

# Postponed Labor Day Picnic TAKE LAKESIDE CARS Sunday at Union Grove.

## FINE LABOR DAY IN MINNEAPOLIS

UNION LABOR THOROUGHLY ENJOYS ITS ANNUAL HOLIDAY.

BAD WEATHER IS THE ONLY HINDRANCE

But Enthusiasm is Not Lessened. Meeting and Speeches were Cancelled.

Minneapolis, Sept. 9.—The Labor day parade, while perhaps not the largest that was ever seen in Minneapolis, even on labor days, was a thoroughly representative one.

The rain of the early morning doubtless dampened the enthusiasm of many who otherwise would have marched, particularly the members of the women's unions.

The rain had the effect, moreover, of causing the unions, no matter of what craft, to get together on one universal badge of fellowship and to adopt almost unanimously a distinctive manner of dress. Nearly every man carried an umbrella and turned up his trousers.

Representative Citizens. In general appearance the men who marched were good-looking lot of American citizens. Most of them were erect, stalwart, clean-cut, self-respecting fellows who looked competent to take care of themselves anywhere and under any circumstances. They walked with sprightly steps, they were well clothed, and they appeared happy and contented.

It required an hour and a half to pass a given point. It was a well-organized parade and from first to last there was not an unpleasant feature.

There were no dresses, hats, and the various unions maintained positions and "covered over" like veterans. The Minneapolis police headed the parade, Chief Conroy and Captain Mealey heading the line of carriage. Then came 18 mounted officers commanded by Sergeants Fay and Shepard and a platoon of officers on foot commanded by Captain Sinclair. The Normanna band and the chief marshal of the day, F. W. Bell, and his aides came next, and then came the vast army of Minneapolis mechanics and craftsmen.

Women in Carriages. Three open carriages carried the Women's Label League, and then came a company of 65 Minneapolis firemen, finely built, sturdy men who looked fit for any sort of duty at a minute's notice. In the main, the order of march as printed in the morning papers was carried out, and in all cases the beautiful silken banners and union emblems of the organizations gave the thousands of people who lined the streets ample identification.

The flour mill employes, embracing the flour packers, the flour handlers, and the flour and cereal mill employes, about 1,200 strong, presented a fine appearance. Most of them were dressed in white aprons and white caps. The flour packers are also advocates of the "8" principle. They carried a banner setting forth "8 hours work, 8 hours rest, 8 hours recreation."

The cigarmakers had about 250 men in line, but aside from advertising a non-union shop and the blue label, they had nothing to say. The team drivers to the number of 100 carried whips. The steam fitters' helpers showed how prosperous they are by riding in coupes. The blacksmiths were able to walk, and in their leather aprons and black caps they looked fully dressed for the occasion. But not to be mistaken for anything else than what they were, each man carried a turning hammer.

The bookbinders to the number of fifty or more carried pink and green umbrellas, while another union behind them carried umbrellas of red, white and blue. But the proto-engravers of Minneapolis and St. Paul held their places in the parade from the vantage of two tall-hos.

The coopers, a numerous body, wore white aprons, and the plumbers' laborers looked jaunty and neat in blue denim shirts and pale blue suspenders. The distinctive uniform of the model-makers was a black shirt.

Meat Cutters in Whites. The bakers appeared in white duck jackets and trousers and caps; while behind them marched the meat cutters arrayed in long white uniforms. The horsehoes wore white trousers and black shirts and caps. The stone cutters, as became their trade, wore white aprons.

Nobody could have missed guessing who the Baggage and Expressmen's men were. Every man appeared in his wagon and with his sun umbrella up. The union looked as if the teams were on their way to the depots for a load of trucks.

One of the most striking features of the parade was the turnout of the Team Owners' union. First came a beautifully decorated float, drawn by

fourteen fine horses. In the float was a company of fifty or sixty little girls, all of them dressed in white and carrying small flags. A six-horse team followed the float, and after that came the members of the union mounted on as fine horses as every appeared in the Minneapolis streets. First came a troop of sixty-five massive grays, then came bays and blacks marching four abreast, the whole forming a squadron of nearly 200 horses.

