Labor Organizations of Omaha Make Impressive Showing on Parade



PAINTERS AND DECORATORS MADE A SPLENDID APPEARANCE.



BANNER OF THE CARPENTERS WAS ONE OF THE FEATURES OF THE PARADEL



COUNTERMARCHING ON SIXTEENTH STREET-UNIONS CHEERING EACH OTHER AS THEY PASSED.

MAHA witnessed last Monday the ingmen such as this. Physical strength and (woman, of course, excepted.) Some may but little attention to this army, but it workers were white shirts, black ties and pressmen's assistants, most of them boys, to the number of a few hundred—the most magnificent exhibition which intellectuality are apparent in every man, think the dashing displays made by King is the only army that is of any advantage brown hais. The descendants of the vii-

a procession more than two miles has ever seen, to express the fearfulness of a certain man about whom the hifalutin', riproaring, labor parade. The creator is greater than of the four divisions were John Polian, in black caps and shirts. sight declared that it was "more terrible spread eagle agitator loves to talk? Where the creature. than an army with banners." The Labor were the wan, wearied looks which are so day army was an amy with banners, but touchingly pictured by the artists on the conqueror, enriching and building up nathey were banners of peace, of upbuilding, saffron-colored, capital-lettered journals? tions more surely than the proudest batof prosperity. The appearance of the Labor They were not visible to the naked eye. tles," said Channing. There is considerable pressive as the appearance of a great army borne aloft the banner that proclaimed the devastated countries and made homes deso- joining streets. When the order was given white overalls, jumpers and caps.

ever appears on her streets—the Each is a fair type of the American work- Samson in his annual Ak-Sar-Ben parades to the world

It is indeed a dull soul that is not thrilled cause it was made up of men. Man is the army of laboring men comes and builds Most of the unions had some distinctive bearing the printers' union label to right. And those men who make from hops and cial program was held at Syndicate park.

HEAD OF THE PARADE, WITH MAR-SHAL MIDONALD IN THE LEAD.



CIGARMAKERS RODE IN AUTOMOBIL ES.

union laboring men marched in the most skillful and progressive the world so. The most magnificent sights shown Labor union, was commander-in-chief of imprinted with a white horseshoe. The ma- men much maligned in the comic weeklies, of hops, by King Samson are only the creations Omaha's industrial army. A. J. Donahoe chinists were white caps and shirts as their appeared in full force. "Labor is discovered to be the grand Kugel.

Forming the Line.

of devastation and death. But this was unionism of that particular guild, the mark late. After the great generals have left to march the best labor parade ever held in Omaha.

lage blacksmith, the brawny horseshoers, caps.

worker's wrench was carried by each of in seven big automobiles. the sixty members of this union, who Then there were the coopers, members The Federal Labor union, consisting of The various divisions were marshaled at overalls and shirts called attention to the whose union here is the oldest of Omaha the rear.

an army of city builders and civilization of its self protection. the field, after the dead have been buried, big procession moved away between the art of printing wore badges bearing the bore aloft a banner with this strang and not of the cannon and sword. The parade was the most magnificent be-after the wounds have been healed, then crowds that lined both sides of the street, inscription "8 Hours." They threw cards vice, "Mail Your Own Telegrams." by the sight of an army of American work- the most interesting thing in the world up nations and cities. The historians pay uniform for the occasion. The sheet metal and left among the crowd. The printing corn the "workingman's beverage" marched South Omaha.

marched in the parade. Brand new blue of an ancient trade, and the iron moulders, men working for Uncle Sam, brought ap binders.

the field, after the dead have been buried, big procession moved away between the art of printing wore badges bearing the bore aloft a banner with this strange de-

decorated the cap of every one of them. Labor day parade. Six thousand ingman, the most enlightened as well as outshine the Labor day procession. Not C. A. McDonald, ex-president of Central wore a similar uniform and a red apron. The plumbers and gasfitters, those work- It was the emblem of their trade, a sprig As for the carpenters, they were marked

long. The ancient bard, when he wanted Where was the poor dewntredden laboring of these very men who marched in the was his aide and the captains in charge uniform. The blacksmiths were uniformed. The sign painters rode in big carryalls, out by the very greatness of their numbers, and the cigarmakers "went them one bet- They passed and continued to pass in un-R. A. Schneider, H. H. Farmer and A. C. A big wooden model of a structural iron ter" and proudly glided along the streets broken ranks. And no man knoweth their

day army was not terrible. It was mag- Every man looked prosperous, well fed, thought in the sentence. Historians spend Sixteenth and Capitol avenue and extended strong contingent of the electrical workers, unions, having been organized in 1867. There nificent and imposing, and just as im- happy. And before each organization was many pages in lauding great generals who for several blocks up and down the ad- while the painters appeared in spotless were also the switchmen and the book- streets the big parade disbanded at Sixteenth and Leavenworth streets. *It was

various amusement resorts, while the offi-



CROWD ON DOUGLA STREET WATCHING THE PARADERS.



