

Will Maupin's Weekly

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY HIMSELF

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Editorial Rooms, 438 Bankers Life Bldg.
Auto Phone B2994
Publication Rooms, 126-132 North 14th Street

Entered at the postoffice at Lincoln, Nebraska, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

Senator Frank Currie of Custer county points out, as Will Maupin's Weekly has been doing for months, that large and fertile sections of Nebraska remained undeveloped because of a lack of railroad facilities. Like this newspaper he believes that these sections will continue to lack railroad facilities until Nebraska gets on a common sense basis of treating the public service corporations.

There are just two methods whereby these undeveloped sections may be given railroad facilities. One is for the existing trunk lines of Nebraska to build extensions; the other is the building of electric lines. There is no hope of securing new railroads because of the combination known to exist for the purpose of preventing the building of competing lines of railroad. It will be a long and tedious wait if these sections must depend upon the extensions of branch lines of our present trunk systems, and even then the service will not be anything as good as these splendid sections already deserve, and which they will deserve much more when the proper incentive is given them. The best hope is for the building of electric lines. These lines can not be profitably operated without water power. The water power possibilities are there, but it will require large investments of capital to develop them, a capital that Nebraska can not raise and which, if raised, must be raised by outside investors. Investments in such enterprises carry more or less risk, and in variably are followed by years of no financial returns while the business and the territory are being developed. Shall Nebraska continue to act the "dog in the manger" and say to outside capital: "We want our water powers developed, so that our state may be developed and all Nebraskans benefited. But we do not propose to give you a show for your white alley. You must assume all the risk, wait perhaps years before you get any return on your investment, then if ever the returns do begin coming in you will not be allowed anything for the risk you ran; nor for the years of no profit, but must be content with a return no greater than you might have had from the start without any risk by investing in farm mortgages."

The solution of this great problem of developing our water power lies in inviting capital to do the work of development, and allowing it a fair return not only upon the investment, but a return for the unprofitable years and for the risks assumed. Outside capital is not being invested in productive Nebraska enterprises. Whatever investments are made are in farm mortgages, and these mortgages merely mean more money taken out of Nebraska every year for interest and partial payments. They do not mean employment for another wage earner, nor an increased market for Nebraska raw material.

That condition will continue until we show by our actions that we really want capital invested in the development of our wonderful resources. As long as we say: "Come on with your money, and if you lose it all, we don't give a rap; but if you develop a profitable business we will allow you nothing more than what you might have secured by buying mortgage upon a Nebraska farm"—as long as that is our attitude we might just as well make up our minds to fall to the rear and let more progressive but less favored states beat us out.

Make it an inducement for capitalists to invest in the development of our almost unlimited water power, and inside of a decade the state will be gridironed with electric lines, every community will be amply served, countless factories will be in operation, thousands of wage earners will be building homes, business will steadily increase, and we will be making the whole world sit up and take notice of Nebraska.

Nebraska ought to be making it easy for men to do a square and profitable business in all legitimate lines. She is falling into the habit of making it difficult by allowing aspiring politicians to seek personal aggrandizement under the pretence of "protecting the interests of the dear people."

Theodore Roosevelt indignantly denies that he uses intoxicating liquors. We'll accept his declaration. But if he will tell us what it is he uses to produce that sort of results we'll undertake to put the saloons out of business with it.

"Jack" Ryder of Omaha is giving another demonstration of the fact that if you do not want a public official to do his whole duty, be sure that you refrain from electing a trained newspaper man to the job.

As one desiring to see Lincoln grow and prosper we are getting a bit tired of having the Traction Co. prevented from making extensions and improvements, and then damned for not making them.

We have been saving the water powers of Nebraska for the people for something like forty-five years. Now let us make it possible to have these water powers developed for the people.

Nebraska farmers are now ready to cut about \$10,000,000 worth of alfalfa, merely as a starter. And they'll do it about four times before the snow flies again.

There are quite a lot of us who prefer the music of a hound dog's bay to the clatter of a big stick or the raucous sound of an exaggerated ego.

We have almighty little sympathy for the man who keeps picking at his political sore spots for the purpose of keeping them inflamed.

For heaven's sake, will some one kindly see to it that the supreme court is persuaded not to bust any more trusts?

After all, would anybody object to the "zone system" of street car fares if they be allowed to fix the zone limits?

