

SONS OF TOLON 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.—Pittsburgh was given over to the "Sturdy sons of toil" today, who participated in the parade 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 command. They were greeted with enthusiasm all along the route. The parade was a long line of industrial exhibits illustrating the active workings of trades and manufacturing business of all kinds. The best of feeling prevailed, and there was no disorder. At the close of the parade there was a general exodus to Ross Grove, where a rendition of the allied trades of Western Pennsylvania was held. Addresses were made by President Shaffer, Simon Burns, George J. Churchill and others.

The South Chicago steel workers who followed the Shaffer strike order were not invited to participate in the demonstration. 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 allowed to march until it was shown that their shoes had been put on by union smiths. Among the speakers at the picnic were Senators Mason and Cullom, of Illinois; Mayor Harrison and Samuel Alschuler, ex-democratic candidate for the Governorship of Illinois.

Advocated to Guard the Ballot.

Mr. Brennan preceded Mr. Shaffer in an address that brought his hearers up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He advised them to guard the ballot as the "ark of laborers' covenant," and told them that it was their ultimate salvation. He said that the old ways of fighting by laboring need 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 a mass of statistics, he said:

"Of the \$337,600,000 deposited in the banks, one-third of them at least must be union men and friends. Where laborers commence a strike 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. \$200,000,000 cannot be paid with \$1,000,000,000 of gold. \$2,300,000,000 of loans cannot be paid with \$1,000,000,000 of gold. Demand your money. Have every friend of labor demand his money. Demand the truth of his life-money. Be united to a man, and the trust will cry for quarter within a week."

Remarks of President Shaffer.

"I have not been a philosophical student of the economic situation, and have never studied the intricate questions of economic principles involved in the struggle. My study has been from a workingman's standpoint, and it is a workingman's pre-occupation that it is to make. I look about me and see that the original command to humanity, that 'by the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread,' is still true, many men are unable to earn their 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 toil."

"We find men, women and little children starving for want of the necessities of life. Why do we starve? It is our affairs? The whole trouble is that some men have too much of this world's good, more than they could have earned honestly in a lifetime of work."

"It is time that men should do something, 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 remedy? I will tell you. It is in combination. Let the working-men combine. Let them use their ballot in their own behalf. Let them vote as they marched today. Let them call it their socialism, or what you call it, just so when election day comes around you will remember today and march up and cast your vote with the Amalgamated matter on what ticket they are running."

A Menace to Wages.

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

"They say we broke our contract when we came out on this strike. As the head of the Amalgamated Association in the United States says: 'A Strike is Preferable to Starvation.' Is it preferable to starvation, as he says? 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 going to be licked. The trust and the newspapers 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 in the case of our time, their leaders shall think it best to quit work to help us, then we shall be thankful for their support."

Mr. Shaffer's closing words were:

"If this mighty throng sitting on his golden throne in Wall street should descend to the humble walks of life and try the Amalgamated strike by the throat and struggle it to death, other labor organizations will rise up and push the monster back, and say 'you are 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 parade 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 union wearing a uniform. These uniforms were made by the lock-out girls of Garment Makers' Union No. 41, who have started a co-operative factory. The young women, dressed in white, rode in a trolley coach, and were cheered all along the line. Mr. Bryan occupied the head of the line, and was cheered whenever recognized. A striking feature of the parade was the Hod Carriers' Union, dressed in black, 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 tonight there were union games of baseball. After the parade the unions took train.

ham J. Bryan, who was preceded by Mayor Reed. The big pavilion at the park was crowded to saturation. Mr. Bryan took for his text the Bible verse, "Ox That Treadeth Out the Corn." First Carlintheus, 9:5. 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 condition? The solution of the problem 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 man would have as active on his side as they are in enforcement of their strikes, they would right the evils which beset them. The greatest danger of today is monopoly. No matter what any one monopoly is worse than them, but the principle is bad which tolerates any private monopoly."

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—Ten thousand laboring men and women marched through the principal streets today. The International Longshoremen's Union had 1500 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 at a gathering of laboring men at Seneca Park.

Unusual Feature at Carbondale.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 2.—An unusual feature of the Labor Day celebration at Carbondale was the presence of the first time, probably, in a procession of the kind, of members of the Farmers' Union, an organization modeled after the trades union and spreading rapidly. The attendance today was fully 12,000.

