

INDEPENDENT

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"A PAPER WITHOUT A MUZZLE" FOR ALL WHO TOIL.

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Prosecutor Campbell Gloats Over Indictment of the Union Painters

**At a Barroom Dinner He Tells What He Is Going to Do to Them—
Two Members of the Grand Jury Were Ex-Painter Bosses and Hired
Scab Labor. Campbell Says "There Shall Be No Politics in This
Case," During His Own Political Speech, Which Intimates That
There Is Politics in Other Cases.**

"There will be no more pleas for mercy for murderers in Hamilton County. The increase of crime in this county is appalling. If I fail to obtain a conviction of the men who are guilty out of their own mouths for the Christ Hospital murder before a jury, I will devote the rest of my time in office to placing the men in the penitentiary where they belong."

This was part of a speech made Monday night by County Prosecutor Campbell at a dinner given to him and Common Pleas Judge Geoghegan by the retiring grand jury at Mecklenburg's Garden.

"There will be no subtle influence that can swerve me," he said. "Men have tried to intercede for these murderers. But there shall be no politics in these cases."

Judge Geoghegan praised the work of the jury, headed by H. J. Robben, which returned indictments in the murder of James Shall at Christ Hospital five days after the act.

The above report of a dinner, taken from a daily paper will come as a surprise to those who have heretofore regarded Mr. Campbell as a man of discretion and sound judgment, and who have believed his capacity for enforcing justice was above the bar-room banquet in quality. To those who have regarded Mr. Campbell as a man who would do his duty under all conditions, his remarks come as a distinct surprise and there are many who are thoroughly disappointed to know that he has lowered his personal dignity, to say nothing of the great office which he holds to a level where he must declare his intention to enforce the law, for which duty the State pays him, and the expenses of the operation, in a speech delivered at what must appear as a sort of general jollification meeting of judge, prosecutor and jury over the indictment of the union painters, in a place where men gather for a good time.

Mr. Campbell is reported as saying, "There shall be no politics in these cases and that no subtle influence shall swerve him." Mr. Campbell is paid to bring criminals to justice and the people who placed him in office expect him to perform his duty.

Mr. Campbell fails to state what these evil influences which are attempting to clog the wheels of justice consist of; nor does he explain why he failed to bring this matter to the attention of the grand jury and ask for indictments, as is his plain duty.

There has been so much of inuendo and mystery among those who have held public office in Cincinnati during past years, so much of the carefully veiled sort of something which must be kept under cover for a time and which has never come out, that the people are distinctly sorry to see Mr. Campbell resort to this time-worn and thoroughly despised subterfuge. If there are to be politics in the office of the prosecuting attorney during the term of Mr. Campbell, if subtle influence are not to prevail, it might be a good idea for Mr. Campbell to follow the suggestion of the present attorney general of the state and fight his battles out in court and refrain from trying them through the press and at bar-room dinners.

So far as the prisoners under indictment for participation in the murder at Christ Hospital are concerned, it is certain these poor outcasts, who have been held incommunicado during the past month, it is hardly possible that Mr. Campbell intends to convey the impression that the subtle influence is theirs. It is equally certain that organized labor has attempted to exert no such influence and is interested only through humanitarian instincts. If there are such influences at work Mr. Campbell should take the most drastic action to bring the men behind the influence to justice.

Mr. Campbell says that in case he fails to secure the conviction of these men it is his intention to devote the balance of his term to sending them to



HON. JOHN J. CRAIG
Mayor of Covington, Ky.

the penitentiary, where they belong. In order that he may accomplish this it would appear that Mr. Campbell is willing to allow other criminals to go unpunished, but how does he expect to get these men to the penitentiary unless he can convict them?

Though Mr. Campbell does intend to punish these men to the exclusion of others equally guilty, we fail to see reason for his boasting of the fact, there being others who should call for equally severe prosecution.

