SONS OF TOIL ON PARADE

LABOR DAY OBSERVED IN MANY PARTS OF THE UNION.

President Shaffer Addressed the Steel Strikers and Urged Them to Vote as They Marched.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—Pittsburg was given over to the "Sturdy sons of toll" today, who paraded the streets many thou sand strong in celebration of Labor day. The interest, owing to the Amalgamated strike, was never as great. The procession was in four divisions. The first division was made up of the Amalgamated strikers, with President Shaffer in com-They were greeted with enthus lasm all along the route. A feature of the parade was a long line of industrial ex-hibits illustrating the active workings of trades and manufacturing business of all kinds. The best of feeling prevailed, and there was no disorder. After the parade there was a general exodus to Ross Greve, where a retnion of the allied trades o Western Pennsylvania was held. Ad Gresses were made by President Shaffer, Simon Burns, George J. Churchill and

The South Chicago steel workers who refused to obey Shaffer's strike order were not invited to participate in the demonstrations. They enjoyed themselves at a picnic arranged by their employers. The union label was attached to every garment, cap and shoe worn by the marchers. Even the horses were not al-lowed to march until it was shown that their shoes had been put on by union smiths. Among the speakers at the picnics were Senators Mason and Cullom, of Illinois; Mayor Harrison and Samuel Al-schueler, ex-Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Illinois,

The meeting and picnic at the grove was somewhat marred by rain, but a crowd of between 4000 and 5000 men braved of the afternoon was given up to amusements and sports, and it was after 5 o'clock when the speechmaking began. The principal addresses were made by President Shaffer and William J. Bren-nan, counsel for the Amalgamated Asso.

Advised to Guard the Ballot. Mr. Brennan preceded Mr. Shaffer ift an address that wrought his hearers up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He advised them to guard the ballot as the "nrk of inborers' covenant," and told them that it was their ultimate salvation. The old ways of fighting by laboring med will have to be abandoned, he said, and up-to-date methods employed. He reviewed the present troubles and closed by proposing a remedy. This remedy he denominated as "labor's injunction," which he said is lawful and equitable. "Enjoin and restrain the banks from loaning your money to the trusts." Giving

mass of statistics, he said: "Of the 6,107,000 depositors in the banks, one-third of them at least must be union men and friends of labor. When labor commences a run on the banks, Mr. Morgan will know that there is something to arbitrate. Six billion of dollars cannot be paid with \$1,000,000,000 of gold; \$2.000,000,000 cannot be paid with \$1,000,000,000 of gold; \$2,200,000,000 of loans cannot be paid with \$1,000,000,000 of gold. Demand your money. Have every friend of labor demand his money. Deprive the trust of its life-money. Be united to a man, and the trust will cry for quarter within a

President Shaffer followed Mr. Brennan He said in part:

Remarks of President Shaffer. "I have not been a philosophical stu-dent of the economic situation, and have haver posed as an interpreter of the econ-omic principles involved in the struggle. My study has been from a workingman's standpoint, and it is a workingman's pre-schiation that I wish to make. We look about and see that if the original command to humanity, that 'by the sweat of thy brow thou carn thy bread,' is still time, many men are unable to earn their

"We find men, women and little chilaffairs? The whole trouble is that some men have too much of this world's good, more than they could have earned hon-

"It is time that men should do some thing, should try to find a remedy for the trouble. They should quit looking back on the past and the mistakes of the past. What is the remody for these troubles? It is in combination. Let the working-men combine. Let them use their ballot in their own behalf. Let them vote as marched today. I do not care if y call this socialism, or what you call it, fust so when election day comes around you will remember today and march up and cast your vote for workingmen, no matter on what ticket they are running. A Mennee to Wages.

"What is a nonunion mill? It is a menace to wages. It helps to lower the of the workers, to enrich the man

"They say we broke our contracts when came out on this strike. As the head of the Amalgamated Association in the United States, I am here to say that such a statement is as false as the heart of the man who made it. Our scale-book is our contract, and we are willing to work for the wages agreed to therein, There is nothing in our contract to comthroughout a year.

