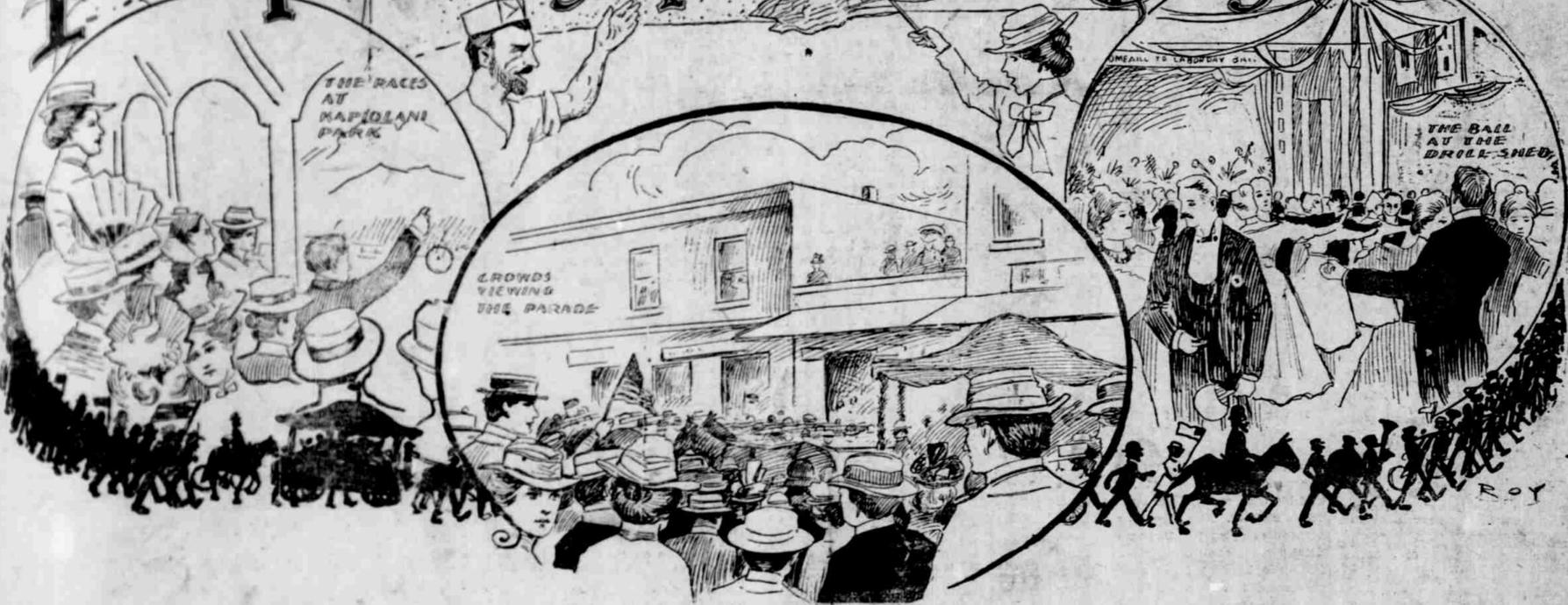




The Territory's First Labor Day



THE PARADE WAS THE BEST EVER SEEN HERE

The Streets Were Thronged by an Admiring Populace Which Cheered the Line of Men and Floats Composing Big Procession.

LABOR DAY.

All hail the day that honors labor
And dignifies the toils of man!
Lace, fur, muslin, and pay due
To industry leads forth the van.
What greater blessing have God's
children
Than earning honestly their
bread?
What richer gift is man's own
bright
When by self-toll his table's
spread?
Hard work, life's greatest panacea,
The remedy for every ill,
Has forged within the human being
A character with noble will.
Toss by hard dirt reversed old
ways
Have left their impress on the
sand;
To through the artist's nerve and
muscle
The lofty thoughts uplift mankind.
The bold mechanic with his hammer
The common wants of man supply
The sturdy foundations where his
brother
May soul inspiring columns rise.
The humblest sphere of honest
labor
Is but the ladder he can climb,
To reach his own divine nature,
And help some other life refine.

LETTIE MACKAY-WALKER.

sands of uniformed men in line that one sees in a parade on the Mainland, but only for the reason that in Honolulu the laboring man has but just begun to organize and half the members of the different crafts do not even know each other. What organizations there are in the city were well represented, by uniformed clubs, putting up an appearance of sturdy self-reliant skilled labor that was cheered all along the line.

ALL THE PEOPLE SAW IT.

All the town turned out to see the parade. Hotel, Fort, King and Beretania streets were lined with people. Packed along the sidewalks and encroaching on the dusty line of march even.

Paterfamilias was there with his whole family, even down to the baby, the mother half-distracted between the nervous gyrations and perambulations of the younger members, and worry lest her hat were on straight.

Aristocracy came in its carriage and looked on with an air of ennui but a lively interest just the same; poverty walked, and from the dust and hurry and bustle of the crowds made no secret of the joy there was in it all.

