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CINCINNATI, O.

Deaf Ear Turned to Musicians

Central Labor Council Refuses to Endorse Fiat Sent to Moving Picture Theatres—Stage Hands Beg for Quick Action.

Central Labor Council, by practically unanimous vote, went on record last evening in declaring that it does not endorse the actions of the Musicians' Union in its attempt to boycott and put under ban the moving picture shows that refuse to accept the musicians' dictation as to employes and wages.

The attention of the council was taken after the representatives of the musicians had tried to gain another week's delay and truce by saying there was a chance that the trouble between the musicians and the show proprietors would be adjusted within a week.

Urged to Action.

Delegates of the moving picture operators and stage employes insisted on the council going on record at once, declaring that they were sufferers by the action of the musicians, who were violating their pledge not to take any action of the kind now engaged in without the previous consent of the moving picture men and the stage operators.

The Executive Board of the council reported on its efforts to make peace between the musicians and theater owners,

from which it appeared that the disagreeing parties are as far off as ever in any agreement.

Think Musicians Wrong.

The board made no recommendation, but indicated clearly the view that the musicians are in the wrong. The demands of the musicians are that every show employ musicians in proportion to seating capacity, and pay them wages fixed by the union, no matter whether musicians are needed or not in the theatrical workings.

It was declared that such a demand would ruin the business of many of the shows if attempted to be complied with, and that scores of movie men and stage-workers would be thrown out of employment. The show proprietors, in their communication, declared themselves ready and willing to treat the musicians as a labor organization, but affirmed that they could not allow them to take control of their business.

The action of the Council was taken on the motion of Delegate Mugavin of the paperhangers and decorators.

WHITE PLAGUE DEATHS REDUCED IN THE U. S.

Washington.—Hope for the solution of tuberculosis is expressed by Dr. George M. Kober, in a bulletin issued by the United States public health service.

He finds encouragement in the fact that the death rate from tuberculosis apparently has been reduced from 328 per 1,000 in 1880 to 147.6 in 1913, which means that if the former rate of mortality had been continued the number of deaths from the disease last year would have been 322,027 instead of 143,000. This is equivalent to a saving of 179,027 lives during 1913 from this disease alone.

"Tuberculosis has been aptly spoken of as the great white plague," says Dr. Kober, "and its ravages may be appreciated when we recall that in spite of marked progress in preventative efforts this disease carried off during the year 1913 over 143,000 victims in the United States alone. If we accept Dr. Phillips' estimate that for every death from tuberculosis there are ten cases of the disease, the number of persons afflicted in this country would be 1,430,000. If we accept the most conservative estimates offered on this point—viz., 1 per cent of the population—the number of consumptives would be 987,813. The average duration of a case of tuberculosis is about three years, and the cost of medical attendance, food, nursing and loss of work during this time has been estimated at \$2,240; but taking a most conservative basis and calculating only \$1,500 for each death, the 143,000 deaths represent an annual cost of \$214,500,000 to the people of the United States."

Dr. Kober places much value on health talks, especially to children. He says we should supply our children with healthful schoolrooms and teach them the value of pure air, sanitary homes, proper and sufficient food, physical culture, baths and suitable clothing, and the importance of temperance and pure and clean lives. The lessons taught, he believes, will finally be applied in the homes and workshops of the nation. He also favors giving encouragement to every movement which makes for better health and a temperate, unimpaired and virile race, which, he declares, will offer the best safeguard in the prevention of tuberculosis.

LOW-WAGE LABORERS STRIKE.

Boston.—Because their demand for a wage increase from \$8.05 to \$12 a week was refused, 200 unskilled laborers, employed at the Readville shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad struck. These workers are unorganized.

The brotherhood of railroad carmen has assured the strikers that their work will not be done by unionists. A committee representing the federated trades, and composed of carpenters, machinists, boiler makers, sheet metal workers and carmen, has been appointed to visit the superintendent of the Readville shops on behalf of the strikers.

Expensive Advice.

Patient.—What would you advise, doctor? Doctor.—That you have me call again. —Boston Transcript.

SUPREME COURT ANNULS ARIZONA EMPLOYER LAW

Washington.—The United States Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the Arizona law which provides that an employer of five or more persons must employ 80 per cent qualified electors or native born citizens. The court holds that "the authority to control immigration—to admit or exclude aliens—is vested solely in the Federal government."

Justice Hughes, in reading the decision, said:

"It is sought to justify this act as an exercise of the power of the State to make reasonable classifications in legislation to promote the health, safety, morals and welfare of those within its jurisdiction. But this admitted authority, with the broad range of legislative discretion that it implies, does not go so far as to make it possible for the State to deny to lawful inhabitants, because of their race or nationality, the ordinary means of earning a livelihood. It requires no argument to show that the right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community is the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of the amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely on the ground of race or nationality, the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws would be a barren form of words. The authority to control immigration—to admit or exclude aliens—is vested solely in the Federal government."

The law was approved by a referendum vote of Arizona citizens, last November, the vote being 25,017 for and 14,323 against. On January 7 last a special court of three Federal judges, sitting in San Francisco, declared the law unconstitutional. The court said: "If, under the guise of police regulation, a State can prohibit an employer from employing more than 20 per cent of alien labor, it can prohibit him from employing more than 5 per cent, and if 5 per cent, any at all." Later this decision was appealed by the State of Arizona to the United States Supreme Court.

When the law was adopted the British and Italian governments filed protests with the Federal State Department. Railroads and mining corporations have opposed the law most vigorously, as it affects their supply of cheap labor.