'It has been said that the strike is already lost, and that a wise general is always ready to retreat, if by so doing can save his army from annihilation All I have to say to this is that Shaffer's motto is 'A Speedy Death Is Preferable to Starvation.' If we yield to the trust now, they will steal more mills and soon we shall be in their power. I would rather go down with the Amalgamated Association in destruction, than be its president with its members starving. But the Amalgamated Association is not go ing to be licked. The trust and the news-papers will have their inning, but there will be a few of us left at the finish.

"If it comes to a last resort, there are the coal miners. If, in the course of time, their leaders shall think it best to hankful for their support.

Mr. Shaffer's closing words were: "If this mighty tyrant sitting on his golden throne in Wall street should deseend to the humbler walks of life and trip the Amalgamated Association by the broat, and struggle it to death, other labor organizations will rise up and push the monster back, and say 'you at mighty, but hold, for he is our brother.'

AT KANSAS CITY.

Bryan Was the Orator-He Denounced the Courts.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 2.-Labor day was marked by the largest and most imposing parage of labor unions ever seen here and by the participation of William J. Bryan in the procession and exercises. Eight thousand men marched through the streets, grouped in their unions, and each unifor warring a uniform. These uniforms were made by the lock-out girls of Garment Makers Union No. 4, who have started a co-operative factory. The young women, dreased in white, rode in a tallybo and were cheered all along the line. Mr. Bryan occupied a carriage at the head of the line, and was cheered whenever recognized. A striking feature of the parade was the Hod Carriers' Un-ion, negroes, 225 men, wearing white shirts and black caps, and led by a negro band. In the afternoon there was speaking and athletic games at Electric Park, and to-

liam J. Bryan, who was preceded by Mayor Rees. The big pavillon at the park was crowded to suffocation. Mr. Bryan took for his text the Bible verse, "The Ox That Treadeth Out the Corn." First

Carintheans, 9:9. Mr. Bryan said:
"Each decade of our history shows greater production of wealth, and the men who produce it have less to show for it. Is this a good condition? A right ndition? The solution of the problems that confront us is in legislation, not in legislation for or against class, but for equal justice before the law. The strike today is the only weapon the laborer has, but it is weak and inefficient. If the laboring men were half as active on election day as they are in enforcement of their strikes, they would right the evils which beset them. The greatest danger of today is private monopoly. Not that any one monopoly is worse than others, but the principle is bad which tolerates

any private monopoly.
"I have heard that the true solution of the problem is for the laboring man to divide profits with the trusts. That has been given as an argument for the trusts. Such a thing would be immorst and impolitic. It would be ike dividing the spoils of highwaymen. It would be permitting a man to rifle your pockets, and then offer to divide the proceeds with you. Today, the only people who sympathize with you are the others who toll in other parts of the Lord's vineyard. In the great steel strike, where did the the first expressions of sympathy come from? From Texas. They have no steel mills there. They are farmers. I want to warn you to resist the overtures of the trust. Beware when corporations ask you to join them. The farmers can stand the encroachments of the trusts longer than you can. The farmers live off their farms. When trust refers we had to high farms. When trust prices get so high that the farmers cannot buy, they will eat the products of their own industry. Their wives can even go back to the primi-tive method of making clothes by weaving. But when the farmer can no longer pay trust prices, then there will be no more demand for the products of your

toll, and you can make no more wages "The offer of the trusts to divide with the laboring man is a pitfall. Can you trust the corporations to divide honestly? No. How many of you would like to try a lawsuit when the judge on the bench is the opposing party to the suit? There are good judges, good juries, yet do you want judges and juries to try your case when they are interested in the outcome themselves? When you permit private monopoly to dictate terms of division you place yourselves wholly at their mercy. You allow them to water their stock, and then expect them to divide with labor on

a just basis.
"You are witnessing a battle between labor and the great steel trust. This trust was willing to unionize some of its mills, but you leave others open to nonunion labor. Why? Because the trust wants some mills that it can depend on in the event of a strike. It is an unequent struggle, for the trust can shut down its mills for a year, but laboring men cannot live a year without work. It is your duty to crush monopolies with

