is the rising tide of protest against Old Guard Rule. The Old Guard has seen one after another of its faithful retainers toppled over in the primary elections of this year.

"Today," says the report of the Federal Trade commission, "the entire country is divided into eleven Standard gasoline marketing territories in which a Standard marketing company is the dominating factor and in which there is no real competition between the various Standard units.

"This monopolistic situation is possible under the terms of the Standard Oil dissolution decree, by which the different Standard companies are, for legal purposes, supposed to be strangers to each other, but there is, as is generally known, an interlocking stock ownership in the different organizations which has perpetuated the very monopolistic control which the court sought to terminate."

Congress must, of course, take cognizance of this situation, and the commission, being of the opinion that there is no remedy in existing laws, recommends that congress prohibit common stock ownership in corporations which have been members of a combination dissolved under the Sherman law.

The Federal Trade commission's investigation of the petroleum trade was begun in Wyoming and Montana as a result of a complaint made by the Montana State Railway commission. In regard to the petroleum business in the Rocky Mountain region, the commission says:

"The margins, between the wholesale and retail gasoline prices at numerous points in Montana, ranged from 5 to 10 cents per gallon, but these unusually large margins were in all cases obtained only by the smaller retailers.

"The wholesale and retail prices of the large marketing companies were usually identical at points taking the same freight rates and price changes were made by them at practically the same time.

"The unsatisfactory situation in Montana and adjacent Rocy mountain states is evidently due to the fact that the oil trade in this region is practically monopolized by Standard Oil interests.

"The producer of crude petroleum and the consumer of gasoline are both at the mercy of the Standard.

"This monopolistic position was perfected in 1920 and 1921, when the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) secured control of the Midwest Refining Co. and acquired a one-half interest in the Sinclair Pipe Line Co., and the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co.

"Sinclair interests have recently obtained important leases in the Teapot Dome of the Salt Creek field in Wyoming. Standard companies now dominate every branch of the petroleum business of the entire Rocky mountain region."

FAMOUS EDITOR SHOWS COURAGE

William Allen White Defies Kansas Industrial Court.

Emporia, Kans., July 19.—William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette today defied the Kansas court of industrial relations by placing a contraband placard, expressing sympathy for the striking shopmen, in the window of the Gazette office. Mr. White posted the placard after he had been informed that the attorney general had ruled it against the industrial and anti-syndicalism law. The poster expressed sympathy for the strikers in their announced stand for living wages and fair working conditions. In today's Gazette, Mr. White explains his stand.

Order Called Infamous.

"The order of the industrial court is an infamous infraction of the right of free press and free speech," White writes.

"Certainly it has not come to pass in this country, that a man may not say what he thinks about an industrial controversy without disobeying the law."

"If the government desires to make a test case, here it is," says the editor.

"It is not a question of whether men are right or wrong, but a question of the right of an American citizen, white and 21, to say what he pleases about the strike."

DELEGATES HOME FROM CROOKSTON

Chamber of Commerce Did Not Help Land Convention.

The Duluth delegation to the Crookston convention returned to the city Wednesday morning highly elated over the fact that they had captured the 1923 convention.

"We did not go to Crookston for the purpose of seeking the convention," said one of the delegates, "but so many of our friends from other cities urged us to go after the meeting, declaring they wanted to come to Duluth, that we got busy and wired the mayor and various civic clubs for invitations.

"The mayor responded promptly as did the West Duluth Commercial club and the Retail Merchants' association. We wired the Duluth Chamber of Commerce but received no reply. We waited until the last moment for word from its officers, but they evidently did not care anything about it, and therefore, did not acknowledge our telegram.

"However, we went along without the Chamber of Commerce, and we landed the convention by a close vote. We will bring to Duluth next year a larger convention than we are in the habit of entertaining and we are quite certain the mayor, the West Duluth Commercial club and the Retail Merchants' association will be rewarded for their foresight."

A. F. OF L. MEN REFUSE TO WORK ON STRUCK JOBS

Will Not Do Repair Work at Contract Chops for Roads.

By International Labor News Service

Washington, D. C., July 20.—Membership affiliated with the Metal Trades department of the A. F. of L. has ceased all repair work on struck roads which had been transferred to outside repair shops. Boilermakers, electric workers, pipe fitters, plumbers, machinists, blacksmiths, moulders, pattern makers, sheet metal workers, coppersmiths, painters, carpenters, and helpers employed in outside plants, such as the American Locomotive Works, gave notice that repair work on locomotives from struck roads would not be touched during the strike.

