

therefore be necessary for the law to be changed, amendments to be inserted, and other changes to be made before the law attains anything like a state of perfection. Those who drafted the law thought that they had attained the highest degree of perfection in workmen's compensation acts, when these provisions were inserted in the Iowa law. The act so far has been held to be constitutional and has been sustained, but as a matter of fact it contains two provisions, both of which are contrary to public policy.

Employe With Infirmities.
In the first place, we will assume that you are the manager of a large factory or industry; that you have presented your application to carry your own insurance, and have shown to the industrial commissioner and the state insurance department that you are solvent and you get a certificate permitting you to carry your own insurance.

As soon as you return you sit down and think the situation over and you conclude that yonder is an employe, who is faithful, a good worker, but he has in some previous accident, lost an eye. What if he should lose the other eye in some accident growing out of his line of duty and while in your employ? That would mean that your business would have to pay him for total disability. It would mean a payment at a specified sum, which is one-half of his weekly wages, but not exceeding \$10 per week, for 400 weeks—\$4,000. What if one of your employes should lose an eye? That would mean half of his wages, not exceeding \$10 a week, for 100 weeks—just one-fourth. Therefore, if you continue the employment of this man who has only one eye, you stand a chance to lose \$3,000 because you have employed him. You, therefore, conclude that you can dispense with his services and secure an employe with two good eyes to take his place. This you do.

Placing a Handicap.
Therefore, the law has placed a handicap upon those who have only one eye. It is made much more difficult for them to secure employment. They cannot secure employment unless there is a dearth of laborers.

So it is with all other physical infirmities. If you have an employe who has a cork leg, although he may be as efficient as if both legs were sound, yet if he should receive an injury to the other leg, it would cost you much more than if he were physically sound. You go over your entire plant, and you pick out all your employes who are physically imperfect, and one by one you let them go and substitute in their places others who do not have the physical frailties. This, I say, is against public policy because the state has passed a law that imposes a burden upon a class of its citizens making it more difficult for them to secure employment.

Affecting Old Men.
You go back to your plant and look it over and see a large number of old men. Now you conclude that if these old men were to receive an injury, their recovery would not be so rapid. Their time of disability would be greater. Some of them might not recover from the injury, which if they were to receive while younger in years, a recovery would be speedy. Therefore, you again come to the conclusion that you are handicapping yourself in competition with others engaged in the same business if you continue in your employment these old men, and you, therefore, drop them one by one and substitute in their places other employes who are younger.

Therefore, the tendency of the law is to make it very difficult for old men to secure employment, and the state has imposed a handicap upon a goodly number of its citizens by making it difficult for them to secure employment. It has made it more difficult for the man who already is handicapped with age to come into competition with younger men. The handicap of age has grown. So, the old man is carrying a heavier weight than he ever carried before. This, I say, is contrary to public policy. It is wrong.

Insuring Does Not Remedy It
On the other hand, let us assume that you have taken the other alternative and have insured your liability. You, therefore, who have read the foregoing and who are in charge of employes have come to the conclusion that you are not interested in that question. You are free from that because you have insured your liability. Let us see.

The representative of the insurance

Good Eating at Low Cost.

We eat far too much meat. We eat meat to excess under the mistaken idea that it is necessary to nourish our bodies, while we continually pass our foodstuffs that (weight for weight) contain more nutriment and cost considerably less than meat.

Take Faust Macaroni for instance. A 10c package of this macaroni contains as much nutriment as four pounds of beef, and has another big advantage, too, in that it is much easier digested.

And consider the many savory, appetizing dishes that can be made from Faust Macaroni. Write for free recipe book today. Your grocer sells Faust Macaroni—5c and 10c packages. Buy today.

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

John C. Scott
of Montrose, Iowa

Republican Candidate

—For—

Sheriff of Lee County

A VOTE FOR

C. A. Kennedy

For Congress

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No one can point to a single instance where Congressman Kennedy has failed to respond to every local request. He has been equally loyal and efficient to every county and city in the First district. If you want a congressman who does things

VOTE FOR

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Tuesday, November 3

Joseph R. Frailey

Republican Candidate

—FOR—

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Your Support Will Be Appreciated

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W. R. C. Kendrick

Republican Candidate

—FOR—

County Attorney

Means Economy in That Office

Place an "X" Thus

Chas. F. Sawyer

—For—

State Representative

on the Republican Ticket

The same will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. F. SAWYER.

