

Preparedness—Sam Gompers Declares For a Policy

Based on Equal Opportunity For Leadership, Equal Educational Advantages and Prohibition of the Use of Militia for Strike Duty.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Samuel Gompers appeared before the National Civic Federation in its session here today.

Democracy in whatever preparedness policy is adopted was urged as a prime necessity by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who declared labor would support a policy based upon equal opportunity for leadership, equal educational advantages and prohibition of the use of the militia for strike duty.

Former Governor O'Neal of Alabama, urged that it was America's supreme duty "to make our navy not only second in rank but superior to that of any power with whom our interests may conflict."

The present war, he said, had brutally shot to pieces "our complacent theory that we have time enough to prepare for war after hostilities commenced."

Phelan Quotes Okuma.

In his appeal for a greater navy and more fortifications on the Pacific coast, Senator Phelan quoted Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, as saying that the colored races would show that they were the equal of the whites. Japanese industrial competition in California, he declared, would lower the standard of living. "A condition," he added, "which I do not think the people living in California would consent to, nor tolerate, and that would bring about friction inevitably which would lead to war."

Senator Phelan declared that a "single enemy with a stick of dynamite could put the Panama Canal out of business."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today told the National Civic Federation in a speech often interrupted by applause that organized labor throughout the United

States favored adequate national preparedness under certain conditions which he summarized as follows:

"Must Recognize Labor."

"Recognition of and co-operation with the organized labor movement in all fields of activity, industrial, commercial, political, social, moral.

"Establishment and extension of the citizen soldiery, democratically organized, officered, administered and controlled.

"Prohibition of the use of the militia for strike duty.

"Education of the wage earners upon an equality of all other citizens in manual training, physical and mental development in organizing, officering, administering and leading in operations of a military character for the defense of the country.

"Industrial education and vocational training as a part of the educational system of the state, with financial aid of the Federal Government.

Would Educate Youth.

"Education of the young, physical and mental, including the art and the duty of defense, the ability to bear arms, the inculcation of the ideals of democracy, civic rights, duties and obligations.

"Inculcate in all our people a social conscience for a better concept of industrial justice."

In introducing his list of conditions, Mr. Gompers said:

"The labor movement takes the position that plans and policies for national defense and preparedness must be in accord with an educated conscience which can discern values and is able and alert to distinguish the vital from the less important, and willing to insist upon ideals and standards of justice, equality, and freedom."

WOULD CHECK PELLAGRA.

Washington.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has asked congress for an immediate appropriation of \$10,000 for "studies and demonstration work" with a view of checking pellagra and typhoid fever. With the request is a report from the public health service, which declares that improper food has been shown to have a "profound influence on health of populations and to be directly responsible for the increasing prevalence of pellagra."

"Increased demonstrations," the report said, "are urgently required to prevent pellagra from becoming a veritable scourge in many rural communities." In Mississippi alone there were 10,954 cases and 1,024 deaths from pellagra last year, and in certain other states it has exceeded tuberculosis as a cause of death. It is estimated that there have been approximately 75,000 cases of pellagra throughout the country this past year, with more than 7,500 deaths.

WOODSMEN MUST ORGANIZE.

Duluth, Minn.—"A few weeks ago a group of lumber barons met in a room in a Duluth hotel and after discussing the labor situation in the woods at some length resolved to agree together to reduce the wages of the lumber jacks to \$20 a month," says the Labor World of this city.

"But the lumber barons will do nothing to improve the conditions of the men employed in the woods. They will not correct the wrongs they have imposed on the men. They profit by their iniquitous system of exploitation, and occasional murders from discontented individual woodsmen do not give them any worry.

"If the woodsmen were organized, however, as they should be, there would be a different story to tell about their lot in the woods. When will they awaken? The lumber barons reduced wages by meeting and combining. The men can raise their wages by and through the same method. It is up to them."

AGAINST STATE INSURANCE.

Atlantic City, N. J.—President Bird of the State Manufacturers' association is opposed to a state insurance fund. He says compensation for workmen is all right, but the idea of the state creating a monopoly and driving out all private insurance companies is not acceptable. This idea, Mr. Bird declares, emanates from the brain of "professional reformers."

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS.

Denver, Colo.—Secretary Walter, of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, reports that new locals of this organization have been recently formed at Albany, N. Y.; Jersey City, Philadelphia and El Paso.

