OREGON SET PACE

First State to Legalize Labor Day.

OTHERS FOLLOWED

And Now Organized Toilers Have Practically a National Holiday.

(Journal Special Service.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The celebration of Labor Day this year possesses more than ordinary significance to the ranks of the organized toilers as it is just 20 years ago since the observance was begun. The United States is the only country in the world which has set aside a legal holiday devoted to celebrations by the wage earners. Labor Day is now almost a national holiday, the laws of nearly every state and territory of the Union recognizing it.

The origin of Labor Day is found in an agitation begun in the city of New York in 1882. All the great labor organizations of the country participated in the effort to secure this recognition of labor's cause, the initiative in the movement being taken by P. J. Maguire, then national secretary of the Journeymen Carpenters. But it was not until five years later that the efforts bore fruits in legislation. Then it was that the far Western state of Oregon which passed a law setting aside the first Saturday in June for this observance. This law was passed February 21, 1887. Six years later to the day this law was amended, and the present date, the first Monday in September, was selected. New Jersey was the second state to legalize this holiday, an act being passed in the Legislature of that state April 8, 1887. New York followed in May of the same year. Colorado and Massachusetts followed in line the same year, but it was not until after 1890 that the other states took similar action. Ohio passed a Labor Day law April 28, 1890. Illinois passed its law June 17, 1891. Indiana March 9, 1891; and Minnesota April 18, 1893. West Virginia and North Carolina did not legalize Labor Day until 1899.

Recognition of the rights and dignity of labor—this is the spirit which moves in the event. It began in a parade, and is usually so celebrated. In 1882 a great labor demonstration was held in New York. The Central Labor Union of that city, consisting of numerous affiliated labor organizations, arranged a great parade. Thousands of men were in line with floats, banners, transparancies, badges and carriages. It chanced that the Knights of Labor were holding their convention in that city at the same time, and they were invited to witness the turnout from Union Square. This was September 5, 1882. The invitation was accepted and the occasion was a great success. The parade from that time was referred to as the "Labor Day parade."

Remembering the success of the previous year, the New York labor organizations turned out again in 1883, only the date was changed to the first Monday in September. In 1884, when the Central Labor Union met to discuss a third performance, George B. Lloyd, a Knight of Labor, arose and offered a resolution that the first Monday in September be declared Labor Day. This was adopted and steps were at once taken to secure enactment by the state Legislature making it a legal holiday. A bill was introduced in the legislature—the first one for this purpose—but it did not receive favorable consideration until 1887, by which time two other states had passed such a law.

Labor organizations in other states made common cause with the Central Labor Union, and the movement became general among labor unionists to get state Legislatures to take action. In less than five years a majority of the states had fallen into line, and by 1900 nearly all the states had declared the first Monday in September a legal holiday. In addition to making a display of numbers by its annual parade, union labor intends this day for discussion and public meetings. Its purpose is said to be largely educational.

In its call for this year's observance, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor recommends to all organized workers in national state, central and local unions "that they concentrate their attention to a discussion of the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes and the passage of resolutions demanding at the hands of Congress and the Legislatures of their respective states the enactment of laws conforming to that purpose."

AT SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 1.—Never before has Labor Day been observed with greater enthusiasm. Fully 10,000 uniformed marchers were in the parade, which was the most imposing in the history of the city. An interesting program followed at Riverside, and athletic events of all descriptions were given. The speakers included Mayor Caldwell, F. R. Conaway, of Des Moines, and M. J. Sweeley, member of the state Legislature.

AT YOUNGSTOWN.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 1.—The largest Labor Day parade seen here in many years occupied the early hours this morning. A picnic and outing at the Fair grounds followed.

AT DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 1.—Labor Day was observed as a holiday here, all the big stores and factories shutting down to allow their employes to participate in the festivities. The morning was given to a parade of unusual size. Following the parade there were races and athletic contests at the fair grounds, together with addresses by several public men.

RICHMON OBSERVES.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 1.—Labor Day was celebrated here by a parade of workingmen estimated at from 3000 to 8000. It was the best appointed procession ever seen here on Labor Day. The streets were lined with interested and applauding spectators.

