

peace within herself, the bitter hate that has existed between localities has been forgotten, and she is now a united people, awaiting an opportunity to be called to action.

The question of strikes is not a new one. We are continually hearing of local strikes in almost every branch of business. These are bad enough, but are as nothing when compared to a railroad strike. The last ten years has been rich in strikes and every year they are becoming more numerous and the strikers more formidable. Whether the railroad officials or the strikers are to blame is not a question that interests the masses so much as the final outcome and injury imposed upon society. The strike, as an act, we deem wrong in essence and we think it will never be popular with the masses because they are the ones that experience the greatest losses. The business of transportation is entrusted to the railroads which thereby become common carriers to serve the public at public expense and they must then accept public responsibilities. Therefore, when the brotherhoods complain there ought to be some method of governmental arbitration and no cessation of duty. The people depend on the regular work of the railroads, and we venture to say the public will not tolerate many more of these seasons of paralysis. The public who experience the greatest losses are not by any means the only injured parties. The company is greatly damaged, and if strikes continue for any length of time, it becomes very much embarrassed both financially and socially, but does not like to yield because every victory that is gained by strikers but urges others of their stamp to follow their example. Lastly, the strikers themselves suffer in proportion to their means as much as either of the other classes. These disputes between employer and employed seem to be inherent in man and will continue to increase as the country advances, until some means of governmental arbitration or control is devised. May the time be not far distant when something will be done to relieve all classes concerned from these terrible calamities.

In this age questions in social science seem to overshadow all others. Every day they are coming more prominently into view. Our government will soon be called upon to confront some of these problems and avert the dangers that are threatening us. Never, until now, in the history of our nation, has there been a time when it was so necessary to investigate these questions. The dangers that governments are subject to, and how these dangers can be obviated is an interesting and important topic for study. If we were to glance back over the history of nations older than ours, to the time when the inhabitants lived in communities and notice how each lived in constant fear of the other we would see that it was the strongest which eventually absorbed all others. The government that could meet all dangers proved to be the best, no matter what its form may have been. It is plain that a government to be strong within and able to withstand foes from without must needs have a standing army large enough to frighten those who would intrude. In this country the time is not far distant when we shall have to take the same precautions that the German government has taken. We have not developed the first principles of government yet. Our government has been a success so far, simply because there has been so much unoccupied territory that when troubles began to encroach it was an easy matter to seek other quarters equally as good. This will not always be so; already in our large cities the spirit of anarchy is brewing, and unless precautions are soon taken we shall be face to face with a bitter foe, the worst enemy of any government—**anarchy**. If a government is able to ward off danger, then it

is a success; otherwise, not. In our own country we shall soon be called upon to deal with a problem that reaches all classes—the labor problem. It has already begun to assume immense proportions. At present labor fears money and money fears labor; both are tyrants, but one is destined to rule the other unless nipped in the bud before it becomes too strong. If our government is able to do this the people with brains will rule without any regard to influence. The dangers in this country are growing worse and worse and will continue to grow as the nation advances. We have yet great lessons to learn, and if the signs of the times do not deceive us we shall not have long to wait before we shall be compelled to learn them, whether we want to or not.

The prohibition party in this state seems to be gaining strength rapidly and promises soon to hold the balance of power between the two old parties. The issue that is characteristic of this party is one that has taken a strong hold upon the people of this state. In almost every town clubs are being formed to keep the work that has been started squarely before the people. In this city especially the enthusiastic prohibitionists have a strong organization headed by some of our best citizens. The prohibition party is becoming strong enough now to dictate such terms as she may see fit, to the other parties and the circle of influence that is therefore thrown out is yearly extending its bounds. If the leaders are successful in keeping their party from uniting with others, they may accomplish something. Experience has proved that fusion is a sure indication of a party's death.

Now that examinations are over let every student see to it that he comes back at the beginning of spring term tully capable not only to endure the coming two months of study, but also to engage in the numerous sports that will demand attention. Of course many of us will develop our muscle earning shekels with which to liquidate board bills, etc. Others can practice jumping over a barbed wire fence or spade garden. But one and all should make extra effort during the present vacation to strengthen themselves physically. The Field Day exercises will come in June, and let us have a better showing of athletic skill than ever before. The present vacation will be the very best opportunity for preparatory training. Do something, no matter what. Take the hardest work you can get or the most strengthening exercise obtainable. There are many reasons for this. If we can't get a gymnasium let us appropriate all out of doors instead. Let us be willing to take a five per cent lower grade (provided it is not below sixty) and gain ten pounds more in flesh and muscle. Of course there is the fact that time is scarce. All right, we must take it anyhow. After working hard this vacation, come back determined that, come what will, you will keep the same health you bring with you until June at least. Come back with a fixed resolution, that if you must grind hard you will kick a foot ball harder and cling to a ball bat tighter.

Choice fruits, confectionery and lunch all the year round at Chevront & Co's, 1191 O street.

Sam Westerfield, the students' barber, will soon be established in his new and handsome quarters in the basement of the Burr block.

Jas. H. Hooper is on hand with his new Eureka steam laundry and does the neatest work. Leave orders at this office and he will call at your room.

Ewing's make children's clothing a special feature of their business. The new stock now includes the handsomest styles ever brought to Lincoln. Be sure to call and see them