"Government by injunction is an iniquitous system, and one of the questions demanding action at the hands of the semanding action at the hands of the American people. The courts are the servants of the people, and for a court to rule by injunction is for a court to dispense with a jury and to condemn a man for violating a law that the court itself made. Under the precess of government by injunction, the court ernment by injunction, the court consti-tutes itself the power to make the laws, execute them and pass judgment on the offender. The whole thing is wrong, Un-der the system, a number of employers can organize themselves, go into a court and get an order prohibiting others from organizing for the same purpose. They can get an order profibiting working-men from getting other workingmen to refrain from working. The employers can organize to crush labor, but others are forbidden to organize. I am opposed to government by injunction, not that it is directed especially against the labying directed especially against the labring man, but that it does away with trial by jury. It is a menace not only to one class, but to all. It is within the pewer of the laboring man to do away with the

Mr. Bryan condemned the action of the bread, despite the fact they are willing to do so. There are times when they are not permitted to fulfill the command. They cannot earn their bread because they are not properly remunerated for their toll. ing over the same ground as in this city.
He raised a laugh at the outset by takdren starving for want of the necessaries of life. Why is this pitlable state of ling a position sheltered from the Sun,

"I've been in the shade for several months now, and I'm used to it."

Tonight Mr. Bryan made a short address at the Democratic Club,

AT ST. LOUIS. Fully 40,000 Men Marched in the

Two Processions. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.-Labor day in St. Louis was celebrated with two great parades that wound up with picnics and celebrations attended by thousands of la-boring men and their families. The Building Trades Council parade was formed in six divisions. This procession marched to the Fair Grounds, where ath-

letic sports were followed by speaking The other procession, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union, marched to Concordia Park, where there were athletic sports, speaking and dancing. It is estimated that fully 40,000 men marched in the two processions, while at least 100,000 persons attended the

picnics and celebrations.

Great Demonstration at Butte. BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 2.—One of the greatest demonstrations ever seen in this labor center on Labor day *90k place today. About 5000 men were in line, and had the Miners' Union turned out its full strength, the number would have been nearer 16,000. Forty different trades and labor organizations were represented. The large majority of them had specially designed uniforms, which added to the attractiveness of the turnout. After the Legislature, and Charles Lane, Building

At Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 2.—Fully 2000 persons attended the Labor day excursion of the Central Labor Union at Lake Ladore, the feature of the day being an address by President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, in which he emphatically declared that the mine workers intended holding the operators to their contract, and if this is violated there will be a cessation of work.

Children Headed the Procession. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—The largest Labor day celebration ever seen in this cit's was that of today. Between 2000 and 2000 people participated. The most con-spicuous feature of the procession was the members of the textile union, 1000 of whom are now on strike. The children mills II hours a day, headed the textile

At Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 2.—Labor day was celebrated in Salt Lake City by a parade in which all of the labor organizations took part, including the employes of the big ameliers, several thousand men being in line. Public speaking and athletics at the various parks were included in the afternoon programme houses generally were closed

Almost a Riot at Savannah. SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.-Business of all kinds was practically suspended at noon for Labor day. There was a parade of organized labor through the streets, in which both races participated. A feature of the parade was the fact that the line for Tybee Island, 20 miles distant, where the principal events of the day were to take place. During the afternoon there was much bofsterousness at the island, and a number of individual ngnts occurred. At night there occurred what promised to become a general and dangerous riot, between civilians and soldiers from Fort Screven. A call was sent to the fort for troops to quell the disturbance, but for some resason there was no response. After the rioting subsided it was found that there were many broken heads and noses, but no fatalities

At Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.-Ten thousand laboring men and women marched through the principal streets today. The International Longshoremen's Union had

1200 men in line. Twenty bands furnished music. Mayor Jones, of Toledo, spoke at the longshoremen's picnic at Forest City Park, and "Mother" Mary Jones, of coal strike fame, spoke to a gathering of labor-ing men at Scenic Park.

