

### Urge Anti-Lead Poisoning Laws for Saving of Lives

New York, Jan. 10.—Following the success of its efforts to have congress enact a law preventing the manufacture of phossy law matches, the American Association for Labor Legislation in its quarterly review issued today, proposes as a part of its legislative program for 1913, the prevention of lead poisoning in this country.

The review shows the remedy for lead poisoning to be as simple as the evils it will combat are complex and that there is no need for costly and long experiments as was the case with phosphorus poisoning. Cleanliness of workrooms and workers, the use of hoods and exhausts to eliminate fumes and lead dust will do here what they have done in England and Europe and what they are doing today in Illinois.

Results of investigations of comparable American and foreign factories are set down in parallel columns. A German white lead factory shows two cases of plumbism among 150 men, an American white lead factory shows 25 cases among 142 men. An English white and red lead factory employing 96 men, shows no case of poisoning in five successive years, a similar American factory shows 35 men led in six months, among a force of 85. Another English firm furnishes no case among 182 men for 1911, an American factory for the same year returns 60 cases among 170 men. Thirteen cases of poisoning among 786 dippers in England compares with 13 cases among 85 American dippers.

Drawing upon the richer experience of Europe and upon such facts as are available here, a one-day-rest-in-seven law is also proposed. The usual Sunday laws are shown not to be effective in the prohibition of seven-day work in such industries as must be carried on without interruption every day of the week. A rearrangement of shifts under a six day week is the remedy advocated.

Scientists, physicians, economists and employers are quoted to the effect that one day of rest in seven is essential to hygienic living and advantageous from an economic point of view, and an investigation on behalf of the shareholders of an English railroad is cited showing that the rule of 52 days of rest per year in the railroads of Switzerland has helped more than any other cause to reduce accidents due to faults of employees by 58 per cent, and to prevent 72 per cent of bodily injuries.

A working population a little less than half that of Lawrence, Mass., is now killed every year in industry and a population almost half the size of Greater New York is injured. As a step towards removing "this disgrace to American civilization," uniform reporting of industrial accidents and diseases and the adoption of the standard schedule is advocated. Eight states have enacted the disease-reporting law drafted by the association and the aim now is to extend this law to other states.

The influence of long hours and fatigue, the relation of experience in their work to injuries received by operatives, the mechanical cause and the nature of injuries, the duration of disability and the exact occupational origin of particular diseases all require careful study and uniform reporting and tabulation, before we can prevent the needless death, injury and disease for which American industry is at present distinguished.

The fourth plank in the year's legislative program is a revision of the federal employees' compensation act. The inequalities and omissions of this law are compared with the more liberal provisions of state and foreign laws and legislator and reformer is provided with material for the persuasion of the country and congress that the time has come for a more just policy toward government employees and their dependents, now cut off with scant consideration in case of injury and death.

The association is initiating legislation and supplying standard bills for the four parts of its program reviewed above. It offers to cooperate with others and supplies the essential facts for securing effective legislation on four other subjects of importance.

First of these is the extension of state compensation or insurance laws for the industrial injuries. Fifteen states have passed compensation laws of one type or another and altogether 21 commissions are making investigations or have reported. The main provisions of the state laws are tabulated, showing the system provided, the employments covered, the compensation granted. The usual limitation of one-half wages but for 300 weeks in case of death, and for but 500 weeks and less in case of total disability, furnish striking contrast to the law of Germany, Switzerland and England.

Such few facts as are now available, it is urged, point unmistakably to disease, injury and death to an appalling extent among American wage earners. The causes for the unnecessary waste of human life need to be studied not alone by the states but by the national government which should go comprehensively into the conditions of safety and hygiene in American industry.

A fund of material is collected and tabulated in relation to the protection of women workers. As graphically shown by a map, 16 states still have no limitation of hours, and in 18 states the limits are only from 60 to 70 hours. Eight-hour laws have been upheld in the courts, both in Washington and California. Colorado by referendum vote has established an 8-hour day and Massachusetts has provided for minimum wage boards. The association aims to cooperate with others to bring about in connection with an extension of these laws such reforms in administration that the legal protection granted to women shall not be as illusory as at present because of inadequate enforcement.

Two striking colored and shaded maps of the United States are used to illustrate the fact that inefficient factory inspectors are the rule and that in the whole country there are but 425 inspectors to take care of 268,910 establishments spread over an area of 3,024,507 square miles and engaging an average of 6,615,046 wage earners. Only in Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin are inspectors under civil service rules, while no such partial safeguard, or even any previous training, is required in 21 states. The association urges united effort this year to improve this situation and furnishes, by way of comparison, details of the methods in use in many foreign countries for obtaining a highly trained body of technical experts to do the work here in large measure left to those with political pull.

