

"A PAPER FOR ALL WHO TOIL"

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## Plans of G. O. P. Are Announced By Hilles

**Committee to Name Convention City on December 14—Policy of Administration to Be Attacked in Campaign—President's Foreign Policy Subject to Criticism.**

New York.—The Republican National Committee will meet in Washington, December 14, to select a convention city and begin mobilization for 1916. Chairman Charles D. Hilles made this announcement and indicated the main lines along which the campaign to restore the Republican party to power will be waged. They are:

**FIRST**—An attack upon the Democratic tariff.

**SECOND**—Criticism of the Wilson administration's handling of foreign affairs, both in Mexico and in Europe.

**THIRD**—Charges that Democracy has failed to keep its promise of an economical administration and has failed to keep the other 1912 platform pledges, including the declaration in favor of a single term for the President.

**FOURTH**—Attacks on the administration's Government ship bill and other administration measures.

By the time the National Committee assembles the Presidential campaigns of the numerous candidates for the Republican nomination should be well under way, Hilles said. "There is no lack of interest in the 1916 Presidential race right now," said the Republican chairman. "That is, the interest compares favorably with that four years ago. In some of the States having 'native sons' entered in the race things are getting lively. It is true the situation this year with respect to Republican Presidential candidates differs materially from that in the last two or three decades. Out of the group of Presidential possibilities at this time there is no one man or two or three men who stand out as leaders in the race throughout the entire country. Whether that situation will obtain until the actual opening of the next Republican Convention, or whether there will be a simmering down of candidates, I can not say."

## FEDERAL JUDGE CLARKE

**Calls Plan to Extend Office Terms, Salary Grab.**

The committee organized to oppose the adoption of the county office four-year-term amendment has issued an appeal to the voters to vote "No" next Tuesday.

Federal Judge John H. Clarke has been chosen Chairman of the committee, and Mayo Fesler, of the Civic League, Cleveland, Secretary.

The committee's appeal, signed by Judge Clarke, Fesler and eighteen other members, says:

"The amendment was initiated by the 968 county office holders themselves for the purpose of giving them additional terms of two years for which they were not elected. It is a salary grab pure and simple.

"It will make constitutional twelve county offices instead of five, as at present. This will make it impossible for the Legislature to consolidate or abolish any of these offices.

"It will abolish the limitations which provide that the Sheriff and County Treasurer shall not be eligible to hold office for more than four years in any period of six years.

"The amendment is not necessary. The General Assembly now has the constitutional power to lengthen the terms of county officers to four years whenever it is deemed advisable. The Legislature may also consolidate any county offices, except the five constitutional offices, in the interest of economy.

"We urge the voters of Ohio to vote 'No' on the amendment, because it is unsound in principle and does not belong in the Constitution."

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—The effect of war is shown by this statement of the Labor News:

"If Canadian trades unionists continue to volunteer for overseas service in the numbers they have of late, whole local unions will be depleted. Some trades have suffered worse than others. Horseshoers particularly have gone in large numbers, as 'farriers' were in constant demand at the front to look after shoeing the thousands of horses used in battle.

"The Ottawa Horse Shoers' Union, owing to so many of its members having enlisted, has temporarily ceased to exist."

## EIGHT HOURS NEXT MAY.

Yonkers, N. Y.—The Otis Elevator Company announces that an eight-hour day will be the rule for its 2,000 employees beginning next May. The workers will continue for six months under the present nine-hour day.

## OPERATORS AND MINERS WILL JOIN HANDS TO SECURE RELIEF

Washington.—The Sherman anti-trust law, the victor of many battles in which the advocates of "business freedom" have endeavored to concentrate their forces in attack, will, if plans do not fail, be the object of assault for the first time since its passage in 1890, of a combined force of employers and employees, united in action, seeking one relief, when the next Congress meets.

For the past fifteen years bituminous coal operators of the competitive States have lodged complaint after complaint against the operation of the measure, characterizing the law as ruinous and prohibiting the very basic organization necessary to govern the sales channels of soft coal production. From time to time attempts have been made to have an interpretation placed on the measure that would permit the industry to regain the stability enjoyed prior to its rigid enforcement. But every effort in this direction met with failure.

The workers in the mines, as in other industries, having been led to believe by designing politicians, that the measure would be the greatest beneficiary law ever enacted, were slow to understand its operation and the wreckage that was piling here and there from interpretations that were being given its provisions by the courts and commissions. They wondered how it was that heretofore prosperous companies could only operate half time, and even under half-time operations could not find a profitable market for their product. Investigations revealed that the big transportation companies were gobbling up old mines, developing new fields, and making for such properties new and lower freight rates which would enable them to control the market price on certain grades of coal at will. The miners became intensely interested in studying conditions, but took no action. They sought to diagnose the disease before they attempted to apply the remedy. So after several years of careful investigation representatives of the miners gathered in wage conference at Cleveland, Ohio, decided that some method of regulation must necessarily be permitted, or otherwise the bituminous coal industry in its present submissive state to "fake regulation" would bankrupt the independents who chanced their capital, retard development and bring to the mine worker enforced idleness and uncertainties of employment. The miners went still further in considering the matter; they instructed their International Executive Board to co-operate, using all honorable means, with the coal operators in effecting a readjustment by law, such as would restore the stability of the bituminous industry.

The International Executive Board meeting at Indianapolis has just authorized President White, Vice-President Hays and Secretary Green as a committee to meet the representatives of the coal operators and outline some plan whereby the industry can shake for all time to come the "cut-throat methods" that have prevailed during the past fifteen years. The operators, representing as they do the worst organized of American industries, will within the next week select a like committee to meet the representatives of the miners to formulate plans to secure the long-sought relief.

