

# THE LABOR WORLD.

more street to Broadway, thence to Belair avenue, and then to Schuetzen Park.

## DEMONSTRATION IN BALTIMORE

### MAY DAY OUTING FOR WORKINGMEN.

#### Large Procession of Trades—Fifteen Thousand Men in Line—Eight-Hour Mottoes and Speeches.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

A great labor demonstration took place in Baltimore yesterday simultaneously with the beginning of the eight-hour system by some of the trades. The demonstration was an imposing and interesting event. The procession was the greatest display ever made by the tolling masses in Baltimore city. The parade was under the auspices of the Canmakers' Mutual Protective Association, which is Local Assembly 1384, Knights of Labor. Fifteen thousand men were in line. They represented the strong arms and the busy hands of the multitudes that struggle in the varied industries of the city of Baltimore. The compact body of men, moving without a jar, made a striking effect. Though less brilliant than some parades that have marched along Baltimore street, it was a striking pageant. It was an army of fifteen thousand men, dressed in the plain clothes of every-day life, moving along the principal streets of the city, representing the great heart of the work and toll of the industrial classes. Great numbers of the men in line carried light canes, and some of them had tacked to the canes slips of pasteboard, with "8 hours" printed in black letters. Very many of those in the procession also carried miniature American flags. So great was the interest taken in the event that the city assumed the aspect of a holiday. Baltimore street, from Fremont to Broadway, was one mass of struggling people, each doing his or her best to secure a commanding position. Both pavements of the street were packed, and large crowds filled the space from the curbstones to the car-tracks. Windows, balconies, and every conceivable spot where a human being could safely perch, were utilized, and the route of march was taxed to its utmost to allow the public to pay its tribute of presence to the parade of labor. As a further homage to the occasion many of the houses along the route were decorated with flags. From some floated the full-sized "stars and stripes" and from others the little, tiny "red, white and blue." Telegraph poles, fire plugs, dry goods boxes and all other available foundations, while not decorated with flag or color, were populous with small boys, and in some cases with little girls. The main streets of the city leading to the streets along which the parade moved presented an animated appearance. Men, women and children scudded along, eager in their haste to get a good place. The members of the police force were utilized to good advantage in keeping clear the line of march.

The parade was divided into four divisions, and formed in divisions at the intersections of Baltimore, Fremont and Hollins streets. From Baltimore street north, up Fremont street the forming divisions reached as far as Mulberry street, and crowded the entire space. Those who formed on Hollins street filled the space from Fremont street to Poppleton street. Fremont street, south of Baltimore street, was crowded nearly down to Pratt street. The formation of the parade attracted a large crowd, which, together with the paraders themselves, made it a difficult task to move. With a very pardonable delay of a few minutes over the appointed time, 2 o'clock, the great parade moved off. Its start was signaled by a shout from the congregated multitude. As the parade stretched out its full length, its great magnitude was revealed. The parade was headed by the Canmakers' Mutual Protective Union, under whose auspices the parade was arranged. Wm. H. Mariner, master workman of the Canmakers' Assembly, acted as chief marshal, and directed the movements of the parade. When once fairly started the parade moved with great rapidity and with unbroken ranks. The head of the parade marched ten abreast, and then tapered down to six abreast. Some of the men in the centre of the parade moved four abreast. One hour and five minutes were required to pass a given point. The men were solid, stalwart-looking fellows, who seemed determined to stand by the colors that waved over them, and to remain steadfast to the mottoes which appeared here and there throughout the parade. When the Brickmakers' Union reached the corner of Baltimore and South streets a newly-made brick, just turned from the mould, was taken into THE SUN office, and introduced as an eight-hour brick. The mottoes were a curious study. They were couched in strong, terse language, easy of interpretation.

Among the mottoes were the following: "Labor creates all wealth;" "We smoke nothing but union-made cigars;" "Powderly forever;" "Eight hours constitute a legal day's work;" "We urge the government to restore 20,000,000 acres of stolen land now held as private property;" "Overproduction is the cause of the present hard times;" "Land and labor are the two great sources of national wealth;" "Give the striped mechanic a rest, and give us a chance to earn a living;" "The State lets out convict labor at forty cents a day;" "Shall we send our boys to a prison to learn a trade?" "The convict system drives convicts to work and honest men to idleness;" "Arbitration is our motto;" "An honest day's pay for an honest day's work;" "The principles of the Knights will elevate humanity;" "Powderly, our chief, we live and die for;" "The greatest good to the greatest number;" "One for all—all for one;" "In union there is strength;" "We thank the public for supporting the cigarmakers' blue label;" "United we stand;" "Demand your rights and you will get them;" "Stick to the last."

