

September 2, 1901. Historical Society.

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE WITH SHOUTS FOR TEDDY. THE STRENUOUS

LABOR TRIUMPHANT IN MINNEAPOLIS

To-day's Parade an Inspiration to Men and Women in All Departments of Human Endeavor.

Fifteen Thousand Toilers in Line, Upholding the Banner of Organized Labor, Made a Great Spectacle.

Vice President Roosevelt should have seen the whole Labor Day parade as it marched down Nicollet avenue with colors and banners waving to the lively melodies of numerous bands.

Admiring as he does the man of action, the man of red blood and bravery strength, manly bearing and independent spirit, Colonel Roosevelt would have been stirred by the sight of the labor forces of the western metropolis, swinging along with the free and easy western stride.

There were thousands out to see the paraders-to-day. It would be folly to attempt an estimate of the numbers in the crowds. Nicollet avenue was packed from Tenth street to Bridge square as tightly as straws in a broom.

Some people will have the temerity to say which was the best appearing body in line this morning. There is even a committee of three men willing to place themselves on record as deciding which union made the best appearance.

District Chiefs Herlund and Hanley led a cloud of dark down the street and then came a big patch of shimmering white. It was the bakers and they shone with cleanliness from the tops of their white baker caps to the bottoms of their white trousers.

Jauntiness was a characteristic feature of the brewers, cooper and beer bottlers. Black was the prevailing color, and except for a spot of blue, furnished by the ties, they were sombre enough for a funeral.

Boiler makers were out in force and were appropriately attired in black with white caps and blue gaiters to relieve the sombre darkness of their costumes.

They were followed by the workers in the flour mills of whom there were about 1,600 in line, nearly equally divided among the general flour mill employees, the packers and millers union, and the flour loaders.

Big scarlet ties marked the iron workers and as they came nearer it was seen that they had gray hats, and white shirts with black stripes.

Nearly every one applauded the sheet metal workers, who appeared in trim suits consisting of white sack coat, white cap, white trousers and carried canes of tin or brass, marching with much precision.

It is awarded to the Sheet Metal Workers. The Palace Clothing Company's cup for the union in the Labor Day parade making the best showing as to dress and marching goes to the sheet metal workers.

PUNISHMENT OF McCALLA

Hitherto Unwritten Chapter of Schley Feud.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

Schley's Determination to Destroy Cervera's Fleet Proved.

ENTRY FROM McCALLA'S LOG BOOK

The Commander of the Marblehead a Victim of the Spite of Crowninshield.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, Sept. 2.—Two features of the Sampson-Schley controversy, which is shortly to be investigated by a naval court of inquiry stand out so clearly and distinctly that they will doubtless command much of the court's attention.

The first is Admiral Sampson's inexplicable conduct during the period between May 19 and May 30, 1898, when, though in possession of accurate and reliable information that Cervera's squadron was at Santiago, he lettered at Key West and confined his activities to issuing bombastic commands to the naval captains and contradictory dispatches to the navy department.

The second is Admiral Schley's determination, expressed from the moment he was put on the trail of the Spanish fleet, to engage and destroy the vessels of that fleet. Schley never wavered or faltered in the pursuit of the great task which had been assigned to him until he drove the Colon on the beach, a shattered and helpless wreck.

By one of those curious oversights that disturbs the calculations of the most accomplished censor, an apparently insignificant paragraph was permitted to creep into the published records of the conflict with Spain. It was a part of the log of Captain McCalla of the Marblehead and it illuminates the whole question of Schley's purpose. Captain McCalla's entry in the log of the Marblehead is as follows:

During the time the command: ing officer was on board the flag ship Captain Evans asked: Commodore Schley if it was his intention to steam at the enemy's ships in case they should start to come out. Commodore Schley answered, "Certainly," and added words indicative of his intention to attack them as they came out of the narrow defile.

If any other captain who was present when Schley made this gallant response to Captain Evans' query noted it in his ship's log the entry has been successfully suppressed. McCalla paid dearly for his thoughtlessness. In spite of his splendid record during the war, of the hardships he endured and the dangers he ran in the performance of his duties, that were practically continuous, he found himself at the close of the conflict in bad odor with the powers that rule at the department. He was railroaded to the Philippines and there assigned to the most distasteful station. When the Chinese Boxer troubles began McCalla was the first of the American naval captains to be ordered to Taku.