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 employees taking the day for their own use. Today, the only people who sympathize with you are the others who toil in the great steel strike, where did come the first expressions of sympathy come from? From Texas. They have no steel mills there. They are farmers. I want to know how you 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 prices get so high that the farmers cannot buy, they will cut the products of their own industry. Their wives can even go back to the primitive 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 trust and you cannot make more wages."

At Omaha and Council Bluffs.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 2.—Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs joined in the Labor day ceremonies here. There was a parade composed of eight divisions, followed by sports, picnics and kindred events. The labor unions gathered at Krug Park, where there was a program of speeches and music.

Banner Celebration at Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.—Today's was 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 organizations participated. There were, in addition, separate exercises held in different parts. 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 observations 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 process of government by injunction, the court constitutes itself the power to make the laws, execute them and pass judgment on the offender. The whole thing is wrong. Under the system, a number of employees can organize themselves, go into a court and get an order prohibiting others from organizing for the same purpose. They can get an order prohibiting working-men from getting their workmen to refrain from working. The employers can organize to crush labor, but there are no courts to organize to resist them.

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 made.

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 the parade was held at Belle Isle, where a program of athletic sports was carried out.

Richmond's Greatest Celebration.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 2.—The Labor day parade in Richmond today broke up ever seen here. There were 4000 men in line, most of them neatly and appropriately uniformed. Some 15,000 or 20,000 people witnessed the demonstration.

At Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Sept. 2.—Labor day here resulted in the closing of the ship-yard and all the business houses. There were athletic sports at Buckner Beach, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union.

At Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The holiday in Boston 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.

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At Philadelphia.

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At St. Paul.

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for Tybee Island, 30 miles distant, where the principal events of the day were to take place. During the afternoon there was much boisterousness at the island, and a number of minor disturbances occurred. At night there occurred what promised to become a general and dangerous riot, between civilians and soldiers from Fort Stevens. A call was sent to the fort for troops to quell the disturbance, but for some reason there was no response. After the rioting subsided it was found that there were many broken heads and noses, but no fatalities.

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DELABEY 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 dispatch was received from the United States Consular agent at Colon, Costa Rica, Sept. 2.—Bocas del Toro, 150 miles west of Colon, is virtually besieged by the Liberals, or insurgents. Their number at least 500, and as a ready called, many Provisional Island, which is opposite the town and commands the entrance to the harbor. They are well armed, having two small boats, and are committed by the Costa Ricans. For about a month, the Liberals have been threatening the town. About a fortnight ago they improved their position on Provisional Island, about a mile and a half from Bocas del Toro, which is also on a small island. The Provisional Island, occasionally 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 del Toro.

The Liberals express no desire or intention to damage the town, or to molest foreigners or foreign investments. They desire communication by mail with the land east and west of Bocas del Toro. Cannon, arms and ammunition are obtained from the towns in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, Bocas del Toro being about 40 miles from the Costa Rican frontier. The Liberal position is strong, and the situation likely to remain as it is until one side or the other makes an attack. Such an action would subject the attacking party to the severe fire of their opponents, as it would be necessary to pass from Bocas del Toro to Provision Island, a narrow passage along the streets after 8 o'clock at night. Foreigners protest that the measures adopted for harbor supervision were unjust, and that the Costa Ricans were sent to jail 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 imposed on the town were not relaxed, they would call for gunboats. These representations are said to have had a limited improvement only in harbor conditions.

The local trade, which has been confined to bananas sent to the United States, is virtually dead. Fruit steamers from New York and other ports, except only partial cargoes, the disturbed conditions preventing work on the plantations. The foreign element predominates in the town and the surrounding district. The Americans, Germans, British and French, are said to be well protected. The United States Fruit Company, of Boston, owns many banana plantations in the neighborhood.

The United States Consular agent in Bocas del Toro has made an urgent appeal 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 it does not improve shortly, the Machias will probably proceed to Bocas del Toro. The local trade, which has been confined to bananas sent to the United States, is virtually dead.

At Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The local officials of the National Steel Company have submitted a proposition to their old employees offering to re-employ all who were working at it at the time the strike was announced, but specifies absolutely that the men must return as individuals, and not as members of any organization. The company offers to sign individual contracts with the men, to hold good for one year or more, as the individuals may elect.