Chinatown turned out in force; little wee mothers, almond-eyed and kimono-clad, with fat, blinking babies on their backs, their better halves tramping stolidly ahead; hordes of brown urchins barefooted, jabbering three languages; others more sedate in gay robes of silk and funny pigstails, braided out to an outrageous length with black and red silk.

Native Hawaiians in their Sunday best, white duck and widespread, lei-adorned hats, with their wives in loose holokus, with perhaps a stylish hat and bare feet. In short they were all there, from the lowest to the highest, all come to see the laboring man show what he could do in the way of a display of his interests, the interests which are those of all the town from the capitalist to the man who digs the sewers.

AT THE DRILL SHED.

And right well did he do it for the parade was all that was claimed for it and rather more than was expected of it.

At the Drill Shed it assembled. Even shortly before the sun rose over the eastward hills the grounds were a busy sight. Last touches were being added to floats, a few early p...aders were already there, a marshal or two came riding around on a fretful horse to see that all was well before he rushed home to his hurried breakfast.

And as it drew nearer to the hour appointed for the start the crowds ever grew, until at 9 o'clock there was scarcely walking room on the whole mauka side of the capitol grounds from Richards to Punchbowl street.

The parade was late in starting as parades always are, for there were late-come floats to be assigned to their proper places, unexpected additions to the procession had to be found positions, and all in all the sweating marshals had a busy time.

START OF PARADE.

But at last it was all arranged and the advance begun from the Drill Shed to Richards and so down to King and Ewa to Fort. First there was Captain



U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHN C. BAIRD, PRINCIPAL SPEAKER OF THE DAY.

Fox and a squad of five police all mounted on black horses that walked mincingly and pranced with the strains of the music from the rear.

Then came Captain Parker and Captain Holt Thornton with twenty-nine of the city's finest in blue blouses and white trousers and helmets.

Captain Berger and the Hawaiian band playing "Marching Thro' Georgia," headed the main section of the parade. A banner followed borne by khaki-clad men and bearing the inscription, "The Laborer's Day and the Arm and Hammer, from time immemorial the insignia of labor." Then Grand Marshal George E. Ward, superbly mounted, George Campbell and H. L. Wolf, and following them the officers of the day and committee men and public officers in hacks.

THE QUEEN'S BARGE.

The Queen's barge was next. It was a simple affair, a canopy of bunting surmounted by a gilt eagle. Within sat the Queen of the day, Miss Lillie Murray, fair and smiling, daughter of Captain T. B. Murray. She was gowned in white chiffon dotted with gold stars and she wore a plain gold crown and held in her hand a glowing spear. Two floats crowded to overflowing with Honolulu's younger generation followed. Each had a flag, likewise a voice and they made the welkin ring at every start and move of the ponderous wagon.

Merry eyed and smiling faced they were a healthy, happy exhibit of the kind of young folks with which the city is crammed; a cosmopolitan lot they were, for the pale face of the boy of European or American parentage was balanced by the brown visage of the native Hawaiian or the slanted eyes and pigtail of the Chinese or the black close cropped noddle of the Japanese. The two floats were among the most interesting of the parade.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Hunt of the Fire Department and seven of the apparatus, drawn by horses that did one's eyes good to look at, were next. The engines and hose carts shone in the sunlight, their burnished copper and steel fitting showing

the careful attention of the fine-looking crowd of fire fighters that manned each of them, all in neat blue shirts and caps.

The Plumbers' Association came first in the industrial organizations. It turned out thirty-four strong, each man clad entirely in white ducks with blue summer shirts, canes and white hats wound with red carnation leis. To this organization was awarded the first prize for appearance in the parade.

John Nott, the plumber, had three wagons in line, a decorated wagon with tubs and washstands and one with a single large porcelain tub wherein two small boys took their ease.

THE BRICKLAYERS.

Then came the Bricklayer's Union, thirty-one strong, all in white overalls and straw hats, led by a man who bore a hod, apparently laden with bricks. They proved on closer inspection to be blocks of wood painted red, and the bearer was the recipient of much undeserved sympathy for his noble self-sacrifice in carrying such a supposed heavy load all along the hot and sunny line of march.

The Concordia band of twenty-three pieces headed the next section of the parade. The float of W. Wright & Sons, carriage makers, followed. This was the most elaborate and original float in the parade and was awarded first prize by the judges. On it the whole business of making carriages was carried on in burlesque. Masked and painted workmen hammered white-hot iron, set wheels, put together the parts of vehicles to take them again apart and again assemble them. The fat blacksmith and his small assistants afforded all kinds of fun for the crowds along the line of march.

MEN WHO PAINT.

The Painters' Union, with seventy men in line and a float to head it was next. The float was driven by a fearful looking creature with an immense stomach and a black beard and hair. Anti-Mongolian labor inscriptions adorned the sides of the float.

SPEECHES ON LABOR AT THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

District Attorney John C. Baird, Lorrin Andrews and George A. Davis Were Listened To By Enthusiastic Audiences Yesterday.

