

Butte Department.

MINERS' DAY

Four Thousand Men in the Parade.

IT'S A FINE TURNOUT

The Celebration Is One of the Grandest Affairs Witnessed in Butte.

MOVING MASS OF HUMANITY

At the Auditorium Hon. W. Y. Pemberton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Delivers the Oration, Which is Applauded at Frequent Intervals—Addresses by Other Earnest Speakers—It is a Merry, Happy Thing That Takes a Day Off to Do Honor to the Occasion—The Festivities Close in the All Rooms, Which Are Crowded With Dancers.

Miners' Union day was celebrated in Butte yesterday as it had never before been celebrated in Montana. The weather was perfect during the exercises and the parade was the largest turnout of workmen ever seen in Butte. Every mine in the district had shut down for the day and all business houses in the city were closed so that all miners and other working people were at liberty to participate in the celebration. While there were not as many labor unions in the parade as had been counted on, the procession was a longer one and there were more men in it than had ever before been witnessed in the city. There were fully 4,000 men in line and of that number no less than 3,500 were members of the Miners' union, who marched four abreast and as they filled the streets along the line of march for a distance of several miles, they had the appearance of a great moving army. The sight was an impressive one and gave the observer a good idea of the strength of organized labor in Butte. The parade was formed and marched in the following order:

Boston and Montana Band.
Carpenters' and Joiners' Union.
Stationary Engineers.
Cooks' and Waiters' Assembly.
Tailors' Protective Union.
Butchers' Union.
Bakers' Assembly, Knights of Labor.
Clerks' Assembly.
Miners' Union.
Marino's Band.
Speakers and Officers of the Miners' Union in Carriages.
More Miners.

The line of march, as previously published in the Standard, was up to Walkerville and then down Main and through the principal streets of Butte. An idea of the length of the procession may be obtained from the fact that while the head of the line had passed down Main, east on Broadway, south on Arizona, west on Park three blocks to Idaho, north to Broadway and east to Maguire's opera house, the rear end was just coming down Main street hill. It was about 11 o'clock when the parade was concluded and then the exercises at the opera house were immediately begun.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Ably Address by Chief Justice Pemberton Orator of the Day.

Maguire's opera house was packed from gallery to pit with people who anticipated an able address from Chief Justice W. Y. Pemberton. They were not disappointed, for the orator of the day delivered one of the best speeches on the interests of the people and organized labor ever heard in Butte. The applause was frequent and at the conclusion of the address there were cheers and very prolonged applause.

On the stage with Mr. Pemberton were the officers of the Butte Miners' union and a number of prominent labor leaders, but no representative of the professions or mercantile pursuits. It was an occasion entirely for the laboring people.

The exercises were begun with an overture by the Boston & Montana band, after which William Walsh, president of the Miners' union, made an opening address, saying the occasion was the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the Butte Miners' union. There is a vast difference, he said, between the organization at this time and what it was 18 years ago. Its membership now is nearly 5,000 in the local union, and it has become affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners and the American Federation of Labor. If it continues to grow as it has, said Mr. Walsh, he would like to live to see its strength 19 years in the future. He hoped the day would never come when the Butte Miners' union would decrease one member. It is one of the staunchest, coolest and most collected bodies of organized laborers in the Northwest, and it aims to act fairly and honestly with all with whom it has dealings with, but it will uphold its purposes and maintain the objects of its organization at all hazards. Mr. Walsh hoped the day would never come when any corporation—home or foreign—would attempt to defeat the aims of the union. "If that day ever comes," said the speaker, "the blood of traitors will crimson the sides of your mountains! I hope the organization of the working men of Butte will go on until we can put on such a solid front as to defy the world."

James A. Healey, a young lawyer, was then introduced and made a short speech in eulogy of the men who make up the membership of the Miners' union and the strength and purpose of the organization. A few days ago, he said, we gathered half in joy and half in sadness to strew with loving hands the graves of those whose noble lives had endeared their memories to the hearts of all. That was a celebration of the victories of war. To-day we celebrate the victories of peace and the

achievements of the Miners' union, besides which the achievements of all other organizations pale into insignificance. It is an organization, the history of whose successes is a record of honorable and peaceful achievements. Mr. Healey said it was a notable and creditable fact that no member of the Miners' union ever went to a pauper's grave. He also paid a glowing tribute to the orator of the day to whom he referred as one of the greatest men in the state, whose noble qualities and attributes of mind had endeared him to all the people of Montana.

