

LABOR DAY OBSERVED

GREATEST DEMONSTRATION IN PORTLAND'S HISTORY.

Ideal Weather—Multitudes Lined the Streets Along the Route of March.

(Continued from First Page.)

bering 20 members, were led by H. P. Emory, president of the lodge. Their silk banner was inscribed, "Portland Lodge, No. 28, National Alliance Stage Employees." Each man wore a badge of blue, ornamented with gold fringe. The Custom Tailors in the parade were ever so strong, marching in the lead. Their trade banner was carried by A. Nadeau. A white field bore the triangular union label, whose number was 74. The Retail Clerks' Association was led by the president, F. Smith, who rode with Fred Merrill. In the latter's electric automobile, L. M. Rice, the secretary, accompanied J. A. Richardson, who operated a steam automobile. There were also clerks in line, each bearing on his breast the badge of blue and gold, inscribed, "R. C. I. P. A., Local Lodge 294, Portland, Oregon." A number of carriages carrying the women clerks followed. White muslin inscribed in blue letters attached to the horses bore the legend, "Local Retail Clerks, 294." The footmen were dressed with white aprons, which this appeal was printed: "Don't buy anything after 6 P. M. except Saturday." Help the early-closing movement and give the clerk his evening's devotion to his family, friends or self-improvement. Patronize only stores that close at 6 P. M., except Saturday." These cards were handed out liberally, as the procession passed through the city. By the time the third division was passing Sixth and Morrison the band of the first division was heard playing its sprightly marching music at the head of the column passing up Washington street. The third division was in command of Marshal C. W. Ryan, with E. A. Carso and Joseph Barley as aids. The paper boys were at the head of the column, playing music that kept the throngs of people on the street tapping time, while every member in the ranks kept a quick, lively step. In a second column, the members of the Building Trades' Council rode the officers: C. E. Eagan, president; Frank Carr, vice-president; James Robson, secretary; A. F. Veitch, financial secretary; and Treasurer. Following came the members of the Plumbers' International Union, carrying their green silk banner, and led by their president, J. H. Morrow. They were in a second column, the members of the Workers' International Union was 50 strong, led by Vice-President M. C. Frisbee. The members presented a neat appearance, caps and blue and white ribbons. They were accompanied by their president, L. D. Reed. Carrying tin batons, adorned with red, white and blue ribbons the members of the "Timber" Union, led by their president, George Hurd, 40 strong. Fifty members of the Carpenters' Union were in line under the leadership of President C. Zeigler, and the union captain, Victor Johnson. The 24 members of the Painters' Union wore their white duck suits, with blue ties, marching under the leadership of their president, Hardy Carso. The Loughborough and the International Union had one of the largest turn-outs in the procession. The General Loughborough, Local Union No. 25, turned out 250 strong, under the leadership of President Phillip Carroll. The International Grain-Handlers, Local Union No. 268, had 200 men in line, led by President F. H. Currie. The Loughshore Workers, Local Union No. 28, also turned out 200 strong, under the leadership of President Martin Haley.

Printers Won the Prize. First prize for best appearance in the parade was won by the printers. The committee of award made the following report last night: We, the undersigned, appointed to award the banner presented by the Pacific Regatta Company to the organization presenting the best appearance in the parade, have the honor to announce that Multnomah Typographical Union, No. 28, is entitled to the prize. EDWARD HOLMAN, Chairman. J. L. MEIER, Committee.

AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING. Addresses by Prominent Citizens on the Labor Question.

