

BAKERS UNION TO FIGHT AGAINST CRACKER TRUST

CONSUMERS ASKED TO BUY ONLY UNION GOODS.

Officers of Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union Preparing for Vigorous Campaign. Fight Will Be Aired in Convention of the A. F. of L. No Reason Why Cracker Trust Cannot Be Brought to Time.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 15.—The Executive Board of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union are making preparations to wage unrelenting war on the Cracker Trust, as the National Biscuit Company is called. This great combination now controls the majority of the cracker products of the country, but independent union companies are springing up all over, and are using the union label; and it is the belief of the union officials here that such a fight can be made as will compel the National Cracker Company to unionize all its factories before another year rolls around.

Every union meeting place in the country will be supplied with hangers showing the union label of the bakers and confectioners, and warning consumers not to buy the goods of the Cracker Trust. Every bakers' union will appoint committees to visit sister unions and urge the members to ask for goods bearing the union label. And committees will also be appointed to visit the grocers, particularly in neighborhoods where union men and women live, and ask them to buy no goods that do not bear the label of the bakers and confectioners.

The fight will also be well aired in the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Boston in November. The Federation has already endorsed the boycott on the Cracker Trust's goods, but the officers know it will do no harm to impress the fact of the fight on the hundreds of delegates representing the 2,000,000 members of union affiliated with that body.

There is no reason why the Cracker Trust cannot be brought to time in short order, if enough "glitter" is put into this fight. It will take some money to run such a campaign, but the officers are convinced that the membership will approve any expense that may incur. From now on, the Cracker Trust has a drop in Cracker Trust shares in Wall Street.

ROOSEVELT AND UNION LABOR.

The National Labor Tribune of Pittsburgh, Pa., official organ of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States, says that the more influential leaders of organized labor are not in sympathy with the savage onslaught on President Roosevelt because on his "open shop" stand. "Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation, has always been a friend of the President," says the Tribune. "and certainly the same thing may be said of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America. These two men have not so soon forgot the courage with which the President came to the rescue of the workers at the time of the anthracite strike as to now consent to have him represented as an enemy of organized labor for campaign purposes, or any other purpose whatever. If Theodore Roosevelt had not demonstrated his friendship and sympathy with the labor cause, it has never been demonstrated by any man in this country. It is by no means certain that he has done anything in the Miller case that is in violation of union principles or practice, and we shall evince no surprise if the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention indorses the President enthusiastically."

WAGES IN CANADA.

The Labor Gazette of the Department of Labor of Canada for September contains statistics relating to changes in wages and hours of labor in that country from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1903. Those engaged in the building trades received the largest increases, ranging from \$1 to \$3 per week, while in the woodworking trades the increase since January has been fully 5 cents an hour. In the metal trades, the printing, food and tobacco preparation, and in nearly all lines of employment there has been a material advance, the increase in railroad employment amounting to from 10 to 15 per cent.

LABOR AND THE WISE GUY.

Written on the walls of a cavern inhabited by tramps down on the banks of the Chicago drainage canal near California avenue the police recently discovered several aphorisms from vagabondia. One of them read: (Anybody can work for a living, but it takes a wise guy to live without work.)

GET SHORTER HOURS.

READING, Pa. Oct. 13.—The working time of the seven hundred employees of the Reading Railway company's carshops was today reduced to sixty hours per week. They have been working 75 hours a week.

STRIKE IS THREATENED.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—Employees of the Pacific Express Co. all over the United States. It is understood are demanding an increase of 10 per cent in wages. Unless their demands are complied with, they threaten to strike next Thursday. 100 secure "The Labor World" for a year.

MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Application of District No. 15 is Granted.

Indianapolis, Oct. 15.—The national committee of mine workers adjourned at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No other meeting will be held until the national convention in January. Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting, President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson issued a statement, which in part follows: "We have had under advisement since the executive board has been in session, the application of district No. 15, composed of the coal mines in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, to strike for an advance in wages, a reduction of the hours of labor, semi-monthly pay, the right to employ check weighmen at their own expense and the abolition of the scrip system of payment for labor done. The district has made application to inaugurate a strike in accordance with the laws of the United Mine Workers of America. After a careful consideration of all the facts obtainable, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved That the national executive officers are hereby given full power to inaugurate a strike in district No. 15 in one week after the adjournment of the national executive board if a conference cannot be arranged or an adjustment made of Colorado.