THE EVENTS OF TUESDAY AT THE FAIR

Morning—10 a. m., reunion of state legislature in institute hall; 10 a. m., auction sale of Shorthorn cattle. Afternoon—Band concert; aerial exhibition by the Bickett family; balloon ascension; Lionel Legare, spiral globe exhibition; 2 p. m., exhibit of saddle horses on half-mile track; 3 p. m., exhibition of harness horses, American and foreign bred, on half-mile track; 3:30 p. m., matched light carriage team (stallions harness), exhibited on half-mile track; running race, five-eighths mile heats; purse, \$200; 2:21 class trotting, purse \$5,000; this amount is guaranteed by Minneapolis business men; fifteen entries; 2:17 class pacing, purse \$1,000, ten entries.

Morning—10 a. m., Vice President Roosevelt addresses the Union Veterans' League at the Fourth Ward Wigwag; 10 a. m., Northwestern Funeral Directors' Association meets in Columbus Hall. Afternoon—2 p. m., reception to Vice President Roosevelt at Commercial club; 2:15, Banda Rossa concert at Exposition. Evening—8:15 p. m., Banda Rossa concert at the Exposition; 8:15 p. m., Haverley's Minstrels at the Metropolitan; 8:15 p. m., Mathews & Bulger in "The Night of the Fourth," at the Bijou; 8:30 p. m., banquet Northwestern Furniture Dealers at Commercial club.

SEVERE ON SICKLES

"Secesh" Speech Made in Congress Resurrected, to His Discomfiture.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Those participants in the pension office controversy who do not sympathize with General Sickles' attack upon Mr. Evans have resurrected a speech by the valiant New Yorker, delivered at the beginning of the civil war, in which he appeared as an eloquent champion of secession. Strange as such utterances may seem in the light of General Sickles' subsequent military services, the speech now will undoubtedly be a factor against his election as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is hardly necessary to say that Pension Commissioner Evans' partisans are making the most of the speech and that copies of it will be widely distributed at the encampment.

FOR OBLIGATORY PEACE

GERMAN ARBITRATIONISTS ACTIVE

Trying to Induce Their Government to Reassemble the International Peace Conference.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—With ringing denunciation of "the odium resting on the German empire" for having defeated compulsory arbitration at the Hague peace conference, the German Society for Obligatory Peace has launched a movement to induce the German government to reassemble the international peace conference. A stirring resolution was adopted calling upon the imperial authorities to take the initiative in persuading the great powers to establish an arbitration tribunal to which the reference of international differences will be compulsory. In speaking of this movement, Dr. Lowenthal, the president of the society, said: "The endlessness of the scandalous Boer war, which daily becomes more offensive to humanity; the diplomatic regime of Russia with Turkey, and the impending bloodshed in South America, give unique timeliness to our appeal. We pray to keep up the agitation until the peace-loving empires are unanimous in demanding that the strain upon their peace-loving character be removed."

PAY OF LETTER CARRIERS

Those of the Large Cities Must Wait Longer for an Increase.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 2.—James Atkinson, chairman of the legislative committee of the National Association of Letter Carriers, said just before his departure for Chattanooga: "The bill for the equalization of letter carriers' salaries is the rock upon which the convention may split. With the unanimous backing of Massachusetts I shall fight for a new bill raising the salaries of only the men in cities in less than 75,000 population. The carriers in the larger cities will have to wait. Many of them will not be content to do this. Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 2.—The twelfth annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers assembled here to-day. A street parade was the feature of the day. The letter carriers were escorted by the city officers and a division of labor organizations. After the parade a luncheon was served the delegates at Pythian hall, about a thousand being present.

GOOD THINGS TO AVOID

Montana Bank Bills Taken in the Late Train Robbery.

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 2.—Banks in Texas are in receipt of communication from the treasury department, notifying them that bills of two Montana banks to the amount of \$200,000 are in circulation, lacking the signatures of presidents and cashiers. The bills were stolen in the recent train robbery on the Great Northern while in transit from Washington to the banks. The bills are in denominations of tens and twenties, \$200,000 of the former and \$100,000 of the latter. The public is warned not to accept the bills of those denominations of the Montana banks lacking the signatures of the president and cashier.

COL. ROOSEVELT SEES THE PEOPLE

Minneapolis Doffs Her Hat and Gives the Vice President a Right Royal Welcome.

He Formally Opens the State Fair With an Earnest Address on the Duties of the Nation.

Theodore Roosevelt, vice president of the United States, is the guest of the state of Minnesota.

