

## LABOR SHINES IN PARADE AND PARK

Speaker at Celebration Asks Aid  
of Workingmen to Purchase  
of Garvin Tract

APPLAUSE GREET'S APPEAL

Streets Lined by Thousands to  
Witness Sons of Toil  
in March

Ideal Weather Brings Large  
Crowds—Attendance at Gar-  
vin Park Record Breaker

Labor had its inning yesterday. With ideal weather conditions prevailing the largest crowd in the history of the annual celebrations, wended its way through the gates at Garvin's park.

It is estimated that 20,000 people were on the grounds during the afternoon. The parade was one of the most successful in recent years. There were 1,600 in the line of march and perhaps ten times that many who viewed the pageant. Good order prevailed at the park during the afternoon. There were only two policemen on the ground and they had no trouble in handling the crowd which was so dense at times as to prevent the progress of the merry merrymakers.

One of the features of the day was an address by Rev. Jacob M. Gaiser of the First Avenue Presbyterian church, who spoke in the interest of the movement for the purchase by the city of Garvin's park. Rev. Gaiser's arguments were forceful and he brought prolonged applause when he pointed to the fact that the park was the most logical place in the city for large public gatherings, and urging that the laboring men lend their co-operation in the movement. Rev. Mr. Gaiser was given a place on the program through the intervention of the North Side Civic society.

### Thousands View Parade

The parade started at 10 a. m., the divisions forming on Second avenue, Third street and Second street. The march was made to Water street and thence to Main street.

The route of the parade was lined by masses of people from Water to Louisiana street, along Main street. The carpenters had the biggest representation in the parade. There were 180 in this division. A feature of the parade was the float of the North Side Civic society. The float was decorated to represent Garvin's park in miniature. Seated in small swings and surrounded by trees, grass and other things which go to make up a park, were little girls dressed in white. They were the daughters of some of the members of the civic society which is leading in the movement to save Garvin's park for the people. George Pfender was chief marshal of the parade. The aides were Matthew Halenberger, George W. Stites and Chas. A. Fairchild. Other marshals were Joseph Buchenberger, William A. Herscher, W. F. Jaus, Ernst Schelhaus, Fred Soechtig and F. R. Owen. John Coakley was the banner bearer. In the speakers' carriage was P. D. Drain, J. C. Skemp of Lafayette, Ind., Abe Gordon of Baltimore, Md., W. D. Shea of Louisville, Ky., and Rev. J. M. Gaiser of Evansville.

### Feast on Barbecued Meat

The park was crowded before 12 o'clock. Hundreds went to the grounds long before the dinner hour. Most of the early comers feasted on the barbecued meat while others sat at lunches with their families.

By 1 o'clock at least 5,000 people were on the grounds. The high water mark was reached at 3 o'clock. From then until the athletic contests were given the park was almost a mass of humanity. No accidents were reported. During the vaudeville performances the police were called to disperse the crowds which lined the edge of the platform, which threatened to go down with the heavy weight. Scores of people were precipitated to the ground when board seats gave way beneath them as they stood up to view the performances. Nobody sustained more than a scratch or two.

The program at the park was begun at 1 o'clock with several selections by Warren's band.

The speaking program was begun at 2 o'clock.

Abe Gordon, general organizer and member of the executive board of the United Garment Workers of America, was the first speaker introduced. He said in part:

### Proud of Labor's Record

"When we go back to the history of organized labor we have reasons for being proud of our past. With all the insults heaped upon us we have emerged without having our existence threatened. Organized labor is looked upon by some people as an institution that is worth less. But those people have not studied the problem. Our national organization has been responsible for the enactment of laws which protect life, limb and property. The organization is here to stay and after we are gone to our last resting place our successors will take up the work where it was left off."

Mr. Gordon was prominently identified in the settlement of the garment workers' strike in New York city. He said concerning the labor situation in the east:

"It is my opinion that there will be no more big strikes in New York for many years to come. I think both sides are satisfied with the settlement of the last big strike. There will be 90,000 garment makers to resume their toil tomorrow, after winning in their fight. The union will never be guilty of further antagonism unless in our watchfulness we find the employers violate any part of their agreement."

J. C. Skemp, secretary-treasurer of the painters and decorators of America of Lafayette, Ind., was the next speaker. He dwelled upon the significance of Labor day and predicted that the time is coming when all days will be Labor days.

### Celebration Has Significance

"Every holiday observed generally throughout America, is a celebration to commemorate some struggle for human liberty. The greatest agitator of all times was Jesus Christ. We celebrate Christmas in memory of Him. The Fourth of July is a celebration of the conquest of political liberty. We celebrate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, in commemoration of a greater liberty. Labor day is the celebration of economic liberty. The heritage of free men consists of the different liberties we enjoy in America. The

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