

most, it may be said to have the effect of co-operation among all the members of the community or of the race. What will take its place as the motive power and the paymaster when the millennium arrives, those who see that happy day will know.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

HISTORY OF THE BAKERS' TROUBLE.

I. U. of A., Local 204.

A desire to meet the master bakers to ratify the existing agreement, with the addition of one dollar raise of pay, was expressed by the following letter:

Toronto, April 28, 1905.

Dear Sir,—According to the agreement signed in May, 1903, between you and the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, which calls for thirty days notice at the expiration of the same, and as the said agreement expires on May 31st next, notice is hereby given that the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, Local 204, desires to put the enclosed new agreement into effect after May 31st next, but to prevent any trouble that may arise between the master bakers and the union, a meeting will be held in the Labor Temple, 167 Church Street, in Room 5, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday next, May 3rd, to consider the said agreement.

You are most cordially invited to be present.

Committee—I. C. Wolner, A. Gallow, A. Cleveland, Chas. Teagle, Jos. Jones, Jos. Thain and J. Gardiner.

The meeting was held as called, on May 3rd, and only six of the master bakers were present. It was then postponed until May 10th, in order that all master bakers might attend. This meeting was called by the following circular:

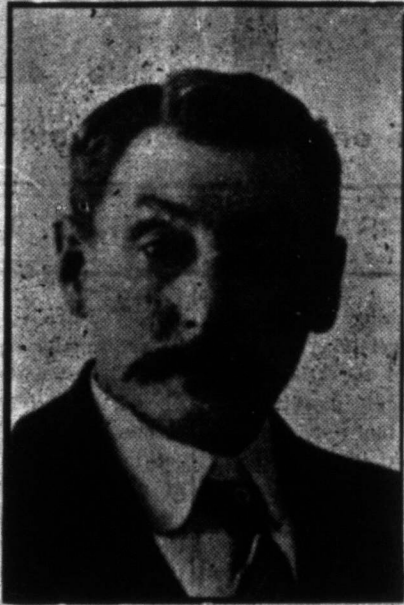
Toronto, May 6th, 1905.

Dear Sir,—At the conference held on the 3rd inst. in the Labor Temple, between the master bakers and a committee from the above union, to consider the new agreement which the union proposes to put into effect for 1905, it was decided, after two hours deliberations, that on account of the meeting not being fully representative of the trade, that the meeting adjourn to meet again on Wednesday evening next, May 10th, in the Labor Temple, 167 Church street, at 7 o'clock sharp.

It was further decided that all master bakers in the city be invited to attend this meeting, therefore you are most cordially invited to be present.

Committee—I. C. Wolner, A. Gallow, A. Cleveland, Jos. Jones, Chas. Teagle, and J. Gardiner, 695 Queen west.

In previous years the union had always dealt with the master bakers collectively. The result of the last conference was that the bakers should deal with the master bakers individually, which the union did, and all shops with which the union had agreements resigned but three—Bredin's, Tomlin's, and Weston's, these gentlemen objecting to part of Clause 4, reading: "One apprentice or one helper allowed to every three men," which they struck out, claiming that about one apprentice or helper should be given to each man. This raises practically the whole difficulty. On one side, the master bakers affirm that the operation of the machines does not



C. J. SAUNDERS
CHIEF MARSHAL, LABOR DAY PARADE.

require skilled labor. As proof of this, one baker pointed to the fact that the machines are now being operated by unskilled labor—with two or three exceptions. The position taken by this baker was that a modern bread bakery can be carried on with one or two skilled mechanics.

This resulted in the proposition to reduce the wages of the skilled bakers who operated the machines from \$13 to \$10 a week. The strikers opposed this reduction on the plea that, as they had spent their lives learning the baking business, they had a right to control the machines which had displaced a large percentage of their labor. To this displacement itself they had no objections; merely to the reduction of the wages of those left to the level of unskilled labor. To control the machines they are fighting now. It is a question, the bakers hold, not of mere utility, but of fairness to men who have been drawing \$13 to \$14 a week at a trade which they have practised all their lives, and who are now being asked to accept \$10 a week on the basis of unskilled labor, which the union forbade, and called the men out from these three shops. They have been out now just fifteen weeks, and will remain out until their demands are complied with.

Eat none but union bread.

Bakers' strike still on.

NO. 11 SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY.

