

## Archbishop Gives Views On Traffic in Liquor

**Prelate Says Respectable Saloon Is Not a Nuisance—To Drink Intoxicants Moderately Not Wrong, He States—Gives Position in Letter to the Ohio Temperance Union**

That there are greater evils than the liquor traffic, and that it is not equitable to punish many for the sins of the few, is the sentiment expressed by Archbishop Henry Moeller, in a letter to Harry Probasco of the Ohio Temperance Union, at



MOST REV. HENRY MOELLER, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Columbus, under date of October, 15, 1915. Archbishop Moeller says:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the thirteenth. I am pleased to hear that the Ohio Temperance Union is making progress. Up to the present I have not been able to convince myself that prohibition should be enforced by law. To drink intoxicants with moderation is not wrong, nor is a respectable saloon a public nuisance. The liquor business, it is true, needs improvement. Abuses exist and ought to be eliminated. I feel that if rigid laws are made, compelling dealers in liquor to do away with all that is improper in the traffic, the business will be respectable. Moreover, there is also this consideration. A law should be made for the general good of the community. There is a very small minority of persons addicted to the drink habit. Is it equitable for the sins of the few to place a burden on the vast majority? There are evils in the community far greater than the liquor traffic. I believe more good will be done if efforts were bent to eliminate these worse ills—the brothel, indecent plays, nasty and suggestive posters, etc. Temperance should be practiced by every self-respecting citizen. I am convinced that if all were to practice this virtue, prohibition would receive its death blow.

Sincerely yours,  
HENRY MOELLER,  
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

### HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX

Clothes On Sale at the Dunlap Clothes Shop, 423 Vine Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Messrs. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to testify to the intelligence and the efficiency of your co-operation in the work of the Board of Arbitration and to the liberality and genuineness of your response to our suggestions and appeals in all periods of stress and strain.

As chairman of the board, I am glad to state that we have been able to count with absolute certainty on your sincere and ungrudging support in every effort to make a success of this great experiment in industrial peace in which we have been engaged.

I have been impressed again and again with your breadth of vision, your fineness of insight, your warmth of sympathy, which has led you to go to unexpected lengths, sometimes far beyond the letter of the agreement, to promote the success of our industrial scheme and further the interests of our organized workers.

And the result, I am glad to say, is one of the finest examples the world can show of the successful operation of collective bargaining; with a preferential union on one side, your labor department on the other, and the Trade Board and Board of Arbitration as mediating bodies. So distinguished has been this success that the Federal Industrial Commission and the United States Department of Labor have wisely made it the subject of official investigation, and it is widely quoted by students of the labor movement as one of the most remarkable and promising industrial experiments of our time.

For any part I may have had in it I feel signally honored and am proud to have been associated with you and the splendid body of garment workers and trades unionists whose conjoined efforts have brought about this gratifying result.

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) J. E. WILLIAMS.

### GIRLS WIN STRIKE.

Elizabeth, N. J.—A branch of the American Tobacco Company has increased the wages of its girl workers 1 cent per 100 cigars—after the girls conducted a most successful strike. The increase means an additional \$1 a week to these workers, whose pay is yet miserably low.

Machinists employed by the Watson-Sullivan Company have returned to work after a four weeks' strike. Wages are increased 2 cents an hour.

### RESULTS OF MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—County Judge Zwick says the mothers' pension law, in force in this State, has "opened my eyes to a wonderful amount of misery and deservitude" because of the large number of women who can not be aided by the law which provides that a widow must have a continuous two years' residence in a county before making application or her husband must be either dead or in a prison or asylum.

### OPPOSES ILLEGAL STRIKES

Springfield, Ill.—In a circular issued to the miners of the Illinois district, President Farrington denounces the tendency in certain sections of the State to start unauthorized strikes in violation of an agreement with employers. The union official calls attention to the constitutional penalties for such action, and makes these declarations:

"Such action never has won a single permanent concession for the Illinois Miners' Union, while it has brought discredit to the organization, made its expansion unnecessarily difficult, and has caused positive injury to the thousands of men who have confidence in the organization and who respect its policies and laws. Therefore, I kindly but firmly warn those who do not seem to have that confidence and respect that the practice of shutting down mines in violation of the agreement must be stopped—otherwise the penalty will be applied.

"To plead for and accept clemency for the offenders would mean that the operator would, some time, expect clemency in return, and I do not propose to plead with the operator to show clemency to men who wilfully disregard our policies and laws, and thereby compromise myself in a way that will not allow me to uncompromisingly demand of the operator everything that the joint agreement gives to our members."

### SHOULD BAR ILLITERATES.

Vancouver, British Columbia.—"Nothing to gain from illiterates," is the caption of an editorial in the British Columbia Federationist on the need for every worker being able to read and write in some language or tongue. The paper says:

"Men who are not able to read and write in some language or tongue, are minus the two most important mediums through which the aspirations of organized labor can be imparted to them.

