

**oman's Charges Which
Are Brought Against
Jim Proved by Many
Investigations.**

A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with dark hair, wearing glasses, a white shirt, a dark tie, and a dark suit jacket. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

Of Course He Needs the Money, and a Trusted Law Keeps the Police Away.

The factory superintendent saw the camera and entered the shed. I saw him hurry away and give orders to the foreman, John Kennett.

"Stop working," he said to the girl.

"Go on out."

She looked up at him, puzzled, but finally unwound herself, shook a cramp out of her legs and went away.

Not Paid

Not Paid.
 "He doesn't pay me," said Alice afterward. "But I go there every day and help him make. She gets the pay for what I do."
 "I don't know why he told me to go away," He never did that before."
 "There isn't any vacation brightening in the face of Alice Austin," said But there is no law that Alice Austin, Alice, except it is this law:—I do: "It were better for him that a millstone were put on his neck and he be cast into the sea than that he should offend one of these little ones."
 Alice's name isn't on the factory register. She works in a "shed" instead of a "factory." The policeman can't protect her.
 Not one of the laws that James Cholecraft, the German has helped make, says that the girl Alice and the others of her kind

What Hope?
 "What hope have we of a good child labor law," asks Florence Kelly, when the vice president of the United States himself allows children to work in his factories? "They don't know," Kelly is wrong. They work in his factories. They work in his sheds."

At New Hartford, where the main Getman company factory is situated, within the school children.

Within the past school children were granted to over 10 per cent. these children, between the ages of 14 and 16, by Dr. A. P. Clark, health commissioner of the district. Some of these children work in the cotton mills; others in the shoe factories; and in the breweries; a few of them work in

But it's within the law, because "a factory isn't a factory."

Of course, Sherman is going to is- sue now an order against children working in his factories, even if they have legal permits; even if they are only employed only on the days to allow them to work for the day that he is being criticized for not working cost too much politically.

Don't forget that when it DID come to him to send the freed children to work under 16 years of age, he was under 16 years, yes, legally, of course. Oh, yes, legally.



So I took them to the hospital. They called me at the house—at the work in Detroit—for work.

The

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etroit's mayor, Philip Breit-
and Detroit's council did last
and is doing today. There's
in it.

Work to Do.

There's a bunch of paving work in Detroit that ought to be done—one of those jobs that the city agrees should be done, but everybody lets run along till tomorrow when they're good for nothing. The thing has been repeated several times, but the city committee or the board of estimates has always killed the measure. The city council has no ground that the city couldn't do it. At just that time,

A black and white photograph showing a massive crowd of people, mostly men, standing on a vast field of coconuts. The coconuts are densely packed across the entire ground, creating a textured surface. The people are scattered throughout the field, some standing in small groups, others individually. The image is framed by a decorative border with rounded corners.

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A MEETING OF UNE MPLOYED, STARVING WORKINGMEN IN LONDON.

who is shown in this picture addressing some of the unemployed in London, says there are 2,250,000 men in not less than 100,000 families who depend on 750,000 more women and children. Thus in this land of dukes and nobles, at least 6,000,000 persons are dependant on England. This are 34,000,000 people in the case of the population idly-unwillingly so.

Would this country think of 16,000,000 people were crying for

through the fashionable center of London. The hunger marchers are pitiful people. They come from London's Common Council, told his fellows how 150,000 people in London were actually suffering from hunger or were slowly starving to death. It costs the government more than \$150,000,000 a year because of poverty.

More than 250,000 are listed as "paupers" in London by the authorities.

Marched to London

Manchester, next to London, is the great pauper city. There are more than 15,000 skilled workers there who work in the English engineering trades union composed of only the highest class of labor, report one-eighth of their membership in need of work. More than 19,000 skilled workers are

HOW COST OF LIVING HAS SHOT UP DURING 13 YEARS

Expert Shows That the General Average is More Than 49 per cent., But On Such Luxuries As Newlywed's Little Home the Increased Cost Is About 100 per cent.

It's a kitchen problem, too—this increased cost of living. There are 48 commodities on this list that are higher now than they were a year ago today, and they are what are called CONSUMER'S goods—the kind that the workman buys the most of. Included in this list are flour, eggs, pork, mutton chops, cheese and other eatables.

In the first column are the figures for 1896. This was just three years after the panic of 1893. Times were piping and things were supposed to be "high" then. But were they? Look at the present prices and you can see that they were not compared with what things cost today.

The hog was "just a hawg" in 1896. Now he can give a royal grunt, for he is worth nearly THREE TIMES as much as he was then, even before he squeal was taken out of him by the heartless stockyards folks in Chicago. That is all they leave out of the hog, you know, when they get through with him. Everything but squeal is turned into money.

There is nothing above the sea or under the sea that interests—that comes home to the American people today—more than the increased cost of living.