Each of the eight parts of this legislative program forms the subject of a chapter in this last publication of the American Association for Labor Legislation. The whole is a compact legislative handbook, illustrated with colored maps and charts, tables and bibliography, giving concrete information for legislators and their constituents.

### ORDERED TO PUSH FILIPINOS' FREEDOM



Manuel Quezon.

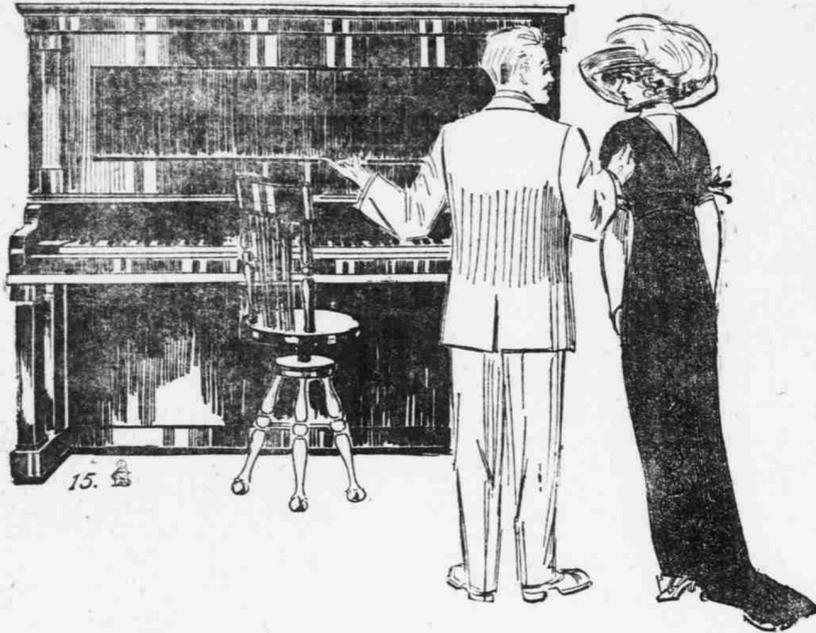
Washington.—Mannel I. Quezon, Philippine delegate in congress, is putting forth every effort to secure the passage of the Jones bill, now pending in the lower house. The bill, introduced by a Virginia congressman, provides for the absolute independence of the islands on and after July 4, 1921.

Quezon has received cabled instructions from the Philippine assembly urging him to work for the bill's passage. Just returned to Washington from the islands, he says the natives are extremely anxious to cut loose from the United States and are very hopeful, now that the democrats are soon to take over the American government.

There are certain elements of the Philippine population, however, unfavorable to the idea of independence. They include the propertied classes, who fear the confiscation of their lands should the stars and stripes be pulled down in the Philippines. These people, it is said, view with complicity the activity of certain revolutionary leaders who are now said to be plotting a rebellion against the authority of Uncle Sam. They believe that such a rebellion would only prove the unfitness of the Filipinos for self-government.

The democrats are believed to be in favor of the Jones bill and the measure may pass the lower house. There is no chance of its becoming law at the present session, however, as Pres-

# PRE-INVENTORY SALE



## Pre-Inventory Discount Sale of Pianos and Musical Merchandise

# 20 % Off On Everything

except Victor machines and records. As is well known the Victor company's contract will not allow the dealer to deviate from their fixed prices. But everything else in our big stock goes at this reduced price—as follows:

Sheet Music, Music Books, Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Accordions, Music Stands and Cases, Music Bags, Music Rolls, Metronomes, Harmonicas, Violin Bows and Cases, Strings, and all kinds of instrument trimmings and musical small goods.

## Pianos Sold as Low as \$5.00 Per Month

If you delayed getting a piano, organ, player-piano or any of the above mentioned articles during the holidays avail yourself of this opportunity and make a big saving, just figure 20% off the regular marked prices. Our idea is to reduce stock, makes it easy to invoice and clears up stock. Call at once while we have an assortment.

# BOWLBY'S MUSIC HOUSE

OPPOSITE ILLINOIS THEATRE

1609-1609½ Second Avenue

Rock Island, Ill.

