

WILL MAUPIN'S WEEKLY

A Weekly Journal of Cheerful Comment whose mission it is to reflect sunshine and pilot people around and behind the dark clouds. It believes in the Ultimate Good and strives for it. Until it runs out of Good Words to say about men and women it will say no Harsh Words—and there is so much of Good to be said that Will Maupin's Weekly expects to be Very Busy on the Good End of the job for many years to come. May we have your company along the way?

BOOSTING NEBRASKA ALWAYS

That is one of the best things we do—and the pleasantest. Just say "Nebraska" to us and you've got us going. Nebraska is inspiration for song and symphony, for oratory and optimism. Will you join our Grand Chorus of Nebraska Boosters, instructed and conducted by Will Maupin's Weekly? Initiation fee and one year's dues, One Dollar—the more dollars we get the better we sing.

THIS IS A GOOD TIME FOR SINGING LESSONS

FACTS ABOUT NEBRASKA.

Labor Commissioner Guye has just issued a bulletin, "Facts About Nebraska," that is full of mighty interesting reading. We quote the following:

"Nebraska has 6,144 miles of main line railroads within its border, comprising seven trunk lines.

"Nebraska has the largest horse and feed market in the world.

"Nebraska has the second largest

"Nebraska has the third largest live stock market and packing center in the world.

"Nebraska has the largest creamery and is the greatest dairy producing state per capita in the world.

"Nebraska produces one-thirteenth of all the corn, one-fourteenth of all the wheat, one-fifteenth of the oats, one-fourteenth of the hogs, and one eighteenth of all the cattle of the entire United States.

"Nebraska is the third largest producer of sugar beets and the first in poultry and eggs.

"Nebraska's averaged sized farm is 298 acres and yet the most successful farmers in America are located in Nebraska and the size of their farms are forty—forty and twenty acres respectively.

"Farm Bulletin 325, by J. A. Warren, United States department of agriculture, says Mr. C. E. Beadle operates a forty-acre farm in Saunders county, Nebraska, off of which his sales were in one year \$1,942.50 with an expense of \$436.50, leaving him a net income of \$1,506.45 or \$37.66 per acre, this being his average yearly income.

"The forty-acre farm of H. F. Warren, in Adams county, shows similar results, while the twenty-acre farm of Arnold Martin, a Swiss farmer, located in Pawnee county, shows even greater results."

FOL-DE-ROL AND SLUSH.

If you want to acquire a grooping pain in your abandon, as Mrs. Partington would say, accentuated by dizziness, palpitation of the heart and black specks before the eyes, read the slush about "dainty Christmas gifts made at home" now running in divers and

sundry journals. "How to make a full set of parlor furniture out of three soap boxes and a yard of crepe paper;" "How to make father a pair of slippers out of two Quiver Oats cartons and five discarded neckties;" "how to make imitation silver frames for photos out of empty corn and tomato cans, trimmed with the tinfoil that comes around your yeast cakes," and all that sort of thing. Doubtless this sort of slush is eagerly read, for we find it in a whole lot of otherwise sane and respectable journals. But if ever we catch any feminine member of our household trying to follow the directions hinted at above there's going to be a sudden call for the police by distressed and outraged neighbors.

THE EXPRESS GRAFT.

The express companies seem to have got in their work on the national association of state railway commissioners, in session in Washington. A resolution asking congress to enact legislation requiring the railroads to take over the express business was overwhelmingly defeated. As a matter of fact, the railroads own the express companies now—that is, the men who own the railroads also own the express companies. It is a cute scheme for getting around the prohibition against excessive freight rates. Also a mighty handy way of covering up excessive profits of the railroads. The biggest "melon cuttings" in the financial world of late years have been the express company stock dividends. Take the Adams, for instance. An average of 20 per cent cash dividends during the past decade. Not much? Well, how about 300 per cent stock dividends during the same time? Suppose you had invested \$100 in Adams stock ten years ago. By this time you would have received \$200 in dividends on the original investment of \$100. But you would now have \$400 worth of stock drawing 20 per cent dividends a year. See the graft? And the express company employees. How about them? The poorest paid men in the United States, hours of labor and risks assumed taken into consideration. The poor, downtrodden express companies

can not afford to pay decent wages, don't you know.