Unusual Feature at Carbondale.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 2.—An unusual feature of the Labor Day celebration at Murphysboro today was the presence for the first time, probably, in a procession of the kind, of members of the Farmers' Union, an organization mod-eled after trades unions and spreading rapidly. The attendance today was fully

General Holiday at Wilkesbarre. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 2.-Labor day was more generally observed in the anthracite region today than for years past. There was an entire suspension of work at the mines and factories, the employes all taking part in big parades in this city and Pittsion. Business was also suspended in Wilkesbarre, and all the sur-

At Omaha and Council Bluffs. OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 2.—Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs joined in the a parade composed of eight divisions, followed by sporting events, picnics and

Banner Celebration at Knoxville. KNOXVII.LE, Tenn., Sept. 2.-Today's vas the largest Labor day celebration held in Knoxville in many years, which was perhaps due to the fact that two union strikes are on here, the street railway union and the machinists. The parade was participated in by fully 2000 laboring men and women.

At Little Rock. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2.-Labor day was observed here with a street parade in which both white and negro union labor organizations took part, after which separate exercises were held in different parks. Governor Davis was the

principal speaker before the white unions,

General Observance at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.-Labor day was observed here with a parade this afternoon and with speeches and general observances at the parks tonight. Fiftyone unions were represented in the line of parade, and it is estimated that there were 5000 marchers.

In the Gas Belt.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., Sept. 2.—Labor day in the gas belt was appropriately celebrated here today. Twenty-six towns in the gas belt were represented in the parade by labor organizations. It is esti-mated that there were 30,000 strangers in

At Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.-Labor day was observed in this city today, the feature being a monster parade in which about 15,000 workmen and 20 bands of music were in line. The line of march after taking in the principal streets, broke up at Schlitz Park, where speeches were

At Detroit.

DETROIT. Sept. 2.—Business was suspended here today, and a long parade of labor unions was the feature of the Labor day celebration this morning. This afternoon a general picnic was indulged in at Belle Isle, where a programme of

Richmond's Greatest Celebration RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 2.—The Labor day parade in Richmond was the largest ever seen here. There were 4000 men in e, most of them neatly and appropri-ly uniformed. Some 15,000 or 20,000 ately uniformed. people witnessed the demonstration.

At Newport News NEWPORT NEWS, Sept. 2.-Labor day re today resulted in the closing of the ship-yard and all the business houses

There were athletic sports at Buckroe Beach, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. At Boston, BOSTON, Sept. 2.-The hollday in Bas-

ton was, as a rule, a day of band music, marching and athletics. There were no less than four separate parades, the total number of marchers approaching 25,000.

At Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.-The Labor day parade here was the largest in the local history of these demonstrations. The weather was pleasant, and the day was

observed in all business circles, At Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.-Labor day was generally observed in this city. Business was practically suspended. It is estimated that over 100,000 union workmen

participated in the celebration. Never Such a Parade in Denver.

DENVER, Sept. 2.-Today's labor parade in Denver was the largest on record for this city. The weather was perfect parade, there was speaking at the gar-dens near town. The orators of the day were Martin J. Elliott, member of the Legislature, and Charles Lane Building. At St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 2 .- Labor day weather was ideal, and the turn-out of union work-men was greater than for years. It is estimated that 10,000 marchers participated

in the parade. At Houston. HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 2.-Labor day

was observed by nearly every city in Texas, and in a manner much more elaborate than has been the case in the past. At Dallas.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 2.-Labor day was celebrated here more elaborately than ever before. Three thousand men were in line. All businers was suspended. Fraternal Societies Took Part.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 2.-All the fraternal societies in this city joined with the labor unions here today in a monster parade and picnic at Riverside Park, where field sports were the programme

At Memphis.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., Sept. 2.-Labor day

parade in this city embraced about 2500

marchers in uniform, the greatest number The day was generally ob

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.-Labor day was celebrated with the largest and most elaborate industrial parade in the

history of Nashville.

served.