O. R. Johnston

Wants to Be

Clerk of District Court

And Needs Your Vote

MARK YOUR BALLOT THUS:

O. R. JOHNSTON

For Clerk of District Court

State Non-Partisan Judiciary Candidates

W. L. Harding

of Sioux City

Republican Candidate

—For—

Lieutenant Governor

Asks the support of the voters of Iowa at the general election Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1914.

Seth Thomas

of Fort Dodge

Candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court on the Non-Partisan Judiciary Ticket.

Your Vote Will Be Appreciated

General Election Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1914

Silas M. Weaver

of Iowa Falls

Is a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa on the Non-Partisan Judiciary Ticket.

Mr. Weaver Asks Your Support

Election Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1914

Lee County Non-Partisan Judiciary Candidates

Biennial Election November 3, 1914

VOTE FOR

John E. Craig

Non-Partisan Candidate for District Judge First Judicial District.

Mr. Craig has successfully practiced law in Lee county for thirty-five years. Is eminently qualified to fill the office of judge to the satisfaction of the citizens of Lee county.

A Vote for Him Will Be Appreciated

W. S. Hamilton

Candidate for

Judge of the District Court

—on the—

Non-Partisan Ticket

Your Support at the November Election Will Be Appreciated.

Judge Henry Bank, Jr.

Non-Partisan Candidate for

Judge of the District Court

Will Appreciate Your Vote and Support at the

Election to be Held Nov. 3, 1914

ance company who has taken over your liability and is going to settle with your employes, pay them if injured, give them medical attention and hospital attention when they are accidentally injured, will come into your plant some day and tell you that he wants to make an inspection. He will go to this machine and that machine and tell you that if you put safe-guards on these machines that your rating will be reduced and that your insurance will be less; he will point out dangerous pieces of machinery and tell you that you can keep them if you care to, but that your insurance will be materially reduced if you make your factory safer and thus lessen the liability of accident.

He will also look over your plant, and if he sees the one-eyed man, the man with the wooden leg, the man with the varicose veins, and the old

man, he will tell you that each and all of these make your rate higher, and that your insurance rate will be reduced if you do not have these employes the next time he comes around.

Must Discharge Men.
Well, you thought you could be fair in your treatment of your employes by insuring your liability with some third party, particularly some insurance company; but you find that your rate of compensation insurance is much higher than some other factory which is in close competition with you. You, therefore, conclude that in order to meet that competition you must reduce your compensation insurance to a minimum, even though you are loathe to part with your employes. By the unvarying rule of business competition, you will be

forced to dispense with the services of every employe who in any way has a tendency to make your insurance higher.

So by insurance with some liability company, the question of public policy still remains. The law still imposes a handicap upon certain classes of its citizens, who already have a handicap. The law makes their handicap greater.

Changes Must Be Made.
These features of the law must be eliminated or overcome. The workings of the law may be slow and insidious along the lines I have suggested, but nevertheless, they are certain. Every employe should be interested in changing the law so as to eliminate this handicap, because some day he will become aged, or he might become partly maimed and

therefore be put in the class that has a specially great handicap upon it. The labor unions throughout the country should be interested in this question. The leaders of labor organizations should plan ways and means to overcome this handicap of the law. Up to the present time they have bent their energies in making the industry contribute its proportionate part to the support of all laborers maimed and injured in that industry. This is well. Our legislature has secured that payment to the injured employe; but what of the next step?

No state can afford to maintain on its statute books laws that impose a handicap upon any given class of its citizens. Every citizen, every worker, every employe has a right to stand before his employer without handicap other than that with which nature may have burdened him. If he

is handicapped as a result of some unpropitious accident, it should not be increased and the burden made heavier by some legal enactments.

Close to Home.
Chicago Herald: Many men will not notice the high price of food till the absence of the olive from the Martini cocktail brings it right home to them.

Up to Next Legislature.
I dare say that our next legislature will have many questions along this line presented for its solution, and it now behooves every workman throughout the state to think in what way he would remove the handicap that is thus placed upon certain workmen by legislative enactment.

Space forbids that I should enter into a discussion of the solutions of this question. State insurance may solve it. It is sufficient for this article that attention may be directed to some of the deficiencies of the present law.

—Read The Daily Gate City.