LARGE EARNINGS OF U. S. STEEL.

New York.—Earnings of the United States steel corporation for the last quarter total \$28,740,644, an increase of \$10,760,589 over the preceding quarter. The report states that the three months embraced in the quarter show a steady growth. September's earnings of \$14,569,652 exceed those of August by \$922,000, while August made a gain of \$1,738,767 over July.

TO BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

Portland, Ore.—Trade unionists have organized the Portland Temple building Association for the purpose of erecting a home of their own.

ATTORNEY SEEKS SCALP OF WILLIS

Cleveland Says He'll Fight Ohio Chief and Adds He'll Run Himself—Brewing Company Contributes All Expenses to Fight C. & Y.

Will Frank B. Willis be given an uncontested renomination for governor of Ohio? Not much, according to Attorney George W. Shaw, Cleveland Republican, who, political ax in hand, yesterday took the war path against the governor.

The lawyer announced himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor next year, declaring himself definitely in the fight against Governor Willis until primary day.

"I'm in it to stay, unless some stronger candidate against Willis arises whom I could support," he asserted. "I mean it in all seriousness, I'll stump the State against him. I'm a candidate, right now. Willis never shall have an uncontested renomination."

Mr. Shaw, 839 Society for Savings Building, is attorney for the Personal Liberty League. His brother was the late William Shaw, one-time councilman and Republican member of the Cuyahoga County Board of Tax Complaints under former Gov. James M. Cox.

GIRL STRIKERS REFUSE

To Accept Proposition Offered by Pottery Officials at Sebring.

Alliance, O.—Efforts to set aside the strike of one hundred girls employed in the five potteries at Sebring failed again late this afternoon when, at the conclusion of a third conference between the manufacturers and the strikers it was announced that no agreement had been reached.

The girls are demanding \$1.75 a day. They are now getting \$1.50. The manufacturers have offered them piecework, with a guaranteed minimum weekly wage of \$9 and possibilities, the manufacturers say, of \$12 to \$15.

The girls rejected this offer. Only the committee, of which Bessie Divers is chairman, attended the conference today. The girls had been invited, but only the committee showed up.

GROUND BROKEN FOR A. E. OF L. BUILDING.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Labor's first representative in a President's cabinet—Wm. B. Wilson, ex-secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America—removed the last spadeful of earth for the A. E. of L. office building, on Thursday, October 28. President Gompers removed the second spadeful, and Secretary Morrison the third.

The simple ceremony was witnessed by a large delegation of trade unionists, two of the most interested spectators being C. G. Ammon and E. Bevin, fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the A. E. of L. San Francisco convention.

The building will be five stories in height with a basement. The structure will be completed next spring.

RUBBER WORKERS STRIKE.

Trenton, N. J.—Employees of the Essex Rubber company struck because of these grievances: Wage reductions; employes discharged without cause; employes compelled to advance money for tools which is not refunded if they are discharged or quit; piece work employes often forced to remain in the factory without pay when stock is short; compelled to pay for accidental injuries to machinery; unsanitary work shops; insufficient washing up time for lunch, which makes it impossible to remove dirt and poison from their hands before eating; toilets for both sexes close together; sulphur fumes that should be carried off through air shafts, according to law; ruin employes' eyesight; workers suffer from swollen gums and faces caused by mercury.

A local newspaper praises Manager Oakley because of his recent offer to employes to pay them for time occupied in attending night schools. The Trades Union Advocate states that Oakley had previously reduced wages "from three to four times as much as the cost would be to him of paying for their time at night schools."

CAN'T ESCAPE EIGHT HOURS.

Boston.—A Springfield manufacturer threatened to move to Michigan because of eight hour strikes, and the Boston Journal says: "But removal to Michigan won't mean escaping the eight-hour day—not for long, anyway."

The Journal pays this tribute—probably unconscious—to the power of trade unionism: "In fact, the eight-hour day for men in the heavier occupations is making progress much faster than the law-regulating working day for women ever did. There are no state laws making a woman working day less than ten hours, while many states make eight hours the minimum for men employed on public works. And state labor laws are much easier to dodge than union laws, too."

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OPPOSES SEAMEN'S LAW.

New York.—The national foreign trade council favors a suspension of the recently enacted seamen's law and the formation of a government shipping board of five members, who will be empowered to recommend measures beneficial to American marine. Strong objection is made to the language test contained in the new law, which, the trade council avers, gives Japanese an advantage. This section provides that 75 per cent of sailors on a vessel must understand the language of their officers.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, in a recent address, stated that "this means that there must be no interpreter standing between the master of the ship and the crew when an emergency arises when a second's time may mean the saving or the losing of a thousand lives."

The seamen's law became effective on American ships the 4th of this month, but it is clear that the shipping interest does not propose abandoning its campaign of opposition to an act that provides for safety at sea and freedom for the sailor.

CANNING MADE LEADER.

Washington.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor closed its annual session here tonight with the election of the following officers: Thomas H. Canning, Boston, general master workman; John Furman, Pittsburgh, general worthy foreman; J. Frank O'Meara, Washington, general secretary-treasurer; Joseph P. Tierney, Brooklyn; J. B. Leman, Chicago, and Lawrence Martin, New York, members of general executive board.

BLAMES PANAMA CANAL ACT.

Washington.—"The provision of the Panama Canal Act, prohibiting railroad-owned ships from using the canal, is responsible for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company going out of business," says Secretary of Commerce Redfield, in a letter to Julius Kruttschnitt, official of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

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