At Birmingham, BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.-Labor day was celebrated here on a more extenthe distriction of the afternoon was Wil- After the parade the unions took trains were in the parade.

DELAYED BY THE CENSOR

NEWS THAT A COLOMBIA TOWN HAS BEEN BESIEGED.

United States Consular Agent Requests That a Gunboat Be Dispatched to the Scene.

COLON, Aug. 31.-The following dispatches were delayed by the censor: Bocas del Toro, 150 miles west of Colon. is virtually besieged by the Liberals, or insurgents. They number at least 200, and, as already cabled, occupy Provision Island, which is opposite the town, and commands the entrance to the harbor. They are well armed, having two small cannons, as well as plenty of ammunition, and are commanded by a Nicaraguan. Among them are many Nicaraguans and

Costa Ricans. For about a month, the Liberals have been threatening the town. About a fortnight ago they improved their position on Provision Island, about a mile and a half from Bocas del Toro, which is also on an Island, and the opposing forces have, oc-casionally exchanged shots, although, with the exception of one Jamaican wounded, there have been no casualties. Among the Liberals are several who own property in Bocas dei Toro. The Liberals express no desire or inten-

tion to damage the town, or to mol-foreigners or foreign vessels. There easy communication by mail with the land east and west of Bocas del Toro. Can-non, arms and ammunition are obtained from coast towns in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Bocas del Toro being about 40 miles from the Costa Rican frontier. The Lib. eral position is strong, and the situation is likely to remain as it is until one or the other makes an attack. Such an action would subject the attacking party Labor day ceremonies here. There was to the severe fire of their opponents, as a parade composed of eight divisions, it would be necessary to pass from Bocas kindred events. The labor unions gathered at Krug Park, where there was a programme of speeches and music. profess to believe that a proclamation of the situation would result in a withdrawai of the government force from Bocas del Toro. Counting reinforcements, the gov-ernment has about 170 men there, and the town can only be reachd by light-draft steamers through round-about channels. Martial law prevails in Bocas del Toro. The authorities have stopped communica-tion with other ports except Colon. They have stopped local fishing, and forbidden passage along the streets after 8 o'clock at night. Foreigners protest that the measures adopted for harbor supervision materially injure commerce. Two Germans were sent to juil for expressing their views too freely in a cafe, and it needed the intervention of the German Consul to effect their release.

The United States, French, British and German Consular agents in Bocas del Toro told the Colombian commander there that if the severe harbor restrictions in-terrupting commerce were not abated, they would call for gunboats. These rep. resentations are said to have had a lim-ited improvement only in harbor condi-

The local trade, which has been confined to bananas sent to the United States, is virtually dead. Fruit steamers from Mobile and New Orleans are getting only partial cargoes, the disturbed conditions preventing work on the plantations. The foreign element predominates in the town
-Americans, Germans, British and Chinese, in the order named. The United States Fruit Company, of Boston, owns many banana plantations in the neighbor-

The United States Consular agent in Bocas del Toro has made an urgent appeal responsible for the restrictions laid

exigencies of the case.

Brother of Castro Goes to France. NEW YORK, Sept. 2-A dispatch to the Herald from Willemstad, Curacoa, says: General Cecilo Castro, a brother of Pres ident Castro, has left Venezuela for France to obtain an immediate renewal of diplomatic relations with France, to buy arms for Venezuela, and also to attend to the creation of a French bank. General Castro left Venezuela on the Venezuelan war vessel Restaurador, formerly the Gould yacht Atalanta. He will board the steamship Canada at Martinand will arrive at Bordeaux September 14. He will travel incognito.

