Shall Banks De Made Liable for One Another's Debts?

Recognized Authority on Financial Questions Discusses Practical Bearings of Proposed Guarantes Plan.

(By George E. Roberts, former Director of the Mint.)

The proposal to require the banks of the country to guarantee each other's deposits owes its present strength to the financial disturbance of last fall. It is urged as a means of preventing panies, and there is no disagreement about the desirability of accomplishing that purpose. Most of us agree that a repetition of the conditions which existed last fall should be made impossible, but this is by no means the only way to do it, or the best way.

For years the advocates of compredeposits in the country and only about \$3,000,000,000 of money all told in the there should be some method provided by which, on the basis of good assets, the supply of lawful currency could be readily increased to meet exceptional demands, whether such demands were tivity or to alarm among depositors. Their foresight and arguments did not considered scheme. They stand for a ers. complete and scientific treatment of the subject.

and supervision constantly improved ing individual bankers to yet stricter account, and at the same time enabling every properly conducted bank to readily obtain a supply of currency to meet all demands upon it.

The fundamental weakness in our for money varies from year to year, and from season to season in the same year. It is a familiar fact that there is a great deal more business to be handled from September 1st to December 31st each year than in any other four months of the year, but there is no more money in the country unless gold is imported for the purpose.

Would Lead to Reckless Banking.

As a remedial measure the guaranty of bank deposits is not only inadequate, but it is worse than inadequate, for it proposes to overturn the principle of individual responsibility by means of raised to its present high standards. and upon which all individual and so-

cial progress is based. The proposal contemplates that the public shall be relieved entirely from the exercise of judgment and diswhile it is highly desirable that all banks shall be made safe, to the end that even the most ignorant and confiding may be protected, it is still true ing standards. We cannot afford to do without that influence.

Under present conditions the investments, the personal habits, the general character and abilities of the banker are under the constant scrutiny of the community, and a matter of public interest. Notwithstanding occasional instances in which the public has been deceived, it may be stated as a general proposition that an unblemished character and a reputation for good business ability and conservative judgment have been necessary to success in the banking business. The public looks over the individual who is to receive, and invest and be responsible for its money with some discrimination, and the elimination of the unfit by the scrutiny and composite judgment of the community is a factor of the highest value in maintaining the standards of the banking business. It is, however, a factor entirely overlooked by the advocates of this scheme.

They calculate the insignificant percentage of loss to total deposits under present conditions, and assume that no greater losses would occur after character ceased to be a factor in the business, and all deposits were given blindly to whoever would bid highest for them. To the objection that this elimination of character as a factor in the acquisition of deposits must tend to promote reckless banking, reply is made that bankers will be deterred from recklessness by fear of losing their own money. The reply misses the point. All men are not deterred from recklessness by fear of losing their mental principles and the consequences swe morey, but reckies men are new.

as a rule, kept out of the banking bustness by the unwillingness of the public to entrust money to their care."

Careful Banking Best.

Under present conditions there are compensations in favor of careful and conservative banking. There are people who are not influenced in their selection of a bank by the highest rate of interest offered on deposits, and who have their suspicions aroused by the tender of exceptional inducements. They know that such offers put a Birain upon the business, and they deliberately prefer to place their money with a banker who will not subject himself to such strain. These depositors esteem safety above all other coupiderations, and they are numerous enough to exercise a very wholesome restraint upon reckless tendencies in the business. A banker now prizes the reputation of doing a safe business, and cannot afford to have a reputation for imprudence and speculative inclinations. And yet, although held in check by these powerful considerations, the pressure of competition carries the business near the danger line even now. There is too much competition for deposits, and the ambitions of the more venturesome members of the fraternity, and the pace they set, puts the whole system under strain.

But what are likely to be the conhensive currency reform have pointed ditions in the business when the public out that with \$14,000,000,000 of bank is no longer concerned about the management of a bank, and all the rewards for conservatism and restrants country, noth in the banks and out, upon recklessness are removed? The considerations which in the past have tended to safeguard the business and advance its standards would be gone. The public would care nothing for the personality of the banker. Instead of due to seasons of unusual business ac- looking to the institution which received the deposits, the depositor would rely on an outside fund. A banker avail, but they are hardly to be swept might bet all the deposits on horse off their feet now by impatient zeal for races without the fact becoming a this new, and, as they regard it, ill- matter of any concern to his custom-

