

OLD AGE PENSIONS

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE THEREON
NOVEMBER 6

With a Comparison of the Vote on Other Legislative Measures

By THOMAS J. DONNELLY
Secretary-Treasurer, Ohio State Federation of Labor

Old Age Pension Counties	Majority	
	For	Against
Athens	4,074	4,043
Lawrence	2,632	2,457
Lucas	26,248	23,113

The effort upon the part of labor in Ohio to enact old age pension legislation in 1923 by direct legislation, provided for by the constitution of Ohio, was not successful on November 6. While this may be exceedingly disappointing to some of the divisions of labor advocating the passage of such a law, there is in fact no real cause for disappointment or discouragement. In fact the result of the balloting should prove extremely encouraging to labor and other advocates of state old age pensions. Old age pensions are, judged by the vote cast, just ahead.

Labor has contended that there is a large public sentiment in the state favorable to the principle of old age pensions. The vote cast on the proposition November 6th proves the contention of labor to have been correct.

Never has a proposition advocated by labor been presented to the electors in an atmosphere so unfavorable or met with such unfair and united opposition from the daily press of the state, the chambers of commerce, employers' organizations, the grange, farm bureaus and numerous other or-

ganizations. Notwithstanding, the old age pension bill carried three counties, numerous townships, and polled almost 400,000 votes out of approximately 1,100,000 cast.

With a large number of daily papers, chambers of commerce and municipal political organizations urging the sustaining of the Taft and Albaugh laws, upon which a referendum election was held, the result shows that they did not carry a single county; one received a slightly larger vote and one received a much smaller vote than old age pensions. This also in the face of the fact that both measures received more than a three-fifths vote of the members of the legislature on final passage.

The unofficial vote on the three measures as given by the Cincinnati Enquirer, Thursday, November 8, is:

Taft Law	
Total vote cast thereon	1,124,574
Yes	405,308
No	719,266
Majority against, 313,958.	

Albaugh Law	
Total vote cast thereon	984,847
Yes	239,374
No	745,473
Majority against, 506,099.	

Old Age Pension Law	
Total vote cast thereon	1,138,509
Yes	384,825
No	753,684
Majority against, 368,859.	

(Continued on column three)

TWO THANKSGIVINGS

When He Was Unorganized!
By Courtesy of the American Federationist



After He Joined the Union

Organized Labor Mobilizes to Protect Interests of Toilers in Next Congress; Immigration and Child Labor Big Topics

By International Labor News Service.

Washington, D. C.—American labor has mobilized its force for the coming session of congress and an organization of fully seventy-five labor legislative representatives is already on the job.

The first meeting of the American Federation of Labor joint legislative conference already has been held and before the new congress opens a second session will be held.

The joint legislative conference includes the legislative committee of the American Federation and the legislative representatives of all bona fide trade union organizations that maintain such representatives in Wash-

ington. The conference represents six million trade unionists.

Following the first session of the conference President Gompers expressed his satisfaction at the progress achieved, and his hope that the conference would be able to contribute much to the advancement of labor's cause during the coming session of congress. He said:

"The entire legislative situation was canvassed by the conference. Particular attention was centered on immigration legislation. The present immigration act expires on June 30 and therefore immigration legislation must be considered at an early date by the incoming congress. "Child labor also was considered,

the conference being pledged to work for a constitutional amendment on that subject. A special conference of the permanent conference for the abolition of child labor, consisting of sixteen national organizations, will help make plans in that connection.

"Fully a dozen other important legislative questions were discussed, and three committees were appointed to make special studies on important matters. The probable strength of the forces that will favor constructive and progressive measures was considered. Members of the conference expressed themselves as hopeful that the session will be productive of at least some important legislation of benefit to the masses of the people."

OUT-OF-WORK

Issue in England Proving a Serious One

London, England.—"The unemployed problem has reached the point where the pressure will be so great that all the steps which were declared to be impracticable will be solemnly pursued by those who have always resisted them," declared John R. Clynes, president of the National Union of General Workers, member of parliament and British food controller during the war.

The trade unionist shows that the number of out-of-works are increasing at such a rapid rate that even reaction and blind conservatism is becoming alarmed at the prospects this coming winter.

The government's boast that it has expended over \$2,000,000,000 in unemployed relief is no remedy, said President Clynes.

"That does credit to the heart," he said, "but it is not statesmanship. In these days a cabinet must prove that it is more than a body of relieving officers."

"The immediate problem is how to finance internal schemes for useful labor and organize and direct them for the mutual benefit of the workers in the nation. Statesmen should solve this problem. It will not be solved by scared or timid ministers who fear to move in the direction of emergency measures to meet what is an emergency situation.

"Every relief money changed into wage money for work done would be an act of statesmanship compared with the costly drifting and blundering which so far we have suffered. If

we had the courage to spend in the form of wages for work the money now paid in relief, together with, say, a sum equal to one-third of each day's interest paid on the national debt, the financial side of the question would be to raise a substantial loan at a low interest. Nothing would pay the commercial community better."

PRINTERS ENJOINED

Asheville, N. C.—An injunction that takes from striking printers practically every right has been issued by Superior Court Judge McElroy, at the request of the Asheville Citizen and the Asheville Times.

The court uses the injunction judge's favorite device of ruling that if any legal right of the strikers injures the business of the employers, such act is a conspiracy. The next step, of course, is to enjoin this "conspiracy."

