

FLOATS AND SAFETY TO THE GREAT RACE

Uniformed Legions of the City Fashion Moving Pieces Symbolic of the Purposes of Unionism.

Continued From Page 1, Column 5.

tract Hall to listen to the union labor literary programme. It was expected that the larger crowds would seek the pleasures to be had out of doors, so the programme was short, consisting of addresses by Mayor Schmitz, State Labor Commissioner W. V. Stafford and Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The decorations of the hall—festoons of white, pink and green with palms and flowers—here and there were not elaborate, but acceptable.

Will J. French, president of the Labor Council, presided. He first called upon Commissioner Stafford, who spoke on the subject of "The Future of Labor." In part he said: "It is my purpose to give you, briefly as possible, the facts concerning the modern tendency of organized labor to protect its members. Twenty years ago the pay day at a large manufacturing establishment or more substantial jobs, started by the personal friends of those immediately concerned. Sometimes the plan was in behalf of the widow or orphan of a man who had been suddenly killed by the accident, sometimes for the entire family on account of lingering sickness of the bread-winner.

These meager contributions with a hearty response and were frequently supplemented by a substantial contribution from the union laborers. In some instances the demand made this method unsatisfactory from every standpoint. The appeal to the workers to contribute to the regular and consistent along these lines, with results that are astonishing in their magnitude. No doubt every member of a union is fully conversant with the provisions of his own organization, but few men, however, are familiar with the conditions in other organizations.

I have been able to obtain the positive figures showing the number who carry insurance, etc., and the amount carried from an incomplete State union membership of 34,428 members. No attempt has been made at the time to estimate the total union membership of the State nor the complete life insurance figures. I merely give the results deduced from the data already at hand.

The following divisions are made along the lines adopted by the Federal Government in their census reports and may not exactly accord with the divisions followed by the various unions themselves.

We find in personal and domestic service 15,525 members, carrying \$1,390,250 life insurance and 342 of these members have provision for relief in case of sickness and accident.

In the printing trades 3497 members with \$291,679 life insurance. 1723 have provided an insurance of \$1,026,210, and 5386 of these members are provided for during sickness and accident.

In the clothing and kindred trades, with 2529 members, 760 have provided life insurance amounting to \$22,360, and 145 have provided against sickness and accident.

In the building trades 21,834 members carry a life insurance of \$2,814,090, and 16,550 of these have made provision for sickness and accident.

In manufactures not otherwise specified, with a membership of 2965, 1856 carry insurance and 1002 provide for sickness and accident.

The teamsters, longshoremen and warehousemen, with a membership of 732, 470 members carry \$566,500 of insurance and 470 members carrying sick and accident benefits.

In the stationary engineers and firemen, with 1275 members, 965 provide \$7,275 life insurance and 1275 members insure against sickness and accident.

In sea transportation, with a membership of 3211, there is life insurance amounting to \$490,825 and insurance against shipwreck of \$57,200. In sickness these men are provided for by the United States Government.

In the land transportation organizations 8216 members carry \$8,999,850 of insurance, 1216 of these provide against sickness and accident and 3128 provide their own hospital.

In mercantile pursuits, out of 1242 members, 1127 provide \$15,700 of insurance. Of the woodworkers and kindred trades, with 1196 members, 1151 provide \$61,100 of insurance and 120 provide for sickness and accident.

FURTHER PROVISION MADE.
The totals show that 36,638 members of labor organizations in this State have provided against sickness and accident in specific amounts, ranging from \$40 to \$4500 and averaging over \$5 for each member per week. Besides these, 6403 have pledged themselves to take care of their sick in some manner, in keeping with their needs, and 3128 have voluntarily provided hospital accommodations for sick and injured members, making a total of 42,169 who take care of their sick and injured. Eighty thousand seven hundred and eighty members have provided for themselves in case of death of a member. Many of the organizations have provided in case of death, and organizations representing 12,208 members have provided total disability benefits in excess of the death benefits. Four thousand four hundred and sixty-five members have a superannuation benefit. Two thousand one hundred and eleven have a home for aged and infirm members. One thousand and forty-one have a similar home for the aged. The average weekly benefits ranging from \$50 to \$75 per member, and one organization has an insurance against fire loss.

