

savings per year; yet to allow it we should have to double the vacation and savings item.

In addition to these figures the writer is aware of another large class of workers in Baltimore almost unbelievably sweated. The following are mere individuals in a group, "home-workers," about whom we must soon know more. One woman is earning 12 cents a piece for finishing men's coats. She does three a day with difficulty. Another makes tailored shirtwaists complete—60 cents a dozen—5 cents apiece. Another does the largest part of the work on men's shirts for 24 cents a dozen—2 cents apiece! Another, children's rompers, complete, 50 cents a dozen.

That such things exist with us is only tolerable when we believe that, in spite of it, there is also with us "a growing sense of the value of human life—a growing conviction that human life is too valuable to be the shuttle-cock in the game of money-making and competition; a growing resolve that the injurious strain of the contest shall, so far as possible, be shifted from the human instruments."

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Living Wage. Phillip Snowden, M. P. Can be ordered through the Norman-Remington Co. in paper covers for 25 cents.

A Living Wage. John A. Ryan, D.D. The Macmillan Co.

A Brief prepared by Louis Brandeis and Josephine Goldmark to defend the Oregon Minimum Wage Boards' legislation. National Consumers' League, 100 E. 19th street, New York city. \$1.

Minimum Wage Legislation. Irene Osgood Andrews. A report prepared for the New York Factory Investigating Commission.

Statement and Decree concerning the Wages of Women in the Brush Industry in Massachusetts. The last bulletin of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission.

Can the Minimum Wage be Safely Legalized? Margaret Townsend Carey. Consumers' League of Maryland, 7 E. Mulberry street. 10 cents.

The references here given are only the most general ones and those easiest of access. The writer will be glad to suggest a more complete list to anyone who desires it.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM EQUAL SUFFRAGE STATES

Probing the Causes of Unrest.

XII.

(The twelfth of a series of interpretations of the hearings, before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, by a staff representative of *The Survey*.)

As might be expected, there was considerable curiosity on the part of the commission about Oregon's minimum wage law.

Father O'Hara, chairman of the Industrial Welfare Commission; Armalee Smith, a member, and Caroline J. Gleason, secretary of the commission, testified regarding the operation of the law.

Father O'Hara said that in 1913 a law was passed prohibiting the employment of women and children for more than a reasonable number of hours a day or at less than an adequate wage. The same law created a commission to determine standards of reasonableness and adequacy.

In making its findings the commission has depended on committees representing employers, employes and the general public. These committees have made recommendations which the commission has power, after public hearings, to reject or approve. So far it has approved of all recommendations made. The standards that have been set are as follows:

In Portland in the mercantile business the minimum weekly wage is \$9.25 for experienced adult workers and the weekly hours of labor fifty, with prohibition of all work after 6 P. M. The same standard was fixed for office work, while the minimum for factories was placed at \$8.64 a week of fifty-four hours. It was the latter ruling that brought the law into the courts. It has been sustained in the Oregon Supreme Court and is now before the Supreme Court of the United States. For occupations outside of Portland the minimum is \$8.25, and night work is prohibited after 8.30 P. M.

Miss Gleason described conditions prior to the passage of the law as "not so bad as in the East," but bad enough. Women were found who did not have enough to eat. One girl was discovered who spent her last cent on Saturday and expected to fast until Monday, which would be pay day. The minimum wage law is supposed to put an end to such conditions.

No evidence has come to light either that any appreciable number of women have been discharged as incapable of earning the minimum or that the apprenticeship clause is being taken advantage of by employers. The latter contingency is safeguarded, according to Miss Gleason, by the fact that a woman who is paid less than the minimum can collect back pay by legal process.

SUFFRAGE BAZAAR LUNCHEON.

Tuesday, October 6th, 1 P. M.,
Woman's City Club, 17 W. Saratoga Street.
Subscription, 25 Cents.

GENERAL BAZAAR COMMITTEE MEETING AT 2 P. M.
Admission Free.

NEWS FROM CONNECTICUT

Mass Meeting to Be Held in Hartford to Protest Against War.

The annual convention of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association is to be held in Hartford on Thursday and Friday, October 22 and 23. The sessions of the convention will begin at noon on Thursday, when the delegates will assemble for the appointment of committees and other preliminary work. In the afternoon the chief part of the work will be the reading of reports by the officers of the association, by the county chairmen and by the presidents of the local leagues. The great number of reports that must be made to the convention makes it necessary to have a rule that county chairmen be limited to ten minutes and presidents of local leagues to five minutes. At 6.30 in the evening a dinner will be held at the Hotel Bond, which will be attended by the delegates and their friends. At this dinner representatives of the various political parties will be invited to reply to toasts. It is worthy of remark that only one political party in Connecticut—the Republican—has failed to insert a suffrage plank in its platform, and that many members of the Republican party are individually in favor of passing the measure for a suffrage amendment to be submitted to the voters of Connecticut.

On Thursday evening, taking advantage of the presence in Hartford of so many women from all parts of the State, it is planned to hold a mass-meeting of protest against war. This meeting will be held in Parsons Theater, and it is planned to have representative men of national fame to address the meeting. To this meeting an invitation will be extended to all lovers of peace whatever their views in regard to woman suffrage. It will be a peace meeting, not a suffrage meeting, and its object will be to express the women's point of view in regard to the war which is devastating Europe.

MAKING THEM THINK

Suffrage Posters and Leaflets in Motor 'Bus Brings Cause Directly to Passengers' Attention.

"In the Adirondacks," says Mrs. Raymond Brown, president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, "is a woman of wealth who sends her own motor bus to meet trains and convey travelers wherever they wish to go. Inside the bus are posters and leaflets on 'Votes for Women.' Every passenger feels that out of courtesy at least he is bound to think of the subject so cleverly placed before him."

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