From towns all around Pittsburgh comes news 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.—President John Mitchell and District President F. J. Duquesne, of the Coal Creek strike, have written to New York some days this week to confer with the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads relative to the settlement of the grievance complained of at the last convention last week. Unless the negotiations prove successful, it is believed the executive officers, by reason of the power vested in them by the Harbin convention, will order strikes at several collieries in the Wyoming region, where the miners say the companies have broken agreements made with their employees.

WAGE SCALE FOR MINERS SIGNED.

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., Sept. 2.—President Duquesne, representing the miners and the operators of Jellico district, has signed a wage scale, and minor points of differences have been referred to a board of arbitrators. The operators of Coal Creek companies signed the same document. All of the miners in the Jellico district are working full time today.

Miners Refuse to Work.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Sept. 2.—About 1000 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 completely shut down.

Immigrant Inspectors Absolved.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A report on the investigation instituted as a result of the recent discoveries of alleged frauds in connection with the handling of emigrants at this point has been forwarded to Washington by Assistant Commissioner of Emigration Edward F. McSweeney. On high authority the World says that the report absolves from blame everybody connected with the New York emigration office.

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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 the mob be struck. It is understood that no information will be fled against the leaders of the mob.

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 Pittsburgh 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 most probable time for the coal strike was the 15th. 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 district.

The failure of the Amalgamated people to cripple the Carnegie open-hearth plant at Duquesne, the morning work being done by the steel officials as the death blow of the strike, in the Carnegie mills, at least. Last night, the strike managers at McKeesport announced that the men would be making a morning to Duquesne, and predicted confidently that the men would not go to work, and the entire plant would be tied up. This morning the men have announced that they will not work, and the plant is in operation, as usual. It is more than probable that this latest failure at Duquesne will have the same result as the failure at Lawrenceville. All efforts in that direction, while there

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

It is estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 men were in the line of the labor parade. The machinists and pipe 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 DUESENE.

Employees of the Carnegie Plant Did Not Come Out.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—The steel strikers who have been trying for a week to see the employees of the Carnegie plant at Duquesne come out to the foundry to 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 few marchers and the parade was abandoned. The fight had been made in the open-hearth department, but notwithstanding a house-to-house canvass by the strikers last night, only two men refused to return to work. Today the works were in full operation, and the strikers argue there is little hope of closing the plant.

Disatisfaction is increasing at McKeesport. Last Friday about 40 strikers returned 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 machinists, who were compelled to cease work during the strike, have been ordered to report for work, for the purpose of getting the machinery in order.

The Monongahela blast furnace department of the National Tube Works is working today, and it is to be made this week to beat the output record since the strike started. At the Demmler tin-plate 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 Demmler 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 \$5 for the past 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 the men from President Schwab at once in reference to the new peace plan said to have been submitted 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 Lincoln conference, in July, would probably have been accepted," said Ben L. Davis, of the advisory board and executive committee of the Amalgamated Association, who is recognized as an official representative of the strikers. Davis said 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 refusal to accept the offer made at the Lincoln conference. There were 15 men there, and any one had as much voice as President Shaffer. The people who are now criticizing the conduct of the strike are doing so from personal pique. Some of the people inside and out of the organization are now urging us that the strikers be ordered back to work, a practical surrender to the Amalgamated Association. This will never be. We will enforce recognition of our National organization by the United States Steel Corporation, while the men are on strike since the middle of July, and not 20 of our members have become deserters. Our men especially the old members, will stand out until they starve."

"Such attacks as those of J. D. Hickey in Milwaukee yesterday are purely personal. Our own people know what weight should be given to such attacks. A confidence with the public, and with people who might otherwise give us more support."

Officials of the American Tinplate Company in the Carnegie building today said that many tinplate workers continue to apply for places, but they fear the molestation of the strikers. A telegram from McKeesport tonight says:

"The delay in starting the Demmler mill, it seems, is due to Mayor Black's objection in guaranteeing individual protection to the men. The Mayor is said to have refused protection to 'scabs.' The company, it is said, appealed to Governor Stone, and he promised to give the men protection if necessary. Black's final answer is still pending."

The first effort to break the strike at Newcastles has been made by the local officials of the National Steel Company have submitted a proposition to their old employees offering to re-employ all who were working at it at the time the strike was announced, but specifies absolutely that the men must return as individuals, and not as members of any organization. The company offers to sign individual contracts with the men, to hold good for one year or more, as the individuals may elect.

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PE-RU-NA CURED ME. IT WILL CURE YOU.



Accept No Substitute.