Considered a Casus Belli.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 2.-Via Haytlen cable,-The Official Gazette to-day published the memorandum of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to all friendly nations, explaining the complaints made by Venezuela against Colombia. The case is considered to be a casus belli. There is much comment and excitement.

No Change in Political Conditions. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-In a mail report to the State Department from Pana-ma, dated August 21, United States Consul-General Gudger says there has been no change in political conditions on the isthmus since August 12. Both of the contending parties appear to be intent on recruiting and reinforcing, and are awaiting developments. The revolution-ists on the railroad lines, he says, are still making depredations on Chinamen,

Many Colon Laborers Discharged, BERLIN, Sept. 2 .- A private dispatch from Colon says many laborers are being discharged from the coal mines and industrial establishments, owing to declining business. The men discharged are mostly Italians and Poles, who are returning home in transports.

BLOW TO STRIKERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

arrival of a large force of police probably saved him from serious injury, as the mob appeared a desperate one, and many demands were made that Jones be strung up. It is understood that no information will be filed against the leaders of the

During the parade, most of the pickets were away from the Star mills, and the company succeeded in securing several new men. Of the lot that arrived in Pitteburg early this morning, it was stated that a good many of them were for the Demmler plant, in McKeesport. The McCutcheon plant, in Allegheny, did not start up today, and the management said the men there wanted to celebrate Labor day. The mills will be operated as usual tomorrow. The Painter mills started up, as usual, with increased forces. There was no change in the Lawrenceville dis-

The failure of the Amaigamated people to cripple the Carhegie open-hearth plant at Duquesne, this morning, is looked upon by the steel officials as the death blow of the strike, in the Carnegie mills, at least. Lass right, the strike managers at McKeesport announced that a march would be made this morning to Duquesne, and wedletel confidently that the may and predicted confidently that the men would not go to work, and the entire plant would be tied up. This morning no pa-raders appeared, the men went to work, and the plant is in operation, as usual. It is more than probable that this latest failure at Duquesne will have the effect of making the strike managers withdraw all efforts in that direction. While there a dose

visible indication that the National Tube Company intends starting its plants at McKeesport in the near future, the foreman in the mill said tonight that the entire plant would be in operation next

It is estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 men were in the line of the labor parade. The machinists and repair men of the foundry at the National Tube works, McKeesport, were prevented from working today by the strikers gathering about the mill entrance. There was no disorder, however.

STRIKERS FAIL AT DUQUESNE. Employes of the Carnegie Plant Did

Not Come Out, PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—The steel strikers who have been trying for a week to get the employes of the Carnegie plant at Duquesne to come out, made a last stand today and failed. A parade from McKeesport to meet the workmen on their way to the mill at 6 A M. and induce them to remain away, had been arranged, but when the hour arrived there were no marchers and the parade was abandoned. The fight had been made in the openhearth department, but notwithstanding a house-to-house canvass by the strikers last night, only two men refused to re-turn to work. Today the works were in full operation, and the strikers argue there is little hope of closing the plant. Dissatisfaction is increasing at McKeesport. Last Friday about 40 strikers re turned to work at the seamless tube plant, and today this force was considerably increased. It is said preparations are in progress for resumption of work at the National Tube Works, and that the ma-chifists, who were compelled to cease work through the strike, have been ordered to report for work, for the purpose of getting the machinery in order,

The Mononchela blast furnace depart-ment of the National Tube Works is working full, and an effort is to be made this week to beat the output record since the strike started. At the Demmler tinplate plant, everything has been made ready for an early start. A report was current in McKeesport today that a large number of Deputy Sheriffs had been sworn in to go to Demmier to guard the works at that place. The deputies have been ordered to report for duty Wednesday.