The people of the north star state opened their hearts to him to-day, and met him with a western welcome, breezy as the prairies. It was "Hello, Teddy," on every hand. "Hurrah for Teddy," shouted the newsmen from the pavement, and from the curb the enthusiastic citizen called "Hurrah for the next president of the United States."

From the rear platform of his special trolley car the vice president waved his thanks and smiled in appreciation. He was immensely pleased with the informality and enthusiasm of the greeting. It was the sort of spirit that Roosevelt stands for.

Many who gazed at the fast-receding figure on the car platform this morning did not realize that they were looking at Roosevelt. In frock coat and silk hat he was almost incognito. It was a state occasion, and he could not help it. He would if he could. "I never can get used to the top hat," he said this morning, "but to-day I suppose I must wear it."

The vice president is not a poseur. He does nothing for dramatic effect. He looks a hearty, hardy, and a hearty, but he does not seek them. Adulation does not puff him up, or make him one whit less democratic.

He does not care to be called "Mr. Vice President." "That is too big a mouthful," he said this morning. "They usually call me colonel, and I prefer it. I earned that square."

"Isn't this a pretty good example of the strenuous life?" the Journal man asked Colonel Roosevelt this morning, as the street car sped away from the last crowded corner. "Yes, and I like it. How that phrase has caught on! I think I just happened to hit upon the phrase that expressed the character of our American life to-day. I believe in it, and I always practice what I preach. I never preach what I cannot practice. In all my work—as police commissioner, as assistant secretary of war, as governor—I have never asked any one to attempt the impossible, and I have never given an order that I could not have carried out myself."

An interurban car followed the Roosevelt special closely, and as he watched the motorman Colonel Roosevelt said: "There is a class of man I have respect for. I know of no man I have more admiration for than the locomotive engineer and the street car motorman. Talk about the softer conditions of modern life all you please. There is no vocation, except the sea fisheries, that calls for such qualities of heroism, nerve and initiative, as the men who handle the motor and the throttle."

He is traveling alone. Break it gently. Colonel Roosevelt is traveling alone. No secretary, no valet, accompany him on his western tour. He doesn't need any help, and doesn't want a servant to worry about. "It was different last year when I was campaigning," he explained this morning. "Then I was just like a prize fighter, with my seconds and my sponge holders. I had to have everything else done for me, so as to use all my energy for speaking. But this time I did not want any bother, so I came alone."

J. H. Hillend, general traffic manager of the Milwaukee road, offered the use of his private car, and accompanied Colonel Roosevelt from Chicago to the twin cities. W. J. Calhoun, a prominent Chicago attorney and former member of the interstate commerce commission, was also of the party, and Senator A. B. Kittredge of South Dakota rode with him as far as Oconomowoc. The car was attached to the "Pioneer Limited," which reached St. Paul at 7:40 this morning. Colonel Roosevelt was up bright and

THE GOSPEL OF STRENUITY

FLASHES OF EARNEST PHILOSOPHY FROM COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S ORATION AT THE STATE FAIR TO-DAY.

Throughout our history the success of the homemaker has been but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.

We have but little room among our people for the timid, the irresolute and the idle; and it is no less true that there is scant room in the world at large for the nation with mighty thews that dares not to be great.

The life of effort is the life supremely worth living.

The law of work is the fundamental law of our being.

Our interests are at bottom common; in the long run we go up or down together. Yet more and more it is evident that the state, and if necessary, the nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency. The right should be exercised with caution and self-restraint; but it should exist that it may be invoked if the need arises.

Exactly as each man, while doing first his duty to his wife and the children within his home, must yet, if he hopes to amount to much, strive mightily in the world outside his home; so our nation, while first of all seeing to its own domestic well-being, must not shrink from playing its part among the great nations without.

We may be certain of one thing; whether we wish it or not, we cannot avoid hereafter having duties to do in the face of other nations. All that we can do is to settle whether we shall perform these duties well or ill.

It is vain to tell a people as masterful as ours that the spirit of enterprise is not safe.

The first essential of civilization is law.

The spirit and not the mere form of government is the essential matter.

We grid up our loins as a nation, with the stern purpose to play our part manfully in winning the ultimate triumph, and therefore we turn scornfully aside from the paths of mere ease and idleness, and, with unfaltering steps, tread the rough road of endeavor, smiting down the wrong and battling for the right as Goliath smote and battled in Bunyan's immortal story.



THEY'VE NO SHOW AT ALL. The Prize Pumpkin—That man Roosevelt is altogether too popular for a vice president.