Judge Pemberton was next introduced by Mr. Walsh and was received with great applause. He spoke about three-quarters of an hour and the substance of his speech was about as follows:

"I am not here to-day so much to make a speech as to show my grateful appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the Miners' union in inviting me to be present and take part in the celebration of the anniversary day of your organization. I deem it a special privilege and honor to be considered a friend of this great labor organization and to be worthy of the invitation to be present and take part in its celebration.

"Who are they who come here to-day to celebrate this anniversary day? They are not the merchants of the land gathered here to discuss trade and commerce and plan for a law to protect their interests. They are not politicians who have come together to scheme to stay in office if they are in or to get in if they are out. They are not bankers here to devise schemes for enriching themselves and make slaves of the brawn and muscle of the land. No, before me are representatives of laboring men, men who have made Montana what it is, and at whose magic-like touch the mountains of this great state were made to give forth their wealth to enrich the world, like the rock in the wilderness gave forth water to gladden the hearts and quench the thirst of the children of Israel. (Applause.) They are men upon whose prosperity the prosperity of the world depends. Without labor there is nothing. Not even a single potato can be produced without labor, and all the money in christendom could not produce one little 'murfy.' (Laughter and applause.) It was not so very long ago that the laboring man was so much a man as he was a thing and worked for the wealth and ambition of his king or lord, but as the result of revolution constantly going on in the world the laboring man has risen to his present honorable position and can meet with his fellow laborer in organization for the good and for the peace of himself and his family. Did it ever occur to you that all that is good in the world has been the result of a struggle and a revolution? More than 16 times the present population of the world have been given up in sacrifice to attain the degree of civilization we now enjoy. It has not been so very long since it was successfully demonstrated that a government of and by the people could be maintained, and it took century after century of revolution and blood to establish Old Glory as the brightest star in the firmament of nations. (Prolonged applause.)

"It was not so very long ago that woman was considered the property of man and that all she possessed belonged to her husband. It is different now and in nearly all things woman is recognized as the equal of man. This is the result of another revolution, which has also brought to us the 'new woman.' This reminds me of the story about the little boy who asked his father for a definition of the 'new woman.' 'Well,' said the old man, after scratching his head, 'formerly a man and his wife were one; now they are two, and the woman is both of 'em.' (Laughter and applause.) We find occasionally a freak among the 'new women.' One of them is the female political cyclone and another is what I call the crazy quilt woman. These are the kind of women the Indian preacher had reference to when he told the story of the creation. He told his congregation that God first made the earth and then he took a rest. Then he made man and took another rest. Next he created woman and since then neither God nor man has had a rest. (Laughter and applause.) Thus meteor-like woman will shine through her allotted time and will then disappear, leaving us the noble woman, whom we all love and admire, to bless the home and the world with her presence and goodness. (Applause.)

"These are not the only revolutions that have been going on. It has not been so very long since freedom of conscience and speech was first guaranteed to man. Under our constitution a man may believe in any religion; he may have as much or as little as he pleases or he may have none, and no one may have the right to make him afraid. There was a time not so very long ago when a man with a just cause of action had no standing in court unless he crossed all his t's and dotted his i's in his complaint and his case was thrown out of court on technicalities without reference to the merits of his case. The trend is different now and every man may have justice done him without regard to technicalities.

"Labor organizations are another result of the revolutions going on and labor is every day growing stronger in its own power. There never should be any trouble between labor and capital. There has never been any trouble in Montana, and there should be none anywhere. Capital is dependent on labor and labor should always have the right to say 'I give you a fair day's work I am entitled to a fair day's pay.' (Applause.) There are objections urged against organized labor. The employer talks about the law of supply and demand which he says should govern the employment of labor. Do the employers—the manufacturers—depend upon the law of supply and demand in their business? No; they go to congress and say they can not depend on the law of supply and demand and they want a special legislation in the way of a protective tariff. The bankers do not depend upon the law of supply and demand. No, they have only to conceive the brutal idea that there is too much money in circulation and they go before congress and have half the circulating medium stricken off and thereby enhancing the value of their holding one-half and fastening the shackles tighter upon the people. (Applause.)

"Why should not labor organize? They represent the masses—the people. It is to them the immortal Lincoln—the great commoner and liberty's grandest martyr—referred when he said this was a government of the peo-

ple, for the people and by the people. (Applause.) If they are the people the country belongs to them, then why should they not take what is rightfully theirs? Lincoln did not mean that this country belonged to the bankers and the Shylocks and the people whom Christ kicked out of the temple centuries ago and which good work should still be going on. (Applause.)

