

yin Report of Mass. Minimum Wage Commission)



It is against the Law to give this

NOT THIS

MODERN INDUSTRIAL EQUATIONS

LONG HOURS = OVERWORK
OVERWORK = FATIGUE POISON*
LOW WAGES = POOR FOOD
OVERWORK +
FATIGUE POISON +
POOR FOOD
OVERWORK +
AND DEATH

WHY?

DISEASE is caused by lack of AIR
AIR costs money.

DISEASE is caused by lack of SUNSHINE
SUNSHINE costs money.

DISEASE is caused by lack of FOOD
FOOD costs money.

DISEASE is caused by OVERSTRAIN and lack of REST
REST costs money.

UPON THEF ALL

THE WELFARE OF THE NAT'
N HEALTH OF ITS MO
E DEMANDS A LIVING

ENDS IT OR

WORKERS

*See Fatigue and Efficiency

The Waste of Industry

Overworked Women and Girls

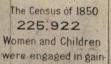
Ill Health Danger Low Wages

SOME REASONS WHY PROTECTIVE LAWS FOR WOMEN IN INDUSTRY ARE NECESSARY

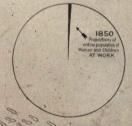
A MATTER OF HISTORY



Woman's work WAS in the Home MODERN INDUSTRY took away her work and she FOLLOWED IT into the Factories and Workshops.



ful occupations.





The Census of 1910 8,075,772 Women and Children were engaged in gainful occupations.

HOW AND WHERE SOME OF THEM WORK





FOR LOW WAGES Some sit all day in a stooping position.

Some are speeded by machines:

FOR LOW WAGES Some sacrifice home and children.

252.432 WOMEN AND CHILDREN MAKE CLOTHING IN THE UNITED STATES.







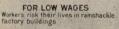
FOR LOW WAGES

Some stand all day in department FOR LOW WAGES store basementsunder artificial light FOR LOW WAGES This woman stands all day and makes 90 motions a minute with her feet

Others feed hemp into machines to make Twine. This woman stands 10% hours each night.

80,000 WOMEN AND CHILDREN WORK IN STEAM LAUNDRIES IN THE U. S.











FOR LOW WAGES They work in factories with fire escapes like this



FOR LOW WAGES They work in rooms where piles of dothing and packing boxes clutter the aisles and fire exits

IN CASE OF FIRE WHAT HAPPENS?



They work on highly inflammable materials thrown carelessly about on the floors

REMEMBER THE TRIANGLE

They toil on inflammable material workrooms heated by open stoves

175 DEAD, MOSTLY GIRLS, IN DOWNTOWN FIRE, LEAP 10 STORIES FOR LACK OF FIRE ESCAPES

IN THE LAND OF THE BRAVE AND THE FREE

190.000 women and children work in Cotton Mills making



The noise in a cotton mill is nerve racking and deafening?

DO YOU KNOW

The cotton mill workroom is always hot and humid?

DO YOU KNOW

The workers toil from 48 to 66 hours per week and constantly stand while working?

DO YOU KNOW

A HIGH DEATH RATE from TUBERCULOSIS is CHARACTERISTIC of the COTTON INDUSTRY?

In states where textile interests are powerful, the state has no 8 hour law for women or children on its statute book

> Legal number of hours women and girls may work in cotton mills in textile states

58 HOURS Maine Virginia New Hampshire 55 " North Carolina Massachusetts 54 "

54 ... Rhode Island Maryland Mississippi

South Carolina Georgia Alabama

60 " 60 .. 60+ Unlimited

60 HOURS

60 "

WHICH STATE IS YOURS ? DOES IT SATISFY YOU?

EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE MAKES A MAN HEALTHY_ BUT

WHAT NIGHTWORK MEANS TO WOMEN Night work means loss of sunlight and loss of normal sleep





does housework and washing, when she should be sleeping

I come home so tired. if I sit down, I fall asleep

Children play out doors when mother tries to sleep

NIGHT WORK MEANS LOSS OF HOME LIFE AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN



"My baby was not vet 2 months old when I went to work in a factory



Children of night-workers are locked in when mother workslocked out while mother



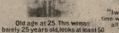
Seven children nearly burned to death, in this house at 4.20 A.M. Mothers were working in cannery.



This bow-legged child walked too soon. Mother nightworker sleeps

Nightwork means loss of social life and recreation, and brings premature old age.







time when working nights - I was so tired



Should a woman 32 years old look worn-out and haggard? This is night work

AMERICA is the only GREAT INDUSTRIAL NATION that allows NIGHTWORK for WOMEN IN MANUFACTORY.

LIVING WAGES HEALTH SAFETY FOR WORKING WOMEN

The National Consumers' League co-operates in shortening the work day and in obtaining living wages for women

SIX great states-New York, Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Oregon and Nebraskaprohibit night work of women in factories

FOUR states and the District of Columbia have an eight-hour work day

EIGHT states have a nine-hour work day

EIGHTEEN states have a ten-hour work day

EIGHTEEN states allow women to work more than ten hours a day, or have no legal limitation of the work day

EIGHT states have wages commissions

SIX states have made wage studies

Of 40 state legislatures in session, a large number are preparing to introduce wage legislation

Wholly Unique is the Work of the National Consumers' League in Preparing Briefs in Defence of Protective Legislation for Women for the Use of the Supreme Courts

Brief, "Women in Industry," defending the constitutionality of a 10-hour work day for women in Oregon; in the United States Supreme Court

1910

Brief defending the 10-hour work day for women: in the Supreme Court of Illinois

1912

Brief defending the amended 10-hour work day for women; in the Supreme Court of Ohio

1912

Brief in defense of 54-hour week for working women: in the Supreme Court of Ohio

1913

Brief, "The Human and Social Cost of Low Wages": in the Supreme Court of Oregon

Brief in defense of the Ohio 54-hour working week for women; in the Supreme Court of the United States

1914

Brief, "Facts of Knowledge," in defense of the law prohibiting employment of women at night in factories; in the New York Court of Appeals

1915

Brief (a summary of all 8-hour legislation) in defense of the California 8-hour law for women: in the Supreme Court of the United States

In each of the above cases the courts have unheld the laws

1914

Brief, "Experience of the World," in defense of the Oregon women's wages law; in the Supreme Court of the United States

In this case, the decision of the court is pending

ALL THIS IS FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND LASTING BENEFIT OF WOMEN IN STORES AND FACTORIES

> NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE Room 43, 280 Fourth Avenue New York City

July, 1915.