ST. PAUL'S CELEBRATION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—Labor Day was celebrated here on a more extensive scale than ever before. A large parade passed through the business streets this morning. A new feature was the participation of many women, members of the Garment Workers, Waitresses and Servant Girls' Unions. Following the parade the wage earners adjourned to Harriet Park for a basket picnic.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—Pittsburg was given over to the "sturdy sons of toil" today, who paraded the streets many thousands strong in celebration of Labor Day. The interest, owing to the miners' strike, was never greater than this year, and in the procession were workmen from every organized trade. The marchers were greeted with enthusiasm all along the line.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 1.—Indianapolis labor unions rounded out an even dozen of Labor Day celebrations today, the first observance of the day in this having been held 12 years ago. There were 5000 persons in the parade, including several hundred women. The molders had the place of honor. After the parade thousands of people boarded street cars for the State Fair Grounds, where the exercises of the day took place. These consisted of automobile races, a baby show and athletic contests of various kinds.

AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Labor Day was extensively observed in Washington today. Government departments and most of the business places were closed and the labor organizations held picnics and exercises in various directions out of the city.

CHICAGO'S CELEBRATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Labor Day parade in Chicago today was one of the largest and most brilliant in the local history of these demonstrations. The parade was four hours passing a given point, 30,000 men being in line. Particularly strong showings were made by the unions of the building trades, iron molders, longshoremen and retail clerks.

AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 1.—Labor Day was observed here with a parade, followed by speeches and general festivities at the local parks and pleasure resorts. More than half a hundred unions were represented in the line of the parade, and it is estimated that there were 5000 marchers.

AT KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Five thousand workingmen marched through the streets today. The celebration of the day was held at Fountain City, where an oration was delivered by J. W. Howe, president of the district organization of the United Mine Workers. Mine workers from many of the unions of East Tennessee took part in the demonstration.

DALLAS JUBILEE.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 1.—Labor Day was celebrated here more elaborately than ever before. Several thousand marchers took part in the parade and business in the city was generally suspended.

LABORS ARE NOW RESUMED

Pastors Are Back From Summer Vacations.

MISSION WORK DONE IN INDIA

Rev. Marsh From Markapur at First Paptist---Other Notes.

Rev. Dr. Alexander Blackburn, pastor of the First Baptist church, was in his pulpit yesterday, returned from his vacation during which Rev. Dr. W. B. Riley, the popular Minneapolis pastor, had been in his place. In the evening Dr. Blackburn preached, but in the morning an address on Indian mission work was given by Rev. C. R. Marsh, who is the First church's representative in India. Mr. Marsh has been spending a well-earned vacation in America, most of it at Eugene and Portland. He and his wife have been for several years in the mission work in Southern India.

Mr. Marsh sketched in a most interesting way the conditions in that far-away and famine-suffering land, with no purpose of influencing contributions therefor, but creating many longings in the hearts of his hearers, doubtless, to be able to do more in behalf of the work in which Mr. Marsh and associates are engaged. This is at Markapur, in the Nadla region, his working field about 100 miles square. The average rainfall should be about 30 inches, but is so variable that almost constantly crop failures and famines are to be expected. There has not been, Mr. Marsh said, three good years in succession since the great famine years 1877 and 1878. The population, at the last census was about 100,000, decreases rather than increases, due to famine and to disease from this miserable condition. The land is miserably poor, mostly stony, and crops only grown in spots, from which the stone is removed. The different castes were described, from the highest or privileged, down to the lowest castes or out-casts. It is a land destitute of a national spirit and with the Brahmins, the highest caste believing in their own very incarnation, and thus impervious to the Christian doctrine of universal sin, it is a difficult field indeed for the mission of the cross. Two tenets of the Brahims are that it is a crime to kill a Brahim or a cow. Hence the lower casts are required to perform the menial services, especially in all sacrifices like the shedding of blood. Markapur has 4000 population; its field has 6000 to 9000 Christians, all low castes. Thus the mission work is from the lowest strata up; the upper utterly impervious to the Gospel haven. Mr. Marsh's only aid is from native Christian workers of this class, whose pay is from $2 to $3 monthly. There are native teachers who are paid $9 per year, 75 cents per month. This, Mr. Marsh said, was for a man and wife, and was for their clothing, as they were furnished their food; whereat smiles ran round the well-gowned choir of ladies in the organ loft. This cash educational aid is from the English government, on the basis of merit by the children in the schools, which is however limited to $4 per school per year! There are some specific aids, to which Mr. Marsh referred, and he specified a deserving one in particular which would be a great help to his work, which was the establishing of rest houses, or shelters, in different parts of the field, where shelter could be relied on in the inclement or dangerous seasons when tents now used are unsafe and impossible in the heat. These would cost but $400 each, site included, and he hoped that Portland Baptists might unite and provide such a specific aid. To which Dr. Blackburn, when Mr. Marsh had concluded, added a warm endorsement, but wanted the name of the house charged from "rest" to work.