PURE DRUGS ACT UPHELD.

Washington.—The United States supreme court has upheld the 1912 amendment to the federal pure food and drugs act. A Chicago concern labeled its concoction as follows: "Effective as a preventative for pneumonia." The government was sustained in its claim that this was a fraud.

METAL POLISHERS LOCKED OUT

Newark, N. J.—Members of Metal Polishers' union No. 44 have been locked out by the Acetylene company because they demanded shorter hours and \$3.75 per day.

HIGHER WAGES NEXT YEAR.

Beaver, Pa.—The Plumbers' union has renewed its contract for \$4.50 per day with employers. It is agreed that next year's rate shall be \$5.

AGREE ON COMPENSATION ACT.

Louisville, Ky.—A commission has finally agreed on a proposed workmen's compensation act and will submit same to the state legislature, now in session. An elective system of compensation is provided for, and employers may carry stock-company insurance, carry their own risk upon proof of solvency, or insure in a state mutual similar to the Massachusetts and Texas plans. The maximum weekly benefit to be paid injured workers, is placed at \$12, and the maximum for death or total disability is \$4,000.

The last legislature passed a compensation act, but this was declared illegal by Judge Dorsey on the ground that the state constitution prohibits a limit being placed on the amount of damages to be paid in case of death. Advocates of compensation held that this made it impossible for any relief under the present constitution, and the court of appeals modified Judge Dorsey's opinion.

"SCIENTISTS" SCORED.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Editor Hilton of the Wheeling Majority is not in sympathy with faddists and alleged "scientists" who are continually figuring on the amount of food necessary to sustain workmen. Says the Majority man:

"Scientific is sometimes only a name for the ridiculous. One of the April fool customs of imitation scientists is to figure on what workmen can live on. A scientist gets up an appetite for porterhouse steak and mushrooms by spending half a day proving that a workman can load bricks for nine hours on two and a half spoonful of mush."

LABORERS WIN STRIKE.

New Castle, Pa.—Laborers employed by the Standard Steel Car company have won their strike. Increases of 40 cents a day have been granted.

HIGH DUES MEAN PROGRESS

Chicago.—Under the caption "Union Preparedness," the Union Leader, official magazine of the electric railway employees of this city, says:

"One of the great drawbacks to our unions is the lack of spirit among our members to properly finance them. The merchant or manufacturer who is conducting a growing business, ever seeking to expand and cover new fields, puts more and more money into his business to protect what he has and to reach out for more. It is different with the average trade union. Wage movements are instituted and won, great gains are realized by the membership and not a dollar of the thousands and millions of wage increases is added to the union treasury to help protect advanced conditions and to forge ahead for something better.

"Shoestring financing of unions has been responsible for many defeats. The union with a good treasury, properly safeguarded, is a power to be reckoned with and is sure to bring results. If we are to advance and establish conditions in industry which will guarantee the workers more of the better things of life we must build up our union treasuries. We must prepare to meet the opposition that has to be overcome before we can make advances, and it takes money to put up the fight.

"A cheap people make no progress. China is an example. A cheap union is no different. Proper standards allowed for, the progress of a union can be measured by the amount of money its members are willing to pay into it. The low due union gets small results, just as the high due union gets large results. Each is enabled to make a fight in proportion to its finances.

"When the members of the Amalgamated association were paying fifty-cent dues they were getting all that fifty cents would bring. Since they have been paying dollar dues they have made great progress, both in wage return and union benefits. Some day our members will be educated to the necessity of two-dollar dues; then progress will be greater than ever.

"All our older unions have passed through the low due stage. They have learned in the school of bitter experience that a low due organization cannot be progressive."

HIGH WAGES BRINGS HEALTH.

Washington.—"Physicians are battering against a brick wall in their fight against ill health if they do not favor high wages," said Major-General Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, in a speech to the Convention of the American Civic Association.

"The best work that civic and social organizations can do now," he said, "is to declare for better wages, which will be followed immediately by better living conditions and better health." The army officer said one of the chief reasons why the health problem had been solved in the Panama Canal zone was because there had been no cases of extreme poverty there.

AGAINST "SPEEDING UP."