Of the 34,428 unionists considered, 69,132, or over 81 per cent, had made provision for their families in the event of their death, and averaging about \$250 per member, showing a total of life insurance policies issued by labor unions in the State of California of upward of \$17,900,000.

MAYOR IS INTRODUCED.
Mayor Schmitz followed Stafford. When the Mayor entered the hall he was greeted by "Hail to the Chief" by the band and applause and cheers from the audience. Mayor Schmitz had been called upon to give his views on the relations that should exist between capital and labor. In part he said:

The relations that should exist between capital and labor is a question that has been discussed for many years and that is of equal interest to all the people. As a citizen we can trace there has always been the employer and the employed, and the fact is ever

present that capital has not been as considerate of the rights of labor as it should have been, with the result that the wage-earners have found themselves compelled to organize and actively oppose the stand taken by capital against them.

When the organizations of capital and labor exist side by side in about equal strength we have peace, but the fact remains that a struggle has generally marked the supremacy of power on one side or the other. This condition exists now, but not to the extent it did in the past which shows that we are getting nearer to the recognition of the principles of human rights.

We are confronted with the fact that the relations now existing between capital and labor are not friendly. I believe, however, that the time is approaching when antagonism will be swept away, not by the two powers, capital and labor, fighting, but by the great body of labor, standing together upholding the country, and aided by the great middle class, passing laws that will make it impossible for a few men to concentrate the wealth of the country to be used for their own means and to the injury of those that toil.

This may sound socialistic, but I do not care by what name you call it. The principle is that the man who produces the goods should have the right to the full value of his production.

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The more thoughtful members of the national organizations began to advocate the substitution of a system of compulsory life insurance for the present temporary relief. This met with the approval of the membership generally, and also secured the approval of the management for sick, accident and funeral benefits, and there has been up to the present a steady and consistent growth along these lines, with results that are astonishing in their magnitude.

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HEARREN TO COUNSEL OF LEADERS

OAKLAND IS THE SCENE OF TWO ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERINGS.

Hosts of Bay Cities Listen to Addresses by Prominent Speakers at Outlying Parks.

Athletic Games for Old and Young Complete a Programme Replete With Interest.

OAKLAND, Sept. 4.—Headed by banners emblazoned with the emblems of their craft, three thousand union men of Alameda County marched in martial order through the streets of Oakland this morning in celebration of the day which has been set aside as the special holiday of the American workman. The parade was one of the best ever held in this city and was remarkable for the number of members of the various unions in line, and the neat and tasty uniforms adopted by many of the organizations. A few minutes after 10 o'clock Grand

Marshal J. B. Bowen and his aids, William J. Bacous and G. W. Scadden, took their places at the head of the column, which had been formed on the streets in the vicinity of Eighth and Washington streets, and gave the signal to start. At the head of the procession, immediately behind the grand marshal and his aids, came a carriage in which rode the judges of the day, Judge Henry A. Melvin, City Attorney J. E. McElroy and Deputy District Attorney Phil M. Walsh.

First in line marched the bricklayers' union of Alameda County, 150 strong, garbed in neat uniforms consisting of the regulation overalls of the craft, cream-colored shirts and white hats. Anthony Rowlands acted as the marshal of the union and the banner was carried by Michael Carroll.

A UNIQUE FLOAT.
A feature of the parade was the float of the plasterers, who came next in line. This was a miniature cottage mounted on a truck drawn by four horses. At work on the little house were five members of the union, each of whom was engaged in a different branch of the work of the plasterer. Those busy on the float were J. P. Connelly, A. Bayles, George McKay, J. P. Roberts and P. McWalters. A Heilian was the marshal of the union, the members of which were uniformed in white trousers, cream shirts and white caps with black and red visors.

Following the Plasterers came the Laborers' Protective Association, 100 strong, marshaled by M. Ryan and uniformed in white trousers and shirts, with light hats, and next in line appeared the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union, of which William Van Halten was marshal. Seventy members marched in line, all wearing white trousers, light brown shirts and black hats. At the head of the union was an automobile bearing a mammoth lathers' hatchet as the emblem of the organization.

Fifty members of the Shinglers' Union came next, their marshal being W. E. Berry. They were uniformed in white trousers, cream shirts and light hats, and following them were the members of the Cement Workers' Union in charge of W. J. Britton. The Cement Workers wore no uniforms, but were distinguishable by white hats. J. P. Burke was marshal of the first division.