Immediately following the parade the literary exercises were held in the Exposition building, where the parade disbanded. About 250 people were present during the exercises, and gave close attention to the speakers of the day. The acoustics of the hall are not of the best, but sufficiently good order was preserved to enable the speakers to make themselves heard in all parts of the big building. The exercises of the day opened with an ovation by the Third Regiment band, J. H. Everett directing. Francis N. Thorpe, vice-president of the Federated Trades Assembly, and chairman of the Labor day committee, presided, and introduced the speakers. The first of whom was Mayor Rowe. In introducing Mayor Rowe Mr. Goldrainer said: It has fallen to my lot to preside at this meeting. I have but a few remarks to make. The laborer is the backbone of our nation and declare one day in the year a public holiday under the name and title of Labor day. Organized labor has called you together on this the first day of the month of September, realizing the fact that this day should not be spent altogether in pleasure, but also in thought and reflection. The committee in arranging this programme had this point in view. The order of the programme will be opened by a few remarks on the part of the Mayor of the City of Portland, and it is my pleasure in sending to you Hon. H. S. Rowe, the gentleman who now fills that office.

Mayor Rowe's Speech. Mayor Rowe said: "It is a significant matter that in this country a day has been set apart to be devoted to the interests of labor. A large majority of laboring men will spend this day in the same way as they do the rest of the year, but there will be in every locality a number who are interested in bettering the conditions of laborers and who will devote a part of the day to the consideration of the great problems in which labor is an important factor, and upon which it appears now, largely dependent progress in business, the policies of nations, the perpetuity of present system of government, and the advancement of humanity in those virtues and accomplishments conducive to right living. "Labor is often referred to as honorable, and of late many prominent men have been delighted in reviewing their earlier years of toil, in this is pleasing, but recognition which the toiler now seeks is more substantial and helpful. "He demands to be accepted as something more than a mere chattel, that he shall be something infinitely more than a commodity and that he shall be given reasonable hours and a fair proportion of the profits of his toil, after capital shall have received a liberal return on an honest and actual investment. "One of the main theories which has been interwoven with all human progress for centuries has been the establishment and protection of the rights of property. "The greatest progress in business, the century which the establishment and protection of the rights of labor. Property has its rights and privileges. Labor should have the same, and it is only by proper maintenance and equal regard for each that further progress is possible. "Every considerate and intelligent man

must feel some apprehension as he watches the trend of events in the great manufacturing centers at this time. Individual enterprise is all but paralyzed. Every hour of honest toil and every product of the sweat and blood of human effort has fallen under the dominion and control of a trust. Our men of brains, muscle and endurance, no longer seek industrial enterprises to be managed and controlled by themselves for there is no room for individuality. Their prayer and hope is for a position or a job. "The trust finds its purpose in making money—making millions of dollars, with the matchless opportunities of a new and rich country, have made \$100,000, and making billions out of now millionaires. "The trust does not and cannot know that the purpose of government and all proper human efforts is not to make money but to educate, feed, clothe and prepare men and women for right living, and to maintain a normal condition of peace. "If the great fraternity of labor would stand together for one effort, it would effect a revolution and establish new standards in business, and the government which was the ideal of a century



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and a quarter ago, and which was aptly described as being 'of the people, for the people and by the people' and which has been the day-dream of patriots ever since, would be a reality. "My friends, it will yet be for you to give the great economic question which today perplex us. It is conceded that no country at any time has ever had a standard of labor that compares with the American laborer of today in skill, intelligence and density of character. "Maintain this degree of excellence and you will have the support and encouragement of all men whose opinions are worth anything, for I tell you the eyes of the world are now upon you! "With these brief remarks, on behalf of the people of this city, I extend my warmest wishes for the success of the day in its larger significance."

Governor Geer's Address. Governor T. T. Geer was introduced as the next speaker. The Governor was given an enthusiastic reception by the crowd. He spoke as follows: "Times and conditions have changed since the last time that I was in this city, and the labor question probably takes first rank among those demanding and receiving the attention of the American people. The money question is no longer discussed as a matter of indifference, but is being seriously and earnestly considered by every man, woman and child in our country. Labor and capital constitute a question which is growing of national importance, and its proper and just settlement is of the greatest concern to all classes of our people. It is perhaps impossible for a public officer to discuss this question without his motives being improperly questioned in some quarters, but I feel that it is my duty to discuss the important questions right unless the public officers are moved by the right spirit, and there is no reason why they should not discuss the relations between labor and capital in the interest of the common people, and work to that end, as earnestly and honestly as though they were private citizens. Indeed, in our country there is a dividing line between different classes of our people, unless the amassing of colossal fortunes, out of all proportion to the necessities of those possessing them, forms the beginning of such an unwelcome distinction. "It may be readily and safely granted that the consolidation of large accumu-