Local No. 11, of New York, reports a settlement of the strike in the range shops of Bramhall, Deane & Co., and Du Parquet, Huot & Moneuse. In adjusting the differences No. 11 was successful in obtaining a new agreement which is conceded to be an improvement over the previous one.

The strike was a sympathetic one, it being brought on through an effort to introduce the "open shop" in some of the other departments of the factories. These firms soon recognized how useless were their efforts, and were glad to sign agreements for a "closed shop" in all departments. It is quite evident they will not be hasty in inaugurating a campaign again for the open shop.

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KEEP AWAY FROM NEW YORK.

Local No. 11 advises us that conditions in New York are not better than normal, and inasmuch as the present agreement with the employers expires August 31st, and, furthermore, through there having been no understanding reached in the negotiations for a new one, all travelers are urged to stay away until further notice.—Am. Sheet Metal Worker.

NO. 37, ST. LOUIS, MO.

(Slack Barrel Coopers).

Work in St. Louis is picking up. Some of the hand shops have had a little rush, while the machine shops are putting in better time. The trimmers are all back to work with the exception of Brother Brinkhouse, but he is working on new work, the boys having gained the increase from 25 to 27½ cents per hour. It is said that in one of the pickle works the girls assisted our men to some extent. They threw pickles at the scabs and roasted them until they couldn't stand it.

So good luck, girls; we thank you for your assistance, and should the opportunity arise we will gladly return the favor.

NO. 101, PITTSBURG, PA.

(Tight Barrel Coopers).

Our strike with the beer keg bosses has been won and the scale signed as presented the first of May. Three months' work was lost to the bosses and men, just in the busiest season.

(Beer Barrel Coopers).

Some time ago we had some trouble with the Oneida Brewing Company because of their attempt to erect some vats that had not been made by union men. We are glad to say that the difficulty was settled favorable to the union through the signing of the following agreement:

FLASHED IN THE PAN.

The widely heralded meeting of Socialists to form an organization to build up the cause of Socialism and to disrupt the American Federation of Labor, has been held in Chicago. As was expected and predicted, the most radical element of the Socialists dominated the convention. Debs and DeLeon united forces. Haywood, Trautman, Debs and

DeLeon, all leading Socialists, were in the saddle. The declaration of "principles" asserted that "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common." And again that between these two classes there must be waged an undying warfare until such a time as all employers could be despoiled of their possessions. The American Federation of Labor was denounced. May 1st was selected as Labor Day. Only seventy delegates were present. Already kicks are being registered by bodies which sent delegates to the meeting, and the probabilities are that this latest scheme of the Socialists to hoodwink the union wage-workers will "flash in the pan."

Rutland.—Application has been made for a new charter for the Printing Pressment.

Rutland.—The bartenders held a preliminary organization meeting in Council Hall Sunday, and will instal officers Saturday night.

Rutland.—The Retail Clerks' union is well under way.

THE QUESTION OF UNION LABELS.

Judge Milton A. Shumway, in the Superior court at Bridgeport, Conn., has handed down a decision in the suit of the United Hatters of North America against C. H. Merritt & Son, of Danbury, in favor of the plaintiffs. The hatters sued, alleging that the firm was getting business by counterfeiting the union label on goods made by non-union workmen. Judge Shumway orders an accounting by the firm with the hatters and issues a permanent injunction restraining the firm from using any more of the offending labels. In the memorandum Judge Shumway practically exonerates the non-union firm from any intention to deceive or defraud, stating that these allegations in the suit were not proved, although, at the same time he finds the firm guilty of counterfeiting the union label.

"It is apparent," he says, "from the eight labels exhibited that they are imitations of the plaintiff's label. The defendants have used and are using these imitations, and it follows that the plaintiffs are entitled to relief the statutes provide in such cases."

The miner's strike at Amador City has been declared off. The mines are now fair.

The third meeting of the Northern Ohio Eight-Hour Conference at Akron last Sunday was a success. About 40 delegates and visitors were present from Canton, Cleveland, Akron, Alliance, Toledo, Salem and East Liverpool. Reports showed that new members are being brought into the unions in goodly numbers, and the eight-hour movement is being endorsed generally, and even by non-union printers. Various plans are in operation in cities and towns to strengthen the organizations, and it is unlikely that there will be serious trouble. The next conference of the Northern Ohio locals will be held during the state convention at Columbus, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

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