CARPENTERS IN 'RONG FORCE.
The second division was formed entirely of the Carpenters' unions of Alameda County. Ed Thompson was the marshal of the division, and behind him came 600 members of Local No. 36 of Oakland in charge of Marshal William Rambo. Behind the union followed its float, the most original of the parade, being a huge wooden plane mounted on a lumber wagon drawn by four horses. The plane was more than ten feet long. Next came the Millmen's Union of Alameda County. Following the millmen were 100 members of Carpenters' Union No. 1473, of which J. Wilson was marshal, and the division was closed by Oakland Branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, marshaled by George Lack.

The third division, of which Frank H. Mosher was marshal, was headed by the Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators, 500 members being in line, all uniformed in white. The marshal of the union was P. S. Resigh, and the union was headed by the Fifth Regiment Band. The Painters were followed by Electrical Workers' Union No. 1 of Oakland. The members were garbed in complete suits of blue overalls and were headed by the Boys' Retreat Drum Corps. The Material Teamsters' Union, headed by a float, brought up the rear of the division.

N. S. Clark was the marshal of the last division, and first in line came the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, with 150 members of the union in line. The most unusual uniform of the day was worn by the Sheet Metal Workers, who followed the Plumbers. It consisted of blue overalls, broad brimmed hats made entirely of tin, and bright tin canes. One hundred members of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Union came next, and the Household Workers' Union, headed by three floats emblematic of the trade, closed the parade.

CARPENTERS ASSEMBLE AT IDORA PARK.
OAKLAND, Sept. 4.—The celebration of Labor Day by the District Council of Carpenters of the county at Idora Park this afternoon was made notable by the ad-

arranged the details of the celebration was composed of Robert West, George Weckwith and C. E. Blake.

UNIONS TURN OUT IN FORCE AT FRUITVALE.
OAKLAND, Sept. 4.—Unions affiliated under the Central Labor Council of Alameda County celebrated Labor day with an outing at Sastro Park, Fruitvale. For the entertainment of hundreds of unionists, their friends, big and little folks, the various committees made liberal provision. The council's arrangements were well handled, and marked another successful observance of the day.

Games, dancing, a literary programme, presentations and the general reunion were the events. Charles W. Petry, financial secretary of the council, was president of the day. At the literary exercises in the pavilion held this afternoon President Petry welcomed the guests and read a letter from Jack London, absent from illness, who expressed sympathy with the union labor movement. G. B. Benham of the San Francisco Labor Council spoke on phases of labor unionism. In the course of his address he said:

That which is for the success of labor organizations is for the success of all labor, and as labor succeeds so advances all of mankind. The people of the world are united in the struggle for the right to the full value of their production. It is because labor unions exist that the fighting world cannot only reflect credit upon their members but upon the country as a whole.

C. E. Schmidt, first vice president of the International Butcher Workmen, argued for the labor union as a political organization to win by political action, rather than by force measures of strike, boycott and the like. He declared that the peace between Russia and Japan had been promoted by commercialism, not sentimentalism. Schmidt maintained that future wars would be governed by the attitude of the workmen. In them, he thought, the peace of the world was bound up, because, he declared, those who must do the fighting would decide whether there should be war.

While hundreds enjoyed dancing at the pavilion a series of games was conducted on the grounds. The events and the winners were:

Boys' race—First, Paul Murray; second, William R. Girls' race—First, Ethel Kinne; second, Emma Davis. Ladies' race—First, Margaret Paulner; second, Mabel Goodwin. Men's race—First, C. Kippe; second, Paul Kippe. Race for delegates to Central Labor Council—First, E. Lawlor; second, J. Phillips. Race for delegates to Miscellaneous Trades Council—First, T. Lawlor; second, J. Phillips. All others' race—First, J. Murray; second, J. R. Kelly.

Miss Mae Hampton, president of the Laundry Workers' Union, and H. J. Edwards of the Building Trades Council were each the recipient of a gold watch, prizes in a voting contest for popular trades unionists of Alameda County.

In a hard tussle a team from the Longshoremen's Union defeated the Teamsters' team in a tug-of-war contest.

