

THE LION AND THE LAMB

Merely speaking of the weather, not the animals. March, you know, came in like a lamb, which reminds us that spring is already here, and with it the thought of summery garments, of spring suitings, and fine shirtings, and lightweight hats, and new shoes, and lighter underwear, and all the things that listen so good after a long seige of winter. That reminds us that we didn't have much winter. Little hard on the coal man, and, by the way, not so good as it might have been for the clothier. But never mind that—we are still on deck and always smiling. But we want to drop a few words about our spring goods.

THE CHOICE OF THE BIG MARKETS.

We believe we have secured the nobbest, best, neatest and choicest lines of Clothing, Etc., ever brought to Lincoln for spring display and sale. We scoured the market, and we are proud of the results. They are goods we take pleasure in standing behind, knowing that they will meet every expectation and promise. Incidentally we might mention that the lines of Union Made Goods are just the biggest and best ever. We say "incidentally," because everybody knows we handle more Union Made Goods than any other concern in this section. We outfit union men—and others—in union made articles from head to feet. In fact we are the "Head to Feet Outfitters of Union Men."

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

To drop in and inspect our spring styles. They'll delight your eye, appeal to your artistic taste, to your desire for the best at the moderate price, and to your purse. The best of all is that we start right off offering them at the bargain price—the bargain price now, not when the snow begins to fly next winter. Think that over. Everything that union men want to wear we have in stock.

SPEIER & SIMON

Corner 10th & O St.

CLOSE UP RANKS.

Labor's Forces Must Solidify to Maintain Their Rights.

THE FATE OF THE INDIAN.

Illustrates the Peril That Confronts the Wagerworker—Individual Effort Futile Against an Organized and Active Foe.

A labor orator could make a telling address by pointing to the downfall of the Indians of North America. There was never a time when the lesson which the Indians teach was more necessary than it is today. Four hundred years ago there was not a white man living in America. The Indians were the owners and masters of the whole continent. Today all who remain of the great tribes are penned up in narrow strips of land in the western states without power, influence or the right of self government.

The Indians had America and lost it. Why? Because they were not intelligent enough to organize a national federation. There were millions of Indians. They were good fighters. No white race possessed more courage. United they could have defeated any fleet that Europe could have sent across the ocean. But they could not agree among themselves. It has been estimated that the Indians spoke over 2,500 different languages and five times as many dialects. This plainly proves that the motto of the Indians was, "Every tribe for itself."

If the Indians had acted together they might have held the country at

least for several hundred years longer and then kept a large part of the west for their own use, just as the Mexicans today have their own land. But they were bad unionists. If the Algonquins went on strike against the whites the Objibwas became "scabs" and joined the whites. When the Iroquois got wiser and formed a confederacy the smaller tribes refused to join it and did their best to break it up because they were jealous of its strength.

Every tribe, even if it had only 500 members, thought it was big enough to stand alone. The idea of a great irresistible federation of all the tribes was too big an idea for the narrow brain of the red man. He was afraid that if he organized he would lose his individual liberty. As a result of not organizing he lost his liberty, his country and his life as well.

There are thousands of American workingmen today who have Indian minds. In fact, they are lower than Indians, for they do not even join their own tribes. They imagine that the rights of an individual will be respected in a country where even the strongest organizations have to fight for fair play. Although they are overworked and underpaid and have fewer liberties than an Indian's pony, they have been hypnotized into the belief that an organization would deprive them of freedom.

There is a higher class of workingmen who have organized themselves into tribes, but who are not yet wise enough to see the necessity of a national federation. Their little tribal glory puffs them up to such an extent that they cannot realize their weakness when compared with the might of organized capital. Some of their leaders would sooner be big toads in small puddles than small toads in big puddles, and so they are prevented from taking the only step that can preserve their rights through the

stormy days that are approaching.

But the most gratifying fact that American workingmen can consider today is the fact that already the great majority of the organized workers are united in the American Federation of Labor, which is growing at the rate of nearly half a million a year.

Every wageworker, skilled and unskilled, should be loyal not only to his own local union, but to the American Federation of Labor, that unites all and gives to every one of them the prestige of its strength.

No body of men ever had as rich, as cunning, as powerful or as well organized an enemy to oppose as that which blocks the path of organized labor today. It will take all the men and all the money and all the brains that labor's forces possess to maintain the rights that have been won and to obtain more.

This is no time for squabbles over petty matters of trade jurisdiction, or for wrangles between rival leaders, or for concocting wild schemes of political revolution. This is a time to close up ranks, to enlist new members and new trades, to strengthen the weak places, to teach what we know of unionism and learn more, to remember how the Indians lost America and to prevent it from being lost a second time by the people of the United States.—Herbert Casson.

Union Labor Briefs.

Nashville's municipal free employment bureau has been a success from every standpoint.

The International Typographical union starts the year 1911 with more than 56,000 members on its rolls.

The International Metal Workers' federation now embraces more than forty-five different unions, with an ag-

gregate membership of 750,000.

At the recent meeting of the San Francisco Patternmakers' association each member gave his personal gift of \$10 to the thirty members of the craft on strike in Los Angeles.

The striking machinists on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern have returned to work victorious. It is estimated that the trouble cost the road more than \$7,000,000, while the strikers lost \$500,000.

Since the Chicago shirt waist makers' strike began in September it is estimated that the loss in wages to the workers has amounted to \$6,500,000. This amount is more than equaled by the loss to the employers.

The international unions in the United States have contributed more in one year to the support of Canadian members on strike than the Canadians have paid in three years to their respective international unions.

With a Christmas gift of \$5,000 from the unions of San Francisco the Los Angeles strikers were cheered. In the Los Angeles Building Trades temple a huge Christmas tree, laden with simple gifts, was installed for the children of the strikers.

In 1910 the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers issued eighty-three charters and gained in membership 6,658; death benefits, \$86,249; death benefits, members' wives, \$9,325; disability benefits, \$10,975; donations to other unions, \$5,000.

American Seamen Will Strike.

Matthew Tearle, secretary of the American branch of the Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, reports that at a meeting attended by representatives of the International Seamen's Union of America in New York it was voted unanimously to join in the strike of the English seamen to start at all ports in May, the date to be made public the evening before it goes into effect.