SAYS SHE'S ALL AMERICAN



Oscar Hammerstein had the proudest moment of his life recently when King George gave him a handshake in the beautiful vestibule of the London opera house. It was his majesty's first visit to the opera house, to which he went to attend a concert in aid of the League of Mercy.

The king, accompanied by Queen Mary, Princess Mary and Prince Albert, was received there by Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Farquhar and the Countess of Chesterfield.

After the ladies had been presented to their majesties, the dowager Countess of Chesterfield introduced Mr. Hammerstein to Prince Alexander, who presented him to King George.

The king, grasping Mr. Hammerstein's hand, said:

"I am delighted with the effort you are making here today and it gives me great pleasure to come to your house."

The star item in the program was an abbreviated garden scene from "Faust," sung by four Americans—Fellce Lyne, Lydia Locke, Orville Harrold and Henry Weidman.

At the close of the performance the queen summoned Miss Lyne, who still was in costume as Marguerite, to the royal box, saying:

"I must compliment you upon your beautiful voice. I understand you are half American."

Miss Lyne archly replied: "No, your majesty, I am all American."

WU TING-FANG COMING BACK

If he still retains one-half the enthusiasm for which he is famous in America Dr. Wu Ting-fang will have the time of his life when he returns to Washington to enter upon his third term of service as Chinese minister to the United States. His many friends in official and in private life are already planning to give him such a welcome as has never been accorded another returning diplomat. His capacity for enjoyment when it comes to banquets and dinner parties and his power of endurance when it comes to pink teas will in all probability be taxed to the utmost. The more strenuous the program, however, the more gleeful will probably be the indefatigable Wu Ting-fang.

With the announcement that Dr. Wu will come to this country as representative of Yuan Shih Kai, president of the Chinese republic, society at the national capital has shaken off its springtime lassitude. Stories of the famous Chinaman's sayings have been revived. Anecdotes concerning his eccentricities, his startling originality and his sharpness of tongue are numerous. He is remembered as the man who made the interrogation point famous. He was known as "the human question mark."

Wu Ting-fang's sympathy with the revolutionary movement in China was not a surprise to Americans acquainted with his advanced ideas of government. Both by education and from his residence in England and America he became imbued with Occidental ideas of civilization that put him far in advance of many of his countrymen.

Wu Ting-fang had long hated the Manchu dynasty at Peking. Also he was one of the first to foresee and to predict the awakening of China. Nearly a decade ago, in speaking in public in New York, he said:

"China is moving and she is moving with a rapidity which is difficult for one who has not personally studied her wonderful changes to understand and realize. The first and foremost force behind this movement is education. What does this awakening in China mean? To my mind it means true and lasting peace in the far East. The moment China becomes strong enough after her awakening to maintain her sovereign rights and protect herself from aggression the far eastern question will have been solved."

Because Champ Clark was not a candidate at the presidential primaries in Ohio he is charged by the Wilson supporters of being in cahoots with Harmon. But Clark was not a candidate in New Jersey. Is he also in cahoots with Woodrow Wilson?

Wouldn't this country be in a heluva fix if its continued existence depended wholly upon one man?

Who said Omaha's lid has entirely disappeared?

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Boston's Historic Landmark Condemned



BOSTON.—Boston is soon to lose another of its historic landmarks, what is claimed to be one of the oldest structures in the city—the Sun Tavern, in Dock square.

Some time ago there was a fire in the rear of the building, and it is understood the fire commissioner condemned the set of buildings at that point, owned by the C. W. Galloppe estate, which also includes the old Bite tavern, in the angle made by South Market street and Faneull Hall square. Orders have been given to remove the structures within the next three months. It is understood a modern brick building will replace both structures.

The rough-hewn oaken beams of the Sun tavern seem as sound today as when they were placed in position upon the hewed and shouldered uprights which support them. The loss of this historic group of buildings will bring great regret to many interested in the early days. The Sun tavern boasts on its Faneull Hall square face a tablet stating that the building was erected in 1690, and the date has never been disputed as far as is known. In fact, there is a tradition to the effect that its timbers were cut in Cornhill. This story is not generally known, as it is known Cornhill was built upon in 1690. Of course the oak could have been cut there prior to that and stored, but it is more gen-

erally believed the heavy beams were cut near Cornhill, as was entirely possible at that date.