"Concerning the strike on the West Virginia Central railroad, which was inaugurated because of the action of the coal companies in discharging every man who was a member of the union, although no demands had been made by the miners for any change in wages, or condition of employment, the entire matter was left in the hands of President Mitchell to negotiate a settlement if possible or continue the strike."

ARTISTS TO FIGHT LABOR UNIONISTS.

Do Not Like to Be Hindered in Their Work by Striking Laborers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Artists and sculptors throughout the country are preparing to make an organized fight against the control which they assert organized labor is trying to obtain over the realm of art.

The recent experience of Director of Sculptors Bittern of the St. Louis exposition, with the plasterers' union of that city, has brought the matter to a focus, and a movement is now under way to establish one or more international organizations in an effort to protect art workers from interference by striking plasterers, house painters, plumbers, bricklayers and other craftsmen employed on public structures where the artist or the sculptor does his part in the scheme of ornamentation.

PRINTERS' UNION MUST STOP THEIR BOYCOTT.

Sweeping Injunction Issued in Behalf of "Open Shop" News-paper.

HAMILTON, O., Oct. 13.—Judge Belden today granted one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued by an Ohio court.

It was directed against the Hamilton Typographical Union, the Hamilton Co-Operative Trades and Labor Council and the Nonpareil Printing Company, publishers of the county trade organ. The defendants are enjoined from continuing a boycott on the Republican News or firms which advertise in it.

The court said the constitution gave any company the right to employ whomsoever they saw fit. The boycott was to force the plaintiff to unionize and abandon its "open shop" policy.

DEBS FIGURE AS A PROPHET.

Eugene V. Debs has just given an exposition of his social philosophy before the Hull House Woman's Club. The title of his address was "emancipation," and its theme was the economic revolution of the future. Mr. Debs made the prophecy that the dawn of the era of cooperation, not competition, was near, asserting that trusts and the great cooperative enterprises are paving the way to it. "In that way," he said, "war will be no more, for with the death of competition war dies. I abhor the thought of war, and sometimes doubt that I could strike a fellow man if my own life were at stake."

The speech was filled with epigrams, each expressing some aspect of Mr. Debs' economic views. Some of them follow:

It is commendable to relieve crime, but infinitely more rational to prevent it.

Could any man with a good heart be satisfied with the world as it is?

The machine leaped from the brain of the laborer, but he let it slip from his hands.

I do not find fault with the capitalist; he does as he must. I find fault with the system.

Political liberty is rooted in industrial freedom.

This earth is a vast auction block in which labor is sold at so much per day.

The society queen at Newport—I know of no one more in need of emancipation than she.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC WILL CUT OFF MANY EMPLOYEES

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Southern Pacific railroad is to follow the example of the New York Central and cut off many employees by laying off employees. The Harriman line is preparing, according to an authoritative report just received in Chicago, to reduce its force by 1,200 men immediately. The cuts will be made in the shops, but there will be no economic

LABOR FIGHTING LABOR IN THE BUILDING TRADES

SECRETARY STEINBLISS OBJECTS TO NEW LABOR FEDERATION.

Scores President Gubbins of the Bricklayers International Union. Other National Trades Officers are Criticized. Assures Workers That National Building Trades Council Is Here to Stay.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15.—Secretary H. W. Steinbliss of the National Building Trades Council is all wrought up over the organization of the National Federation of Building Trades at Indianapolis last week. When asked his opinion about the new organization he said in very warm terms:

"The National Building Trades Council is in no wise connected with, nor has any official knowledge of, said scheme.

As to the need and feasibility of such a movement and its serious consequences to Organized Labor, should it be effected, we leave to the judgment of the rank and file of the building trades unions, whose servants we have the honor of being.

As they seem to have no authority from the Unions they represent, it appears that this so-called 'convention' can at most be but a conference of the promoters with the object of devising a plan for the contemplated formation of a dual organization and seek to have it ratified by referendum vote of their local unions. Even the right of such conference, for such purpose, by the promoters, without consent and authority from their constituents may be questioned.

For some years past there has been a rumor afloat, that certain labor officials contemplated a combination of actual 'structural organizations' to form into a prospective federation, absorb kindred smaller organizations and leave the balance of building trades to shape their own destiny as best they could. It was said to be contemplated to have the Stone Masons, Journeymen Stone Cutters, Operative Plasterers, The Layers, etc., absorbed by the B. and M. I. U., the latter a trade to be divided between the B. and M. I. U. and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the latter also confiscating all structural metal work now controlled by the Sheet Metal Workers' union.