Washington.—In an address on "speeding up" systems in industry, Dr. Hayhurst, of the Ohio State Board of Health, declared that the benefits derived by workers are not in proportion to the benefits gained by employers. Another objectionable feature, he declared, was the fact that workmen do not receive enough increased revenue to buy food to supply the additional energy required by the increased work, and that the variety of employment which served as a rest was absent in most so-called "scientific systems."

WORKMEN ON BOARDS.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City Post, published by Frank P. Walsh, agrees with President Gompers' suggestion to President Wilson that workmen should be placed on various Government boards.

"If workers were appointed," says the Post, "they might be able to give new insight to many problems which now are managed in a one-sided way.

"The clash of ideas between different interests in any body of men clothed with power is the first step toward curing and ending disagreements. There are but few men not susceptible to the power of truthful argument. The world has been trying for centuries to bring peace between widely separated factions through a plan of each meeting by itself and cementing its opinions all the tighter."

"A healthful brush between men of varying opinions would result in mutual recognition of the rights of all concerned."

HIGHER WAGES FOR MOLDERS.

Cleveland, O.—An agreement has been reached between machine foundry members of the Iron Molders' union and their employers. A one-year contract provides that the present rate, \$3.50, shall be raised to \$3.80, for the first three months, and that \$4 a day shall be the prevailing rate thereafter. About 1,000 employes in over a score of shops are affected.

ORGANIZING WOMEN WORKERS.

Newark, N. J.—Organized labor is aiding the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union in its organizing campaign. It is estimated that 10,000 women workers are employed in over half a hundred shirt waist, corset and white goods factories in this vicinity. These workers do not average \$5 a week, out of which they are compelled to pay two prices for cotton thread and needles. Employers are resorting to every petty effort in an attempt to keep their employes from agitation meetings conducted by trade unionists.

GIVE SUGGESTIONS TO M. D.'S.

Toronto, Ontario—Organized waiters, waitresses and cooks object to paying the cost of being physically examined every six months, and are demanding that their employers pay this bill. The workers make light of the recent order of the medical health department, and suggest that if officials are really desirous of guarding the public health, let them investigate working conditions in hotels and restaurants.

The Union Central Life Insurance Company

OF CINCINNATI

JESSE R. CLARK, President Established 1867



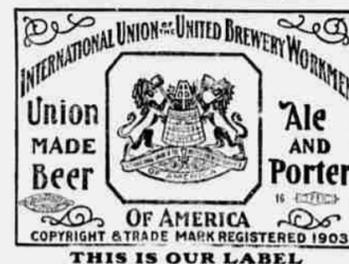
THE UNION CENTRAL BUILDING
Finest Modern Offices For Rent
Capt. M. W. McIntyre, Mgr. of Bldg.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

\$429,000,000.00	insurance in force—a gain of \$29,000,000.00 in 1915.
109,300,000.00	in assets—a gain of \$5,200,000.00 during 1915.
63,164,545.00	new insurance issued (paid for) including revivals, increases and additions in 1915—an increase of \$8,427,829 over the largest previous year—1914.
83,000,000.00	First Mortgage Loans on the Nation's best security, valued at \$301,000,000.00.
BENEFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS IN 1915.	
\$ 2,700,000.00	in dividends paid in cash (to Policy-Holders).
3,700,000.00	in death claims paid in cash.
6,000,000.00	in endowments, surrender values and other payments.
12,400,000.00	on all Policy-Holders' claims paid in cash during the year.
108,000,000.00	paid to Policy-Holders—1867 to 1916.
LIBERALITY TO POLICY-HOLDERS	
Continuance of Large Dividends and Low Cost to Policy-Holders during 1916 assured by action of the Board of Directors.	
7,656 Policy-Holders were given Free Annual Health Test and Medical Advice during 1915.	
Full amount of policy will be paid in installments upon satisfactory proof of total and permanent disability of insured, for small extra premium.	
4 3/4% Interest allowed to widows or other beneficiaries during 1916 on proceeds of claims left with the company until permanent investment is found.	
4 3/4% Interest paid during 1916 to beneficiaries from date of death to date of payment while proofs of claim are being prepared and examined.	

JOHN L. SHUFF, Manager Home Office General Agency

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,
As a guarantee that it is Union Made

—THE— HERANCOURT Brewing Co.

STRICTLY UNION LAGER STRICTLY UNION

COAL

BUY IT FROM YOUR FRIENDS

THE QUEEN CITY COAL CO.

PRIVATE EXCHANGE WEST 2820