

"A PAPER FOR ALL WHO TOIL"

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One Dollar a Year

## Action of the Court in case of Garment Workers' Union

Attorney Amos Foster Reviews the Case in Which Interest Has Been Revived Because of Opposition to Judge Oppenheimer.

The following statement was made by Attorney Amos Foster, who represented the Fulworth Garment Company in the injunction suit which it brought two years ago against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, then on strike. The statement, he declared, was made from his best recollection of the chief points in the case in justification of Judge Oppenheimer's decision at that time.

"This was a case wherein the Fulworth Garment Company was plaintiff and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was defendant. The action was brought to enjoin the labor Union from doing certain unlawful acts, to-wit: Assaulting and interfering with the officers and employees of the plaintiff.

"The evidence was clear and convincing beyond question as to the injunction suit. The injunction was granted and the facts were proved so strongly that the Union did not appeal. It took several weeks for us to try the case. During the trial Judge Oppenheimer did everything in the world to straighten out matters without having to issue an injunction. He tried to use the good offices of the court to settle matters. There were, as I recall, before the trial, various assaults committed upon officers and employees of the company, and 25 or 30 arrests, several of which resulted in convictions in the Police Court. During the strike at 1 o'clock a. m., on one of the coldest days of the winter, the home of one of the employees of the company was attacked by a crowd of men, who came in an automobile. A brick that was hurled through a window in the house narrowly missed the head of a sleeping baby, Milton Brown, president of the company, was assaulted in the Union depot by a half-dozen men and women members of the Union. These things were proved and connected with the strike. It was also proved that threats had been made against the officers and employees of the company.

"After we had proved the facts which are set out at length in the court's opinion, the court granted an injunction, preventing only illegal acts. It did not even prevent the 'banning' of the strikers. This injunction was never appealed.

"The court, in order that all parties would understand his reasons for the injunction, wrote a very detailed and intelligent opinion. Before any-

one should attempt to criticize or pass judgment on this case, he should read this decision. The opinion is a full justification, both in morals and law, for the injunction. It would be unfair for either labor or capital to condemn the judge for his decision unless the full facts were known. Furthermore, I consider it something that endangers the integrity of our courts for a class, either labor, capital or otherwise, to condemn a judge and to try to prevent his re-election because of a decision on some controversy which is between classes, unless the party attacking the decision is prepared to show the judge was really prejudiced, ignorant or dishonest, and in this case he was not. He was eminently considerate of the rights of all parties.

"After the injunction was granted there were violations of the court's order. Various charges were filed against members of the Union. The court heard the testimony on all. In some cases he dismissed the accused because the cases were not fully substantiated by the evidence. In other cases the person charged was convicted. The principal man charged with violation of the court's order was Fufeld, the business agent of the Union. After a full hearing the court found Fufeld guilty and sentenced him. This case was taken to the Court of Appeals and the sentence was sustained. Fufeld was the real head of the strike. In two other cases the lower court was reversed. It should be remembered, however, that the main decision pertaining to the injunction still stands and Judge Oppenheimer was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in the principal contempt charge, all of which shows the fairness of the position and decision of the court.

"This is by no means a statement to be used for political purposes. I am no politician, but have made this statement of the case to my best recollection without consulting the records, so that no advantage may be taken by any class of people over a judge whom I know to be honest and just."

The statement of Mr. Foster was a sequel to the outcome of a meeting of Jewish Unionists in allied garment trades, passing a resolution of opposition to Judge Oppenheimer's candidacy for re-election. Attorney Klein represented the garment workers in the Fulworth Company suit in the earlier part of the proceedings.

## CINCINNATI AT THE TOP IN FIELD OF EDUCATION

"Has Achieved Much Deserving World-Wide Recognition."

"Condon-Woolley-Campbell Combination Praised."

High Encomium Published in the Journal of Education.

"Cincinnati is not only on the map, but is at the top of it in school extension."