CROWD ON SIXTEENTH STREET CHEERING THE MARCHERS.

Veteran Who Was With "Unser Fritz" at Gravelotte Sedan and Paris

which closed Monday at Krug park, was Frank Nutsch of Marysville, Kan. Mr. Nutsch is now a prosperous citizen of Washington county, Kansas, and is a fine, soldierly looking German, who is distinctly proud of his participation in the great events that wrought the restoration of the German empire and wiped out the humiliation of 1812, when the great Napoleon brought Germany to its knees and sliced off two of the choicest of its provinces-Alsace and Lorraine.

"I went to the war," said Mr. Nutsch, "as a volunteer in the First Schles-Hussaren division, Fourth regiment. I was not a conscript, but living along the Rhine had burnt into my soul 'Let us watch the Rhine,' and wipe out the stain of 1812, so that when the chance of a war with France came I was glad to go. Most of my comrades were like me and had it in for France, and for that reason the Schles-Hussaren division al ays fought under the very eyes of the king of Prussia, afterwards the emperor of Germany, the successor of Frederick Barbarossa and the Great Frederick.

"I was too young to go into the Prussian-Austrian war, but we lived near the scenes of that great event, and the inspiration of Koningratz or Sadowa, fought July 3, 1866, had the effect of rousing the martial spirit all along the Rhine, and we boys were aclang to get into a war like it. So when the war with France came in 1870 we were enthusiastically happy. I think that we Germans of the Rhenish provinces must have inherited the war spirit from our ancestors of many previous years. "It was our good luck to be among the

first of the Ge man divisions to invade France. We were under the direct command of Crown Prince Frederick, father of the present emperor. He was a most levable man, whose nickname, "Unser Fritz," shows how the soldiers loved him. Von Molike and Bismarck were stern soldiers and looked upon the army as a mathine. Unser Fritz and King William were more like fathers to us, and we knew that they were as good soldiers as either Von Holtke or Bismarck. But it was a combination that was needed. We were of the first grand army that invaded France, there being three grand armies participating in the invasion. We forced the passage of the Vesges and compelled the French under McMahon to fall back. They made their first stand at Vionville on August 16, 1850, which was our baptism of fire. The the French from the town, and by the next day we fought the battle of Gravelotte, and it was there we first encountered the much vaunted machine guns, the Chas- in Metz we surrounded the French, and sepot rifles and mitrailleuse guns that the on September 2 captured Napoleon III and French said were to completely annihilate his army of about 20,000 men. I got to see the Dutch. But we didn't annihilate worth Napoleon shortly after the surrender. He a cent. The French guns were of a small looked very much broken in spirit. He caliber, and though they could shoot fast, was a handsome man and were a long and did shoot fast, they did not do much goatee and very large mustache. I had

ammunition away. "Marshal Bazaino's division or corps of it was heavy and bushy, and his face wore the French army retired toward Metz. an expression of absolute despair. The The French loss in this battle was 12,000, French soldiers were sullen and did not while the German loss was about 20,000. "For the remainder of August the fight- emperor. They reverenced the name of the

MONG the sturdy veterans attend- ing was largely of a skirmishing character. first Napoleon, but had very little conft- But we only pitted them in their hopeless- on Orieans and drove the French across was declared emperor of United Germany. on the streets, but they were sullen and ing the reunion of the West- The French had in their army some Basht dence in Louis Napoleon. He was after-, ness. lichen Krieger-Bundes, Deutschen Bazouks or Turkish soldiers, who annoyed wards taken to Germany and imprisoned "Our division was placed under command General Aurelies de Paladin. This battle Germany and imprisoned "Our division was placed under command General Aurelies de Paladin." Landwehr, or in plainer English us a great deal as bushwhackers. There at the castle of Wilhelmshohe, and I never of General von der Tann and we marched took place on December 18. the reunion of German veterans were also some Italians, employed as saw him afterwards. Franco-Frussian war of 1870-71, were also some Italians, employed as saw him afterwards.

To the vicinity of Orienns, field we may be saw him afterwards.

To the vicinity of Orienns, field we find the same of the great many evidences of the effect of our bom-

monkeys that you see with the Italian

organ grinders. Oh they were good fight-

ers, but they always seemed so excited and

were constantly making evolutions by com-

panies or battalions, probably to divert our

aim or maybe to scare us. But I do not

think that a Gorman soldier of any of our

three great armies ever held the slightest

"It was the policy of Von Moltke and

Bismarck to save the army for great

events, rather than for desultory skirm-

ishes, and we soon knew after a rest from

Gravelotte that something big was going

to happen, and it did. On September 1 and

2 we fought the battle of Sedan. We drove

movement of the other grand armies that

were not engaged in penning up Basaine

mustache waxed and pointed, but this day

seem to have much sympathy for their

fear of the French.

execution. In fact, they shot most of their always pictured him as having his great

see the different brilliant uniforms of the men and that the whole German armies the seige of Paris, under Prince Frederick his headquarters at Versailles and it was commit no depredations and not to destroy stroyed by the commune.