The strike was caused by the refusal of employers to increase wages or submit the issue to arbitration. They demanded a five-year contract with no wage increase.

LONGSHOREMEN WIN

Norfolk, Va.—After a month's strike longshoremen in this city won the union shop and secured a wage rate of 75 cents an hour for straight time and \$1.07 an hour for overtime.

NEW RATES FOR TYPOS

Omaha, Neb.—After six weeks' negotiations, the Typographical Union and newspaper proprietors agreed on a rate of \$46.50 a week for night work and \$43.50 for day work.

LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY

TO PRESERVE AND STRENGTHEN THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

Was Not Neglected—The Vote on November 6 Will Give Industrial Safety and a Better Law

By THOMAS J. DONNELLY
Secretary-Treasurer, Ohio State Federation of Labor

Most gratifying to labor of Ohio should be the adoption of the workmen's compensation constitutional amendment at the election November 6th. The adoption of the amendment preserves without question the compulsory law and the Ohio state insurance fund. It removes for all time the stock argument of the liability insurance interests against the workmen's compensation law to the effect that employers were not protected against the "open liability" existing under it and that these companies should be permitted to enter the Ohio field and write compensation insurance in competition with the state, so that the employers could receive from their hands protection against the "open liability."

The law will become on January 1, 1924, a complete coverage for industrial accidents and deaths and occupational diseases and deaths.

Employers will not have a free hand and be permitted to wantonly violate "lawful requirements." Likewise will be taken from the employers their opportunity to oppose "lawful requirements." Likewise will be taken from the employers their opportunity to oppose "lawful requirements" in the form of statutory laws or general orders of the industrial commission of Ohio on the ground that the enactment of such laws or issuing of such general orders would increase their liability to lawsuit under the so-called "open liability" feature of the workmen's compensation law.

No longer will it be necessary for labor to plead, as it has in vain in recent years, with the legislature for appropriations for safety work on the part of the state. There will be available, without action of the legislature, funds in an adequate amount for this work. Many a bread-winner will be continued in industry, unmaimed, and preserved to his family by the operation of the constitutional amendment.

Industrial safety will be a permanent slogan and objective. Industrial accidents will be reduced and minimized, and the cost thereby reduced to the worker and the employer. This will make possible in the future in-

creased compensation awards for the victims of industrial accidents and their dependents.

Under the new system no worker or his dependents will ever lose their compensation, and no longer need they fear to set up a claim of violation of a "lawful requirement" because of a doubt as to the success of a suit at law on account of such violation.

The theory of the workmen's compensation system as against suit at law under the common law for industrial accidents and deaths has now been carried to its logical conclusion. Lawsuits are abolished entirely for industrial accidents and deaths, certainty of compensation, with penalty of employers, gives place to uncertainty and delay, and Ohio has thus taken another great step which again places her in the forefront of industrial accidents and their dependents, while in no way relieving employers from their duty to observe "lawful requirements," and punishing for violation of same. No other state has reached the advanced position which Ohio will assume on January 1, 1924.

This was brought about by the Ohio State Federation of Labor and the almost unanimous support and cooperation of the various labor groups and labor press of Ohio.

TO CONSIDER NAVAL WAGES

Washington.—The secretary of the navy has convened the navy wage board of review, consisting of Rear Admiral Robinson, A. J. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department, A. F. of L., and F. S. Curtis, chief clerk, navy department. The board will consider recommendations submitted and other evidence as may be obtained and will make recommendations as to the proper rates of pay for each trade and occupation under the navy establishment, commencing January 1, 1924.

MOVIE OPERATORS WIN

Springfield, I.—Movie operators in this city have broken a lockout and secured agreements with several of the picture houses.



A Healthful Dessert

AFTER a heavy dinner Thanksgiving Day, Nuts make an ideal as well as healthful light dessert. ←

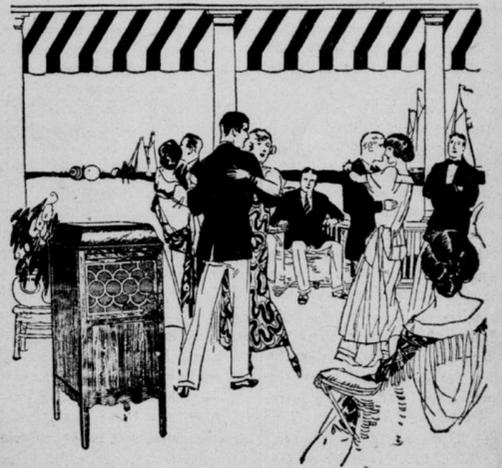
And then have a dish full in the living room later for those who wish a toothsome dainty from time to time.

Paper Shell Georgia Pecans	85c per lb.
Paper Shell Almonds	35c per lb.
Extra Fancy Polished Brazils	30c per lb.
Fancy Brazils	25c per lb.
Mixed Nuts	30c per lb.
Budded Walnuts	40c per lb.
S. S. Walnuts	35c per lb.
Jumbo Roasted Peanuts	25c per lb.
Shelled Pecans	\$1.45 per lb.
Shelled Almonds	75c per lb.
Shelled Walnuts	85c per lb.
French Cream Candy	25c per lb.
French Cream Candy, fancy	30c per lb.
Honey Comb Taffy	35c per lb.
Peanut Brittle	25c per lb.
Peanut Brittle, fancy 1-lb. boxes	35c per lb.

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