To the average citizen it will appear that none of these officials, from the judge of the court to the last man on the jury, has anything to cause unusual sentiments of pride to form under their domes; if they have done their duty they may reconcile this fact with the equally evident fact that this is only what was expected of them and what they were paid for. The people have the right to expect faithful performance of duty from public officials and it is now up to Mr. Campbell to get these men into open court and show a trial jury how he proposes to convict them from their own mouths.

A charitable view of the remarks of the prosecutor should be taken; the conditions under which the remarks were delivered were likely conducive to conviviality and Mr. Campbell likely wanted to pat the whole bunch on the back, expand his chest and call attention to the fact that each man there assembled had done his duty.

In addition to Judge Geoghegan and Prosecutor Campbell, the following members of the grand jury are said to have been present: H. J. Robbin, foreman, 4220 Forest ave., Norwood; Jos. H. Kaille, 1680 Carroll st.; Jacob Bettman, 2725 Reading rd.; Peter Reiter, 1420 Sycamore st.; Julius Weber, 120 W. Fourteenth st.; Henry Bernheim, 2241 Kemper lane; Edward Terdoest, 3228 Colerain ave.; Michael M. Murray, 2515 Melrose ave.; Jos. P. Dickerson, Hartwell; Christopher Brinkman, Mt. Healthy; Henry T. Anthony, North

Bend rd.; Jas. P. Kelly, 825 E. Rockdale ave.; Jos. Perince, 442 Pioneer st.; Jos. Kealy, 502 Hawthorne ave., Price Hill, and Charles Callahan of Kenton street.

Two of the members of the grand jury are ex-painter bosses and hired scab labor, so they were in line to rejoice at the misery of union painters.

But Campbell was making a political speech when he made the above address.

Prosecutor Campbell has the ace in the hole; he can get all the assistance he wants, as the bosses have subscribed to a fund to convict the men.

The actions at this feast and the gloating over the misery of the poor unfortunates will create a sympathy for the men in the heart of every man who toils for a living, every man who has an ounce of the milk of human kindness can see the turkey buzzard in Mecklenburg's dinner.

All union labor wants for its misguided brothers is a fair trial before an unbiased jury—and they expect Prosecutor Campbell to see that the regular jury fixers lay off of this case.

8-HOUR LAW FOR LABORERS.

Washington.—Controller of the Treasury Warwick supports the auditor for the state and other departments that the federal eight-hour law applies only to those employees of the government "who fashion or manufacture things and who perform manual labor"—those engaged in "industrial pursuits or on public works."

The statute provides "that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States."

The decision rejects the claim of a penitentiary guard, employed at an annual salary and working 12 hours a day, who claimed extra compensation for four hours a day, which was his day's duty beyond the eight hours.

The Building Trades Council

**Passes a Resolution to Give Their Full Moral Support To
the Painters and Glazers in Their Present Trouble—
A Full Attendance at the Regular Meeting Thursday
Night.**

The regular weekly meeting of the Building Trades Council was called to order Thursday evening by Secretary Hock, owing to the absence of President Cullen and Vice-President Fischer. Secretary Hock called for the election of a president pro tem and Brother Tweedy of the plumbers was chosen.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Communication from the Building Trades Council of Milwaukee, Wis., asking if the Waldheim Furniture Company had a store in this city and if so, how does it stand with union labor? It was moved and seconded that the matter be investigated and that the desired information be forwarded.

A communication was received from the Painters' District Council No. 12, naming the following delegates to represent them in the Building Trades Council: Edward Mendenhall, L. A. Boyle, Philip Gastorf, Thomas Mugavin, George Meinders and Oscar J. Sumker, all being

present except Brother Mugavin; they were obligated.

A similar communication was received from the Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 44, naming Thomas McEwen, Charles Mueller and James M. Davis as their delegates for the coming year. Brother Davis being the only new member, was duly obligated.

President Cullen entered the meeting and assumed the chair.

Business Agent Hock read his regular weekly report, which showed very little trouble on the many jobs now being erected throughout the city. The report was received and filed.