In numbers the Carpenters' and Joiners' union far outdid all the others. There were not less than 2,000 carpenters in line, or one-fourth of the entire parade. The flour mill employes turned out about 1,200, the machinists 250, the typographical union 175, the retail salesmen 400, the iron moulders 150, the custom tailors 175, the plumbers 100, the electrical workers 100, the painters and decorators 600, the building laborers 250, the stone masons 125, the machinists 250, the cigar makers 250.

## AFRAID OF LABOR DAY SHOWING.

Los Angeles Employers' Association Trying to Make Parade a Failure.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 10. (Special Correspondence)—The Council of Labor has positive proof that a representative of the Employers' Association called on a number of employers who are not members of the association and asked that their employes be required to work on Labor Day. So far as can be learned, this proposition has been turned down by every member of the association, and as the members of the association do not employ union workmen, the underhand scheme of the Otis ring will not accomplish its purpose. It is obvious that the would-be union-wreckers and labor-haters of Los Angeles are afraid of the showing that will be made by the unions on labor's greatest holiday, as a great parade and demonstration on that day—and there certainly will be such—will furnish proof to the citizens in general that, despite every species of opposition, the labor movement is growing as no movement has ever grown.

The infamous times and those who are giving it aid and succor had as well attempt to dip all the water out of the Pacific ocean as attempt to retard the progress of unionism; it is founded upon the eternal principle of justice, and so long as there is justice there will be unionism. In Los Angeles this year thousands of brave hearts will beat in unison with union music, and tens of thousands of fair-minded citizens will cheer on the men and women, too, who are battling for the rights of those who toil.

Let every reader of the Labor World who intends to participate in the Labor Day parade write a letter to each of the following advertisers in the notorious Los Angeles Times:

Carrara Paint, 811 Carrara Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
"Santal Midday"—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.  
"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 siding with the laborer's meanest enemy, the Los Angeles Times.

THE "FULL DINNER PAIL."  
From the New York American:  
The supper had been scant in the home of Thomas Fitzgerald, which is in little rooms at 412 West Seventeenth street. In fact for a month there has not been much to eat there. He could get no work. He was a young man but there was that about the wan look of his wife, the pinch look of his little daughter Margaret, who is ten years old, that finally made a coward of the man.

At the supper table the man wept. His wife wept with him. The child looked and wondered. Then as her mother sat with her head resting in her hands, the little girl saw her father suddenly grope in his pocket, draw out a bottle, look at it, get up and walk into the front room.

Little children of the poor, pitiable enough, know about persons who kill themselves because they are poor. This little girl, following her father into the room, saw him uncork the bottle and put it to his lips.

Silently the child went swiftly to him. With a sweep of her thin arms she knocked the bottle from his lips. Then she screamed. The face and the arms of the child were painfully burned by the acid. The man stood staring stupidly, uninjured.

He was locked up in the West Twentieth street station house on a charge of attempted suicide. The child, after being attended by Dr. Mills, surgeon of the New York hospital, remained with her mother in the dreary home.

MOTHER AND CHILD KILLED.  
WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Farrell and her two-year-old boy were killed in a storm today. They sought shelter in a schoolhouse, the building being demolished.



JOHN MITCHELL, President of the United Mine Workers, who has just written a book on organized labor.

## GREAT GAIN HAD IN MINNEAPOLIS JOHN MITCHELL TURNS AUTHOR

LABOR COMMISSIONER O'DONNELL COMPLETES FACTORY INSPECTION.

Report Shows Number of People Employed at Both Day and Night Work.

St. Paul, Sept. 10.—Mr. John O'Donnell, the commissioner of Labor has completed the compilations of the factory inspector's report for the city of Minneapolis for the year 1903.

The report embraces 1176 establishments and 41,216 wage-earners. The latter number is composed of 33,483 male-adults, 7,395 female-adults, 283 boys under 16 years, and 105 girls under 16 years.

The relative standing of one class of wage-earners to another class is as follows: One adult, female wage-earner was employed to 4.52 male-adults, one child under 16 years of age to 122.00 adults; one boy under 16 years to 143.7 male adults and one girl under 16 years to 70.4 female adults.