Although no intimation has been given of the relief plan, both miners and operators will be prepared to prove to the satisfaction of all "doubters" that interpretations of the "Sherman law" have enlarged the waste incident to coal mining in the soft coal regions two fold and the danger to human life to an appalling state.

In many States the bottom seams of high quality is being left untouched, to become waste forever, simply because prohibition of trade agreements will not permit its being mined at a profit.

Mine inspectors are permitting the violations of safety laws, and the miners are taking the chances incident to such violations, because all realize the present unprofitable state of the industry.

With facts and figures to prove that the Sherman law does not regulate or restrain the evils which it was designed to correct, so far as the coal industry is concerned, the joint committee hope to convert the next Congress to the necessity of action.

## Building Trades Council Regular Meeting

**The Buckeye Brewery Promises to Use Union Labor—Hoisting Engineers Win Their Strike—Business Agent Hock Will Leave For the A. F. of L. Convention at San Francisco.**

The meeting of the Building Trades Council was called to order with President Jos. A. Cullen in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

A communication from the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 17, stating that Thos. Donovan had been appointed a delegate to the Council. He was elected and duly obligated.

Business Agent Hock's report was read and adopted. Among other things, he said that the strike of the hoisting engineers was settled by the city engineer discharging all non-union men, and that there was no truth in the statement that Business Agent Herbert called the strike against one of his own members, as printed in the daily papers.

Brother Hock also reported that the president of the Buckeye Brewery was remodeling a building with scab labor, and when he called on Mr. Pohl about the matter that gentleman pretended that he did not know what a union was; in fact, union labor was a new thing to him. However, he took the matter up with Brother Stauff of the Brewery Workers, and Mr. Bruner of the Ohio Home Rule League, and they induced Pohl to promise that he would use union labor.

Mr. Hock stated that this is about

the fourth time he had to fight with Pohl before he could induce him to use union labor on his buildings.

All trades reported business good. Business Agent Hock will leave for San Francisco to attend the National



THOS. McEWEN.

Convention of the American Federation of Labor. Bro. Tom McEwen, the big-hearted, genial agent of the structural iron workers, was elected to serve in Brother Hock's place until his return.

## WRANGLE

**At Federated Meeting Over Question of Accepting Liquor Ads. in Its Official Paper.**

With a rush and a roar the liquor question obtruded itself into the special meeting of the Federated Improvement Associations, called for the purpose of discussing the future of the Federated News, official paper of the organization, at the Hotel Gibson yesterday afternoon.

The News did not come out this month because of financial difficulties. William J. Schultz, associate editor, explained that, following the policy of the Board of Governors, two \$50 ads. from breweries, which would have put the paper on "easy street," were refused. Schultz said he was not speaking in favor of the liquor interests, but thought it good business policy to accept the breweries' advertisements.

Charles S. Cowle, a member of the Board of Governors, declared he thought a few liquor ads. and certain other ads. should be accepted, subject to censorship. "Our delegates represent all kinds of business, including the liquor business," he added. "We have a right to cater to all the membership."

This debate took place pending vote on a motion introduced by M. W. Conway to continue Editor Charles L. Lester, Associate Editor Schultz and the present editorial and business department in office for another year. At a convenient moment during the discussion, Conway said he, also, thought the liquor advertising should not be accepted.

Before some one with a motion could try to force action on the liquor proposition, Conway's motion was adopted. However, as the life of the News will depend on its advertising, it is said that the liquor question is bound to arise again, maybe at the next regular meeting.

The Board of Governors started the session by submitting a proposition from William Carter to run the News under a changed name.

## EIGHT-HOUR DAY GRANTED.

Braddock, Pa.—Employees of the Pittsburgh Machine Tool Company have returned to work, the management agreeing to an eight-hour day with no wage reductions.

## BUILDING PERMITS

Double Residence—Hamilton ave. Architect, Oscar Schwartz, Provident Bank Bldg.; owner, Leonard Hays, 4437 Hamilton ave.

Garage—Walnut Hills. Architect, Oscar Schwartz; owner, I. Bilker, 2537 Hemlock ave.

Addition and Alteration to Armory—Cor. Helen and Burnet sts. Ohio State Armory Board, B. L. Bargar, secretary.

Double Residence (rem. from res.)—743 Ridgeway ave. Architects, S. S. & G. H. Godley, Neave Bldg.; owner, Mrs. Fred Guethlein, 739 Ridgeway ave.

Foundry—Arlington and Spring Grove ave. Owner, J. A. Oberhelman Foundry Co., Harrison and Buck sts.; \$50,000.

## NOW WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Rochester, N. Y.—A strike followed the discharge of several active unionists by the W. P. Davis company. Now the strikers are demanding the reinstatement of the victimized machinists, an eight-hour day, a 40-cent minimum and pay for overtime.

## DOG AN INDUSTRIAL HAZARD.

Olympia, Wash.—The industrial insurance commission has ruled that dog bites are part of the professional hazards of a gas meter reader. The commission allowed the claim of a Spokane meter reader who was bitten by a vicious "purrp."

## "MOVIE" MEN RAISE WAGES.

Peoria, Ill.—Motion Picture Operators' Union has signed a four-year contract with over a dozen picture houses in this city. For the first two years, the rate will be \$19 a week; for the third year, \$20, and for the fourth year, \$21. The old rate was \$18.

## NEGROS' RIGHTS UPHELD.

Denver.—In a decision by the Federal Court of Appeals, Oklahoma election officials who interfere with the right of a negro to vote, must be punished. The court made this rule in the case of two officials who were charged with enforcing the "grandfather's clause" section of the Oklahoma election laws after same had been declared unconstitutional. This clause provided for educational qualifications. The accused officials were found guilty of conspiracy in denying the right of suffrage to negroes.