



**SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK**

**DEMOCRATIC EYES ARE ON MISSOURI**

Champ Clark of Missouri, speaker of the national house of representatives, is considerably more than a "dark horse" in the list of presidential possibilities. The story of Champ Clark's life is one that will appeal to every American boy. One has but to read it, however hurriedly, to note the wonderful similarity between that story and the story of the life of the Great Emancipator. Both were born in Kentucky. Both knew what bitter poverty was in their boyhood days. Both fought for the little education they secured in school, and both had to fight their way upward. Both worked in country stores while studying law. When he was twenty-three years old Champ Clark was president of Marshall college, and for twenty years was known as the youngest college president in America. When he went to Missouri he edited a newspaper—a country newspaper—for a time and made it a success. Then he became a "country lawyer," just like Lincoln, and became famed for his wit, his legal attainments and his generous good nature, just like Lincoln. When Clark was elected to the Missouri legislature he at once became a commanding figure, and it was not long until the democrats of his congressional district turned to him. They sent him to congress in 1892, and there he has been ever since, save for two short years when in a fit of mental aberration his district sent an unknown and incompetent republican to Washington in his place. In congress, as in the legislature, Clark at once became a leader. For fifteen years he has been one of the commanding figures of the republic. His name is a household word. His ability as a lawyer, his honesty as a man and his services as a statesman have been recognized everywhere. Under Clark's active leadership the great fight for legislative reforms have been fought. As floor leader of a minority he fought with such effect, that in 1910

he saw that minority changed to a majority, and for the first time in history a man was elected speaker without a dissenting vote in the party caucus, and that man was Champ Clark. In their zeal to promote the candidacy of other gentlemen there are those who would have us believe that Champ Clark is not a progressive democrat, and that he is not wholly in harmony with the progressive tendencies of the times. Champ Clark was fighting for progressive principles long before some of the men now claiming to be the only and original progressives had been heard from at all. He introduced, fought for and secured the enactment of the first anti-trust law ever enacted by any legislative body in the United States. That Missouri law has been tested in all the courts and nobody has ever been able to pick a flaw in it. Under its provisions hundreds of thousands of dollars have been collected in fines, and three or four big trusts have been banished from the state of Missouri. It was Champ Clark that introduced the bill which became the Australian ballot law of Missouri. He set the example in his district of holding a primary, and that object lesson resulted in a statewide primary law. It has been charged that Mr. Clark is opposed to the initiative and referendum. The editor of Will Maupin's Weekly wrote to Mr. Clark and asked him about it. We make bold to quote the following from Mr. Clark's prompt reply: "I voted for the initiative and referendum when it was submitted in Missouri. I was in favor of it or I would not have voted for it. So those people who are circulating the story that I am against it have their answer." Champ Clark has voted for every progressive measure introduced in congress since he has been a member thereof. He led the fight as house minority leader to liberalize the rules and overthrow the house machine. He led the fight against the Payne-Aldrich

tariff bill, and that fight resulted in a democratic victory, a democratic house and made Champ Clark speaker. This is the brilliant, upstanding statesman that many western democrats are supporting for the presidential nomination. They see in the stalwart Missourian a born leader, a safe manager and a wise statesman. They are not concerned about factions or cliques. They want a man whose democracy was not born of yesterday, liable to wither tomorrow, and which has not wavered or wobbled in times of storm and stress. They are not caring a hurrah whether this man be endorsed or that man subdued—they are fighting for principles and looking for a candidate who has the known ability to expound those principles and the courage to carry them out. That is why the candidacy of Champ Clark is growing in strength and his supporters increasing by thousands daily. He is the first choice of a rapidly growing minority and the second choice of an overwhelming majority. And if we can read aright the signs in the political skies, Champ Clark will be every democrat's first choice after the Baltimore convention.

**THE KAWNEER SYSTEM STORE FRONT.**

You are beginning to see them everywhere, because they are worth while. First, they do away with the obstruction impossible to obviate in the old-fashioned wooden front. This enables a merchant to give a better display to his goods. Second, they are built to withstand the ravages of time, because they will not rot, being of metal. And they are handsome, attractive, always ornamental, easy to care for, and in themselves an advertisement of a merchant's enterprise.

The Kawneer system is a demonstrated success, because it has imitators. People do not imitate a poor article. And the country is full of imitators of the Kawneer system, always claiming to be "just as good." They know the folly of trying to claim something better.