"The labor unions are political organizations. Have they not as much right to take an interest in politics as the men who year after year live on the fat of the land? Why should not the men who own the country organize for political purposes? (Applause.)

"There is not much lawlessness evident in the Miners' union. If they were lawless they would hardly have invited me, who, by reason of the position I occupy, represent in the highest degree the law and order of the state of Montana. (Applause.)

"Labor organizations have no occasion to be lawless. Laboring men can control the country if they desire. Not by bullets or bombs or by insurrection, but by the ballot, which is the freeman's weapon. There is no occasion to resort to lawlessness or violence to control the destinies of the country. If the people, whom you represent, had in the past done their duty as they should have done the country would not be in the condition it is in to-day. (Applause.) If they had done their duty it could not now be said that less than 50,000 people own more than one-half of the wealth of the land. If this condition continues for another quarter of a century the country will be owned by the millionaires and it will be occupied by millions of drawers of water and hewers of wood. If this country is preserved and perpetuated it will be by the masses—by the people. The millionaires care not what becomes of it. They are here only for what they can get out of it. (Applause.)

"In case of war, where do the soldiers come from? Do they come from the banks or the millionaires' homes? No, they come from the mines, the workshops, the fields—from the homes of the common people, the people who work and who have, and will again fight for their country and who have a right to control it.

"The American people are a peaceful people, though the country sprung from a revolution and has since been engaged in several foreign wars and one of the greatest and most desperate civil wars the world has ever seen. Notwithstanding these wars the country still stands and we hope and pray it ever will, but I honestly believe that unless the affairs of the government are administered as they are gathered around the hearts of the people the welfare of the country it must fall as other countries have fallen. If it is preserved you—the people—must preserve it. Act like freemen and cast your ballots where they will do the most good. (Applause.) If the workingmen desire to make labor honorable and respected they should stand together. They should make their own laws and uphold them. They can do it if they will, and I hope the time will come when everyone will say of the laboring man:

The workingman, whatever his task,
To carve the stone or bear the load,
Bears upon his honest brow the royal
stamp and seal of God.

And brighter are his drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet.

"There is a duty devolving upon every man, and he must heed it. I am not an alarmist, but everyone knows that the country is not in a wholesome condition, and it is the duty of every man who sees it to sound the alarm and awaken the hearts of the people. (Applause.) There is something sadly out of joint. The government is not controlled in the interest of the people, but in the interest of avarice and greed. It must be stopped, and I believe I see a silver lining of the clouds in the morning horizon. It is your duty to rescue the country from the Shylocks and give it back to the people. It is not necessary, like young Hannibal, to swear enmity to your enemies and the enemies of your country, but kneel and swear at the altar of your God that this country shall remain the home of freedom and be the tomb of glory.

"At the conclusion of Judge Pemberton's address there was long, deafening applause and cheers. Mr. Walsh thanked the audience and Mr. Maguire in behalf of the Miners' union and the exercises at the opera house were closed.

The official programme of the day contained the following sketch of Judge Pemberton: "At Nashville, Tenn., in 1843, the Honorable William Young Pemberton first saw the light of day. His ancestors were English-Scotch, and were early settlers in Virginia. He was reared in Missouri by his aunt, and attended college at the Masonic college, Lexington, Mo. He graduated from the Cumberland law school, Lebanon, Tenn., and came to Helena, Mont., in 1855. In 1858 he returned to Missouri and then to Texas. In 1880 he again came to Montana and took up his abode in Butte City, where he has continued to live up to the

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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- Fine Black or Blue Cheviots, regular price \$18, this sale.....\$9.95
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- Men's Very Fine Flannel Shirts, cheap at \$3; now, each.....\$1.50
- Men's Fine light colored Whipcord Negligee Shirts, nobby and stylish colors, worth \$1.75, now.....\$1.00
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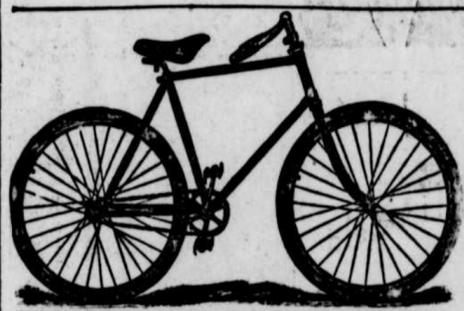
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