

UNION LABOR WAS ON PARADE

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afternoon until 9 o'clock at night the cars to the Beach were crowded to the limit, and it is estimated, the actual count not yet having been announced, that upwards of 4,000 people passed through the gates of that popular pleasure resort. At 2:30 the program of contests began and it proved to be the best program, and pulled off the best, of any Labor Day doings in recent years. Everybody entered into the spirit of the occasion with a right good will, and the afternoon was full of fun and frolic. Announcement of the winners will be found in next week's issue.

Notes of the Day.

A number ate picnic suppers at the Beach.

As usual the street cars broke the parade a score of times.

The platoon of police at the head of the parade made a fine showing.

There were no Bartenders in the parade this year. There may be next year.

When countermarching on O street the Boilermakers received the glad hand all along the line.

The jumping contests brought out

the usual wrangling, but the judges were firm and made 'em all like it.

The union men were in the parade. The "card men" were on the sidewalks or out of town to lap up a few.

The committee on sports handled its part of the work in a faultless manner. Every contest was pulled off on schedule time.

One wag suggested during the ladies' base ball throw that it should have been either flatirons or rolling pins instead of base balls.

Manager Rudy of the Temple was the busiest man in thirteen states—and the happiest, because he was making money to pay on the mortgage.

President Jonas of the Boilermakers refereed the wrestling bout and showed that he knew that business as well as he does the business of making boilers.

Lincoln business men can come about as near acting as a unit in not decorating for a gala occasion as any bunch of business men to be found anywhere on earth.

Most of the business houses closed during the afternoon of Labor Day, and many of the employes seized the occasion to celebrate at the Beach with the unionists.

Some grouchy individual avers and avows that three of the marshals actually mounted their horses from the off side. We think this is a base libel on their horsemanship.

An interesting watcher of the parade made a count of the men in line and reports the number to have been 1,262, not counting those in the industrial section of the parade.

Starter Yates tried to use Idaho Bill's pistol to start the contestants, but he couldn't make it work. He is more accustomed to a "shooting stick" than he is to a shooting iron.

Somebody swiped the pole of the Typographical Union banner, and as a result Banner Carrier Peate had to relieve his feelings by retiring to an anteroom and saying a few words.

The Barbers couldn't turn out on account of an agreement to work in the forenoon when Labor Day fell on the first day of the fair. But the Barbers were there in spite, all right.

West Lincoln, Crete, Beatrice and Omaha, "wet towns," drew a number of card men who thought more of slacking their thirst than they did of boosting for their organizations and for the general benefit of all the workers.

The Wageworker's Labor Day Edition received hundreds of complimen-

tary notices from the unionists. As the parade turned at the Wageworker corner, Seventeenth and O, many of the unionists cheered for this humble little labor paper.

The Wageworker editor entered in the "Fat Men's" race, stuffing a vest and a half-dozen handkerchiefs inside the front of his trousers. But even with his lack of weight he ran a poor fourth in a bunch of five. The fifth man fell down half-way across the course.

Col. Fred Eissler, aidecamp to Grand Marshal Kelsey took his fiery steed around into the alley back of the Labor Temple and practiced a bit. After landing hard a couple of times he took the steed to the barn and asked for one that wasn't quite so high from the ground nor quite so frolicsome.

"Gripe Guts" Post's squeal about "Labor Sunday merely had the effect of making thoughtful ministers more anxious than ever to make Labor Sunday a success. Thanks, Mr. "Gripe Guts" Post. The more you spend for such advertising the less you'll have to squander on the ex-stenographer.

The A. D. Benway Co. intended having a handsome float in the parade, but an unforeseen business complication prevented. Mr. Benway expressed great regret over his inability to make a showing in the parade, but at the same

time wants the union men to know that it was not the fault of himself or his company.

A daily paper tried to make it appear that there was trouble over placing the Havelock band in the line, and asserted that for a time it threatened to interfere with the parade. The intimation is utterly without foundation. That matter was taken up and settled to the satisfaction of all concerned several days before Labor Day.

The wrestling bout was a big attraction, and it kept the women folks excited to a great pitch. A majority of them had never seen such a thing before, and they were inclined to think it rather brutal at first. But when they saw how easily the wrestlers took things they calmed down and were soon cheering with the rest of the audience.

In point of years of union membership Grand Marshal T. C. Kelsey was the oldest man in the parade. In point of years Mr. Bacon of the Bricklayers was the oldest man in the line. Mr. Bacon may have the years, but he never fails to get into line, and he marches as staunchly as the youngest of them.

Gus Hyers tried to ring in a negligee shirt for an undershirt in the union label contest, but was called down by the judges.

EDUCATION AND REFORM

Rev Charles Stehle Shows that Social Uplift Depends Upon Knowledge.

The spirit of social unrest is not confined to the poverty stricken. The people of the slum and of the low-class tenement are groping blindly for relief, but there is a growing and an intelligent movement among the great middle class, consisting largely of the better type of artisans and the semi-professional people. This is largely due to the unusual opportunities for education in this generation.

In medieval times and in the early renaissance only those who were expected to become members of the leisure class received an education. The original scheme of education implied nothing more than a rather shallow culture given to a small ruling class made up of the official, military and ecclesiastical satellites of the ruler, and it was intended more for ornament than for use. On the other hand there was the large uneducated class whose function it was to remain in ignorance and to obey. Since the introduction of education for the common people, both the curriculum in the schools and the general purpose of education have undergone a decided change. Educators awoke to the fact that it was necessary to prepare children for the practical duties of life and while our public school system is by no means ideal in this respect, it has enlarged the opportunity of the masses in their reaching for better things.