The male adults composed 81.24 per cent of all wage-earners, female-adults represented 17.94 per cent, the boys under 16 years of age represented 0.66 per cent, and the balance, or 0.26 per cent were girls under 16 years of age.

The report furthermore shows that 2928 persons worked nights, or in other words, between the hours of 6 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock a. m., and 2367 persons had to work on Sundays in addition to their regular week's work. Both numbers are partly made up by regular watchmen, firemen, engineers and janitors and custodians of buildings, aside from other persons employed in regular work, or in making repairs in factories to enable the week's operations without interruption.

Regular night work, or work by day and nights shifts is carried on in saw-mills, in the large flouring mills of the city, in linseed oil mills, in newspaper printing establishments, in the operation of the local and interurban street railway, in railroad round-houses, in the only sugar factory in the state, in bakeries and in telegraph and telephone offices.

The number of adult male wage earners since 1900 was 31.4 per cent while the number of adult female wage earners increased 47.1 per cent during the same period.

The gradual increase during each of the three years was as follows: Male adults increase, 1900-1901, 19.1 per cent; 1901-1902 per cent; 1902-1903, 42 per cent. Female adults increase, 1900-1901, 17.5 per cent; 1901-1902, 15.05 per cent; 1902-1903, 8.8 per cent.

The remarkable increase in the female adult wage earners over the male adult wage earners seem to indicate that in many industries and vocations the male wage earner has been replaced by women and that this process slowly but surely is progressing.

Child labor, during the period from 1902 to 1903 has been reduced 13 per cent but on the other hand has child employment increased since 1900 in about the same proportions as the industries have developed.

THREE-CENT FARE ORDINANCE PASSED IN CLEVELAND  
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 9.—A three-cent fare ordinance was passed by the city council tonight. The first of its kind in Cleveland, Mayor Johnson is expected to be interested in the new law, which, according to the conditions of the ordinance, is to be in operation by the first of April, 1904.

BEAVERS AND MACHEN AMONG THE INDICTED  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—One of the persons indicted yesterday by the federal grand jury in connection with the postal investigation is George W. Beavers, formerly chief of the division of rovers and allowances. It is understood that the charge is conspiracy. Another is August W. Machen.

## BUILDING STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF

CONTRACTORS AND LABORERS AGREE TO ARBITRATE.

WORK TO BE RESUMED UNDER OLD CONDITIONS

Arbitration Board is to Report by January 1. Terms of Agreement. All Men Return to Work.

Minneapolis, Sept. 10.—The strike of building laborers, which has paralyzed construction work since early in August, has been called off and Tuesday the men who quit work returned to their places and the work on the big buildings now in the course of erection was resumed.

The contractors and laborers have agreed to submit their dispute to an arbitration committee which will report its findings Jan. 1, 1904. In the meantime the bricklayers and building laborers agree to return to work and to abide by the decision of the committee when the question has been settled.

From now until next April, when the decision of the arbitration goes into effect, there will be no recognition of the union by the contractors.

They will hire men without reference to any fixed scale of wages and will deal with the men as individuals. The decision of the committee will not be retroactive, so that no back pay will be received by the laboring men in the event the committee should decide on an increase in wages.

By the time the decision goes into effect the buildings in course of construction will be completed.

Agreement is Reached. The proposition for an adjustment of the differences between the contractors and the laborers was agreed to yesterday at a meeting between representatives of the contending factions.

The full text of the arbitration plan is as follows: "An arbitration committee is to be selected as follows: The master builders shall choose three men of their organizations and the local International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers shall choose three of their own men and the six so chosen shall unanimously agree upon a list of ten names of men engaged in business in the city of Minneapolis who are neither contractors, bricklayers nor laborers. Such ten names shall be written on separate slips of paper and placed in a box, and three of such slips shall be drawn by lot under the supervision of the six men first mentioned.

Board of Arbitration. The three men whose names are drawn shall be a board of arbitration and shall decide all questions which may come before such board of arbitration. In case the three men whose names are first drawn, or any of them, refuse to act, or are unable for any reason to act, additional names shall be drawn by lot, and so on until a board as above provided is chosen which can and will serve as such arbitrators.

