

CHICAGO'S GREAT PARADE.

Twenty-five to Thirty Thousand Men in Line—Floats and Mottoes.

CHICAGO, May 1.—May Day, with its demonstration by organized labor in behalf of the eight-hour work day, has come and gone, and the predictions of riot and bloodshed and an almost universal strike by the trades have not been realized. Labor, indeed, was, in a great measure, suspended, but those who doffed their tools for the day did not do so for the purpose of taking up sticks and paying stones and indulging in riotous demonstrations. Thousands of them quit work for the day to march in the great parade, but by far many more thousands made it a holiday, dressed in their Sunday clothes, to view the procession. It was an orderly, good-natured crowd and an orderly parade.

The marching line was about four miles long. It occupied two hours passing a given point, and the number of men in line was estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. The carpenters, who have been placed by the American Federation of Labor in the van of the eight-hour movement, led the demonstration with about 6,000 men, including three assemblies of the Knights of Labor. They were followed by 8,000 stonemasons and bricklayers. Then followed delegations from the unions of the printers, metal-workers and molders. Then came a dozen German turner societies, forming the second division. Next marched the furniture workers, cabinet makers, carriage and wagon builders, cigarmakers, cloak-makers, boiler-makers, gasfitters, box-makers, rattan-workers and harness-makers.

Many of the trades escorted in their ranks gaudily decorated "floats," on which were realistic representations of members of the craft pursuing their daily occupation. There were bricklayers building a miniature house; boiler-workers pounding a mammoth steam boiler; coopers playing with adze and driver on huge casks; shoemakers imitating the labors of St. Crispin; carpenters shoving plane and driving saw; stonecutters smoothing the rough stone, and many similar exhibitions of skill. The following are some of the mottoes shown in the procession:

"An injury to one is the concern of all."

"Organization, education, agitation."

"United States eight-hour revolution, 1890."

"Arbitration is our motto. Down with monopoly."

"Our babies have bread yet; not starved yet."

"No carpenters—no houses."

"Eight hours and arbitration is a just demand."

"We live by labor, not by war."

"The man is not just that wants all and gives nothing."

"When arbitration is compulsory strikes will cease."

"Child labor should not be on the bench or in the shop, but at school."

"Less work, more pay."

"Twenty-four divided by 3 equals 8—8—8"

was another, which was supplemented by an explanation: "Eight hours for work, 8 hours for sleep and 8 hours to do what we will."

The line of march was crowded with people, who cheered the marchers and their mottoes. After parading through some of the West-Side streets they marched across through Lake street, Wabash avenue and Van Buren street to the lake front, where they massed and listened to addresses from different stands.