

## LABOR SHOULD HELP CONTROL, SAYS DANIELS

(Continued From Page One.)

the duty of government to men whose industry does so much to develop the resources of the republic and increase the comforts of mankind.

"The demand for a living wage seemed a long step in advance when the pay envelope did not afford enough return to give adequate sustenance. No longer do we talk in the kindergarten of 'a living wage'."

"That belongs to the tadpole days of the development of the just rights of men of muscle and thought. We talk of just compensation, a reasonable share of the profits."

"Every man who does a full day's work, bringing the best that is in him to the task in hand, is entitled to a living wage and then some. And the 'then some' is to be measured, not by the competition of workers, so as to recognize the right of men to enjoy their share of happiness as well as 'life' and liberty as defined in the constitution."

"What is the fair share of capital, of management, of direction, of skill, of labor is the big question that is up for solution in this free country. It can not be settled alone by the man who pays the wage or the man who receives the wage."

"As long as human nature is unchanged the average employer will wish to pay as little as possible and the man who receives the wage will be satisfied with nothing less than the largest possible. Progress is being made, sometimes it seems very slow to come, in coming nearer to an equitable adjustment."

"The better appreciation of the rights of labor and capital is one of the compensations of the tragedy of the war, Mr. Daniels said."

WASHINGTON IS PRAISED

"To what can we trace this improvement which only foreshadows the larger application of the juster relation of labor's share of the profits?"

"Frankly let me say to the government at Washington is due the chief credit."

Suddenly it became the largest employer of labor and in a large sense dictated the price to be paid in nearly all plants making war material.

"The railroads and all other transportation came under government regulation, and the pay of men long too low was adjusted in the desire to give more adequate compensation for the men upon whose fidelity and ability depended war efficiency."

"The railroads have gone back to private ownership, but wages have in a large measure kept pace with the changed conditions, approaching nearer just compensation than ever before."

"In the ship-building industry the navy has always led in fair pay to good men, and its standards have been followed by private establishments. In a large sense this has been true in other industries."

"The government at Washington established an eight-hour day, and the day is not far distant when no industry will require more than eight hours' work in any one day."

"Experience has proved that capable and industrious men, who are steadily employed in work where machines are used, will turn out as much product in eight hours as in longer time."

"It is better for the factory and the employer to secure quantity of production in steady work of eight hours than to have longer hours with less production per hour."

NO LONGER A COMMODITY.

"The crowning achievement of labor secured in recent years may be summed up in one sentence of eleven words: 'Labor has been lifted out of the classification of a commodity.'"

"That may sound commonplace, but it has the thrill of victory and achievement to those who for many years fought in vain to have labor treated as something higher and worthier of better consideration than a commodity to be sold at auction as things are bargained for or as slaves were put up for sale in ancient days."

"The law gives labor its place, and in America, though flouted for a time, law finally rules supreme. Labor owes its higher state to the recognition of its makers and executors of law."

"Its future depends upon its devotion to law and order, and its wise participation in choosing the men and women for we are to have women take their

equal part) who make and execute the laws."

"Unjust laws should be repealed by earnest agitation and wise voting, and public officials who belong to the pro-Adamsite age (some men in public life still dwell in that twilight period) should be returned to the shades of private life for the good of their country."

Charles Fox, ex-president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, and T. J. Conboy of Alexandria, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, also spoke.

With local union officials at their head, Indianapolis organized labor began the celebration of Labor day with a parade of 25,000 strong through the principal downtown streets preceding the Tomlinson hall meeting.

The parade was directed by Grand Marshal William Holmes, assisted by W. W. McClain, C. G. McCallister, Wayne Williams and C. J. Hoffman.

More than 100 organizations participated.

The line of march was as follows: Parade forms in Meridian street and St. Clair, marching south in Meridian street to Circle, right in Circle to Washington street, west on Washington street to Senate avenue, countermarching on Washington street to Alabama street, north on Alabama street to Market, and west on Market street to Tomlinson hall.

Ten bands enlivened the procession, which required three-quarters of an hour to pass Meridian and Washington streets.

Street car and automobile traffic was routed out of the central downtown district during this period.

