

## WILL MAUPIN'S WEEKLY

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ONE DOLLAR THE YEAR



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\* **A GREAT BIG BOOST FOR** \*  
\* **GRAND YOUNG NEBRASKA.** \*  
\* \*  
\* Will Maupin's Weekly, the \*  
\* best single-handed booster Ne- \*  
\* braska has or ever had, came \*  
\* out in a blaze of glory last \*  
\* week with its "Nebraska In- \*  
\* dustries Number." Twenty- \*  
\* four pages carried an immense \*  
\* amount of highly interesting \*  
\* matter regarding the resources, \*  
\* attractions and opportunities of \*  
\* Nebraska, and also numerous ad- \*  
\* vertisements of manufacturing \*  
\* concerns who make good goods \*  
\* in Nebraska and are not afraid \*  
\* to let people know it. \*  
\* Will Maupin ought to be put \*  
\* on the state's payroll for life as \*  
\* official booster.—Omaha Trade \*  
\* Exhibit. \*  
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### MR. METCALFE'S PLATFORM.

We rather like Richard L. Metcalfe's platform, upon which he proposes contesting for the democratic gubernatorial nomination. There is nothing in it that could be opposed by any man, unless it be that portion referring to a tax commission. We believe that the taxation system should be revised—thoroughly. Naturally, being a eingletaxer, we would, if on such a commission, insist upon the reform being so thorough as to entirely wipe out the present antedevulian system and inaugurate the only sensible system of taxation.

There will be those, however, who will make much of the fact that Mr. Metcalfe makes no reference whatever to what seems to have been the burning issue a little more than a year ago.

Mr. Metcalfe in frank in stating his position on questions he deems of vital importance. Those who know him know full well that he means just what he says. But it being practically impossible for a candidate to express all of his views in one letter, we opine that Mr. Metcalfe will have more to say in the future, and that he will take occasion to make reference to some subjects omitted from his first expression.

### TAX REFORM.

Of course we are in favor of it—but we want real reform. We do not want some new phase of the old system whereby those who secure the least from society pay the most taxes in proportion. We do not want a tax "reform" that will continue to penalize thrift and reward sloth and greed. We want reform that is really reform.

What do we want? We want the simple, sane and fair tax on community values—the land value tax. That's what we want. We hold that it is neither moral nor economic to take from the individual for public purposes a single penny of the product of his individual effort until the community made values are exhausted. By community made values we mean those values added to property, not by the efforts of the owners but by the aggregated efforts of society. We want to stop fining mechanics for building little homes. We want to stop rewarding men for retarding progress and hampering the development of the community and the state.

That's what we want, and that's the sort of tax reform we will fight for. Any other kind of tax reform is merely a newer phase of an old and equal in its application and wrong in its conception.

### THE TARIFF PUZZLE.

Not one cent of the cost of the table supplies of the people comes from a Tariff laid by the United States, and the Tariff calf can't bawl loud enough to prove that it does.—Okeene (Okla.) Eagle.

Of cours the Okeene Eagle got its inspiration from the "American Economist," subsidized organ of the tariff barons. But what we want to know, particularly, is the Okeene Eagle correct? If the tariff of 25 per cent on wheat is not for "protection" what is it for? And if this protection is not for the purpose of preventing cheaper wheat coming in from Canada, what is it for? And if it prevents cheap wheat from coming in does it not stand to reason that it increases the price of wheat? And if it increases the price of wheat doesn't that make flour cost more than if made from cheaper wheat? And if flour costs more isn't that an increase in the price of table supplies? Same way with potatoes, and butter and other things. If protection doesn't enable the producer to get a better price, then it is of no value or effect.

The trouble with the average proponent of a high tariff is that he shoves his pilot into his caboose before he gets out of the terminal.

Perhaps we have been so busy proving to the world that we raise statesmen in Nebraska that we have overlooked the necessity of advertising that we are the richest agricultural state, raising more corn, wheat, oats, rye and alfalfa to the acre than any other. Suppose we take a vacation from advertising our statesmen and proceed for a time to advertise our resources and possibilities. That would enable us to make nough money to permit of our indulging in the pastime of politics.

The state has no moral right to take in the shape of a tax from any individual the product of his individual effort until it has exhausted the product of the effort of aggregated society which belongs to no individual but to all individuals.

It is reported in the dispatches that "Silver Bed" Thompson, an old sport, will "have to worry along on \$10,000 a year." Gee, but it would worry us to get along on that amount of money. What? No, how to spend the extra \$9,400.

Mr. Morehead did not deem it necessary to deny the rumor that he had put his gubernatorial boom into the hands of Tom Benton. This is another proof that Mr. Moorehead is a very levelheaded gentleman.

After considering the question from all angles we believe we would pay greater homage to the man who put a poor family on a piece of land than to the man who erects a magnificent library.

There is only one question worth while now confronting the people of Nebraska—the question of tax reform. To secure it we must have in the legislature the services of men who are really tax reformers.

If we are in our present frame of mind next July, the iceman who tells us that there was a shortage of the ice erop is going to get his'n with a ballbat or a "shooting stick."

We are anxiously awaiting the coming of the philanthropist who will point the way to bringing together the jobless man and the manless land.

Eighteen millions acres of idle but fertile land—and Nebraska not gaining in population. Something is wrong somewhere.

St. Louis has just opened a public library that covers a full city block. Also several soup houses of smaller dimensions.

Pretty cold and considerable snow—but think of the wheat underneath this mantle of white!