M. Edith Campbell.

Non-Partisan candidate for re-election to School Board. Graduate of University of Cincinnati, B. A., M. A. Assistant in the Department of Economics of University. Director of Schmidlapp Bureau of Women and Girls, Trustee and Founder Vocation Bureau of the Public Schools. Former member State Board of Women Visitors, Member Ohio State School Survey Commission.

This high commendation for Cincinnati's public school system comes from no less an authority than the current issue of the Journal of Education. In an article entitled, "Cincinnati's Achievement," the Journal of Education says:

"Cincinnati has achieved much that deserves world-wide recognition through scientific attention to working children by Helen Thompson Woolley, and her associates, under the leadership of Superintendent R. J. Condon and his predecessor, Frank B. Dyer, and Miss M. Edith Campbell of the Schmidlapp bureau.

"In all our observations and investigations nothing has been more wonderful than this service to the working children by means of which vital revelations have been made for the advantage of all cities and countries.

"In a large way, larger than has been other-where conceived in the Condon-Woolley-Campbell combination in Cincinnati are to make the Department of the Public Schools serve the largest life of the community in home and shop, in commercial and social life, in civics and morals.

"Here is the largest vision, the amplest means, the wisest leadership. Cincinnati is not only on the map, but is at the top of it in school extension."

Miss Campbell believes that the unguarded working child is the greatest menace to the child and to labor conditions. Miss Campbell's constant interest has been in the administration and enforcement of Child Labor Laws.

## TO DISCUSS THE STRIKE

Carl Brannin, secretary of the People's Church, yesterday invited P. J. Conlon, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, and J. M. Manley, secretary of the Metal Trades Association, to speak at the meeting of the People's Church in the Grand Opera House, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the issues of the machinists' strike. Mr. Conlon accepted the invitation, but no answer was received from Mr. Manley. Herbert S. Bigelow will speak on "The Common Enemy of Capital and Labor."

## RAINCOAT MAKERS GAIN.

Boston, Mass.—Several hundred raincoat makers, affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have secured wage increases that range in some instances as high as 33 per cent. Other gains include a 50-hour week and the Saturday half holiday. The employers' association agreed to these betterments after a short strike.

## Another Trade Union Achievement

W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Tells in "The American Federationist" of the Late Victory in Chicago.

The following article is an account of another splendid achievement of the street and electric railway employees. No other organization has had more obstacles to overcome than these wage-earners who, before organized, worked the greatest number of hours for the lowest wages and under the worst conditions and had to resist the most tyrannical domination of corporations and monopolies.

The Chicago victory is only one of the many achievements this organization has won to enable these workers to live bet-

One citizen's suit.....	25.00
Two uniform caps (summer and winter, \$1.25 each) .....	2.50
Gloves, per year.....	2.50
One hat, per year.....	2.50
Shirts, per year.....	6.00
Socks, per year.....	3.00
Collars and ties, per year.....	3.25
Underwear, per year.....	6.00
Two pairs of shoes, \$3.50 each .....	7.00
One pair of over-shoes.....	2.00

82.75



WM. D. MAHON

President Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

## THE CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

Tables Nicholas Klein's Knock on Judge Oppenheimer.

Body Votes to Turn Out in Liberal Parade October 29.

Central Labor Council at its last meeting tabled a communication from Attorney Nicholas Klein, in a part of which he said that if the workingmen should vote for Judge Benton Oppenheimer at the coming election, he believes they will be endorsing, in a measure at least, his attitude toward Union labor, which they claim is unsatisfactory. In his letter Attorney Klein stated that is not a matter of politics with him, but because Judge Oppenheimer sentenced two of the Union leaders of the Fulworth Garment Company's strike to jail.

A committee of five was appointed to present the views of organized labor in Cincinnati regarding the electric light rate at the public hearing of the State Utilities Commission today.

President Thomas McManus stated that 30 delegates, representing the Central Labor and Building Trades Councils will leave on a special train Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock to attend the annual convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, which opens in Mansfield, Ohio, next Monday.