Under the head of good and welfare, it was moved and seconded that the full moral support of the Building Trades Council be given the painters and glazers in their present fight. This motion was carried without dissent.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned until next Thursday.

COVINGTON'S NEW MAYOR

That the affairs of the city of Covington are in the hands of the friends of the people was plainly evidenced by the big celebration at the City Hall on January 3, when John J. Craig took the oath of office as mayor of the city and that the people were much pleased with the prospect for the coming two years was shown in the manner in which the new mayor was received. It was also plainly evident that Mr. Craig has lost none of his old time popularity by the manner in which he was received. Men of every walk of life were there to greet him and extend best wishes for the success of his administration. The election of Mr. Craig was a high tribute to his worth and the best evidence of the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens. Entering the primary near the end of the campaign, Mr. Craig showed his opponents under by a tremendous majority. The new mayor immediately announced the appointment of Al Steltenkamp as his secretary, thus further increasing his own popularity, since Mr. Steltenkamp had been employed by the gas company until he accepted this appointment, and it was evident that the change was most welcome and that he had tired of his previous occupation of holding up the unfortunates who do business with this big utility corporation.

Commissioner Pat Phillipps made the hearts of the people glad when he announced the appointment of Colonel Lew L. Applegate as city clerk. No more popular choice could have been made, although the people wish the salary attached to the job was twenty thousand instead of as many hundred per year, since the money would be placed in immediate circulation within the limits of the home town, Colonel Lew being known as one of the best fellows in the world and strictly in favor of home industries.

The new administration will have the support of organized labor and the business men of the city.

FRED MEIER SIGNS UP

Fred Meier, 2141 Reading road, cement contractor, signed up last week with Local 524, which pleased them very much.

Business Agent Wolde reports that Mr. Meier treated him with the greatest consideration and that it was a pleasure to do business with a man like Mr. Meier.

EIGHT HOURS FOR SHIP YARDS

Washington.—President O'Connell, of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, has called a conference of the international presidents of all the metal trades organizations to meet at the headquarters of the metal trades department, Washington, D. C., Monday, January 10, for the purpose of considering plans to inaugurate the eight-hour day in private shipyards throughout the country.

The presidents of the several organizations not affiliated with the metal trades department, such as carpenters, painters, etc., who have a number of their craftsmen employed in the shipyards, have also been invited to attend the meeting.

This conference is in accordance with the recommendations made by President O'Connell at the metal trades convention held in San Francisco during November, which recommendations were concurred in and a resolution was presented to the A. F. of L. convention endorsing the plan recommended; the A. F. of L. executive council to support the movement.

The private shipyards of the United States are crowded with work and the metal trades department believes that the time is opportune for the organization of the eight-hour day in this industry.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Minneapolis.—The annual meeting of the national society for the promotion of industrial education will be held in this city January 19-22. In this announcement Secretary Dodd states the purposes of this organization as follows:

"The society forms a natural clearing house for the various movements and experiments in vocational education now being conducted in different parts of the country.

"Its many surveys and studies of cities and industries have been made for the purpose of determining how far and what kinds of industrial training could best help the worker, the manufacturer and the community in that city or industry.

"Its publications are authorities on the subject, and in its membership and on its board are found industrial managers, educators, labor leaders and public men. Among them are the men and women of largest experience and most intimate knowledge of this field and the society is honored with the support of some of the most exacting critics of public movements."

EASTLAND DISASTER RECALLED

Washington.—The Eastland disaster at Chicago, last summer, is referred to in the annual report of the steamboat inspection bureau, which requests legislation to permit supervision of hull construction. While local inspectors now inspect hulls once a year and may refuse to certificate a ship, it is pointed out that the board of supervising inspectors has no authority to lay down in detail structural tests.

GIRLS DEMAND LIVING WAGE.

Boston.—Several thousand young women and girls employed in the garment industry in this city are holding meetings preparatory to presenting a demand to their employers for a living wage. These workers are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. They declare that over half of them receive less than \$6 a week and that working conditions are intolerable.