SONS OF TOIL.

Atlanta's Laboring People Celebrate Labor Day Grandly,

The EXERCISES AT CONCORDIA HALL,

Where Were Gathered Together the Labor Unions of the City. By Martin Smith and Woodward.

The working people of Atlanta, badged, each with the color of their union, and dressed in his best Sunday clothes, gathered at Concordia Hall on the occasion of the celebration of the Labor Day of Georgia. The hall was crowded with people, a large percentage of the attendance being made up of the working classes of the city. The following is a résumé of the proceedings:

A splendid program had been arranged for the evening, and was carried out with great success.

The first part of the program consisted of speeches and addresses, in which the people more enjoyable features of music and dancing.

For into the night the revelry held sway, every one enjoying himself of himself in the fullest sense.

It was the first celebration of Labor Day ever held in Atlanta, and was under the auspices of the State Federation of Trades. It was joined in by all the labor unions of the city, each constituting for the successful conclusion of the first observance of the day.

The exercises of the afternoon, held as a legal holiday in Georgia at the best season of the year, and had been a holiday in seventeen states for some time.

Yesterday the laboring people united to make the first observance of an observance of the memorable.

The exercises began at 8 o'clock. Long before that hour the hall was filled with people. Over one-third of those present were unable to find seats, and the orchestra furnished music for the waiting crowd.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, President H. E. Moore, of the State Federation of Trades, called the meeting to order, and, after a short speech, introduced Chairman J. M. Davis, of the American Federation of Labor, who addressed the audience, the first observance of the day in Atlanta.

President J. W. Reed.

After several selections by the band, President J. W. Reed, of the Labor Day Association, made an address. In order to do so, he said:

"This occasion is a notable one. The observance of the Labor Day is a great gain in the labor history of Georgia. It has been an agitation of the Labor Union movement for years. It has been a long time coming. The Labor Day does not mean antagonism to any class. It means a deeper understanding of the element of our people who have made our country what it is. It means the growth of labor unions, and a recognition of the fact that the day of labor is an honor to us all. It was not a speech, but an address. The speech of Mr. Reed was an address, and the address of Mr. Reed was a speech. He advocated unionism as a means of alleviating the woe of the laboring class.

The Last Speaker.

James E. Woodward was the last speaker. His speech was brief, but his words, "If this Labor Day is to be a business day, or if the speech three chairs were proposed for him.

Mr. Martin's Remarks.

Mr. Martin's remarks were highly appreciated by spontaneous applause. He said that for the first time in the first time in the history of the United States, the laboring people of Georgia were not required to work on Labor Day. Mr. Martin said that the Labor Day was not a day of rest, but a day to reflect on the progress made by the working man, and to discuss the relation of labor to the country.

The Speech of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith spoke first. His speech was brief, and his words were highly appreciated by the audience.

The speaking concluded at once. After the close of the exercises, the exercises were concluded, and the audience went home contented and happy. The exercises were concluded at once, and the audience went home contented and happy. The exercises were concluded at once, and the audience went home contented and happy.