Beginning today the Amalgamated Association will pay benefits to their men, but the first payment will not be made until September 15, when each man will receive \$8 for the two weeks. The strike began its third month with few indications of early peace. It has settled down to a question of endurance, both sides confident that they have the advantage. President Burns expects to hear from President Schwab at once in reference to the new peace plan said to have been sub-mitted to him Saturday.

DAVIS ON THE SITUATION He Says the Strikers Will Stand Out

Until They Starve.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—"If we had known what we do now, the last offer of the United States Steel Corporation at the Hotel Lincoln conference, in July, would probably have been accepted," said Ben I. Davis, of the advisory board and executive committee of the Ameleonetic executive committee of the Amalgamated Association, who is recognized as an offi-cial representative of President T. J. Shaffer in all his utterances, today.

"However, that is past and gone, and we are now in a fight with the corporation. "Some of the people who have elected to place the brunt of alleged mistakes on President Shaffer have pointed to the re-fusal to accept the offer made at the Hotel Lincoln as his mistake. There were is men there, and any one had as much voice as President Shaffer. The people who are now criticising the conduct of the strike are doing so from personal pique. Some of the people inside and out of the organization are now urging on us that the strikers be ordered back to work, to the United States Consul in Colon to send a gunboat. Commander Sargent, of the United States gunboat Machias, is fully informed of the situation, and if it does not improve shortly, the Machias will probably proceed to Bocas del Toro. The transfer of the Source of the Source of the Amaigamated Association. This will never be. We will enforce recognition of our National organization by the United States Steel Corporation. does not improve shortly, the Machias will probably proceed to Bocas del Toro. The Liberals on Provision Island say they have in no way interfered with or injured foreigners, and that the government alone since the middle of July, and not 20 of our members have become deserters. Our men especially the old members, will stand

Officials of the American Tinplate Company in the Carnegle building today said that many tinplate workers continue to apply for places, but they fear the molestation of the strikers. A telegram from was the guest of the Fair Association at a portion of their importance from the ex-

McKeesport tonight says:
"The delay in starting the Demmler mill, it seems, is due to Mayor Black's hesitancy in guaranteeing police protec-tion. The Mayor is said to have refused protection to 'scabs.' The company, it is said, appealed to Governor Stone, and he promised to send state militia, if necespromised to send state militia, if neces-sary. Black's final answer is still pend-

Ing."
The first effort to break the strike at Newcastle has been made. The local of-ficials of the National Steel Company have submitted a proposition to their old em-ployes offering to re-employ all who were working for it at the time the strike was commenced, but specifies absolutely that the men must return as individuals, and not as members of any organization company offers to sign individual con-tracts with the men, to hold good for one year or more, as the individuals may

From towns all around Pittsburg come advices that Labor day was celebrated with greater demonstrations than ever known, and that President Shaffer and the Amalgamated Association received hearty indorsement generally.

Strike at Collieries May Be Ordered. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 2-Presi dent John Mitchell and District Presidents T. D. Nichols, Thomas Duffy and John Fahey will go to New York some day this week to confer with the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads relative to the settlement of the grievances complained of at the Hazleton convention last week. Unless the negotiations prove successful, it is believed the executive officers, by reason of the power vested in them by the Hazleton convention, will order strikes at several collieries in the Wyoming region, where the miners say the companies have broken agreements made with their employes.

Wage Scale for Miners Signed. MIDDLESBORO. Ky., Sept. 2.—President Howe, representing the miners and of Jellico district, signed a wage scale, and minor points of differences have been referred to a board of arbitraton. Two of the Coal Creek companies signed the same document.
All of the miners in the Jellico district working full time today.

Miners Refuse to Work. COAL CREEK, Tenn., Sept. 2-About 1600 miners refused to go to work in the Coal Creek district today. The Coal Creek Coal Company and the Black Diamond Coal Company's mines are com pletely shut down.