Mr. VanDusen declares that the provision of the new law which prevents anyone with anarchistic beliefs, inclinations or tendencies from becoming a citizen is a radical change in the law, so as to limit the right of conferring naturalization to the federal courts. It is understood that the president will favor a permanent commission to question the applicant for citizenship papers, take other testimony if necessary, and report the result of the examination to the judge.

One Chicago judge is found to have admitted 1,800 foreigners to full citizenship in one evening, an act which would have been physically impossible unless the oath were administered to the applicants in platoons, and the law presumed that the oath shall be administered to each individual separately.

TELEPHONE QUESTION MAY COME TO A VOTE

Citizens Likely to File Petition Asking That Matter Be Submitted at Election.

Qualified voters of the city who object to the increase of Zenith telephone rates on a sliding scale may take advantage of a provision in the city charter and insist on the matter coming to a vote at the next general election in February.

The charter provides that before taking effect the ordinance must be published once a week for four consecutive weeks. Within thirty days after the completion of publication 3 per cent of the qualified voters of the city as shown by the last election may file a petition asking that the question be submitted to a general or special election called for the purpose.

As the total vote cast at the last city general election was 3230, but 95 names, 3 per cent, will be required to bring the question to a vote.

MAY STOP DELIVERING.

Packing Companies Considering Doing Away With Teams.

Managers of local branches of the big packing houses who were seen yesterday stated that they had not heard that the wholesale meat companies were going to do away with their delivery wagons in Duluth as was reported, but they said that they would not be surprised to receive such an order any day.

The use of delivery wagons is being discontinued in other places," said R. A. Perry of the Hammond company, last evening. "and I shouldn't be surprised if Duluth were treated likewise. We have received no word to that effect, however."

There are seven packing houses in the city and as each employs from three to five men driving teams nearly two dozen men and that many teams will be thrown out of employment.

Easily Explained.

"Strange that after reaching the top of the ladder he should fall so suddenly."

"There was a woman at the bottom of it."

It has come to stay and we are more than ever convinced that the time has come when every building trades should be affiliated with the National Building Trades Council of America. Delay is

GOMPERS WANTS BIG STRIKE ENDED

Tells New York Building Trades Unions to Negotiate With Employers.

Advice Taken as Condemnation of Course Followed by Strikers.

New York, Oct. 15.—In a letter to the building trades unions of this city and vicinity, made public tonight, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and James Duncan, secretary, have recommended that the unions agree to the plan of arbitration of the Employers' association. This action, which comes after Mr. Gompers' investigation of the situation in the city is considered a defeat for the building trades unions, which have refused the plan of arbitration.

It is recommended that the unions that have signed the agreement insist upon the disbandment of such organizations as have been instituted recently as rivals to the previously existing unions of the trade.

Recommend Leniency.

Mr. Gompers also recommends that the unions be lenient with the members of the rival organizations and afford them an opportunity to join the union ranks. The opinion says:

"In our opinion time and circumstances will demonstrate that agreements with employers for the maintenance of industrial peace and pursuit of the policy of conciliation with every honorable effort at arbitration the largest possible limit of freedom of action of the unions, will tend to the establishment of more rightful relations between the workmen and their employers and the establishment of a larger degree of industrial tranquility than any coercive policy of compulsory arbitration whether enforced by commissions of employers or by the state."

NATURALIZATION LAWS ARE BEING VIOLATED.

Conditions May Result in Federal Courts Alone Creating Citizens.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 13.—Startling violations of the new naturalization laws at Chicago and elsewhere have been brought to light by C. D. C. Van Dusen, a special agent of the department of justice, who has just completed a trip of inspection across the continent.

Mr. VanDusen declares that the provision of the new law which prevents anyone with anarchistic beliefs, inclinations or tendencies from becoming a citizen is a radical change in the law, so as to limit the right of conferring naturalization to the federal courts. It is understood that the president will favor a permanent commission to question the applicant for citizenship papers, take other testimony if necessary, and report the result of the examination to the judge.

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DESTROY POWER OF THE BUSINESS AGENT

LEGISLATURES TO CONTROL THE WALKING DELEGATE.

Lawyers Now Busy Formulating Statutes to Curb Labor's Misplaced Power. They Expect to Have Support of Union Men. Provides for State Board of Arbitration.