AS THE last float passed in review before Governor Dole the Government Band stationed on the coronation stand struck up "America," and the crowd assembled around it eager to listen to the addresses on labor, the theme of each of the three speakers. At the conclusion of the anthem, Grand Marshal W. C. Roe, gavel in hand, called for order. Upon the stand were seated United States District Attorney John C. Baird, George A. Davis and Lorrin Andrews, the speakers, and Mr. H. A. Wolf, chairman of the committee on literary exercises, T. A. Slattery and T. F. Dillon.

The Grand Marshal introduced Lorrin Andrews as the youngest orator in Honolulu. Mr. Andrews modestly denied the impeachment and said it was embarrassing to him to be introduced as an eloquent speaker.

LORRIN ANDREWS TALKS.

"It is not difficult to speak to you upon an occasion like this," said Mr. Andrews. "We have met here on an auspicious and memorable occasion. Within the first year since the American flag floated over the Islands, within the first year of Hawaii as a part of the United States with all the rights of the United States granted to its citizens, it has been our privilege to inaugurate a new holiday, that of the cause of labor. We stand here today, all of us, as witnesses to the fact that a new holiday has been born; we are present at its birth, and we hope we will be here to many of its anniversaries."

"It has always been the pride of the Anglo-Saxon race that labor has been its proud boast. It has always been the pride of the Anglo-Saxon that labor disgraces no man. In the early centuries of civilization that labor was the condition of the serf. It was slavery in those days. But the days were when even kings did not disdain to go down into their blacksmith shops to forge their own swords and shields, and in accordance with their proficiency in their craft came their renown. We have seen how from the smallest causes great results arise. It was the floating of little branches upon our waters that gave the people of the old world reason to believe that beyond the great Atlantic ocean was a new continent."

REASON FOR HOLIDAY.

"This great holiday of labor has a reason. At one time it was a holiday in certain parts of the country; it was a local holiday. Then it spread out and out, and today it is a holiday throughout the length and breadth of our great republic, the United States of America. It has now reached out into the broad expanse of the Pacific ocean, and in unison with our brothers throughout the whole of the United States, and on the same day, we are celebrating for the same cause—the nobility of labor."

"We only hope the time will come when all over the world the celebration will spread until all the strength and loyalty of the cause of labor will be observed in every country. We will soon see it spread to all European

countries. It has been a proud thing to inaugurate this noble occasion in these Islands, and we will be proud to say twenty years hence that we saw the first great celebration of Labor Day in the Hawaiian Islands. We have reason to be proud to be here today to take part in this magnificent celebration."

GEORGE A. DAVIS SPEAKS.

As the speaker concluded he was given a salvo of applause. Mr. Roe next introduced George A. Davis, who was received with an ovation from the celebrants of the day. Mr. Davis said in part:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—it was not my purpose to take part in any public celebration of this kind. I remember in the past the debt I owe to the laboring man in the east in my younger days, and I felt from that it was my duty to do all I could to make this day a success. I congratulate you Mr. Chairman and the committee on arrangements for the great success which you have achieved.

"The history of the struggles of labor against capital has come down from ancient days, when the slaves of Rome and Greece were the laborers, but slowly and surely labor has attained a position and has been given a place in the councils of the nation, where before it was denied them. Every one knows of that memorable day in March, 1831, when the laboring men of Birmingham, Leeds and Liverpool, forced Lord John Russell to introduce the Reform bill into the House of Commons. Amid the jeers of the aristocracy he introduced the bill with fear and trembling. It was defeated, but he again introduced another measure. He was defeated. Again the tradespeople forced the hand of Lord Russell, and he was compelled to bring it before them a third time.

LABOR TRIUMPHED.

"It passed after one of the most memorable debates of the day. The bill went up to the House of Lords and was thrown out. The Government was forced to dismiss the House. The workmen rallied and said they would compel the carrying out of the measure. It was carried, and the movement has resulted and developed into what we find today. The laboring men are entitled to take part in and control the destinies of this mighty republic of which we are proud.

To these fair Isles nature has given wonderful climate and beauties. But we have been compelled to import labor; labor of the serf condition. Our constitution, the written constitution of the United States prevents the enforcing of labor contracts or a penal clause in them. All are free. God forbid the hour there shall be strikes and riots in these Islands. In the book of Deuteronomy it is written, 'At his day they must pay him his hire.'

"I believe that the capitalists of these Islands will meet the people upon a just and equitable basis. The laboring men ought to see to it that in the coming Legislature they are represented. I will say this to the young men, that the man who is able to withstand bribery and corruption in high places, need not fear the toiling masses. There has never been an occasion when he has been assassinated if he is true to his pledges.

THE POWER OF LABOR.

"The men that you idolize today you will hiss tomorrow. The man who treats labor honestly and will not be bought, is the man to gain your esteem. If he has brains he can attain the proudest positions in the land. The laboring man will stand up well in the hour of trial. The legislation of the last fifty years has been directed towards increasing the power and influence of the laboring man. They passed in England the Truck act, which pre-