lations of capital is necessary, even indispensable, to the prosecution of immense enterprises which in many ways, are of great value to the country, yet there is a limit to the distance they may be allowed to go in their absorption of the rights of labor, and beyond which the public conscience will permit no unhindered trespass. In my opinion, this will prove to be the most embarrassing question to meet and dispose of, that has engaged the attention of our people since the Civil War. I do not mean to say that I apprehend bloodshed will be a factor in or result of its settlement, for I believe the American people stand away and beyond the low level that would imply, but it will be difficult because of the conceded rights of the contesting interests and the uncertainty as to where the dividing line should be drawn. Its chief difficulty lies in the admitted fact that selfishness, or self-interest, is to be found at the bottom of nearly every human endeavor, and that probably every one of us who has been a laborer all his life would tomorrow become a trust magnate if he could. The difference is that an overwhelming number of the people belong to the laboring class and are, therefore, powerless to pan-



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der their selfish instincts to an extent that will impair the public welfare. In this fact lies the safety of the country. If this question ever becomes a national one, to be settled at the polls as a national issue, the classes suffering from unjust exactions have a peaceful and effective remedy at hand. "The laboring men of the country are to be congratulated upon the dignified and conservative manner which characterizes their procedure in approaching a settlement of their grievances. This fact itself appeals to the conscience and judgment of the people, and has undoubtedly value, for I tell you the eyes of the world are now upon you! "With these brief remarks, on behalf of the people of this city, I extend my warmest wishes for the success of the day in its larger significance."

enough to lessen the number of his constantly augmenting millions. "The point to be justly made here is that while the establishment of these vast mills has undoubtedly been of great benefit to the thousands of laborers employed, a mountain of inequality has been erected, either by the payment of too low wages or by an exorbitant price charged the consumer. There should be a leveling process peacefully applied here somewhere that will guarantee a more equal distribution of the proceeds of labor. Labor is the groundwork of all progress and prosperity. It is more, it is the support and the only support of mankind and has been ever since the divine command was issued against idleness. If not another stroke of labor were made within the next five years, long before its expiration the entire human family would be swept from the earth. Not even a capitalist would be left, so helpless would he be. As some one has beautifully said, we come this way but once, and as we pass through life, personal opportunities, so far as they are affected by public measures, should be made as equal as possible. Justice demands that labor, upon which all things else in this life rest



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can be very largely prevented by the enactment and vigorous enforcement of anti-trust laws, which will limit their power beyond a legally established line. To accomplish this result will require the best statesmanship of the country and the most careful and patient study of conditions. "As an abstract proposition, considering that no man can use more than one million dollars as a means of contributing to his own wants, no man has a right to own more than that amount. But an effort to enforce this rule would be met at once by the impossibility of reaching the limit beyond which any man should be allowed to go in the matter of acquiring property. Manifestly, this can never be done, and, indeed, is not desirable, since it would destroy individual effort and ambition and would seriously retard material development, in every direction. In my opinion, the imposition of an able-bodied income tax is one of the available and effective remedies to be applied in the near future. When a man finds himself so burdened with the proceeds of labor that he has to go up and down the country seeking locations where he can give it away by the millions at a time, that country should at once come to his relief with an income tax of some kind that would furnish him with a permanent guarantee from further distress in that direction. When a man finds himself so loaded down by surplus millions that he begins to give it away, it shows that he has been taking from others that which was not his to take, and that instead of giving it to those to whom he is not under obligation, he should begin to refund it to those who made it for him. This would be philanthropy founded on justice. What he is doing is ostentatious restitution for wrongdoing following an illegitimate channel. Let us have an income tax that will be a guaranteed alleviation against the accumulation of such congestions of capital, unless it contributes heavily to the support of the government which protects and defends it. "My opinion is that most of the trusts now being formed will eventually collapse from their own weight and inherent weakness, without any legislation concerning them. They are of unnatural growth, of fictitious values and of bastard business origin. They have flourished in our country recently because of an era of prosperity which has been of vast benefit to workingmen themselves, and their injury to the country will come when the facti-