What's the answer? Well, you wouldn't consider for a minute a proposition to let some private corporation handle the mails, would you? You are perfectly satisfied with the way Uncle Sam does it? Yes! All right; the express is carried on the same trains that carry the mails. Let's be sensible and let Uncle Sam handle the express business, just like he handles the mails, only putting business men of ability in charge instead of pot-house politicians.

NO MIDDLE GROUND.

A government is one of two things. Either it is a government of the rude untaught rabble by persons divinely gifted to rule. Or it is a government by the people with no measure nor standard of wisdom except the collective wisdom of the community. There is nothing between these two, whatever pretense we may please to make about it. When a man assumes that because he has succeeded in getting himself elected to office, he, therefore, is endowed with superior wisdom and knows what is good for the people, he is merely adopting the good old theory of the divine right to rule. He may not be perfectly conscious of the fact, and he may on the platform prate much about the republic and popular rule. But if he thinks that the people do not know what is good for them and his mission is to guide them in the way they should go, he is subscribing to the doctrine that has cost many king persons their heads.—Charles Edward Russell, in The Coming Nation.

OF COURSE JOHN MAY.

Col. John G. Maher, writing to the World-Herald on his favorite topic—Governor Harmon—concludes by saying:

"I may say that nearly all progressive democrats, not only in Ohio, but outside of Ohio, who are familiar with Judson Harmon's record favor him as the democratic nominee."

Of course the genial Colonel Maher may say it if he wants to. And that reminds us of a story:

A few years ago, when Tom Reed

was speaker, a few congressmen met by chance in a committee room and proceeded to indulge in a gabfest and smoker. Nelson Dingley happened in and was offered a cigar. He declined it with the remark:

"I never smoked in my life, nor have I ever known the taste of tobacco in any form. Further, I have never tasted intoxicating liquor of any kind."

There was a moment's silence, broken when Congressman Johnson of Alabama said:

"I wish I could say that."

"Well, you may if you want to lie about it like Nelse did," remarked Reed.

THE COURTS AND THE PEOPLE.

Abraham Lincoln defined the true relation of even the highest of our courts to the people. Having been challenged by Stephen A. Douglas, much as Mr. Taft now challenges Mr. Bryan, with reference to a decision of the Supreme Court "on all fours" with the present one, Mr. Lincoln said: "I am opposed to that decision in a certain sense, but not in the sense which he puts on it. I say that insofar as it is decided in favor of Dred Scott's master and against Dred Scott and his family, I do not propose to disturb or resist the decision. I never have proposed to do any such thing. I think that in respect for judicial authority my humble history would not suffer in comparison with that of Judge Douglas. He would have the citizen conform his vote to that decision; the member of Congress his; the president his use of the veto power. He would make it a rule of political action for the people and all the departments of the government. I would not. By resisting it as a political rule I disturb no right of property, create no disorder, excite no mobs." Mr. Lincoln thought well to fall back upon authority on that occasion—for there were Tafts also on the other side in those days, and Douglas was one of them—so he quoted Thomas Jefferson. He quoted Jefferson the great democrat to the democratic Douglas, as Lincoln the great republican may be quoted him: "Our judges are as

honest as other men, and not more so. They have with others the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is, 'boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem,' and their power is the more dangerous as they are in office for life, and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the elective control." Shall we, then, be advised regarding courts and judges by Jefferson the fundamental democrat and Lincoln the fundamental republican, who regarded the courts as part of the convenient machinery of social organization, or by Taft the aristocrat, who regards them as a sort of bench of bishops with civil and criminal jurisdiction?—Chicago Public.

WHAT KIND?

When President Taft said: "I love the judges; I love the courts; they are my ideal on earth and typify what we shall meet afterward in heaven under a just God," did he have in mind the supreme court of the United States that decided the Sherman anti-trust law to mean every restraint of trade, or did he have in mind the supreme court of the United States that decided the Sherman law to mean only those restraints that the judges may regard as reasonable? Did he have in mind a court like the federal court presided over by Judge Sanborn which decides that the states have practically no power to regulate railroad rates; or a federal court like the one presided over by Judge Warrington which decides quite the opposite? When the federal courts exhibit such remarkable differences of opinion as to what constitutes justice, what kind of courts does President Taft have in mind when he says "they typify what we shall afterward meet in heaven under a just God?"—La Follette's Magazine.

There are eighteen political parties in Germany. Isn't that "nuts" for the ward heelers and party workers?

Some of our preferred candidates were elected, and some were defeated—but the country will get along somehow