President Petry said the failure to hold a ballroom success was due to an effort on the part of Charles Vosmer, the aeronaut, to conduct gambling on the grounds, which was forbidden by the committee.

The committees in charge of the celebration were as follows:

WHEELER'S ADDRESS.
The substance of the difficulty in the present social situation is this: Our nation has grown so big, the administration of justice has become so rapidly concentrated and reduced to such perfect mechanical operation, the various interests of the different employments, and the modern ease of communication being embodied in organizations so manifold and so complex, that the individual is lost in the organization. The individual is lost in the organization, and the organization is lost in the individual. The individual is lost in the organization, and the organization is lost in the individual.

President J. F. Reboil, vice president, J. E. Barton, secretary, A. E. Malden, financial secretary, C. W. Petry, executive committee—C. W. Petry, J. E. Barton, H. Gray, Louis Strouger, Andrew Erickson.

ATHLETICS.—J. L. Phillips, J. DeKamarc, Joseph O'Dea, W. N. Cooney, E. Bales, W. Concessions—D. C. Crawford, C. W. Niabot, A. E. Malden, F. O'Byrne.

CONFECTIONERY.—F. C. Weber, F. C. Joslyn, C. J. Curran, J. W. Jones.

Editor of programme—L. M. Schmitzer.

The officers and committees of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County are:



PRESIDENT BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER AT IDORA PARK.
TWO OF THE PROMINENT SPEAKERS AT THE LABOR UNION EXERCISES HELD AT SHELL MOUND AND SNAPSHOT OF RACE IN WHICH YOUNGSTERS ARE COMPETING.

right in the patronage, or the ownership of a factory carries with it the vested right to so much labor and at such prices as will make it profitable. Such doctrine followed to its logical conclusion would destroy all personal liberty, transform existing society and re-establish the feudal system.

END FESTIVITIES WITH BALL.
Crowds join in the Delight of the Dance at Elstracht Hall.

SAILORS' UNION WINS PRIZE.
The Sailors' Union was awarded the prize for the best appearance in the parade. The trophy is a beautiful silver loving cup, the gift of James D. Phelan.

HAWAIIAN MUSIC AT TECHAU'S.
Though Techau's Tavern always has been a popular resort, since the coming of the Hawaiian Band the artistic dining hall is packed to overflowing every night. It is not easy to say which is the most attractive feature, the excellent cuisine, the courteous service or the wonderful music of the Ellis Orchestra.

QUESTIONS COURT'S RIGHTS.
Has any Judge the right to use the equity power in this way? The workmen have used their constitutional rights as citizens—freedom of locomotion, assembly, of speech and the press. They have not destroyed any tangible property; they have neither interfered with nor threatened to interfere with any property. But the attorney for the plaintiff set up the idea that the earning power of property is property, that is, business is property. The earning power of a plant depends upon labor, and labor is property. The firm has no property right in labor, because that is inherent in the laborer and would mean property right in the laborer.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 4.—A terrific storm passed over Hazleton to-day. Frank Smith, a boy, was drowned while crossing a swollen creek at Hazelton.

dress delivered by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the State University, who discussed the social difficulties of the day. An audience that crowded the park theater to the roof listened to the university president as with forceful words he described the cause of antagonism between workers and those who employ them.

President Wheeler declared that the present tendency unquestionably is to put upon the industrial walls the glaring placard, "No one admitted except business." According to the speaker "sheer force of machinery threatens to take the place of justice and reason, and arbitrary solutions the place of sympathetic understanding of the other fellow's case."

The address was delivered after the crowd had taken part in a barbecue on the grounds. For this barbecue the Modesto Packing Company donated a steered and the California Co-operative Meat Company gave five sheep.

President Wheeler spoke in part as follows:

One of our population have touch with the various interests of the different employments, and the modern ease of communication being embodied in organizations so manifold and so complex, that the individual is lost in the organization. The individual is lost in the organization, and the organization is lost in the individual.

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Advertisements

Chats

The policy holder in the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California rightly says, "My Company"; for the affairs of the company are an open book. Drop in at any time and inspect for yourself. The home office is on the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets. The San Francisco branch is in the Crocker Building, for your convenience. Walter Hoff Seely, Manager.

The Dealer who knows points to that label when asked for the Most Popular Shirt

Original designs; colors that stay.

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