Such arbitration committee shall decide all difficulties between the contractors and laborers in the city of Minneapolis, and shall deliver a written report of their decision to each of the above named organizations, Jan. 1, 1904, and the decision of the majority of such committee shall be final and each of the said organizations agree to abide thereby.

The decision of such arbitration committee shall go into effect and be operative from April 1, 1904, to April 1, 1905.

Until April 1, 1904, wages and conditions of work shall remain as they were Aug. 1, 1903.

All work shall be immediately resumed and continued pending the decision of such arbitration committee."

This agreement was signed yesterday by F. G. McMillan, president of the master builders, and Robert Wilson, national organizer of the building laborers, and other representatives of the labor organizations.

Bricklayers Agree. The bricklayers have signed an agreement undertaking to work until April 1 under the conditions that obtained prior to Aug. 1. This agreement is signed by F. G. McMillan, president, and W. W. Nelson, secretary of the Master Builders' association, and C. G. Smith, president; J. C. Nelson, secretary, and Harvey Wilson, J. H. Wemon and D. H. Murphy, representing the bricklayers.

John Wunder, one of the contractors affected, said yesterday that work would be resumed with full crews and there would be no trouble experienced in getting men. He will require forty men on the Tenth avenue power-house and the offices of the street car company at Hennepin and Eleventh street.

Cause of the Strike. The laborers who struck were receiving \$2 a day for nine hours' work. They demanded 25 cents an hour and recognition of the union. For a time

the bricklayers continued to work with nonunion helpers. Later they insisted upon union laborers and when these were not furnished they went on strike. Efforts to draw the stone masons into the controversy were unavailing, and they continued at work.

The resumption of work will mean that several large building enterprises, which were held in abeyance, will be carried through this season.

MUST NOT CHEW GUM.

Chicago Cooks and Waiters Put Such a Clause in Their Agreement. Gum chewing has been forbidden by the joint council of the Cooks' and Waitresses' unions in Chicago. Hereafter waitresses, chambermaids, scrub-women and all women employees of hotels under jurisdiction of the unions are prohibited from chewing gum while on duty.

The new wage scale and agreement recently signed by the Hotel Keepers Association and the joint council contains a clause to this effect. Waiters, cooks and bartenders do not fare any better than their sister members. The agreement states that they must not use intoxicating liquors or tobacco while on duty. The wage scale was based on the wages in force February 1 last, the waiters receiving an increase of 10 per cent, with a maximum scale of \$40 a month for the big downtown hotels, and \$30 per month the minimum. Miscellaneous help received an increase of 12 1/2 per cent. The minimum scale for bartenders and cooks is \$12. The agreement practically runs for two years, but is subject to revision August 1, 1904.

A Political Fable. Once upon a time a man invested \$50,000 in building a fifteen story office building in a large city. He fitted up his office rooms in nice style and then went out to secure tenants. "Where is your elevator?" queried the man who came to inspect the rooms.

"I have no elevator," replied the owner. "But do you expect us to pay you a fair rent for your rooms and then climb these ladders to get to them?"

"Well, I thought you might do it for a while. Later I will give some man a franchise to operate an elevator in my building."

"But why not put in your own elevator?"

"I am opposed to that sort of a thing, gentlemen. I will give away the franchise for the elevator and the corporation that secures it may tax my tenants all the traffic will bear."

Then the man seeking the office rooms gave the property owner the merry ha-ha and left him.

Finally the man's friend took him in charge and brought him before the lunatics inquiring: "What's the matter with him?" queried the commission.

Upon hearing the story the commission decided unanimously that the man was crazy and he was sent to the insane hospital.

But will someone please explain the difference between running a car up and down within a building and running a car along the streets between buildings?—Will M. Straup, in the Commoner.

FARMER SAYS NEBAGAMON CANNOT AFFORD WATER WORKS  
Declares That Good Plant Cannot Be Built for Less Than \$20,000.

Richard Bennett, a farmer, who is interested in the fight against the bond issue for the raising of funds to build a water works system at Lake Nebagamon, states that the contemplated system of waterworks will not be sufficient and that \$20,000 will be required to build a good plant.

He insists that the town, which now has a heavy load of taxes, cannot afford to add any more to the burden.

