THE LABOR JOURNAL
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THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE EVERETT TRADES COUNCIL

Devoted to the Interest of Organized Labor

THE LABOR JOURNAL
Is the official organ of the Trades Council, and is read by the laboring men and women of Everett.

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HE OFFICIAL LABOR DAY PROGRAM FOR SEPTEMBER 2

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Monday, September 2, 1912.

Grand Industrial Parade, 10:30 a. m.

Line of march, leaving Rucker and Hewitt goes east on Hewitt Chestnut, thence west on Hewitt to point of starting.

Division No. 1 forms on the west side of Rucker, north of Hewhead resting on Hewitt. 1— Grand Marshal Olinger and Chief de Gooley, mounted; 2—carriage with orator of the day and presints of Trades Council, Building Trades Council and Label League; -Wagner's band; 4—Women's Union Label League with float; -Machinists; 6—Longshoremen; 7—Plumbers with float; 8—Paints; 9—Pressmen; 10—Brewery Workers with float; 11—Stationery ginee; 12—Retail Clerks; 13—Shingle Weavers.

Division No. 2 forms on the east side of Rucker south of Hewitt, ad resting on Hewitt. 1—Mounted Aides F. E. Merryfield and m. Shallenberger; 2—Norland's band; 3—Carpenters with float;

H. L. Hughes, of Spokane, Who Will Deliver the Labor Day Address at Robbins Park, Monday, September 2.

—Printers; 5—Plasterers; 6—Lathers; 7—Cigar Makers; 8—Electricians; 9—Gas Workers with float; 10—Stage Workers; 11—Tailors; 12—Building Laborers; 13—Sheet Metal Workers; 14—Teamsters.

Division No. 3 forms on the south side of Hewitt west of Rucker. Commercial floats. M. T. Alliman, mounted aide.

Robbins Park open at 1 p. m.

Wagner's 18-piece band in concert, 1:30 p. m.

Labor Day oration by H. L. Hughes, 2:00 p. m.

Ball game, Smokestackers vs. Retail Clerks, 3:00 p. m.

Band concert, Wagner's band, corner Hewitt and Wetmore, at 30 p. m.

Grand ball, Wagner's 12-piece orchestra, Coliseum, 9:00 p. m.

ROGRAM IS COMPLETED FOR LABOR'S NATAL DAY

With all preparations completed for the big Labor Day celebration, Everett unions are waiting for Monday morning to dawn. But one thing could happen that would mar the day's festivities and that would be the failure of the weather man to provide sunshine.

The parade as usual will be the feature of the forenoon. It will get under way from Rucker and Hewitt promptly at 10:30 and will proceed east on Hewitt to Chestnut, countermarch west on Hewitt to Rucker where it will disband. The parade this year will be marked by several novel features. Several organizations are working secretly on some surprises that they intend springing on the public and judging from the amount of enthusiasm which bubbles over occasionally when a knot of the union boys and girls get together to discuss the various "stunts" the spectators will be well repaid for lining up along Hewitt avenue on Labor Day. Messrs. Brodeck, Haferkorn and Manning have kindly consented to act as parade judges. It is intended this year to make it a strictly union parade as that seems to meet the wishes of the majority. No slight is intended towards any outsiders, either as individuals or societies, but the unionists feel that the Labor Day parade is an institution peculiarly organized as labor's own. The parade formation will be found in another part of this issue in the official program.

Promptly at 1 o'clock Robbins park will be thrown open to the public. The charge at the gate will be 25c, children under 12 admitted free. Grandstand charge will be 15c to all. At 1:30 Wagner's eighteen-piece band will render a concert to be followed at 2 p. m. by the Labor Day address by H. L. Hughes, editor of the Spokane Labor World. At 3 p. m. the Everett Smokestackers and the Retail Clerks ball teams will play. The Clerks have been strengthened for this game by the addition of several of the fastest semi-professionals on the Sound and will give the Smokestackers a royal battle. It will be the second meeting of these two teams and the Clerks are going after their opponents' scalp locks.

Through the courtesy of Commissioner Brodeck Robbins park will be given ample police protection. Two uniformed men will be detailed to the grounds and a dozen husky union men will be commissioned as specials. Perfect order will be maintained and ample provision made to handle the big crowd without confusion.