French soldiers. They reminded us of would be lured into a trap and captured. Charles. We then made a second advance in this palace, on January 18, 1871, that he any of the valuable property or paintings.

all magnificently dressed, as were their

staffs. The emperor looked every inch an

emperor. The crown prince rode just in

rear of him and then came Von Moltke,

long, stately and slim, and beside him rode

Bismarck, solid and heavy. All of the

generals and the emperor wore steel hel-

mets that shone magnificently in the sun-

light, and set off their brilliant uniforms

with great beauty. The emperor wore gray

side whiskers. Bismarck wore a short-

smoot shaven, every wrinkle of his thin

beard of light brown, his mustache a little

sight, and one that I shall never forget.

dered. And then there was more cele-

brating in the army. We began to see the

sailles until the last of February, when

the Loire. The French commander was I tell you that was a great day for the looked as if they would like to blow us extra rations and all the wine that we flag floating from some window, but there to the vicinity of Orleans. Here we met "Our division was then returned to take wanted. There was no drunkenness, My were not many of them. We did not see some extent, but never did us any serious Paris, which the French prisoners told us vicinity of Orleans until we were reinforced there on January 5, 1871, the day the first buildings of the palace of Versailles and bardment, but we did see a number of damage. It was always amusing to me to was defended by an army of half a million by another army that could be spared from bombardment began. King William had we lived like kings. We were ordered to fine buildings that had been partly de-

> "Out of deference to the French sentiment the German armies did not march through the Arch of Triumph, but many of us wanted to. The triumphal entry occupied nearly all day, and then our division returned to Versailles, where we resumed our old camp in the park. The emperor left Versailles a rew days later for Germany. After some weeks our regiment was sent over to garrison Strasburg, and we remained there for the balance of the year. I had been slightly wounded at Orleans, and though the wound did not trouble me much, I applied for my discharge and returned to my old home. Things had somewhat changed since we left, and finally I concluded to come to America.

"I have lived in Kansas over twenty years, and white I still love the Fatherland, I am satisfied to end my days in America. I have long since become an American citizen. I like the government and the people, and think that I have done my part by Germany in doing what a humble soldier could do in bringing about the restoration of the German confederation. I have not been back since leaving the first time, and do not know that I shall ever go back. America is good



Excuse of Lightning Rod Agent Attorney General Jackson of New York was criticising in Albany a certain excuse that had been offered him. "It was a slim excuse," he said. "It reminds me of the ex-

cuse of the lightning rod agent. "In the days when all the world swore by lightning rods, a farmer had two costly ones put upon the new barn. But only a week or two later there came a violent thunder storm, the barn was struck and in the princes, including the crown prince, a few hours all that remained of it was a rode down in front of the line. They were heap of charred black refuse.

"Next day the sarmer sought out the lightning rod agent.

'Fine lightning rods you sold me!' he shouted. 'Here's my new barn been struck and burned to ashes!"

"'What?' said the agent. 'Struck by lightning?

'Yes, sir; by lightning.'

"'In the daytime?' "'No; at night. Last night."

"The agent's puzzled frown relaxed a cropped mustache, while Von Moltke was little. "'Ah,' he said. 'It was a dark night,

face showing. Unser Fritz were a full wasn't it?" " 'Of course it was,' said the farmer. 'It lighter than his beard. It was a great was pitch dark

" 'Were the lanterns burning?'

"On the 25th of January Paris surren- " 'What lanterna' "The agent looked amazed, incredulous.

"'Why,' he said 'you don't mean to tell time was not far away when we should me you didn't run up lanterns on the rods return home. We stayed in camp at Ver- on dark nights?" "'I nevr heard of such a thing!" shouted

preparations were made for the triumphal the farmer. 'Run lanterns up! Whymarch into Paris. This was done on March "'Well,' said the agent, 'If you don't I. We marched through many of the great know enough to keep your lightning rods streets. But we did not see very many showing you can't blame me.' "-Buffalo Enof the French people. Some few were quirer.



ONE OF THE STUNTS THAT PLEASED THE OLD VETERANS.

YOUNGSTER SHOWING THE OLD TURNERS THAT THE BOYS ARE COMING UP RIGHT. "It was a constant fete while we were there. We had one grand review and the emperor, Von Moltke, Bismarck and all



GERMAN VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1879