### RUBY FIREPROOF STEEL BUILDINGS

Best Portable Construction Made for Every Purpose COST LESS—LAST A LIFETIME



For Private Garage, Cottage, Boat House, Storage House, Tool House, Engine House, Work Shop, Contractors Building, Voting Booths, etc. The Ruby Buildings are beautifully designed, and are the only portable buildings with structural steel frame. Always fireproof, weather-tight, indestructible. Cost less than masonry—better than wood—strong as a permanent structure. I can save you dollars, many dollars, if you consult me on your building requirements. Sales Agent for The Ruby Mfg. Co., Jackson, Mich.

### DEATHS OF PHYSICIANS IN 1912

ident Taft is opposed to offering the Filipinos their independence at any fixed time and would undoubtedly interpose his veto.

**Whale Sharks.** While whales are the largest of marine animals, yet certain fish grow to almost as gigantic size. The largest of true fishes are found among the sharks and the largest of these formidable fishes are the whale sharks. These huge fish occur in the waters of India, Japan, South America, Panama, California and the West Indies. The nose is very broad and blunt and the mouth, although very wide, is armed only with minute teeth. It is a dark colored creature, marked with small, whitish spots and is perfectly harmless to man. Feeding exclusively on small fish. It's huge bulk makes it dangerous when wounded. This great fish reaches a maximum length of seventy feet.

**White Robed Blacksmiths.** Extraordinary precautions are taken by the Korean blacksmith before he attempts to shoe any Korean horse which is noted for its bad temper and likely to flourish its heels if not securely tied up first. Sight of one of the small ponies trussed up to the heavy timber framework is ludicrous, however, and in a way may be termed "horseshoeing on the safety plan." White costumes would look out of place for a blacksmith's use almost anywhere else, but in Korea all men wear white garments. Young men also wear their hair screwed up in hard knots on the top of their heads as a sign they are married.

During 1912, 2,120 physicians died in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Reckoning on a conservative estimate of 150,000 physicians, this is equivalent to an annual death rate of 14.13 per thousand. The average annual mortality for the period from 1902 to 1912 inclusive was 15.93 per thousand. The average age at death was 66 years and 23 days. The general average at death since 1904 is 59 years, 9 months and 28 days. The number of years of practice varied from 1 to 76, the average being 33 years, 2 months, 14 days. The average for the last 5 years is 32 years, 4 months and 8 days. The chief death causes in the order named were senility, cerebral hemorrhage, heart disease, pneumonia, external causes and nephritis. The causes assigned for the 90 deaths from accident were poison, 16; falls, railways, automobiles and by animals, each 10; drowning, 9 (four physicians went down to death on the Titanic); asphyxia and firearms, each 5; burns and street cars, each 4; strangulation, crushing and freezing, each 2, and sunstroke, 1. Thirty-six physicians ended their lives by suicide. Of the 12 homicides, 11 were due to firearms and 1 to a crushing injury from a blunt instrument. Of these 5 occurred in feuds or affairs.

United States volunteers and 3 were medical cadets. There were 5 veterans of the Mexican war; 13 had served in the Spanish-American war and 10 had seen service in foreign wars. The army lost 19 medical officers, past and present, 4 officers of the medical reserve corps on the active and inactive lists and 18 acting assistant or contract surgeons. The navy lost 15 medical officers, the public health service 10 officers and the revenue cutter service 1. The death loss of the organized militia was 24, of whom 9 had attained the grade of surgeon general. Of those who died, two had been members of congress; two governors of states; 11 members of the state senates; 54 members of the house of representatives; 54 had been mayors, 32 councilmen or aldermen; 55 had served in various civil official positions; 14 had been postmasters; 19 editors of medical or lay journals; 15 were also clergymen, of whom eight were or had been foreign missionaries; one had been an attorney; eight had been members of the diplomatic corps, one of whom was minister to Liberia, and 24 were bankers.

M. Jones, former heads of the Jones charged with use of the mails to defraud through the issuance of a false financial statement.

## THE WISE THING

to do is to hold on to your money until you are sure of the character of the groceries you are in need of. Putting good money into poor groceries is poor policy. You won't be doing that if you make your selection at Diedrich's.

WITH VALUES like he is offering there is no question about Saturday rush of buyers. Telephone orders will be promptly filled by calling West 1093 or 1808. But we urge you to come in person if possible.

### A. W. DIEDRICH

305 Twentieth Street

Just the Contrary. "People in very cold climates need a heavy diet." "No, they don't; they have to have light diet. Don't the Eskimos eat caribou?"—Baltimore American Kansas City—J. Logan Jones and L.