On Friday evening Portland Baptists are to unite in a reception to Mr. Marsh and wife at the First church, and at its close will be escorted to their train by the entire church party. Then go hence to Vancouver, B. C., there to sail for India within a week.

"RELATION OF MAN."

"The Relation of Man to Man" was the subject presented in an address bearing on Labor Day, by Rev. J. R. T. Lathrop, yesterday afternoon, at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Among other points made, the speaker drove home the idea of care-

CATHERINE COUNTESS

With the Neill Stock Company at the Baker Theatre.

NEWS OF THE SOUND.

Geo. W. Hazen, who went to Tacoma last Monday evening in the interests of Mr. Fay, has returned home. Mr. Hazen said he had no trouble to locate the route taken by the Sheriff and the Major and lost no time in telephoning Mr. Scott to wire ahead of the train for habeas corpus proceedings. Mr. Hazen went to Port Townsend and Anacortes on legal business for the North American Trust Company. He reports business conditions in Anacortes much improved, but says nothing will ever brighten the dullness of Port Townsend except the advent of a railroad. There is considerable speculation about a survey that is now being made towards the city be men believed to be in the interests of the Vanderbilts.

Reduced Rates to Newport.

Commencing June 15, the Southern Pacific Company will sell round trip tickets: Portland to Newport and return, good via either East or West Side divisions, in connection with the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad. Three-day Sunday excursion tickets, good going Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50. Season tickets, good returning until October 16, $6. Baggage checked through to Newport.

For further information call at City Ticket Office, corner Third and Washington, streets, Portland Or.

The Journal, daily, eight to 20 pages, a newspaper, only $4 a year by mail; six months, $2.

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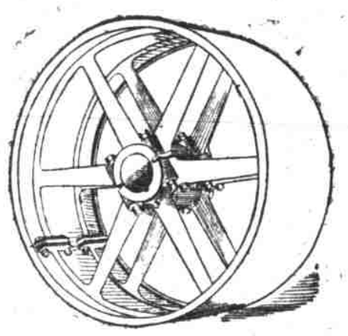
All that it should be? Perhaps you know it is "All out of whack," but cannot find time to take care of it. Drop us a line to come down and look it over, and we will make recommendations which may prove of value.



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SEPTEMBER SALE of

LACE CURTAINS

Our New York buyer secured great bargains in Scotch Lace, Irish Point, Brussells, Battenburg, and Arabian Lace Curtains. Following is brief mention of the money-saving opportunities offered in our September Lace Curtain Sale.