At 9 o'clock in the evening the Labor Day ball will be given in the Coliseum rink with Wagner's twelve-piece orchestra playing. The booth will be in charge of the Label League and the ladies' dressing room taken care of by competent lady attendants. Tickets for the dance are now in the hands of Mrs. Zeigler, chairman of the dance committee, for distribution and will be placed on advance sale. Two police in uniform will be stationed in the ball room and dancers may rest assured that no rough stuff of any kind will be tolerated for an instant.

Through an inadvertance three unions were omitted from the parade lineup printed in the papers last week: Plasterers, lathers and sheet metal workers. They will appear in the lineup printed elsewhere in this issue and on the printed instructions in the hands of the aides and captains.

Now if the weather man will do his part, the union boys and girls of Everett will do theirs.

LABOR DAY'S THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY

by JAMES A. EDGERTON.

LABOR day this year marks the thirtieth anniversary of its observance in America, or, rather, Sept. 5 does, since the first Monday in September, 1882, fell on the 5th. The great organization at that time was the Knights of Labor, and Terence V. Powderly was general master workman. P. J. McGuire, then and later secretary of the carpenters, is generally credited with being the founder of Labor day. At any rate, he was one of the most ardent advocates of the movement and prevailed on the Central Labor union of New York city to order the first celebration. The Knights of Labor were then holding their general assembly in New York and adjourned to witness the parade, which was reviewed by Powderly and their other general officers.

Not all the assemblies in New York were represented in the parade, which was a baby compared to some of those held later, but it was sufficiently large to arouse the enthusiasm of the Knights. Powderly said that 20,000 men were in line. Robert Price, a coal miner attending the convention, was especially impressed. Richard Griffiths was then general worthy foreman of the Knights. Price watched the ranks march by until he could contain himself no longer. Turning to Griffiths, he slapped the worthy foreman on the back and cried:

"Well, Uncle Dick, this is Labor day, all right, isn't it?"

It may be that the May day parades in Europe had given rise to the name of Labor day before, but so far as known that parade marked the first general use of the term in America. Several overheard the remark, and the name stuck; also the time—the first Monday in September. One of those who overheard was George K. Lloyd of the New York Central Labor union, and he made a motion that another parade be held the next year, which was done. He and others moved on the New York legislature to have Labor day made a holiday, which was also done, only it did not get through till 1887. General Master Workman Powderly put the Labor day provision through the Knights of Labor and Mr. McGuire had it adopted by various trade unions. The first state legislature to make Labor day a legal holiday was that of Oregon, although the day fixed was not the first Monday in September, the act being amended later to designate that day. This was in February, 1887. The Colorado legislature shortly followed that of Oregon. Then New Jersey, New York and other states got into line until now practically every state in the Union has followed suit.

In congress a bill to make Labor day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia was introduced by Amos J Cummings in the house and by Senator J. H. Kyle of South Dakota in the senate. Later it was pressed by John J. O'Neill, chairman of the house labor committee, and in 1894 was passed. Thus labor came into its own.

AUTHOR OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW FILES FOR STATE SENATE

Labor takes a particular interest in the avowed candidacy of John E. Campbell of the 38th senatorial district for re-election to our state legislature. We say "particular interest" because of the fact that in the sessions of 1909 and 1911 h estood flatfootedly i nthe open as the champion of every measure that tended to throw the protection of law around the laboring men and women who were striving for a livelihood under unfavorable economic conditions. We say "particular interest" also because Mr. Campbell was not a "friend of the workers" in the sense we apply to some law-makers who act "friendly" but are not of us, but was one of our people, a member of the working class of society. Mr. Campbell had followed from boyhood an occupation that calls for all there is in a man of muscular exertion and nervous energy—the highly hazardous occupation of a shingle weaver. So, when in 1908 he was elected to the legislature, the people of the 48th district had a representative who knew from his own experience what the working people wanted in the way of legislation. He saw with their eyes, knew with their understanding, how unequal was the struggle between the man who produces wealth and the man who absorbs wealth, and realized how badly the protection of the state was needed by the man or woman engaged in industrial pursuits.