And how would the conservative, prudent banker fare under these con-The guaranty of deposits is a crude ditions? The legitimate reward for and imperfect remedy at best. It does maintaining that character would be not recognize or attempt to cure the lost to him. He would get no deposits defects in our banking and currency unless he bid as high for them as his systems, but alms only at persuading rivals, for the government would stand depositors not to draw their deposits, behind the latter, and assure the pub-The losses to depositors by the fallure lie that they were just as safe as he, of national banks has become an insig- and tax him to make them so. In nificant percentage, and is growing less short the reckless and incompetent peoevery year, as a result of natural, eve ple, who are now either excluded from lutionary progress in banking. The the banking business, or held in check standards are being constantly raised, by the distrust which a discriminating and the efficiency of official Inspection public feels towards them, would make the pace to which everybody eise in The true line of development is not by the banking business would be obliged any revolutionary policy, but by hold, to conform or get out of the business.

The hardest competitor in any line of business is the incompetent or dishonest man who does anything to get business. Such people get into the currency system is in the fact that it is banking business even now, but their not readily responsive to the needs of number and influence for mischief the country. The legitimate demand would be greatly increased if they were backed up by unlimited credit. In other lines there may be some question as to the quality or service offered by rivals, but all bankers deal in the same kind of money, and if deposits were made a joint liability, there is no reason why they should not go to the bankers who offer the greatest inducements to attract them. The careful banker would have no off-set or protection against demoralizing competition, and he would be placed in the strange position of being liable for his competitor's obligations.

All efforts to make it appear that the interests of bankers are on one side of which the banking business has been this question and the interests of depositors on the other are untrue to tho facts. Nothing that in the long run is harmful to the banking business, that puts it under strain and tends to lower its standards, can be beneficial to depositors or the public. It cannot be erimination in the choice of banks, and advantageous to the community to have its savings and working capital pass into the hands of the venturesome class of bankers who will bid most for them. The actual waste and loss that an alert public opinion has great through unwise investments would ininfluence in maintaining proper bank- evitably increase. It would fall at first on the conservative bankers and penalize them. Instead of an elimination of the unfit, which is the true process of evolution, the tendency would be to an elimination of the best. Eventually the burden of increasing waste would have to be borne by all depositors and the whole community.

Oklahoma Trial Inconclusive.

The fact that the first bank failure in Oklahoma after the law went into effect, was followed by immediate reimbursement of the depositors, proves nothing as to the practicability of the system in the long run. The fact that the State banks of Oklahoma have gained deposits since the system went into operation, while national banks within the State have lost, if true, proves nothing as to the merits of the system. The law itself requires that all public deposits must be kept in banks that belong to the system, and this provision alone would cause a considerable transfer of deposits and influence some banks to join the system. The real test of the policy will come in its fuffuence upon the banking business in the long run. Will it tend to secure more careful and prudent investment of the vast sums which the people of the country keep in banks, or will it tend to weaken the personal responsibility for these funds and divert them into incapable and wasteful hands. It is a superficial view which lays all emphasis upon the immediate results of the law and gives no consideration to its violation of fundawhich must follow.

Won Her a Diadem.

How did the French come into Sicily? A woman did it. At a festive ettertainment held at a French court Beatrice, countess of Savov and wife of Charles of Anjon, the brother of Louis IX. of France, was removed from the superior range of seats occupled by her two younger sisters, the queen of France and the queen of England. Mortified by the humiliation, she returned to her apartments and burst into tears. Upon learning the cause of her chagrin and her saying that she would be able to give up her life to confine her tresses for one hour beneath a diadem (harles embraced her affectionately and said, "Set your heart at rest, countess, for before long I will make you a greater queen than either of your sisters." So he promised her. He defeated Manfred, the ised her. He defeated Manfred, the last of the Norman kings, and caused Conradino, the great-grandson of the Emperor Frederick, to be mercilessly slain, he himself and Beatrice witnessing the scene. Upon the death of his brother Charles became king of Naples, thus fulfilling the cherished desire of his wife for a diadem.