After a spirited talk by Charles Staff the Council voted unanimously to turn out in the Hamilton County Home Rule Association's parade, which will be held October 29. Secretary Frank Imwalle was instructed to send letters to all the unions in the city informing them of the action of the Council.

## Building Trades Council Meets

Only Routine Business Transacted—Anderson Elected Delegate to the A. F. of L.

The meeting of the Building Trades Council was called to order by Bro. Tom Anderson, who stated that President Cullen and Vice-President Fischer being absent he would ask that a temporary chairman be elected.

Brother Joe Chuck was placed in nomination and elected.

Brother Chuch in the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

A communication from the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers No. 27, announced that Mr. James Woodson had been named a delegate to the Building Trades Council from that local. Brother Woodson was elected and obligated. A similar letter from the Sheet Metal Makers No. 141, named Bro. H. G. Gothman as a delegate in place of Harry Dorsey, resigned. Brother Gortman was elected, but not present.

There being no further business before the Council the meeting adjourned.

## A NEW UNION FIRM

Ed Wulfeck, formerly manager of Wirthlin & Scallon, has taken the management of the Asbestos Supply Company, at 331 West Third street, where he would be pleased to hear from his friends. The company takes contracts for all kinds of asbestos and magnesian work.

ter lives and to have greater opportunities. Any reader who wishes full information on any detail can obtain it by writing to President Mahon at Detroit, Michigan—Editor.

The recent award of the Board of Arbitration which determined the wages of the street railway employees of Chicago in their recent arbitration has come nearer making an award based upon the true facts and real issues in the case than any board of arbitration that has ever sat on street-car wages.

The writer has always contended that real arbitration was for the arbitrators to discard all questions of wages now prevailing and compromises of any kind and to take the evidence in the case, get at the real facts and conditions prevailing and then after having heard and analyzed all of the facts to make an award to say what the wage shall be, and in this recent arbitration the arbitrators have come nearer to following this line than has ever been done heretofore.

In setting up the contentions of the street railway men we did not set any demands of wage. We demanded an American living wage that will enable the men to live the life that American citizens should live in the conditions and environments surrounding them in the city of Chicago. In putting up our contentions for this standard rate of pay was submitted in evidence, the following table showing what it costs to exist:

Housing Expenses Per year	
Rent, \$20 per month.....	\$240.00
Hard coal, 6 tons, \$8.50 per ton.....	51.00
Kindling wood .....	5.00
Gas for light and summer cooling.....	30.00

Clothing for Man	
One uniform suit per year.....	\$18.00
One extra pair of pants.....	6.00

Clothing for Wife	
Clothes, per year.....	\$40.00
Two pairs of shoes \$3 each.....	6.00
One pair of rubbers.....	1.00

Clothing for Three Children	
Clothes \$8 for each child.....	\$24.00
Three pairs of shoes for each child, \$1.50 per pr.....	13.50

Food for the Family	
Meats, 40c per day.....	\$146.00
Bread, 15c per day.....	54.75
Cake and pastry, 10c per day .....	36.50
Milk, 10c per day.....	36.50
Potatoes.....	16.00
Sugar, 5 lbs. per week, 8c per lb.....	20.80
Flour, 24 1/2 lbs. per month, 85c.....	10.20
Tea, 15c per week.....	7.80
Coffee, 30c per week.....	15.60
Breakfast foods and cereals 25c per week.....	13.00
Butter, 4 lbs. per week, 32c per lb.....	66.56
Lard, 1 lb. per week, 10c per lb.....	8.32
Eggs, 1 1/2 doz. per week, 25c per doz.....	19.50
Cheese, one-half lb. per week, 20c per lb.....	5.20

Fruits	
One barrel of apples.....	\$3.00
Bananas, Lemons and oranges.....	10.00

Vegetables	
Cabbages, 5c per week.....	\$2.60
Onions, 5c per week.....	2.60

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