He went to the legislature with one fixed idea, i. e., that whether he GOT it or not he would at least DEMAND labor legislation and that idea has remained with him an obsession. With the great growth of public sentiment in the past four years, government by and for the masses has become the ne plus ultra of the great majority of men both in and out of public office, but it wasn't such a living issue four years ago. Labor organizations and other radical groups of men were crying for it then as now, but the great mass had hardly awakened. It took more nerve then than it does now to fling into the teeth of special privilege the demand for social justice. A glance at Campbell's labor record during the session of 1909 will be illuminative.

Organized labor was demanding the passage of the women's eight-hour law and upon Campbell as chairman of the labor committee of the house fell the brunt of the fight. Women had no vote then and the law-makers had no particular cause to fear the women of the state. Voteless, helpless. The bill was introduced. Amendment after amendment was hurled at it with the intent to so change the intent of the bill that its own friends wouldn't recognize it. Governor Hay covertly threatened to veto the measure if it passed. Manufacturing interests from all over the state brought every pressure to bear to prevent its passage. But through sheer persistency the bill passed the house through the efforts of Campbell and his friends, without amendment. It was defeated in the senate, but was destined to be heard from two years later. Of the final struggles we will tell later.

It was Campbell who introduced the bill providing for a female deputy labor commissioner and fought it successfully through the house, and it was through

his political strategy that an appropriation was passed to make the new office effective when the foes of the measure sought to make it inoperative by cutting off the appropriation.

The "electric headlight" and "standard caboose" bills were advocated by Campbell in the 1909 session as well as every other measure introduced in the interest of the workers.

In the extraordinary session called in midsummer of 1909 it was Campbell who introduced the bill in the house restoring the supreme court judges to the direct primary law. The agility with which the legislature passed that measure still causes people to smile. The legislators had heard from home!

In 1910 Campbell was re-elected and January, 1911, found him again in Olympia in the same old role of trouble maker for The Interests. The house had scarcely organized before the hired men of The Interests were wiring home "For God's sake get busy, Campbell's on the job again." H. B. 12 was the woman's eight-hour law bobbed up again and Campbell had bobbed up with it. He talked, walked and slept with it until he earned the sobriquet of "Eight-hour John." The manufacturers moved down on Olympia. They brought women before the committee to tell what hardships it would work on the working girls and the witnesses were shown up as poor tools of the employers. They tried to kill it with amendments cunningly devised, to no purpose. They tried to prove that the women of the state didn't want it and in the midst of their harangue Campbell started down the aisle with a petition THREE CITY BLOCKS LONG, signed by the working women of Washington. Before it was half unrolled the house chamber was buried in billows of paper and the enemies of the bill laughed out of court.

The eight-hour bill passed the legislature, was signed by the governor and went into effect. NOT A MANUFACTURING PLANT IN WASHINGTON HAS CLOSED ITS DOORS BECAUSE OF IT, WHILE THE HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF WORKING GIRLS HAS BEEN IMMEASURABLY ENHANCED. WAS IT WORTH WHILE?

Campbell introduced a bill providing that "No measure duly passed by the legislature and signed by the governor should be adjudged unconstitutional by the supreme court," and in its defense instance after instance cited of the pernicious activity of the courts in nullifying meritorious legislation that set the house by the ears. It is a conservative statement to say that three out of every five of the common people believe the bill was right, but on roll call vote only five representatives could be found with temerity enough to vote for the measure. Campbell stood to his guns and hopes some day to be present in the legislature and have the pleasure of seeing his fellow members eat the vote they cast on that measure.

Campbell introduced and fought for H. B. 28, prohibiting false advertisement for labor, and H. B. 549, regulating manufacture and sale of shoddy. These bills were smothered to death by the autocratic rules committee.

It is needless to call further the roll of the bills that Campbell supported with voice and vote. It comprises every single measure that was introduced in the interests of the toiling masses of this state.

Some men are profuse in their promises of what they will accomplish when elected to office and extremely forgetful after election. Two sessions of the legislature have conclusively shown that Campbell is not of that class. Whether he composes a minority of one or stands with the great majority on any given measure, his vote is cast as he thinks it is right to cast it.

If he is successful in the progressive primaries of September 7 and in the November election to follow, he will carry on the work begun at Olympia. If he should by any chance be defeated, he will be found working as a private citizen "For the cause that needs assistance, 'gainst the wrongs that need resistance."