The Wrist and the Arm. The real wrist, as one might say, is the elbow joint. It is all hand, practically speaking, from that point to the tips of the fingers. When you turn your wrist it is the whole forearm that makes the twist, and every movement of the fingers is controlled by the muscles of the forearm. The power to turn the wrist to and fro at the elbow joint is possessed only by human beings and monkeys, and even the higher apes are not able to do the trick nearly as well as we can in this movement the great biceps muscle in the upper arm is importantly con cerned, its powerful action in turning the forearm outward being accountable for the fact that we are able to put so much more strength into a twist in that direction than the opposite way. Many of our most familiar tools indeed, such as the screwdriver, are made with reference to the anatomical peculiarity in question. It is for this reason and no other that all screws

Reed and Strout.

turn to the right.

Thomas B. Reed served in the navy during the civil war, and in 1865 he returned to Portland to practice law One of the strongest men at the Port land bar at the time was A. A. Strout Before beginning the trial of a suit it was Strout's habit to inquire of every juror as to the state of his health and impress each with the idea that the lawyer was solicitous of that juror's personal welfare. Reed and Strout were constantly antagonizing each other, though they were very good friends. In nearly every case of im portance Strout and Reed were on opposite sides. It was annoying indeed for the snave Strout to hear Reed drawl out before the opening of

"Well, your honor, Brother Strout having finished his morning task of shaking hands with the jury, we may now, I hope, proceed with the bus ness of the court."

Beating Women.

"If it is true that national adages give an insight into the ideas of a people," says the Berlin Radical, "women must occupy a strange position in Russta One of these old saws runs. 'Love your wife as much as your mule,' and another tells the good man, Shake your wife as you would a fruit tree.' That woman is not considered frail is shown by the adage, You may safely beat your wife with a broom handle, for she is not made of porcelain.' Beat ing must be considered a wholesome pastime, to judge from the saying, 'If your vife deserves a beating in the morning, remind her of her faults by giving her another at noon.' In jus tification of this kind of attention the Russian says, 'The more a man beats his wife the better his meals will be."

The Sea Serpent Myth.

It is possible, even probable, that the sea serpent myth started in all good faith. In the southern seas grow the gigantic algae, the largest of which measure from 400 to 600 feet in length These when rolled on the beach form enormous cables several hundred feet long and as thick as a good sized tree trunk. Such cables washed out to sea by storms may very easily have given rise to the farfamed but yet undiscovered sea serpent.-New York Ameri can.

Nice, Easy Job. The following advertisement recently appeared in an English newspaper "Man required for demonstration pur pose an old English rack (star cham ber pattern); would have to be slightly stretched to show how rack worked. man should be short to start with."

Quite Fortunate.

New Girl (timidiy)-I s'pose you are the cook, mum? Young Mistress Bless me, no! I don't know anything about it New Girl (relieved)-Then we'll get along famously, mum don't either.-New York Journal

The Pearl of Great Price.

"Put disposition above beauty," is the advice of a modern sage to the young man who thinks of taking to himself a wife. But it requires such a long time to discover disposition. Providence Journal

Conflicting. "There is safety in numbers," quoted

the wise guy. "And yet we are told that too many cooks spoil the broth," added the simple meg.-Philadelphia Record

The brave man may fall, but be cannot yield.-Irish Provers.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Ne-braska, as hereinaster set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebrasea, to be voted upon at the gea-eral election to be held Tuesday, Novem-ber 3rd. A. D. 1908.

A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Secons (wo (2), four (4), five (0), six (6), nd firthern (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-rasks, relating to Judicial Powers.

Be it Resolved By the Legislature of the

relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the state is a party, mandamus quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Bection 2. (Amendment proposed.) That Section four (4) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows: amended to read as follows:
Section 4. (Supreme court, judges, election, term, residence.) The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large; and their term of office except as hereinafter shall be six years. And said Court judges shall during their office, reside at the place where

(Amendment proposed.) That five (5) of Article (6) of the d to read as follows: to read as follows:

5. Supreme court, judges,
term; chief justice.) That at
eral election to be held in the
Nebraska in the year 1909, and
years thereafter, there shall be three (3) judges of the Supreme tho shall hold their office for the who shall hold their office for the of six years; that at the general n to be held in the state of Nein the year 1911, and each six thereafter, there shall be elected in the year 1911, and each six thereafter, there shall be elected in judges of the Supreme Court, will hold their office for the period years; and at the general election held in the state of Nebraska in ar 1913 and each six years thereters shall be elected a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who shall soffice for the period of six years, all that the member of the Succourt whose term of office exist January 1914, shall be Chief of the Supreme Court during that till the expiration of his term of And provided further, that upon lection of these amendments by otion of these amendments by lors of the State, the Governor annediately upon issuing his ction declaring said amendments appoint four (4) judges of the Court, two (2) of whom shall inted to hold said office until commons shall be elected at the election in 1999, and have quali-d the other two (2) shall hold antil their successors shall be the general election held in have qualified.