There are twenty-eight offices of the Kawneer system, one of them being in Lincoln, and under the management of the Western Glass & Paint Co. Now if there is anything Will Maupin's Weekly loves to talk about it is a successful Nebraska enterprise. Hence it rejoices at the opportunity to say that the Lincoln agency ranked second among the twenty-eight in the volume of business transacted during 1911. Actually, the Western Glass & Paint Co. seems to have gone out and dug holes in the corn fields in order to erect big store buildings and equip them with the Kawneer Store Front. Really, isn't that a record that Lincoln and Nebraska should be proud of? Right here at home an institution that ranks second in all the country in a business that is growing by leaps and bounds. That's going some, and it speaks volumes for the progressive and aggressive business policy of the Western Glass & Paint Co.

**SPEAKING OF WHEAT.**

Nebraska is the third largest wheat producing state, being excelled only by Kansas and Minnesota. Her 1910 crop of wheat was greater than the combined wheat crop of the eleven states of Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, Oregon, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Idaho and Utah. Adams county, Nebraska, produced more wheat than any one of fourteen states, and more than the combined production of Louisiana, Florida, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. One year's normal wheat crop in Nebraska would make approximately 20,000,000 barrels of flour, or 80,000,000 fifty-pound sacks, or about 6,000,000,000 loaves of bread. These loaves, placed end to end, would make a "bread line" more than 96,000 miles long, or a quadruple line of loaves around the world. It would require 80,000 standard freight cars to haul the sacked flour, 50,000 pounds to the car, and would make a freight train reaching from Omaha to a point nearly 100 miles west of Denver.



**WILLIAM A. SELLECK**  
Republican Candidate for Congressional Nomination  
First District

William A. Selleck was born on a farm in Minnesota. He attended the district school winters and worked on his father's farm summers till he was sixteen years old. He then taught school for three winters, when he went to Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., from which he graduated in 1882 with the degree of A. B. and B. L. He then taught school and studied law for two years. He was admitted to the bar at Owatonna, Minn., in 1884. He moved to Lincoln, Nebr., in March, 1885.

Mr. Selleck practiced his profession for about twelve years. He then became interested in the Western Supply Co. and for the last nine years has been the active manager of the same. During the twenty-seven years of Mr. Selleck's residence in Lincoln he has served one year as a member of the city council, four years as deputy city attorney, nine years as a member of the board of education, eight years of that time being chairman of the teachers' committee, and one year chairman of the high school committee.

He has been a member of the board of directors of the Commercial club for the last eight years, serving as vice-president one year, and president of the club for two years, and is at the present time president of the Commercial Club Building association.

For many years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Selleck is a member of the Congregational church. He served for over twenty years as a member of the Congregational State Home Missionary society and is at present chairman of the Nebraska Congregational conference.

Mr. Selleck was a member of the last state senate. During this session he served on the following committees: Judiciary, municipal affairs, constitutional amendments, manufacturing and commerce, insane hospitals and school lands and funds, and was chairman of the educational committee. As a member of the constitutional amendment committee he voted and worked for the initiative and referendum bill. He also served on the conference committee between the senate and house and helped to get the initiative and referendum bill into its present workable shape.

During the entire session he worked consistently with the progressive elements. He favored sound insurance laws. He voted for the building trades bill. He voted for and helped to put into shape the bill providing for sanitary and safety regulations for factory and shop employes.

Mr. Selleck has always been a firm believer in and supporter of the republican party and its principles. He has announced that he believes in, and if elected to congress would work for, such modifications of the tariff laws as would redeem the pledges made by the

republican party, viz.: to make the tariff such that it equals the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. He stands for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws and such new enactments by congress as will make them effective in preventing monopolies and trusts or combinations in restraint of trade.

He is a firm believer in the initiative and referendum and the direct primary elections. He believes the people should have the right to choose by direct vote United States senators, delegates to national conventions and should express by their vote their preference for presidential candidates, and such expression by the voters should be considered by the delegates as an express command to be implicitly obeyed. When he was a candidate for state senator he signed statement No. 1, and in obedience to the vote of the people cast his vote in the senate for the man who had received a majority of the votes at the November election as a candidate for United States senator.

Mr. Selleck believes in a constructive, progressive policy, and has consistently stood for such policies in all places and at all times where he has been tried in the past. He is a friend of labor and as an employer of labor has always believed that labor should have its just share of the profits.

**SPEAKING OF OATS.**

Nebraska is the third largest oats producing state, being excelled only by Illinois and Iowa. The Nebraska oats production in 1910 was 74,200,000 bushels. Cedar county, Nebraska, produced in 1910, 2,792,000 bushels. There are thirteen states that did not produce as much oats in that year as this one Nebraska county, and the combined oats crop of the six states of Louisiana, Florida, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut lacked 400,000 bushels of equalling Cedar county's record.

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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.—Omaha \*  
\* Trade Exhibit. \*  
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