Unless Chris Greunther looks sharp some big state office is going to chase

# Men of Nebraska

Two things are absolutely necessary to life—food and clothes. You must have good food to be physically healthy, good clothes to be financially prosperous. In these days of high cost of living it is well worth every man's while to stop and consider what this

## January Sale

offers him in low cost of dress. No matter what your calling, be your income meagre or munificent, it is your duty to save every dollar you can. Every man in Nebraska can find Suits, Overcoats and Trousers here to his exact liking. Whatever you may select during this sale will be the best that is possible to sell at our regular prices.

See below how Men's Suits and Overcoats are being sold.

Lot 1 At	Lot 2 At	Lot 3 At	Lot 4 At	Lot 5 At
<b>\$7.85</b>	<b>11.85</b>	<b>14.85</b>	<b>18.85</b>	<b>22.85</b>
This lot embraces Men's Suits and Overcoats that formerly sold at \$10.00, \$12.50 & \$13.50.	This lot embraces all Men's Suits & Overcoats that formerly sold at \$15.00, \$16.50 & \$18.00.	This lot embraces all Men's Suits & Overcoats that formerly sold at \$20.00 and \$22.50	This lot embraces all Men's Suits & Overcoats that formerly sold at \$25.00 and \$27.50	This lot embraces all Men's Suits & Overcoats that formerly sold at \$30.00, \$35.00 & \$40.00

## Armstrong Clothing Co.

GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS

him to a standstill one of these days.

The Fairbury Journal asserts that it would support LaFollette in preference to Harmon. We opine that it will be several years ere the Journal is permitted to support either one. The Journal will have to make choice between William H. Taft and Champ Clark.

It transpires that Governor Wilson applied for a Carnegie pension several years ago, and that the fact was not made known until some one of the trustees of the pension fund thought the disclosure might injure the Wilson presidential boom. That confirms our suspicion that the whole Carnegie pension scheme was founded on an ulterior motive.

If you hold that strikes are never justifiable, just read something about the conditions that impelled 35,000 laundry workers in New York City to go out on strike. Every time such conditions are exposed in this enlightened country we ought to quit boasting about our Christian civilization.

Next week Lincoln will be full of farmers—the progressive farmers who are making farming a science. One may get a pretty accurate census of the most successful farmers by enumerating those who come to Lincoln during the month of January.

The man who boosts a Nebraska industry is doing more for his state than the man who spends his time boosting the candidacy of some man for this or that political office.

After you have thoroughly tested your seed corn you will have plenty of time in which to throw political fits over the fortunes of particular candidates.

By the way, has the defeat of reciprocity added a penny to the price of American grain, or enhanced the prosperity of the nation even a little bit?

It costs more to haul 1,000 bushels

of corn by wagon eight miles over the average Nebraska road than it costs to haul the same corn from Omaha to Chicago. Poor wagon roads make up the heaviest item of expense borne by the farmers of Nebraska.

Just as soon as we are assured that the proper tests of seed corn are made we'll begin to take an active interest in the presidential primary campaign.

Maybe Lorimer will be fired out of the senate three or four years after his senatorial term expires.

### HASTINGS' SPLENDID RECORD.

Hastings has every reason to feel proud of the splendid industrial record she made during 1911. Without any particular tooting of her own horn, and without any pretense of booming, Hastings set a merry industrial pace during the year just closed. The records show that Hastings is the largest cigar manufacturing city in the state, excelling even Lincoln or Omaha. She also claims to have the largest horse collar and harness factory in the state, further claiming that it is larger than any similar factory in either Kansas or Iowa. It also claims to be second in the state in brewing and the manufacture of artificial ice, and first in the state in the manufacture of brick.

The record shows that Hastings made material gains as a shipping point during the year, and that its wholesale and retail trade also increased in gratifying proportions. Valuable improvements were made upon the municipal lighting and water plants, and \$50,000 of paving bonds were voted, resulting in the laying of several miles of paving.

Taken as a whole, and considered in the light of existing conditions, Hastings made a magnificent showing, and has put herself in good position to make further advancement during the coming year. There seems to be a growing spirit of civic pride and get-together-and-hustle-for-Hastings in the Adams county capital, and Will Maupin's Weekly is mighty glad to note the fact.

### A SPLENDID RECORD.

There was not a single bank failure in Nebraska during the year 1911. The state banks contain deposits amounting to \$73,886,047. There are 243,333 depositors in state banks. Seven new state banks have been chartered. That is a good record, and Nebraskans really ought to be proud of it.

### REGRETS TO REPORT.

We "regret to report," as the general says, that Congressman C. O. Lobeck voted to retain the 20 cents a mile graft, now being paid as mileage to our public servants. Charley Sloan voted to retain it also, McQuire being the only man from Nebraska, in the house at the time, who had the courage to reduce the mileage rate to 10 cents. That's certainly enough when the cost is only 2 cents a mile, and would pay for a family of five. It means about \$550 for each session to our statesmen and "graft" is the only word that properly describes it. If Mr. Lobeck has any hope of going back to Washington he has taken one sure step in the wrong direction. One would think that \$7,500 a year would be enough to satisfy the average man, even a congressman.—Blair Pilot.

### PURE FOOD AND PURE WOOL.

It is a crime to misbrand food-stuffs. It ought to be a crime to misbrand textiles—and all textiles should be branded. When a man pays \$25 for an "all-wool" suit there should be some method of insuring that he gets all-wool instead of 30 per cent wool and 70 per cent cotton and shoddy. The pure food law is being enforced with fairly good zeal. True the penalties inflicted upon violators of the law have been ridiculously light, and always light enough for the manufacturer to recoup by merely continuing the infraction of the law, but perhaps the time will come when the man who poisons for profit will receive the same punishment as the man who poisons for revenge. Now let us have an "all-wool law," a law demanding the branding of all textiles.