

Labor's Great Day.

Never was there in Duluth a more successful celebration of Labor Day than occurred Monday. The weather was fine, the displays unique, the uniforms handsome, the sports lively, the speeches instructive, the crowds that viewed the parade the most massive ever seen on our streets, and the attendance at the island all the most sanguine members of organized labor could desire.

The parade was formed as promptly on time as possible considering the difficulty of marshalling such a vast army. Its extent including the advertising floats that brought up the rear, exceeded two and one-half miles. The advance guard had reached the depot and disbanded before the floats that brought up the rear were all in motion. The line of march was from Fourth avenue west on First street to Third avenue east, thence to Superior street, thence west to Tenth avenue west, thence counter-march on Superior street to Fifth avenue west, thence to Union depot. The number in line has been variously estimated at from 2000 to 4000 or 5000, though conservative estimates place the number between 3000 and 4000. The West Duluth saw mill workers had the largest turnout, having in line at least 800 men. About twenty organizations participated and the number of striking appearances has never been equalled in Duluth. One of the most interesting features was the appearance in carriages of the laundry girls and waiter girls, which, while not the first appearance of union women in Duluth labor day parades, was the first public appearance here of any considerable number of women trade unionists.

The floats were many and unique, comprising at least a third of the procession's length.

The railroad displayed in marked contrast to occurrences within the memory of Duluth labor day committees, commendable promptness in handling the passenger traffic. Four trains carried from 2500 to 3000 people to the picnic grounds on the island at Fond du Lac. The first three trains each contained 17 crowded coaches, and the last towards the evening was patronized by several hundred picnickers unable to get away earlier in the day.

The island of course contained the usual number of refreshment stands and fake devices, but the

chief interest centered in the sports and speeches.

The committee on sports had gotten up what proved to be an exciting program. The winners in the events were as follows:

100 yard dash, open to all—Percy Lockhart 1; R. Brown 2; J. Michaud 3.

100 yard dash, union men only—John Sunneberg, 1; P. Lockhart, 2; R. Haire, 3.

Boys' race—William Bennett, 1; John Morley, 2; Edward Carson, 3.

Smoking race—John Sunneberg, 1; P. Lockhart, 2; J. Michaud, 3.

Delegates' race, 100 yards—Robert Haire, 1; T. Timlin, 2; Henry Dworschack, 3.

Fat men's race, 100 yards—Frank Schulte, 1; Lou Rutter, 2; Van Burgess, 3.

Ladies' throwing match—Mrs. Clark, 1; Mrs. Habberstead, 2; Mrs. Hadlock, 3.

Married ladies' race—Mrs. Morp, 1; Mrs. Rankin, 2; Mrs. Sullivan, 3.

Young ladies' race, over 14 years—Fannie Burgen 1; Miss Nellis, 2; Miss Christopher, 3.

Three-legged race, 100 yards—Lockhart and Michaud.

Girls' race, under 14 years of age—Miss Reed, 1; Miss La Velle, 2; Miss Sampson, 3.

Running broad jump—P. Lockhart, 18 feet; James Brown, 17 feet.

Putting 14 pound shot—Gus Brown, 39 feet, 8 inches; M. O'Donnell, 36 feet, 1 inch.

In the selection of the speaker's stand the committee on arrangements were unfortunate, as the orators had to talk against the wind, and consequently many people could not get near enough to hear with any degree of satisfaction.

Alfred McCallum presided and made the opening address. He spoke of what organized labor had done and eloquently set forth its purposes and its influences in the development of national life. His remarks were heartily applauded.

Congressman Towne was the orator of the day. He eschewed politics and in a masterly manner discussed the relation of labor to capital, production, citizenship and the maintenance of free institutions.

"All over this grand republic," said Mr. Towne, "labor is meeting today to commemorate the dignity of labor. When we think of it, it is one of the most momentous and interesting things in history. * * * It is a matter of history that there always has been a point at which despotism has had to pause, and that point has always been the point of endurance which the victims of despotism would stand. There always has been a point beyond which tyranny could not go. There existed always in the body which was governed the power to say to what extent the power shall be exerted over them. To mark out and determine the extent of the law which shall

govern them is the foundation of civil government. * * * The expression Labor Day is suggestive of class, but it has a broader and higher meaning. Labor claims to be received as a principle as well as a class, and claims an interest in common, and is becoming more inclusive, in the welfare of the whole body of the citizens. All progress depends on labor for its advancement in the broadest sense. The labor movement, so called, is perfectly natural. It is in the direction of acquiring a just measure to those on whom the burden of production rests. It matters not in what way we may labor, all who are busy with the hand or with the brain contribute directly or indirectly to the great scheme of production.

"It used to be a question of ethics and law whether labor had the right to organize, but the question was settled long ago, that it had the right, and the law now recognizes it. I can say without attempt to flatter anyone that the laboring class of the United States is among the most law abiding and patriotic people under the flag of the republic. The interests of the laboring men are precisely the same as the interests of every other citizen of the country."

On the whole the day was an eminent success in every particular. The Trades Assembly is ahead financially a good round sum for future expenses, and organized labor has been drawn closer together in acquaintance and sympathy such as come only from participation in celebrations of common interest.

The dancing pavilion was generously patronized by the folks young enough to trip the "light fantastic," and during the whole proceedings there was not a jar to mar the merriment of the participants.

The prize for "uniquity" certainly belonged to the laundry workers, who displayed the dress shirt of some Brobdignagian genius, whose patronage would be worth a fortune to the laundry that could contract his work by the square yard. It was 11 feet high, contained 22 yards of wide cloth. In lieu of diamond studs the immaculate bosom was adorned with sunflowers.

The base ball game between the plumbers and printers was won by the former. Score, 6 to 4.

There were thirty-seven unions in line, four bands, the platoon of police, the fire department and about one hundred floats.

The draymen's turnout was a picnic for Young America, a couple of thousand, more or less, of which swarmed the vehicles like bees in a hive.

The committee on arrangements