It is known that there are 70,000 locomotives in the United States and 15,000 are due in the repair shops every month for general repairs if the efficiency of the transportation systems is maintained. In addition nine out of ten locomotives need some kind of repair work after every trip. This repair work requires highly skilled men. Such men do not become strikebreakers Strikebreakers endanger the lives of all men handling the trains and of all passengers.

The following letter has been mailed to all local metal trades councils by A. J. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor:

"For the information of the Council and its affiliated local organizations we are quoting a telegram which was sent to the metal trades councils in localities in which the American Locomotive company has plants, which explains itself.

"'Have wired presidents of internationals affiliated with Metal Trades department to notify their local unions at all points where American Locomotive shops are located to give notice to local managements that repairs will not be done on locomotives coming from struck roads becoming effective Wednesday morning, July 12. Notify all representatives of local organizations.'

"This action was taken upon the earnest solicitation of the organizations affiliated with the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor, many of whom are also affiliated with the Metal Trades department. Every assistance that can be given to the shop men now on strike in all railroads should be given. You will be kept advised of any further developments so that the membership of the council will be intimately acquainted with the situation."

RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS TO GIVE BENEFIT DANCE

A benefit dance will be given next Saturday evening, July 29, at Fairmont park for James Sullivan, a crippled and veteran switchman, now an inmate of St. Anne's home. The five railroad brotherhoods are supporting the dance and every person is urged to give it his paronage.

James Sullivan was a faithful and hard working switchman in his younger days. He lost a leg in the service some 15 years ago, since which time he has been unable to gain a livelihood. He was a good union man and members of his organization in recent years have been providing him with comforts at St. Anne's home. This is a worthy case and our readers are urged to give it their support.

HUNDREDS OF TRAINS ARE TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE DUE TO STRIKE

Executives Warned of Real Danger That Walk-out Will Extend to Train and Yard Service Employes If Not Settled.

By CLINTON C. HOUSTON.
By (International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—Accommodating Federal judges in many districts are issuing drastic injunctions forbidding striking railroad shopmen from picketing or peacefully persuading. State troops are on duty in Illinois, Kansas and Misosuri. Countless numbers of United States deputy marshals have been sworn in, decorated with badges and supplied with shooting irons.

President Harding's proclamation is very vague as to responsibility of railroad corporations in keeping the mails moving but leaves no doubt that Federal troops will march on the strikers if reasonable excuse is provided.

These events, however, have not had the slightest weakening effect upon the shopmen in their determination to stick it out and win.

President Jewell of the Railway employes' department, A. F. of L., today stated that there have been more than 150,000 men added to the roster of strikers since the exodus from the shops began on July 1. These comprise employes in nearly every branch of the railroad industry. Another 50,000 are idle by reason of train annulments, making the grand total of men out approximately 700,000.

Spread of Strike.

Warning was given railroad executives here today that there is real danger of the strike spreading to train, engine and yard service employes.

Chiefs of the "Big Four" brotherhoods and the Switchmen's union of North America held a conference with Chairman T. De Witt Cuyler and a committee of the Association of Railway Executives to convey the protests of their members against being compelled to work under guard of troops, and against coercive tactics used to force these employes to perform work of ordinary strikebreakers, and to take out engines and coaches in such bad condition as to imperil the lives of passengers and employes. In several places the operating employes have threatened to quit unless these conditions are quickly remedied.

Position Is Made Clear.

Another feature of the third week of the strike was the flirting of peace negotiations, Chairman Hooper, of the Labor Board, acting as an intermediary between the railroad executives and the railroad shop craft officials. Nothing of a definite character along these lines was reached, further than the presentation of the shopmen's terms to the executives by Hooper. These are:

Restoration of the wage scale in effect up to July 1; abolishment of the contract system for repair and maintenance work; reinstate rules providing for overtime pay; creation of regional or national adjustment board as specified in the transportation act.

Hundreds of passengers and freight trains have been annulled, the effect of the strike on transportation coming much quicker than

MAHONEY AGAIN HEADS WORKERS POLITICAL BODY

Convention Turns Down Motion to Join Third Party.

Crookston, Minn., July 20.—After a heated discussion, lasting for more than two hours Sunday on a resolution calling for the disbanding of the Working People's Political league, and turning its membership over to the farmer labor party, the fourth annual convention of that organization defeated the proposal by laying the entire matter upon the table. Opposition to the proposal was based principally upon the ground that the constitution of a number of the unions would not permit their participation in political parties, but do permit thier affiliation with non-partisan organizations such as the Working People's Political league.

William Mahoney was unanimously re-elected as president of the league at the evening session, in the face of his protest against holding the office for another year. Other officers are: Miss Victoria McAlmon, re-elected as vice president without a dissenting vote, and Thomas Van Lear, unanimously re-elected as secretary and treasurer.