STERN SURRENDERS TO TORONTO AUTHORITIES  
TORONTO, Sept. 9.—Leonard Stern surrendered himself to the police this afternoon. It is understood that he will fight extradition proceedings. He will appear before a magistrate later in the day.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED. MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 9.—The government was defeated today in the commonwealth house of representatives by the adoption of a labor amendment making the conciliation bill apply to railway servants. The ministers are considering their positions.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS. QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 9.—A tornado struck the eastern outskirts of Quincy tonight, sweeping to destruction half a dozen houses, all their occupants escaping injury, except Mrs. John Schneitz, who was hurt by falling debris. Her injuries are thought to be fatal.

BALTIMORE GETS MEETING. BOSTON, Sept. 9.—At a meeting today of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, it was voted to hold the 22d international Christian Endeavor convention in Baltimore July 5 to 10, 1905.

## WINONA UNIONS' GREAT LABOR DAY

PARADE WAS THE LARGEST EVER HELD THERE.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED UNION MEN IN LINE

Speeches are Made in Afternoon and Immense Crowds Turn Out.

Winona, Sept. 10.—A heavy rain the greater part of Sunday did not make the conditions ideal for the celebration of Labor Day, but in spite of unfavorable conditions the observance was the best in the history of such demonstrations in the city. The parade was held as planned, the line of march being shortened a little, and the program of speeches was given early in the afternoon at Philharmonic hall but the picnic at Parhyllus park had to be abandoned on account of the wet weather making it impossible to get there or picnic there with any degree of comfort.

The parade was the first feature of the celebration. The diert unions early began forming at the places previously assigned, and at 10 o'clock the line was ready to move. By this time immense crowds had congregated on the down town streets and there was a jam of people all along the line of march. As the hosts of labor moved along, close to fifteen hundred in line, the sight was an imposing one, well calculated to impress the beholder with the importance of organized labor in Winona.

The union men gathered in the afternoon at Philharmonic hall and heard several excellent addresses.

Prof. George O. Virtue of the State Normal school of this city delivered an excellent address on "The Trend of the Labor Movements." He said in part as follows:

"This is indeed a time for congratulation, a time for congratulation not only to the wage-earning class but to the whole people. Time was and not very long ago when there was no such celebration as this. Then workmen sulked at their benches feeling that their dignity and worth were not properly recognized. Now in every part of the great republic this day is legalized a holiday.

"If we look only to the direct interests of the wage-earning class we find special and abundant cause for congratulations. For them the past few years have been years of substantial progress. They have shared, though perhaps not as they should, in the remarkable era of prosperity which has come to the country. They have had steeper employment, there have been substantial increases in wages paid in every line of industry, tho' that advantage has frequently been more apparent than real because of the higher prices that have prevailed and they have in many places succeeded in reducing the hours of labor.

"The last four or five years have shown a remarkable development of unionism. The combination of capital has been no more marked than the growth of combinations of labor. The unions have already begun to reap their rewards. Already we can perceive a readier acceptance of the fact by both the public and the employers that trade unions have become a permanent factor in our industrial life. Jacob Hentges of the Typographical Union gave an excellent address in German, of which the following is a summary:

Fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen:—Today is what they call Labor Day, but to my judgment it ought to be termed "The Public Day." It is supposed to be celebrated by everybody and not by the labor unions. The proclamation of our governor and all the other governors of the United States read in that way and urge such celebration. All are laborers. The employer has to labor to see that his business is properly conducted and to see that both sides of the ledger balance can live comfortably and educate his family properly. Therefore I honestly believe that Labor Day should be celebrated by everybody and every class. Then if employer and employe have social gatherings it will help create a better feeling in business matters and would settle many a dispute.

M. J. Kowalewski spoke in behalf of the Polish unionists. He was followed by the local organizer, Henry Steen who gave a very interesting address on the growth of union labor in Winona.

CONFESSES THEFT. BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Charged with the larceny of stocks and bonds aggregating some \$800, Frank G. Christianson, 19 years old, a clerk at \$10 a week for Robert D. Evans, a Boston broker, was tonight locked up at police headquarters, where he confessed.

TREATY DEAD AND BURIED. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—According to latest reports received from Boroto the Hay-Herran canal treaty is now dead and buried in the capital of that country.