

work shorter hours than the women. Aply guided by Dudley Taylor in regard to the much-vaunted welfare work that the bosses supply to take the place of better wages, Mrs. Potts said there were eleven windows in the suite occupied by the Jacques company, so that the girls had lots of fresh air.

Mrs. Potts grew very indignant when V. A. Olander of the State Federation of Labor asked her if she did not think such long hours of labor unfitted women for motherhood. She did not think she should be compelled to answer such an indelicate question and Taylor's objections saved her the necessity. She admitted that she had never even thought of such an indelicate matter.

Minnie M. Walker, matron for a year of the welfare work of the Northwestern Elevated roads, told without prompting how keen the women ticket agents are that they may be permitted to work ten hours a day and what lovely jobs they have which permit them to sew and read with the exception of a very short while when they are ticket selling.

Under questioning from Agnes Nestor of the Women's Trade Union League, Mrs. Walker admitted that loop ticket sellers only work 9 hours a day because of the heavy work.

T. E. Donnelly, pres. R. R. Donnelly Sons Co., printers, said that bindery girls who work on piecework system average only \$7 or \$7.50 a week throughout the year and to shorten their hours would shorten their pay. His idea of the perfectly proper procedure was to let the girls work as many nights as necessary and then some time when there wasn't much for them to do they could get off a few hours in the daytime, which would be at their own expense and would not inconvenience the bosses.

He had interviewed many bindery girls and found them all clamoring for the right to work long hours.

He admitted in response to Mr. Olander's query that he was ignorant on the subject of the effect of long hours on motherhood, but he did not

think statistics of infant mortality taken from countries where shorter and longer hours of labor are required should be introduced. He reluctantly agreed that women are not as capable of working continuously as men.

He told of the employers' contributions to organized charity and of the sacrifice of their capital to keep on the payroll employes for whom they had no work. He thought the employers, if unhampered by legislation, would create an Eden for the employes despite the wishes of the workers to work night and day.

In response to a question put by Rep. Hicks, Donnelly said no comparison should be made with New York, where there is a 9-hour law, because the sanitary conditions are so much better here.

Just what a sinecure the girl has who works in a laundry was brought out by Otto Rice, sec'y and gen. mgr. Quick Service Laundry Co., a member of the Laundrymen's Ass'n of Illinois, which defeated and destroyed the laundresses' union some years ago.

He told how the servant in the house gets up at 4 in the morning, does the washing and ironing and then cleans the house, cooks the meals and does other chores throughout the day, while all the laundress has to do is to stand on her feet for ten hours a day, and she may even sit down occasionally if she desires, as there is a standing rule that she may so sit. His employes all crave the privilege of continuing to work 10 hours.

Rice stated if there was any legislation it should be to put Chinamen competitors out of business.

Rep. Hicks said he had interviewed one girl who worked in a laundry and she had said she would take a cut in wages to get shorter hours, and Rice looked his amazement.