Elect Committee.

The following executive committee was selected: F. E. Tilquist, St. Paul; L. Frank, St. Paul; W. W. Royster, Glenwood; G. T. Lindsten, Minneapolis; C. R. Calgren, St. Paul; Florence Rood, St. Paul; Mrs. E. W. Whitney, Minneapolis; Della P. Scott, St. Paul; Jane Soba, St. Paul, and Mary Guilder, Minneapolis.

The thirteenth annual conference of the Minnesota Federation of Typographical unions was held Sunday afternoon and was fairly well attended, especially by the Twin City members.

Officers were elected and installed as follows: President, Gus Winberg, Minneapolis; vice president, J. T. Donovan, St. Paul; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Deacon, Minneapolis; members of executive board, William Koch, St. Paul; R. M. Sundberg, Minneapolis, and secretaries of each of the smaller unions.

(Continued on page 2.)

USE STRANGE PUBLICITY TACTICS TO PUT OVER SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Congressman Hardy Tells How Newspapers and Press Associations Carry Propaganda Ignoring Ship Grab Attacks.

(International Labor News Service.)

Washington, D. C., July 20.—How publicity methods are being used to silence and suppress opposition and spread propaganda in support of the ship subsidy bill, opposed by the American Federation of Labor, was told in the house of representatives by Congressman Rufus Hardy of Texas. Said Mr. Hardy:

"What are the qualifications of the present chairman of the Shipping Board? Absolutely none for the position that he holds. His qualification was that of a great advertiser, a great booster, a great boomer, a great propagandist, with no knowledge of shipping whatever. Let me give you an illustration of the publicity efforts to pass this bill.

"On June 12 Representative Davis of Tennessee, who has given his subject the keenest investigation, the most sincere study, made a speech against the bill in this house of an hour's length that contained more meat than any speech that has been delivered in a long time. It was worthy of the consideration of the public. It ought to be read in every household in the Middle West and interior parts of this country—yes, even in every household all over the land.

"What publicity did it get? The next day the four great dailies of Washington came out. One of them had a reference to the speech of Mr. Davis exactly three and a quarter inches long. The other ignored it.

"But the Star, the Post, and the Herald all had a fulmination from the White House that the president had decided he would keep this Congress here until they passed the ship subsidy bill. And the Times had a full double-width column in which it demanded the passage of this bill, asserting that the agricultural interests, the chambers of commerce, and the labor interests were all before the committee favoring the bill, and that no American interest was opposed to it.

"All that goes out to the country. Even the Associated Press practically, if not entirely, ignored Mr. Davis's speech, but carried the propaganda."

Congressman Hardy told the house that the subsidy bill came to congress by accident and that it was opposed by a man whom the president had tried to secure as chairman of the Shipping Board.

"There has been more ingenious propaganda favoring this bill than ever originated in the support of any other bill," said Mr. Hardy. "And yet it is by the merest accident that this bill is before this house. The president of the United States sought to secure the services of Mr. James A. Farrell as chairman of the Shipping Board. Mr. Farrell is a shipping expert, a man greatly interested in the shipping industry. He never thought of advocating a subsidy, but, on the contrary, he has stated that under proper legislation American ships can compete with the ships of the world. Had that first selection of the president been made, had Mr. Farrell become chairman of the Shipping Board, this bill would not be before this congress today."

DIRECT PRIMARY, PEOPLE'S HOPE DOOMED BY OLD GUARD ALLIANCE

Downfall of "Faithful" Retainers Arouses Reactionaries and Order Goes Forth to Destroy Popular Ballot Box Method.

(International Labor News Service.)

Washington, D. C., July 20.—The statement made exclusively by the International Labor News Service and featured as news suppressed by the daily press, after investigation of the Teapot Dome scandal, that Standard Oil interests now exercise a complete monopolistic control over the petroleum and gasoline market in the United States, was verified by the Federal Trade commission in a report submitted to congress this week.

The Old Guard expects to see many more of the old wheel horses of privilege go into the political junk heap.

The direct primary is the road leading to their exit.

Therefore, the direct primary, it is announced, must be abolished.

Senator McCormick, spokesman for the Old Guard, has made the announcement. McCormick, hailing from Illinois, because of his big business connections, is more in accord with Wall Street than with the toil of factory and farm upon which his own state so prides itself. McCormick, it will always be remembered, started the "deflation" movement when the Old Guard, responding to the wishes of high finance, thought the time had come to tighten up on labor's belt.