#### THE PARADE IN DETAIL.

Marshal Frey went over the route in advance in a carriage with Detective Sol. Freyburger. The following order was then observed: Sergeant Reinhart with a platoon of policemen; Dickinson's Band and the canmakers' drum corps, followed by Mr. Wm. J. T. Cooney and the officers of the Federation of Labor; Canmakers' Mutual Protective Association, Assembly 1384, K. of L., 550 men, all wearing white badges fastened with tin-can caps, bearing the legend "C. M. P. A., Hand Made;" Local Assembly 1233, (mixed,) G. W. Hariz, marshal, 350 men, and about 75 glass-blowers, bearing large glass bulbs and horns, which they sounded as they marched. This assembly had a dog cart, with a large flap over the horse, bearing the inscription "Old 1233, the Mother Assembly;" also a wagon with large window-glass cylinders. They carried as mottoes "Powderly Forever," "Labor Creates All Wealth." Upholsterers' Assembly, 3106, K. L., 162 men, James H. Stevenson, with miniature set of furniture. Canton Workingmen's Institute Band and Oriole Assembly, 1649, K. of L., (house carpenters,) J. W. Pugsley, marshal, 800 men. Besides their banner they carried mottoes, which read: "It is asserted by the capitalist that overproduction is the cause of depression in business. We propose to offer a safe and reasonable remedy." "We assert as a proposition that land and labor are the two great sources by which a nation becomes wealthy and prosperous." "Therefore, we urge the government to restore to the people the 20,000,000 acres of public lands stolen from them by foreign corporations and held as their private property." Then followed Excelsior Assembly, 5487, K. of L., of Iron-Molders and Foundrymen, about 450 strong. They had a number of mottoes, such as, "Shall we send our boys to prison to learn a trade?" "The contract system drives convicts to work and honest men to idleness." "Should honest mechanics support the prison to lighten the rich men's taxes?" "Give the striped mechanic a rest and give us a chance to earn a living." "The State lets out convicts at 40 cents a day to compete with its own taxpayers." "Legislators must relieve us of convict labor or make room for those who will." Then came Weyforth's Band and Wilson Post Drum Corps. Ironworkers' Assembly, 6006, K. of L., of Mount Clare men, who, with members of Mount Royal Assembly, made 1,500 men, all wearing white badges, and mottoes "The greatest good to the greatest number." "United we stand, divided we will never be." Pick's Band and Cigarmakers' Union No. 1 and K. of L. Assembly 1514, 600 men; Reliance Section Drum Corps and Progressive Assembly 2678, K. L., 56 men; Ellsworth Section Drum Corps and Tin-Roofers and Sheet-Iron Workers' Assembly, 125 men, S. R. Wilcox, marshal; Golden Rule Assembly, 5615, of Varnishers and Oil Finishers, 175 men, with eight-hour mottoes. Marine Assembly, 4188, K. L., with drum corps, Theodore Harris, marshal, composed of the shipwrights and caulkers now on a strike for nine months. Their mottoes read: "Believing we are right, we continue the fight;" "All we ask is justice and our old wages;" "We have been out nine months for principle." They had a number of the ousted car drivers with them.

The second division, Mr. F. Kupperschmidt, marshal, comprised all the organizations comprised in the German central committee of labor unions, Charles's Band, followed by wagon and the Furniture Workers' Union, E. Bauer, marshal, 700 men, motto, "The Wages of Slavery is Starvation," and "Our Motto is Eight Hours' Work and Ten Hours' Pay." There were two firms noted on the mottoes as having acceded to eight hours with ten hours' pay. Socialistic Labor Party, with red flag of the commune, 50 men, C. Meyer, marshal; Typographical Society No. 1, A. Prappe; Tobacco Union No. 1, 75 men; Wright's Band; United Pianomakers, 300 men, nearly all carrying eight-hour flags, marshal, Gustav Frank; Metal Workers' Union, 275 men, marshal, J. Appell; Fresco Painters' Union, F. Beck, marshal, 45 men; Tanners and Curriers, F. Haupt, marshal, 75 men; Fifth Regiment Band; Saloon-Keepers' Progressive Union, N. Kocssler, marshal, 150 men and 10 carriages; Bakers' Union, Ch. Punneke, marshal, 125 men, all in white shirts and straw hats, with coats over left arm; Cement-Workers' Union, 30 men, H. Schaeffner, marshal; Germania Tailors' Association, F. Jaschik, marshal, 400 men; Assembly 3174 of Shoemakers, 325 men, Mr. Hartwig, marshal; Custom Shoemakers' Union, 30 men, Richard Bartsch, marshal; West End Workingmen's Association, 65 men, A. Diehl, marshal; Brewers' Union, four sections, 20 carriages and several wagons trimmed with evergreens and flags, 200 men; C. Wunderlich, marshal.

Third division, W. H. Hartlove, marshal—Brickmakers' Union, in four sections, with 3,000 men, as follows: Unions No. 1, of West Baltimore, No. 3, South Baltimore, and 2 and 4, of East End. They had carriages for officers and old men. They were followed by the Terra-Cotta and Fire Brick Assembly, 250 strong, the Steel Workers' Assembly, 2172, and 400 Bohemians, marshaled by Prof. M. W. Glaser. All had music or drum corps, and the Terra-Cotta men had a wagon with their products exhibited and the striking mottoes of last Friday's parade.

The fourth division was composed of West End Mixed Assembly, No. 5918, composed of Mount Clare mechanics, with a number of Mount Royal Assembly, had 400 men. Then came the Sawyers and Boxmakers' Assembly, No. 5322, Knights of Labor, and other Knights of Labor whose organizations did not go into the parade in bodies. Following behind came a wagon gotten up by the installment and carpet-house salesmen, whose employers will close at 6 o'clock each evening. They had inscribed on it, referring to those who would not adopt the system, "Let the Night Owls Roost Alone." The procession moved over its route, Balti-