Immigrant Inspectors Absolved. NEW YORK, Sept. 2-A report on the nvestigation instituted as a result of the recent discoveries of alleged frauds in connection with the landing of emigrants at this point has been forwarded to Washington by Assistant Commissioner of Em-igration Edward F. McSweeney. On high authority the World says that the report absolves from blame everybody conwith the New York emigration office.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth, Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soekhing Syrup, for children teething, It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind celle and diarrhoes.

Are unlike all other pill. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill

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CRY IS NOT JUSTIFIED

ROOSEVELT ON THE COMPLAINT AGAINST MEN OF WEALTH.

Appeal Which Finally Entails Lawlessness is an Attack Upon Basic Principles of Citizenship.

ing over the Milwaukee Road this morn-ing, he was the orator of the day at the sary the Nation, has got to possess the toosevelt has had a strenuous day. Arrivformal opening of the Minnesota State right of supervision and control as re-Fair, by invitation of the Minnesota Agriat a reception following the exercises, was the guest of the Fair Association at luncheon on the grounds, and reviewed the Third Information, and reviewed listence of some manopolistic tendency." the Third Infantry and the First Artillery, National Guard of Minnesota, Colo-el Roosevelt occupied the judges' stand at the racetrack with General Miles. Archin introducing the Vice-President, asked the ladies to wave their handkerchiefs and the men to give three cheers, the re-sult was a response which the Vice-President will long remember. The audlence was attentive throughout the Vice President's address, and he had frequently to pause before he could make himself

Vice-President Roosevelt, in beginning his address, paid a high tribute to the character and energy of the men de-scended, he said, from a race of pioneers which had pushed Westward in the wild-erness and laid foundations for new commonwealths, . The men with axe and pick and plow who, he said, had pushed to completion the dominion of our people over the American wilderness, had shown by their qualities of daring, endurance and far-sightedness that they recognized in practical form, the fundamental law o success in American life, the law of wor-thy work; the law of resolute, high en-

deavor. Continuing, he said:
"It seems to me that the simple acceptance of this fundamental fact of American life will help us to start arighin facing not a few such problems that confront us from without and within We cannot possibly do our best work as a Nation unless all of us know how to acin combination as well as to act each in dividually for himself. This acting in combination can take many forms, but of course its most effective form must be when it comes in shape of law; that is of action by the community as a whole through the law-making bodies. It is no only highly desirable, but necessary tha there should be legislation which shall carefully shield the interests of wage workers, and which shall discriminate I favor of the honest and humane employe by removing the disadvantage under which he stands when compared with unscrupulous competitors, who have no con-science and will do right only under feat of punishment. Nor can legislation stop with what are termed labor questions.

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tunes, the vast combinations of capital which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new condi-tions, and necessitate a charge from the old attitude of the state and Nation 10ward prosperity."
There was, he contended, but the scan-

thest bastification for most of the outery against men of wealth as such, and it ought to be unnecessary, he said, to state that any appeal which finally suttains the possibility of lawlessness and violence was an attack upon the fundamental properties of American citizenship.

"Our interests are at bottom MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 2.-Vice-President be continued; "in the long run we go up sary the Nution, has got to possess the As to our relations with foreign powour Nation, while first of all seeing to its own domestic wellbeing, must not shrink from playing its part among the

great nations without.
The Vice-President was followed in a few brief remarks by General Miles. Two hours was spent by the party in viewing the exhibits. Those which appeared to interest the Vice-President most were found in the dairy and fat stock

During the review of the troops, Mr. Rossavelt, in top hat, mounted on a spir-ited animal, rode down the lines, followed by General Miles and Governor Van Sant, afterward taking a position on the race-track, where the troops marched in review. Colonel Roosevelt was the guest at a dinner at the Minneapolis Club, About 100 invited guests were in attendance and the function was formal and elaborate.

Rain Prevented Charter Oak Races. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 2.-Rain this norning prevented racing at Charter Oak today, and the programme was carried

Eczema

How it reddens the skin, itches, ooses, dries and scales ! Some people call it tetter, milk crust or

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