This nation has passed through thirteen generally fat years; fat crops and fat pocketbooks for the Harrimans, for the Morgans and for all the trusts and monopolies. But they have been thirteen years of fat prices but the everyday citizen man has had to pay, and thirteen years of leanables for him who couldn't.

With this article The Standard presents today a table prepared by an expert, showing just how prices have advanced during those thirteen "fat" years on the commodities that all of us must have. Compare the figures in 1896 with those of 1909, and you will find that the increase is 49.1 per cent in thirteen years, which means that the dollar you had in 1896 must have over \$1.49 now to go the same distance.

But the average of 49.1 does not tell the whole story. Just look over the table for a minute. Newlwyd isn't thinking altogether about food and clothing. He wants to build a house. If he had married thirteen years ago, good honest lumber for that house would have cost him \$11 in 1900. Today it costs \$20.9, an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

There is little comfort in what the figures hold forth, either, if we believe there's an impression that there will be further advances in all wholesale and retail prices before the end of the year it will cost more to live than before in the history of the world.

This is the age of aeroplanes, autos, splendor and devil-may-care expenditure for clothes and luxuries.

Who looks? Probably YOU do, and you can tell just about how much it will cost to live in 1910, by looking at the list which follows:

Breitmeyer and his council
matters in their own hands.
ordered the work to be start-
at once. And the men who got
work were these same out-of-
port politicians and business men
ing to pay good money to keep up
the office, and to have paid deputies
over the state to look after the branch
offices, but—
Like other states it wasn't willing

Lifted From Starvation.

The work was done, was done well, many a "poor devil" was staved for the anxious period, was lifted from starvation, and

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e elements would spike the guns.
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nd this Mayor Breitmeier did
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ape was unwound and he was
back by the city, but the great

Investigation Begun.
 Detroit didn't stop at that. Someone wondered why the state department hadn't been doing something to relieve the trouble. Investigation was begun. Someone found the Detroit branch employment office—after considerable search. It was way back secluded out-of-the-way street, shabby and dirty and obscure. Edward signed the name of the

Quotations for standard commodities at the low point in 1896, the succeeding high points in 1900 and in 1907, and comparisons with 1909.

| | 1906 | 1900 | 1907 | 1909 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | July 1. | Feb. 1. | Mar. 1. | Aug. 1. |
| Beef carcasses (Chicago) per lb..... | .365 | .3775 | .38 | .3875 |
| Hocks carcasses (Chicago) per lb..... | .0387 | .0825 | .09 | .1075 |
| Milk (New York) per qt..... | .055 | .0825 | .095 | .11 |
| Eggs, State, fresh (New York) doz..... | .03 | .0377 | .0402 | .0377 |
| Bread (New York) per loaf..... | .125 | .19 | .29 | .28 |
| Beef, family, per lb..... | \$5.00 | 11.00 | 15.00 | .94 |
| Pork, per bbl..... | \$25.00 | 10.50 | 18.50 | 14.00 |
| Bacon, short ribs, smk'd (Chi.) per lb | .0437 | .0625 | .0962 | .1175 |
| Lard, western, per lb..... | .042 | .0975 | .14 | .135 |
| Butter, creamery, State, best per lb..... | .15 | .0615 | .0975 | .1160 |
| Cheese, cheddar, east factory, per lb..... | .0662 | .1275 | .335 | .27 |
| Codfish, (Boston) per bbl..... | 20.00 | 48.00 | 14.00 | 1425 |
| Coffee, Rio, per lb..... | 4.00 | 25.00 | 8.00 | 19.00 |
| Sugar, granulated, per lb..... | .13 | .0687 | .0725 | .0712 |
| Molasses Formosa Oolong, per lb..... | .0487 | .0515 | .046 | .0485 |
| Molasses New Orleans, per lb..... | .18 | .255 | .165 | .165 |
| Salt, fine domestic, sack, 34 lbs..... | .32 | .44 | .37 | .28 |
| Rice, domestic, good, per lb..... | .75 | 1.05 | .98 | .81 |
| Beans, (New York) per bu..... | 1.15 | 2.25 | .0512 | .055 |
| Rais, choice (New York) per bu..... | 1.05 | 1.30 | 2.175 | 3.05 |
| Potatoes, eastern, per 150 lbs..... | .75 | 1.30 | 1.50 | .85 |
| Apples (State) per 150 lbs..... | .75 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.75 |
| Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per bbl..... | 2.00 | 4.50 | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| Peanuts, best Virginia, in hull, per bbl..... | 2.0475 | .035 | .0525 | .045 |
| Lemons, choice, per box of 300..... | 2.00 | 2.10 | 3.00 | |
| Currants, eastern, per lb..... | .065 | .0775 | .0925 | .065 |
| Wheat, red winter, per bu..... | .0325 | .045 | .0725 | .0575 |
| Corn, mixed, per bu..... | .3385 | .7512 | .83 | 1.20 |
| Oats, mixed, per bu..... | .315 | .28 | .50 | .80 |
| Rye, western, per bu..... | .30 | .46 | .66 | .58 |
| Flour, straight winter, per bbl..... | .375 | .61 | .70 | .86 |
| Petroleum, light, crude, per bbl..... | 3.25 | 3.40 | 3.35 | 6.00 |
| Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gal..... | 1.16 | .68 | .75 | 1.58 |
| Lard, oil, per gal..... | .078 | .069 | .075 | .085 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude, per lb..... | .37 | .56 | .41 | .61 |
| Castor oil, per lb..... | .098 | .0426 | .066 | .0355 |
| Olive oil, Italian, per gal..... | .095 | .115 | .10 | .10 |
| Charcoal coal, stove size, per ton..... | 4.25 | 4.25 | 5.10 | 4.20 |
| Hummus coal, per ton..... | 2.75 | 3.50 | 3.20 | 3.05 |
| Southern coke, per ton..... | 2.25 | 4.30 | 6.00 | 4.00 |
| Cotton, per lb..... | .0743 | .0825 | .1125 | .1310 |
| Wool, washed (Boston) per lb..... | .16 | .34 | .34 | .24 |
| Wool, super combing, per lb, scoured..... | .48 | .90 | .85 | .85 |
| Hemp, Manila, per lb..... | .0425 | .145 | .0962 | .06 |
| Linen, average of grades, per lb..... | .0925 | .0875 | .0575 | .03 |
| Flax, New Zealand, per lb..... | .0225 | .085 | .09 | .0825 |
| Print cloth, per yard..... | .0243 | .0225 | .04 | .0525 |
| Standard sheetings, per yard..... | .0537 | .0625 | .08 | .07 |
| Bedsteads, Amosac sole, per yd..... | .0475 | .055 | .075 | .065 |
| Sheet coverings, three yards, per yd..... | .0475 | .055 | .0687 | .0675 |
| Towel, 94 per cent, per lb..... | 2.33 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.63 |
| Rubber, fine new, per lb..... | .81 | 1.08 | 1.22 | 1.33 |
| Canvas, burley, per lb..... | .11 | .095 | .14 | .17 |
| Native steer hide, per lb..... | .085 | .1325 | .1475 | .17 |
| Smock packer, middleweight, per lb..... | .18 | | | .31 |
| N. yellow, per thousand..... | 17.00 | 22.00 | 23.00 | 23.00 |
| Mber, eastern spruce, per thousand 15.00 | 21.50 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 |
| Mber, hemlock, per thousand..... | 11.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | 20.50 |