Scotch Lace Curtains

$1.50 Curtains at..... 95c
$2.00 Curtains at.....$1.65
$3.50 Curtains at.....$2.95
$5.00 Curtains at.....$3.50

Brussells Lace Curtains

$ 7.00 Curtains at.....$ 5.75
$ 8.50 Curtains at.....$ 7.35
$10.00 Curtains at.....$ 6.50
$13.50 Curtains at.....$10.00
$15.50 Curtains at.....$12.50

Battenberg Curtains

$ 5.00 Curtains at.....$ 2.95
$ 6.50 Curtains at.....$ 4.95
$12.50 Curtains at.....$ 9.45
$25.00 Curtains at.....$19.65
$30.00 Curtains at.....$21.95

Irish Point Lace Curtains

$ 6.00 Curtains at.....$4.45
$ 7.50 Curtains at.....$5.00
$ 8.50 Curtains at.....$6.50
$10.00 Curtains at.....$7.85
$12.50 Curtains at.....$9.85

Arabian Lace Curtains

$ 4.50 Lace Curtains..$ 2.95
$ 7.50 Lace Curtains..$ 5.00
$ 8.00 Lace Curtains..$ 5.65
$10.00 Lace Curtains..$ 7.85
$15.00 Lace Curtains..$12.50

LABOR DAY IN SALEM

State Capital Celebrates It for the First Time in Its History.

(Journal Special Service.)

SALEM, Sept. 1.—Today's was the first celebration ever held upon Labor Day in Salem, and it is safe to say Salem never witnessed a more heart-felt observance of any holiday.

Promptly at 1:30 the parade started from city hall with about 300 union workingmen in line. The procession was headed by the Elks' band, every member of which is a union man. The second feature was the speaker's carriage, and following in the first division came the Clerk's Union—gentlemen on foot and ladies in carriages — Barber's Union, Cigar-makers' Union and Painter's Union. The second division was headed by the printers and in order following came the Federal Union, Carpenters' Union and Bricklayers' Union.

Prizes which had been donated by the business men of the city, and which embodied almost every thing from a diamond ring to a live pig, were given the winners in a hundred features and contests.

At the grove some able addresses were listened to. The speakers were Hon. E. H. Flag, Hon. Frank Davey, Hon. J. A. Jeffrey, who was billed to speak, was unable to do so, from pressure of his professional duties

All the addresses were good. Mr. Davey advanced what he thinks to be some rational and modern ideas concerning general policies of dealing with the grievances of labor versus capital, and made some strong statements respecting that element of the capitalistic class which is mainly responsible for the serious difficulties between capital and labor. His address dwelt on the present big strike of coal miners and his conclusions are well summed up in the following portion of his remarks:

"The nation and the several states make such provisions along the line of education, going even to the compulsory process, as will eradicate as far as possible ignorance and vice, thus insuring a citizenship as nearly perfect as may be. It is just as necessary for the nation and the several states to take such steps along industrial lines as will eradicate injustice and oppression from the experience of the laboring masses that will insure them fair remuneration for their work, provide a means of comfort and an assurance of steady employment, thus making a citizenship as happy, contented, peaceful and patriotic as possible. I believe the best means toward this end will be found in a system of compulsory arbitration somewhat similar to that which obtains in Australian countries with good success. There are many lines of industry which in their very nature will settle their own differences, but there are many others in which the public in so strongly interested that any cessation of the production or stoppage of operations cannot be endorsed without serious loss. Consequently the government cannot permit any industrial company, corporation or society to precipitate such a crisis. I believe we should have national and state laws providing for a board of public arbitration, to whom shall be submitted all questions of difference between organized labor and extensive employers, this board to be clothed with authority to enforce its findings. And where the production of commodities necessary for public comfort or convenience is concerned, any attempt to resist submission to arbitration or compliance with the decisions thereof should be followed by condemnation of the properties to government control and ownership."

The day's celebration concluded with a grand celebration in the Armory hall.

READY FOR GRAIN.

The railroads are expecting a great movement of grain this fall and are preparing to handle it in the most satisfactory way. The crop this year shows signs of being a large one and unless something happens it will be better than for years. Next month will see a big movement in all sorts of fruit, cereals and hops.

"We are planning for shipments larger than ever before," said Mr. Miller, of the O. R. & N., "and I honestly believe they will be of better crops than we are accustomed to send out. Our farmers are more prosperous this year than any year previous that I can remember."

The Journal, a Free and Fair newspaper. It has no axe to grind.

Monday, Sept. 1st—LABOR DAY—This Store will be Closed all Day

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