The movement to destroy the primary and to restore the rotten old convention system is a serious movement. It is serious because the Old Guard finds its position seriously menaced. The Old Guard gets serious about anything that constitutes a real menace to itself or to its allies of the money markets.

In the view of those who study the political situation, it is going to be necessary for labor and for farmers and all who believe in progress to be constantly on the alert in defense of the primary.

It is the primary which has made possible a true popular expression in the nomination of political candidates. Without the primary the old machine methods, with the inevitable boss rule, must return.

The movement to abolish seniority in the senate is the result of the same situation. Senate progressives, principally Senator La Follette, are due for chairmanships of important committees unless the old rule is abolished. In order to prevent important committees from passing under progressive influence it is sought to abolish the old rule. The seniority rule is not democratic and should have been abolished years ago, but the present significance back of the movement for its abolishment is merely that privilege is seeking a desperate method of self-defense. Because the old rule is about to bear accidental fruit for the people the masters of the Old Guard have decreed the finish.

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS COST MORE THAN STRIKES

Newspapers have been printing figures about the number of workers on strike.

According to these figures there are about 1,250,000 workers who have resorted to the strike as a final protest against the arbitrary imposition of unjust terms and conditions of work.

The figures are approximately correct.

But the newspapers wail about the great loss involved—the loss of wages, the loss of production, the loss of profits.

Yes, principally the loss of profits.

But who says anything about losses due to other factors?

We print here figures about losses due to preventable accident and preventable illness. Staggering figures!

These figures were found by engineers appointed by Herbert Hoover and these same engineers found that management is to blame for substantially 75 per cent of the loss through waste in industry.

Other enormous causes of preventable loss are excessive "turnover," improper distribution, faulty routing of supplies and production policies made to suit the financial market instead of the commodity market.

Strikers are idle because a principle is at stake. If workers never struck wages would soon be back at the sixteenth century level and workers would again live in hovels and caves.

The strike—the act of ceasing work—is the modern protest against unacceptable terms and conditions, the only effective protest. It is not a wasteful effort. It is a conserving, constructive, progressive effort to maintain a constantly rising standard of civilization.

In 1919 there occurred in industry about 23,000 fatal accidents, about 575,000 non-fatal accidents causing four weeks or more of disability and 3,000,000 accidents causing at least one day's disability. The figures for 1918 were about 13 per cent higher.

The time lost is estimated to be 296,000,000 days. Allowing for an average wage of $4 per day during the time actually lost, adding an estimate for impaired earning power because of disability or death, but subtracting the subsistence of those killed, this gives an economic loss to the country of about $853,000,000 for the year 1919.

This is not the whole loss chargeable to accidents.

In one state (Wisconsin) the costs to employers for medical and surgical aid and hospitals' bills, and the overhead expenses of insurance, equaled 86 per cent of the actual compensation paid to workmen. The compensation paid the workmen was about 22 per cent of the total actual and prospective wage loss. Records from other states indicate that this is probably typical. On this basis the total direct cost of industrial accidents in the United States in 1919, including medical aid and insurance overhead, was not less than $1,014,000,000. Of this $349,000,000 was borne by employers and $665,000,000 by employes and their dependents.

These approximate figures are low because they do not include medical expenses incurred by workmen and not paid by the employer or insurance company; overhead cost or personal accident insurance carried by workmen; cost of training new men to take the place of those injured; employment and welfare department expense in keeping track of injured workmen and their families. The addition of these items would bring the total well over a billion dollars per year.

In this calculation no account has been taken of the indirect loss of production due to the stoppage or slowing up of work when an accident occurs. This affects not only the operation at which the man is injured, but associated operations as well. It applies also to "near-accidents" in which no personal injury occurs.

Experience indicates, and authorities agree, that 75 per cent of these losses could be avoided, with a saving in direct, clearly ascertained losses alone of a quarter of a billion dollars per year to employers, and half a billion to employes.

An official of a large insurance company believes that by proper safety measures, the waste due to accident in the building industry can be reduced 75 to 80 per cent in two to five years of earnest effort, and that construction labor cost can be cut 3 per cent by these measures. Another official estimates from actual accomplishments in safety measures, that a total of more than 12,000,000 days a year could be saved the industry by the application of safety methods. In certain industries, on the other hand, such as boot and shoe manufacturing, accidents are insignificant.—From Waste in Industry, Federated American Engineering Societies.

A report on national vitality prepared in 1909 for the National Conservation commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, estimated that there were then about 3,000,000 persons seriously ill at all times in the United States. This meant an average annual loss per person of 13 days owing to illness. It was estimated that 42 per cent of this illness was preventable, and that such prevention would extend the average life by over 15 years.

Since that report was issued, an

(Continued on page 2.)