New York, Oct. 15.—Lawyers with the backing of builders and employers representing \$100,000,000 or more in New York City alone are now working on bills to be introduced in the various state legislatures this winter which seek to destroy absolutely the power of the walking delegate and make labor strikes impossible. A state law of this character has been under consideration for three years, but never before have the conditions been such that there was any probability of its passage. It is believed the time is ripe for it now. The measure will have the support of a majority of union men as well as the employers.

In brief, it is proposed to do through State enactment what now is frequently done by injunction. Individuals or corporations may be restrained from acts injurious to the public good, and it is held that a State law having the same purpose would be constitutional. Such law as this exists in Australia and similar acts have been enforced in England. J. Powers Donnellan, a lawyer who has been at work on the bill for a year or more, will have it framed in time for introduction in the New York Legislature early in the coming session. "We expect," he said, "the measure will have the support of the better element of the unions as well as the backing of a large army of employers. Such a law would be perfectly feasible and constitutional. It will make it illegal for a walking delegate or a union to order a strike, and will provide for a State board of arbitration for the adjustment of all disputes."

A SERVANT'S GUILD.

New York Movement in the Interests of Both Mistress and Maid.

New York, Oct. 15.—Several women of wealth and social prominence have started a movement for a servant's guild, intended to benefit both the employer and the employee.

The household will get, for a moderate fee, girls whose references have been investigated, and who must behave or be barred forever from the privilege intended for them, including a comfortable club room, lectures and instruction on practical lines.

Both the mistresses and maids must subscribe to certain rules and regulations, presumably for their joint benefit. The girls must be guaranteed their regular day and evening off and must pledge, among other things, to remain at least one month where they are sent, unless they should be discharged. For those who remain for one year in places obtained for them by the guild, there will be various prizes which will be increased on succeeding anniversaries. Among the patronesses of the guild will be Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. S. C. T. Todd. The guild will make its formal start on Oct. 25.

"This enterprise is wholly novel," said Mrs. Healy, one of the officers. "We expect it to be far reaching and to extend to every leading city in the country. There are grievances, of course, on both sides. Two young women recently started out to investigate and had themselves enrolled at an intelligence office. One of them saw a woman who wished to employ her, who said her flat was small and her girls had to make their bed at night in the bath tub and sleep there. At another place she found she would be expected to sleep on an ironing board suspended between chairs in the kitchen."

TO AID "LUMBERJACK."

Lumbermen's Associations Help in Work of Evangelization.

Minneapolis, Oct. 15.—The lumbermen's associations of St. Paul and Minneapolis will be asked to give financial assistance to the Presbyterian synod of Minnesota in carrying on in the lumber camps of the state. The synod's annual meeting at Central Presbyterian church this morning was devoted almost entirely to the cause of the work in men.

Frank E. Higgins of Bemidji made an appeal for more workers and more money to be used in the pines.

Rev. Charles Steitz of St. Louis spoke of the needs of the workmen in cities.

"Free conversation on the state of religion in the churches" brought out encouraging reports from the pastors.

Rev. T. H. Clelland of Duluth acted as moderator; Rev. John Copeland was the secretary.

PRESIDENT HAS NOT INTERFERED AT CRIPPLE CREEK

DENVER, Oct. 13.—"Purest kind of bosh and absolutely nothing to it," said Governor Peabody with reference to the report that he had been advised by President Roosevelt to reduce the military force in Cripple Creek. The governor further declared that he had not conferred with the president concerning the situation in the gold camp where miners have been on strike for the past two months and 1,000 state troops are guarding the mine.

LINEMEN WIN STRIKE.

After a Five Months' Struggle, Victory Crowns the Union.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—On May 5, five months ago today, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declared a strike against the Sunset Telegraph and Telephone company, which involved the entire territory from Vancouver, B. C., to El Paso, Texas. Today the men went back to work, the company having come to terms. In no city throughout the vast stretch of country was the fight so bitter as in Los Angeles, where the Employers' Association, aided and abetted by the notorious Times, exerted every effort to break the strike. Scabs were armed and encouraged to create disturbances. Union men were arrested without warrant, and the vile times daily branded the peaceable law-abiding unionists as hoodlums. But without avail. The men stood like a granite wall, and the result was inevitable. The splendid victory of the linemen has been the occasion of much rejoicing by the union men and women in Southern California, not only because of the good that will accrue to the sturdy unionists who remained true throughout the long struggle, but also it means one more defeat for Otis and his coterie of union-haters. The Times has reason for its shrill denunciation of organized labor, as after ad. is being withdrawn from its columns through the efforts of unionists everywhere. You can add this good work by writing one letter to each of the following advertisers in this notorious sheet:

Carrara Paint, 81 Carrara Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Santa Middy"—E. Faugera, 26 North Williams St., New York, N. Y.

Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Williams St., New York, N. Y.

Philo-Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N. J.

"Castoria"—The Centaur Co., 77 Murray St., New York, N. Y.

"Cuticura"—Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

"Postum"—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Scott's Emulsion—Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate—D. Ghirardelli, San Francisco, Cal.

Tell these advertisers that organized labor does not look with favor upon any person or firm that is aiding labor's nearest enemy, the Los Angeles Times.

WHAT IS A SCAB?

As saying that the definition of the word "scab" is "A man who wants to work and can't." Let us take an English opinion, as Mr. Minns made a fond of quoting English law, and get a proper definition.

At a conspiracy trial held in England the prosecuting counsel gave the following definition of a scab:

"A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublesome times, they are destined, when peace returns, by all; so when help is needed, a scab is the last to contribute assistance, and the first to grasp a benefit he never labored to procure. He cares only for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a momentary approbation he would betray his friends, family and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeymen and is himself afterwards sold in his turn by his employer, and at last he is despised by both and detested by all. He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to posterity."

Remember the names and the faces. You will meet them again.

LABOR UNIONS ARE A GREAT BENEFIT.

As Minister of Labor, I feel that I occupy the most important portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet. Labor unions are and will continue to be productive of great benefits, but there can be no success unless controlled by moderation and justice. . . . Labor and capital should not be hostile forces; they should be allies. . . . Labor unionists, do your own thinking. . . . Compulsion and coercion are antagonistic to man's better and higher nature. . . . I will never consent to absolute, coercive legislative measures. . . . The laboring classes will work out the salvation of the country.—Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labor of Canada.

STRIKE IS DECLARED.

CANTON, O., Oct. 13.—President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association and the executive committee of the sixth district conferred here today with the management of the Stark Rolling Mill company. No agreement was reached and a strike was ordered effective tomorrow.

WALL FALLS ON WORKMEN.

OMAHA, Neb. Oct. 13.—Portions of the wall left standing at the Union Pacific boilershop after last week's collapse fell today burying four workmen. Three were seriously injured.

The Employer's Association of Chicago, after hearing the report of experts regarding the cost of living in districts where organized workers reside, has concluded that it has increased 15 per cent during the past five years and has decided that there should be a like increase in the rate of wages.

The American Humane Educational Society recently offered a prize of \$200 for the best plan for preventing strikes. Eighty-eight plans have been received from various parts of the country, and they are now in the hands of a committee of three horticulturalists, whose names are withheld until the committee has made its selection.

POLITICAL MOVE RULED FROM CHICAGO ASSEMBLY

DELEGATES ATTEMPT INDEPENDENT ACTION.

President Immediately Declared the Resolution Out of Order. Long Debate Follows. Chair Is Upheld. The Father of the Move Makes Strong Plea, and Shows Why Action Should Be Taken.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The following resolution was introduced by James Brennock of the Carpenters at the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor: "The present time seems to be the best for inaugurating a movement to obtain for the toilers control of the political forces of our city, country and state in order to bring about such changes in our organic state and local laws as well as to give to the toiler continuity of employment, natural wages and a decent consideration of his rights by the elected representatives of the people."

In order to accomplish this end the resolutions authorized the executive board to expend \$500 in advertising a convention of "one delegate from each 100 citizens who shall sign the credentials of the delegates representing them, and no lawyer, officer or business agent of any organization or society or any person having a job or employment with the city, county, state or nation who has held such job during the past year shall be eligible."

President Schardt promptly ruled the resolution out of order on the ground of "no politics in the Federation."

Delegate Brennock then appealed from the decision of the chair. He pointed out the fact that the 300,000 workmen of Chicago could have anything they wanted if they stood together at the polls, instead of dividing their forces between the Republican and Democratic parties, both pledged to work in the interest of bosses. He showed that the Trades-unions in their contests with the employers were continually finding the power of the law being used against them. In view of this fact it was surely more effective to take possession of the law-making power than to fight against it when in the hands of the enemy. Political action he regarded as the only salvation of the unions.

of the president was sustained by a good majority. Thus ended another attempt to form a