Several groups of marchers added color to the spectacle, wearing their work clothes, outstanding among these being: Union No. 124, Motion Picture Machine Operators, in white trousers and shirts, black ties and hats; Local Union No. 18, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, with leaders carrying a five-foot loaf of bread and members clad in white shirts, trousers and caps and black ties and wearing red carnations; several locals of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen in black pants and caps, light blue shirts with white ties; Local Union No. 532, Cement Finishers, in white trousers, blue shirts, white ties and black caps; Paper Hangers' local No. 1912, led by their own jacks band on a ladder, and the women members of the garment workers' local riding in automobiles and carrying hundreds of

gaily-colored toy balloons.

The Plum Plan league seized the opportunity for a little propaganda work, and as a result hundreds of members of various railroad workers' unions wore cards on the front of their caps and hats bearing the words:

"Boost Plum Plan league."

Those in the parade were: William Holmes, grand marshal; automobiles for officers and speakers; C. G. McCallister, assistant marshal; bicycle aids, Albert Giesberg, W. W. McClain, Wayne Williams, C. J. Hoffman.

MACHINISTS IN LEAD.

First Division, William Stumph, Commanding—Formed in Meridian street at St. Clair street. Band, Machinists' Union No. 161, Machinists' Union No. 511, Machinists' Helpers No. 910, Drop Forgers No. 553, Street Car Men No. 645, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 242, Teamsters' Union No. 240, Chauffeurs' Union No. 220, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 200, Horseshoers' Union No. 24, Electrical Workers No. 308, Glass Bottle Blowers No. 133, Meat Cutters and Butchers, Stage Employees No. 30, Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 194, Bill Posters' Union No. 7, Bakers' Union No. 18.

Second Division, Charles Jenkins, Commanding—Formed in West North street, facing Meridian. Band, Typographical union No. 1, Typographical union No. 14, Mailers' Union No. 10, Electrotypers' union No. 20, Stereotypers' union No. 38, Photo Engravers' union No. 11, band, Pressmen's union No. 17, Pressmen's union No. 37, Press Assistants No. 39, Bookbinders and Binders Girls No. 33, Leather Workers No. 85, Boot and Shoe Workers, Broom and Wisk Makers No. 17, Letter Carriers No. 30, Postal Clerks No. 130.

Third Division, H. E. Goodman, Commanding—Formed in East North street, facing Meridian. Band, Railway Carmen No. 69, Railway Carmen No. 75, Railway Carmen No. 85, Railway Carmen No. 615, Railway Carmen No. 186, Railway Carmen No. 947, Railway Carmen No. 809, Railway Carmen No. 1070, Railway Carmen No. 1188, Railway Carmen Helpers No. 2109, Switchmen's union No. 146, Freight Handlers' union, Railway Clerks' union No. 21, Railway Clerks' union No. 81.

BOILER MAKERS HEAD FOURTH.

Fourth Division, Pat Maloney, Commanding—Formed in East Michigan street, facing Meridian. Band, Boilermakers' union No. 10, Boiler Makers' union No. 51, Blacksmiths' union No. 145, Blacksmiths' union No. 281, Sheet Metal Workers No. 449, Sheet Metal Workers No. 348, Storer Workers' union, Electrical Workers No. 784, Maintenance of Way No. 814, Maintenance of Way No. 1241.

Fifth Division, H. B. Smith, Commanding—Formed in West Michigan, facing Meridian. Band, Iron Workers' Union No. 22, Shop Men Iron Workers No. 835, Plumbers' Union No. 73, Sheet Metal Workers No. 41, Bricklayers No. 3, Cement Finishers No. 532, Hoisting Engineers No. 105, Stationary Engineers No. 51, U. A. Steamfitters No. 440, Paper Hangers' Union No. 612, Painters' Union No. 47, Sign Painters' Union No. 1012.

CARPENTERS AND ALLIED TRADES.

Sixth Division, R. A. Large, Commanding—Formed in West Vermont street, facing Meridian. Band, Carpenters' Union No. 75, Carpenters' Union No. 60, Furniture Workers No. 524, Hardwood Floor Layers, band, Hiccarrriers and Building Laborers No. 129, Asbestos Workers' Union No. 118, Plasterers and Lathers' Union, Elevator Constructors No. 34, Electrical Workers No. 481.

Seventh Division, C. D. Ames, Commanding—Formed in East Vermont street, facing Meridian. Band, Molders' union No. 56, Molders' union No. 17, Molders' union apprentices, foundry employees, Metal Polishers No. 171, Stove Molders' union No. 43, Pattern Makers' association, Tailors' union No. 157, Sawsmiths' union No. 1, band, Cereal Beverage and Soft Drink Workers No. 190, Cigar Makers No. 33, Garment Workers No. 127, Garment Cutters No. 118, Stenographers and Bookkeepers No. 11507, Retail Clerks No. 1.