"It sounds very plausible to say that despite their shortcomings in the matter of literacy, they still know how to put their cross in the right space on a ballot form. But to do that they must be told what to do, and any man who has to be told such a thing does not commend himself to us as a quantity which those who are trying to secure working class representation in legislative bodies can rely upon for much intelligent support. Illiteracy is ignorance of the most fundamental kind, and we can not see that it has a single feature from which organized labor can expect any permanent good results. Literacy is knowledge; knowledge is only power when those who have it know how to use it to give them power."

### REAL CHARITY.

San Francisco.—The Labor Clarion makes this statement in its editorial columns:

"Last week the editor of this journal received a registered letter from Nevada containing a gold nugget found in Copper Creek Canyon, and a simple note saying: 'Give this to some jeweler to mount; then raffle it off for the benefit of the two laundry girls who lost their hands by being caught in mangles.' Who

# ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE LIARS.

## To the Voters of Ohio:

Prohibition speakers have been using this company as a target for their attacks by making lying statements concerning the sobriety of the workmen employed in our Cincinnati factories. For instance, the charge that we built a factory at Huntington, West Virginia, to secure sober labor. The other charge is that we shut down our entire plants in Cincinnati after the last election and that we have been closed down ever since.

Both of these statements are malicious lies; the one is a libel and a slander on our employees and the other is calculated to damage us by alleging bad faith with our workmen; besides, these speakers vilify the fair name of Cincinnati. Our factories have never been completely shut down, and today are running full capacity, employing 750 men and women in Cincinnati and 300 men and women at Huntington, West Virginia. The sobriety of our employees in Cincinnati is equal to the best in any city in the United States. Our object in locating a plant at Huntington was the inducement of low cost of natural gas; fuel being the principal factor in the production of glass. On general principles we are opposed to prohibition, regardless of the fact that we are the largest producers of liquor bottles in the United States.

## THE CHARLES BOLDT COMPANY,

October 28, 1915.

CHARLES BOLDT, President.

### PREDICTS SUPERMEN.

Chicago.—According to Lawrence Veiller, Director of the New York Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Race of Supermen, Healthy, Vigorous, and of Aspiring Mental Powers, is actually on the way.

"It is a question of education, of expelling ignorant and vicious customs, of teaching wholesome living," said Mr. Veiller. "The work done among infants, especially, has been encouraging, and a finer, stronger stock is on the way with each new generation. The immense progress which has been made against tuberculosis forecasts the day when the race will be free of the white plague."

### FEW FREIGHT CARS IDLE.

Philadelphia.—"Fast-expanding industrial activity and continued heavy export trade have brought a car shortage within near range of possibility," says the North American.

"Last April there were 327,000 idle freight cars in the United States. The American Railway Association reports that on October 1 there were only 78,000 cars not currently needed.

"When it is realized that there are about 2,600,000 freight cars on the various railroads it becomes apparent that the present surplus, equal to only 2 per cent, is a very small margin.

### JOHN D. OFFERS NOTHING NEW.

San Francisco.—Rockefeller's 'new plan isn't new,' says Editor Barry of the Star. "It is merely an old plan of coercion under a new name, with the Rockefeller halo around the name."

### GOVERNMENT LAND OPENED.

Washington.—The Government has opened for settlement 110,000 acres in the former Fort Berthold reservation, North Dakota. The applicants, with the exception of war veterans, must register in person at either Minot, Bismarck, or Plaza, North Dakota.

The lands north and east of the Missouri River, in Mountrail and McLean Counties, have been appraised at \$2.50 to \$8 per acre. They contain coal, which will be reserved for the Fort Berthold Indians.

The drawing commences November 4, 1915, and the entries, not exceeding 100-acre tracts, will be allowed commencing May 1, 1916.

### MEAT CUTTERS ORGANIZE.

Springfield, Mass.—Meat cutters are perfecting their organization preparatory to presenting demands for a reduction of working hours.

### ALABAMA PRINTERS UNITE.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Printers of this city have formed a union, chartered by the International Typographical Union. All newspapers and job printing offices have agreed to recognize the new organization.

### Not Looking for Them.

"With the salary and the tips and the other emoluments you ought to do pretty well," said the boss to Rastus, the new porter.

"It's de salary an' de tips what interests me," replied Rastus. "Ah don't think Ah'd cah much fo' any 'moluments till aftuh Ahm daid."—Springfield Union.

### Forgotten Belles.

Old folks tell us that their grandmothers' outfits as debutantes often consisted of two cotton prints for morning wear, a woolen afternoon dress, with the addition of a bonnet and pelisse for visiting, and one or two white muslins for evening parties, ribbons and natural flowers of different colors giving variety to the costume. Buoyant young belles from the best country families spent gay winters in Washington content with such an outfit.—New York Telegram.

### A Reminder.

"I almost wish we hadn't named our boy William. Everybody calls him Bill, and I just hate that name."

"Yes, I suppose it is rather annoying to be reminded of your debts."—New York World.

### Salt and Health.

Few persons understand the therapeutic value of salt. A little salt in one's drinking water is "good medicine." Salt applications to the skin are wonderfully soothing and wholesome. There is nothing better as a wash for the throat and the nasal passages to prevent or to cure catarrhal troubles than a solution of common salt in plain water—the cheapest remedy one can find. Many persons give their eyes a daily bath of cold salt water with satisfactory results.