ous bubbles explode. Eras of prosperity are always followed by periods of adversity, because speculators never cease their exploitations until overtaken by the explosion of their intemperate recklessness and greed. The incentive to these risks would be largely destroyed by a vigorous income tax law, the removal of tariff duties from all articles which are being now shipped to foreign countries regularly, and by the enforcement of an iron-clad anti-trust law. "If the hundreds of millions which Carnegie and Rockefeller and Armour and scores of other millionaires are trying to give away, because they do not need or want them, had been added to the wages of the men who produced them, their wealth would have remained at that figure to which they are now trying to reduce it, and hundreds of thousands of workingmen's homes would have been happier by it. The fact that so many men are giving away a large part of their fortunes but prove that something should be done to prevent their accumulation. "The discussion of this question requires thought, patience and discretion. Not only the rights but the duties of both laboring men and capitalists are in many ways similar. Each depends upon the other, and the spirit of arbitration should govern the consideration of all questions concerning them. Nothing will prove more effective in the way of counteracting the efforts of combined capital to be extorted in its demands of labor than for labor to meet it with a corresponding effective organization. This is the basis of the present movement of labor organizations, and they are to be congratulated upon the rules of prudence and reason by which they are being controlled, as in contrast with those of the labor movements in past years. Ours is a government of law, and in a contest such as that now being waged by labor organizations in an endeavor to secure their share of the profits arising from industries resting almost exclusively upon their efforts, they will have the assistance and sympathy of all good citizens."