LABOR NOTES

During the last three years the carpenters' union has had the greatest increase in membership, the typographical union has had the longest working hours, and the machinists' union had the greatest number of strikes, and it is estimated, won a larger percentage of their contests than any other craft.

The average payment per member made to the old age pension fund of cents an hour to be paid by August 1, 1934, the past year was 37.3 cents per month. The total wages of the members aggregated \$40,238.73, or practically an average of \$897 for each member. The new trade unions can show an average earnings of \$1,000 to its members that comes near these

The critical point in the dispute between the officials of the street railroad and the employees was settled by the offer of a man to the sum of thirty cents an hour to be paid by August 1, 1911, which was made by President John M. Roach, of the North and West side lines, and the prompt acceptance of the same by President Wm. Quinlen, of the North and West side lines.

DETROIT DEALS WITH THE PROBLEM OF ITS UNEMPLOYED

Paving Given to Who Have No Work

"Suppose you have a political job what are you going to tell him?" It was Alderman David Heinemann of Detroit who asked the question—then answered it.

Hard to Resist.

"It's hard to resist the temptation to squish around and try to make a place for you in the city hall and in the county building or wherever. Maybe it's just common humanity, maybe it's making yourself

solid, but anyway that's the first impulse—to make a place for this man at the expense of the public.

"But it isn't right. President Taft never loomed bigger than when a man asked him what such a man

Then Heinemann went on to tell what Detroit's mayor, Philip Breitmeyer, and Detroit's council did last winter—and is doing today. There's a lesson in it.

Work to Do.

Seems there's a bunch of paving and bridge work in Detroit that ought to be done—one of those jobs that everyone agrees should be done, but which everybody lets run along till tomorrow when they're good and ready. The thing had been recommended several times by the finance committee or the board of estimates had always killed the measure—on the ground that the city couldn't afford it at just that time.

But someone on the board of estimates said, "Let's do it. The city can't afford it now, but it can't afford it then either." So they did it. The city couldn't afford it then either.

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as that it was.

Investigation Begun.
Detroit didn't stop at that. The wonder why the state employment hadn't been doing anything to relieve the unemployment investigation was started. The bureau found the Detroit branch employment office—after considerable search. It was way back, tucked out-of-the-way street, dingy and dirty and obscure.

pend a little more money and put office where it could do any good.

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