There are 18,000,000 pupils enrolled in the common schools of the United States, and over 500,000 teachers. About 20 per cent, therefore, of the population of the United States is in the common school. To this number must be added approximately 1,000,000 in the high schools and academies, 175,000 in the universities and colleges, 70,000 in the professional schools, 75,000 in the normal schools and 400,000 in the city evening schools, besides the large number who are in special and private schools of various kinds.

The public school is the great leveler of the nation. It is here that the children of the rich and the poor learn their first lessons in democracy. While there is an aristocracy in some of the colleges and universities, contrary to the spirit of brotherhood, this feeling is rapidly passing away. Never before has there been so much attention given to the discussion of social questions, both in the regular and special courses of our institutions of learning. Some professors have gone to extremes in this direction; not only do they themselves give lectures which may be regarded as decidedly heretical, but social agitators of the most radical type are invited to address the students. However, on the whole, these lectures are resulting in a better understanding of the problems of the masses by the classes.

It is due to this wider knowledge of the problems of the poor that has caused our student life to become more interested in the cause of the people. Witness the large number of college men and women who are voluntarily living in the settlements of our great cities, representing their chapters and fraternities, bringing to these problems all of the fine devotion of youth, and the understanding of a broadened mind. It is to this leadership that much of the social unrest of the times is due. For, seeing the poor suffering those things which they, themselves, feel must be beyond endurance, they are seeking to give them not only a broader outlook upon life, but by personal friendship and intelligent direction, they are showing the people how they may be delivered from the limitations of poverty.

YOU KNOW HIM.

A Pesticiferous Cuss Who Infests About Every Union.

Beware of the fellow who insinuates, but does not make an honest charge; he is not only dishonest, but is a coward at heart, with a perverted mind as well. The church, fraternal, social and labor organizations are frequently rent asunder by the miserable pervert who casts insinuations against the character or motive of another, without any reason or foundation, except personal spite or aggrandizement. He is a moral degenerate who seeks to create discord, bad blood and finally dissension and disruption. Fortunately the best elements in organized labor have become accustomed to these people, and their influence is largely destroyed. Good men, however, are frequently driven out of organizations simply because they are so constituted that they can not or will not stand slanderous abuse. The movement needs

all the best and ablest minds, and above all needs honest men as officers. The honest man is not afraid of an honest, straightforward charge against him, but no one is safe from the miserable, contemptible, back-biting character assassin. This moral pervert is always making insinuations and usually without any foundation upon which to base them, and has done more to retard progress than any other agency employed or in operation.—Teamsters' Journal, August.

FACING THE SUNLIGHT

It is just as easy to go through life looking for the good and the beautiful instead of the ugly; for the noble instead of the ignoble; for the bright and cheerful instead of the dark and gloomy; the hopeful instead of the despairing; to see the bright side instead of the dark side. To set your face always toward the sunlight is just as easy as to see always the shadows and it makes all the difference

in your character between content and discontent, between happiness and misery, and in your life, between prosperity and adversity, between success and failure.—Orison Swete Marden.

PAPERBOX MAKERS WIN.

The papermakers of the country have received an increase in wages ranging from 6 to 13 per cent. About 4000 employes are benefitted. The papermakers have been through two strikes against the paper trust, losing the first and winning a complete victory in the second contest.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Should Be Followed By All Good Union Men Everywhere

The California campaign committees of the different republican factions have received some awful jolts from having their posters and pamphlets printed in rat shops. Entire carloads were returned with sizzling messages

by wire to keep their rat printers in Los Angeles, the home of the open shop. Some of the stuff was actually printed by Japs. The Lincoln Roosevelt league refused to even receive bales of it printed for its especial benefit. Even farmers refused to receive unlabeled literature.—Portland Labor Press.

WON IT FOR THEM.

The printers employed on Gripe Nuts Post's paper and screech producer struck recently for eight hours. They won, too, which is more than those poor rats could have gotten out of Post if it had not been for the fight put up by the International Typographical union a few years back all over the country.

Firemen and stokers were recently severely beaten up on the steamer Apache running out of New York City. The men are joining the union, and

the officers are ugly. The entire Clyde line of steamers may be boycotted.

The Tri-City Labor Review tells of the closing out of a Berkeley gent's furnishing emporium where the proprietor some months ago thought he depended on the "better classes" for his patronage, and recognized neither label nor union.

Employers raised their wages through organization on the suburban lines out of New York. On the strength of this the railroads raised their rates. The commuters blame the trainmen, but an analysis shows that for every dollar of increase in wages the railroads have three in raised rates.

Birmingham, Ala, Electrical Workers recently secured increased wages amounting to 50 cents per day, and 20 minutes' reduction in the day's work.

The Well Dressed Union Man

Not only should he be dressed in neat-fitting, well-made, cleverly-tailored and durable clothing, but in clothing that bears the Label of the United Garment Workers. The clothing that Union Men make is the clothing that Union Men should buy. We want to call your attention to the fact that we are the largest handlers of Union Made clothing in the west.

The Man who Won the Prize

at the Labor Day Contest for wearing the most Union Made articles was fitted out at our store. Hat, collar, shirt, collar buttons, necktie, suspenders, coat, vest pants, belt, hose, shoes and gloves. That's what we do for Union Men who want to play the game square.

The Head to Foot Outfitters

We can fit the Unionists out from head to foot in Union Made articles; and we not only guarantee the prices to be right - the "Bargain Price" now, not three months later - but we stand back of everything we sell with the absolute guarantee that it is just what we represent it to be.

From \$15 to \$25 in price.

At these prices we fit you out in garments that you will be as proud to wear as we are to sell. And we especially invite you to investigate our method of doing business. The Bargain Price Now! Think that over. Everything that men wear; we sell - Union Made, too, if you want it.

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