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extreme grades of population proceeds with great rapidity. It even tends, on occasion, to increase in what might be called class competition. Happiness is thereby created, every one sees that the present conditions of industrial life, which tend more and more to differentiate men, are confronted by the powerful law of equality, which tend to bring about the disappearance of individuals who surpass the average in too marked a manner, or at least to bring them down to this average. The children of great men often fall below than rise above the average level. This is a support of the democratic spirit and a means of its preservation. "One of the great errors of modern times is the belief that it is only in eternal things that the human soul can find happiness. Happiness is actually created mainly by the human, and scarcely ever outside of ourselves. After having destroyed the ideals of past ages we are now starting to create a new one to live in contentment without them, and that the secret of replacing them must be discovered, if we would continue to exist. "The drawback upon so many of us is that we allow the instinct of the moment to be our only guide. But when man is capable of weighing his future against his immediate gratification, he is pursuing himself a goal and pursuing it with perseverance, he has already realized a considerable progress. "The capitalist combination presents many new problems for labor; but old principles are not yet superseded, never wholly can be. Prudence and industry never can be stripped of their rewards. We have difficulties, but we must not be pessimistic. There are no resources in the assumption that we are approaching the worst of all possible times, in the worst of all possible worlds. Labor directed by skill, industry and ideal, will always be wanted; and it is for this class of labor that capitalists and employers must always pay well. In almost every employment of an industrial nature a very great amount of training is necessary to make it serviceable, and all only in times of great demand and scarcity of labor would any employ crude labor where skill is required. The first question at all times that an employer asks is 'What can you do? How skilled? How efficient are you?' In the best employments, to which all should aspire, the question never will be, 'How cheaply can you work?' For the skill of the worker is the chiefest of factors in determining the rate of wages. Nor can the rate of wages be very much affected by the influx of new labor, because our country is not a labor market accustomed to the operation. There never is, in any one industry, a perceptible amount of desirable labor floating, which could be used to complete the work of the labor holding the field. No sensible employer would engage new hands in the place of those used and trained to his work, even were such new hands to be offered at a lower rate of employment. Machinery, while, indeed, do much; but the more elaborate the machine the more necessary is high intelligence to its efficient operation. "It is a fortunate sign of the times that that cheap labor by no means implies cheap production. What that once was a paradox is now accepted as an economic truth, namely, that low cost of production and a high wage rate go hand in hand. This is especially true in the United States, where the land is still able to absorb a large part of the increasing population. Our high wage rate, moreover, compels study of labor-saving processes, and their introduction wherever practicable, and, as labor-saving is the result, a cheapening of production ensues. Here are at once the cause and the result of the high perfection of machinery in America. So, if a high wage rate in this country is an impelling cause to the introduction of improvements and the adoption of new methods, it is also the result of the Old World is an equally strong inducement for the continuance of rusty and antiquated methods. The old labor methods, going to the wall with the new, are being quite ingrained with the countries where they prevail, and offer sufficient grounds for their perpetuation. To the employer of labor, however, the conditions of his own descendants to a lower and lower scale. Machinery of old styles is used therefore to the limit of its life in Europe, in spite of superior conditions of efficiency, while in the United States, when but partially worn, or worn not at all, if an improvement has come out that can do the work quicker, more effectively, and consequently at a lower cost, it is discarded. I cannot dwell on this topic, or any other, within the limits permitted for this address; but I have desired to touch this topic, because it is the basis of encouragement found in it for hope and belief in the progress and permanent welfare of labor. "Democracy is certainly the hope of labor. In our country democracy has a peculiar vantage ground, which it can lose only by losing control of itself. It is highly necessary therefore to check every tendency to extreme measures. For order is the first necessity of civilized life. Every people will have it, even if they are forced to find refuge from disorder in a state of anarchy. "An untouched continent, America, gave democracy its material opportunity. But now that the plow has furrowed across the continent, that the first output of the mines has been sent to the market, that their operation more difficult and less remunerative, that the first fruits of Nature, wherever offered on this continent, have mostly been gathered, new adjustments must be made, and it is to call pioneer conditions, are to be made. The process of that adjustment is complicated, because under our system it involves both the labor and the politics of men. It demands, and it has the means to enforce, political recognition. It objects to laws which have for their object and which produce in their results further increase of gain for those already in the privilege of democracy beyond discontent; and they should, in discontent lies the whole progress of man. Whatever discord may at present rage in the industrial world, it is but a temporary continuation of the old discord between conditions in the evolution of society and government and the selfishness of men. "Perhaps says Francis N. Thorpe, in his 'Constitutional History of the American People,' 'perhaps it is unfortunate for the fate of democracy in America that we have always attempted to interpret it politically. It has become almost axiomatic with us to seek the solution of problems in the state by a political agreement rather than by a better industrial organization.' But all men see that many of our greatest fortunes, and the means of smaller ones, have been produced through conditions made by politics and legislation. Men devoted to the accumulation of wealth have used the state as their political agent, and have done it with a success witnessed nowhere else in the world. Since this is so, is the multitude of men who constitute an industrial democracy to be blamed, then, because they too tend to look on politics and government from the material side? Error lurks in it, of course, for the world of man is not merely material, it is also moral and metaphysical. But the state has been used so much to assist in the acquisition of wealth, that it cannot be surprising that this material philosophy has struck its roots deeply into our system of life, society, politics, industry and government. "The state never helps the citizen to make or save money—man the citizens generally. It does, however, help the few, when it makes grants; allows use of public franchises without proper compensation; enacts laws of which only a few are in position to take advantage, make a great net debt, which is an investment for money, is the purchase by the rich of the power to tax the poor, for payment of interest and principal. They who can control money, eagerly desire, as we all observe, opportunities of this kind. Bonds and warrants are their delight. "Only a theorist would expect unlimited

MULTNOMAH TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION PASSING UP THIRD STREET, ABOVE STARK.