The tavern is older by half a century than Faneull hall, which faces it. It is the last survivor of the buildings that stood about the ancient dock, from which it was hardly more than thirty feet distant.

In its day it has served in many capacities, first as a residence, then a tavern, grocery, fruit store, market, and for many years past as a combination fish and meat store. In 1712 it was the dwelling of Thomas Phillips, and even at that time was known as the Sun tavern, as Phillips had a permit for ten years previous to that date.

Samuel Mears owned the tavern in 1724 and in 1741 it passed to Joseph Jackson from Thomas Valentine of Hopkinton for the sum of \$12,375. Capt. James Day conducted the Sun tavern in 1755 and Palix Cazeau succeeded him. Under this later proprietor the tavern became a highly popular place. When the old Crown coffee house became too small for the meetings of the Scots' Charitable society they were held for years in the Sun tavern, which at that time was a noted place for meetings of organizations. It is claimed that many of the resolutions passed in gatherings in Faneull hall had previously been drafted at smaller gatherings there.

During the siege of Boston the British took possession of the tavern and changed its name to the King's Arms, but after the evacuation the old name was restored. When Joseph Jackson died in 1794 the group of buildings was sold at public auction to David Bradley for \$6,700. The Sun tavern has always been considered of the seventeenth century.

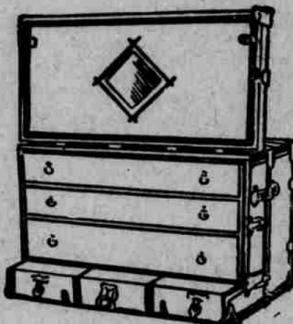
Not being financially interested in the Union Stock Yards Co. at South Omaha we are not worrying over stock yards legislation. But will some one kindly tell us why there is any more reason for regulating the charges of that company than for regulating the charges of a hotel? The stock yards company maintains a hotel for four-footed guests; that we call hotels provide accommodations for two-footed guests. It is merely a difference in feet, not in kind. We are merely inquiring in order that we may be informed.

If Teddy missed it so far in his estimate of Taft, how much shall we discount Teddy's estimate of himself?

The "hot air" system may be all right for heating houses, but it never built a mile of good roads.

Ed. Young Smokers' Tools

We Carry Very Complete Lines of Travelers' Equipment



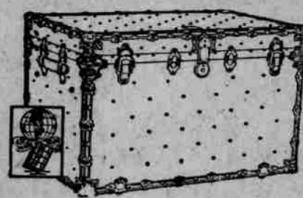
Stallman Dresser Trunks
\$15.50 to \$46.50.



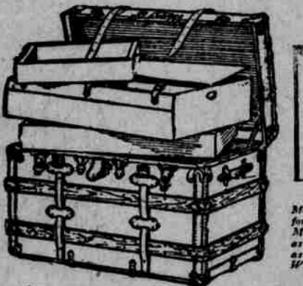
Matting Suit Case
\$1.20 to \$7.50

Cowhide Suit Case
\$5.00 to \$18.00

Walrus Suit Cases
\$6.50 to \$10.00

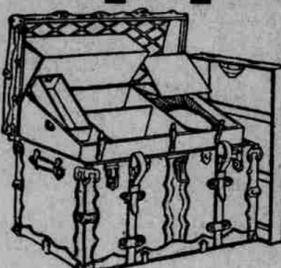


Fibre Trunks \$9.00 to \$21.00



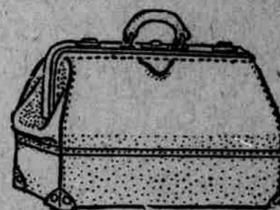
Regular Trunks \$3.00 to \$18.00

Steamer Trunks \$5.00 to \$24.00

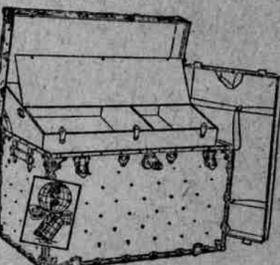


Mendel Wardrobe Trunks
\$40.00, \$50.00, \$65.00, & \$75.00

Innovation Wardrobe \$30.00



Cowhide Oxford Bags
\$5.00 to \$18.00



Real Walrus Oxford Bags
\$8.50 to \$18.00

Other good Bags \$1.40 to \$5.00

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