The afternoon is to be given over to the individual plans of laboring men and the celebration will be wound up tonight with a grand ball in Tomlinson hall.

Says Husband Forged Name to Telegrams

Special to The Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 6.—Claiming that her husband forged her name to telegrams and secured money from her mother, Edna Mescall has filed a suit for divorce from John J. Mescall.

## Announcing the Opening of The New Fair Store

311-13-15-17-19-21 W. Washington St.

Tomorrow from 8:30 a. m.  
to 8:30 p. m.

Turn to  
Pages 8 and 9  
For Full Details



You are invited to visit the Swartz-Light Exhibit at  
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One Square North and One Square West of Main Entrance on 38th St.

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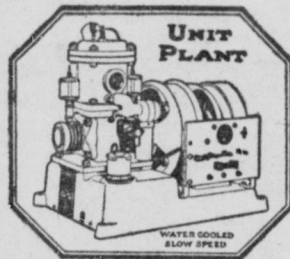
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Watch for the Swartz-Light Model Bungalow which will be exhibited at the County Fairs. This model bungalow shows the modern installation of a Swartz-Light power and light plant.

Mr. Jesse Newsom owns and operates a large farm near Columbus, Ind. He installed a Swartz-Light Pioneer plant about two years ago, as shown below, which not only furnishes electric light, but power for running water throughout his home. Mr. Newsom is prominent in all farm activities and is head of the Grange in his district.



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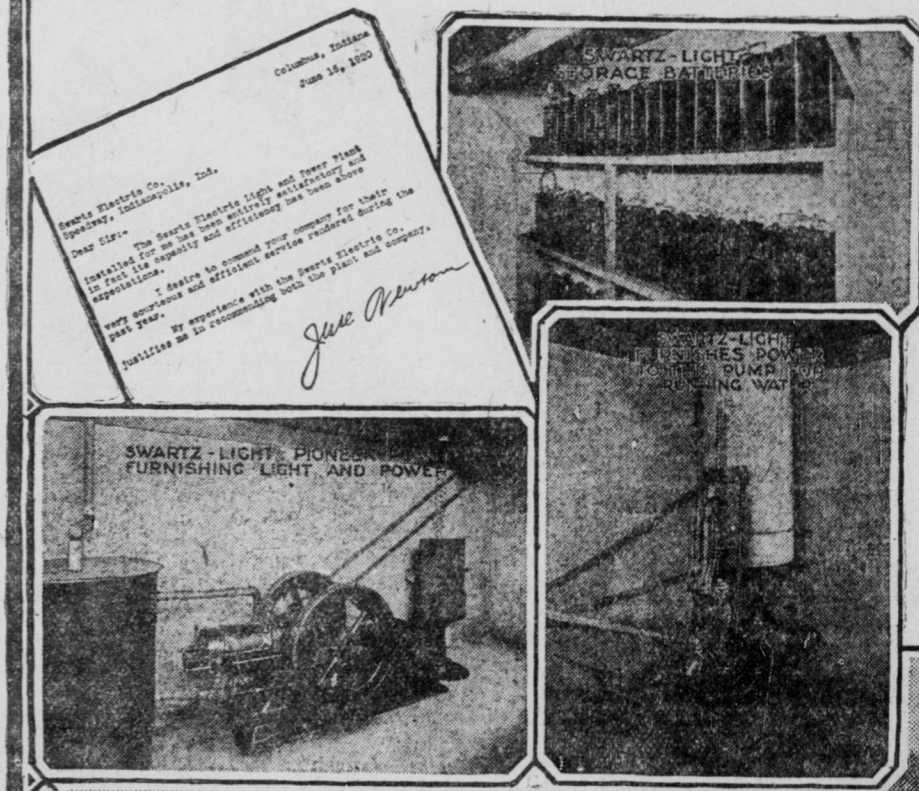
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State Fair

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BIG BARGAINS

AN unusually brisk July and August business and the sale of many new series Marmon 34's brought a large number of good used cars into our hands.

All cars offered are in first-class condition; many of them have been overhauled, most of them are refinished.

There are some splendid closed cars in this display.

## USED CAR SHOW

Tent, South of Coliseum, State Fair

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