(Amendment proposed.) That (6) of Article ets (6) of the n of the state of Nebraska, be read as follows: (Chief justice.) The Chief Justice shall serve as such during all the term for which he was elected. He shall preside at all terms of the Sirre of Court, and in his absence, the judges present shall select one of their number to preside temporarily.

Section 5. (Amendment

is (Amendment proposed.) What thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of titution of Nebraska be amended

of \$3,000 per annum, payable proced April 8, 1907.

Geo C. Junkin. Secretary of State, the State of Nobraska do her briffy that the foregoing proposed andment to the Constitution of the te of Nebraska is a true and correct by of the original enrolled and encosed bill, as passed by the Thirtieth alon of the legislature of the State of Newska as arresponding and original quarterly. Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1998.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my band and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of fully in the year of our Lord Ope Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight, and of the Indusers.

of our Lord One Thousand of the Independent of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-third, and of this State the Forty-second.

(SEAL) Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the con titution of the State of Ne-brasha, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Mebrasha, to be voted upon at the gen eral election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1908.

A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an Amendment to Section 9, Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Ne-

Be it Ecsolved and Enacted By the Legis-islature of the State of Rebraska; Section 1, (Amendment.) That at the general election for state and legislative the first Monday in November the following provision be proposed submitted to the electors of the e as an amendment to Section 9 cle 8 of the constitution of the State

state as an amendment to Section 9. Article 8 of the constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 9. (Educational Pands, Investment.) All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished; and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county honds of this state, or registered school district bends of this state, and such other securities as the legislature may from time to time direct And such funds with the interest and in e thereof are bereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other

Section 2. (Ballots; Adoption.) The at said election in the year 1908, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words. "For printed appendix to

there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the Constitution with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund." and "Against said proposed amendment to the constitution with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be for such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted. Approved April 5, 1807.

I. Geo. C. Junkin, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirtieth wession of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general elec-

voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tanaday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1998.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto ret my hand and atfixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight, and of the Indep sidence of the United States the One Hundred. of the United States the One Hundred such road will be reference thereto.

The figure of th Fall Opening Sale at THE LEADER.

Our Mammoth Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Cloaks, Skirts, Waists, Furs, Knit Goods and Underwear for Men, Women and Children, is now in and ready for your inspection. The time is here to lay in your Fall and Winter supplies. The Leader has a larger stock than ever and is prepared to supply your demands at prices that no other establishment west of the Missouri can undersell, quality considered.

We cordially invite the public, before making your Fall purchases, to come and see our Mammoth stock and examine our low prices.

SPECIALS---One lot of Silks, worth up to \$1 a yard, at 39c per yard. One bargain counter of Remnants High Grade Dress Goods, worth up to \$1.50 per yard, to clean them up at 39c per yard. All remnants must be sold in the piece. Yours for Great Values,

THE LEADER.

JULIUS PIZER, Proprietor.

RED POLLED BULLS



FOR SALE

Being through with my herd bull I offer him for sale; four ears old and a choice individual. Also some fine young bulls ready for service for sale. One-half mile south of court

F. E. Payne.

Wood Turning and Furniture Repairs,

Cabinet Work, Screen Frames, Saw Filing and Setting. All kinds of lob Work done on short notice at prices to suit. Terms Cash.

P. M. Sorenson.

Shop North of P. O.

LEGAL NOTICE. LEGAL NOTICE.

To Eleanor A. Kissleburgh. — Kissleburgh, first and real name unknown, husband of Eleanor A. Kissleburgh, Eleanor A. Kesselbaugh, Deborah Powers, Home for Old Ladies of Troy, N. Y., John Doe, real and full name unknown, and the Northwest Quarter (NW4) of Section Twenty-six (20). Township Nine 30 North, Range Thirty-one (31) west of the 6th Principal Meridian, Lincoln County, Nebraska and the unknown owners of said land.

Nebraska and the unknown owners of said land.
You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 1st day of September, 1808, Martin L. McCullough, as plaintiff, filed his petition in the district court of Lincoln County. Nebraska, against you as defendants therein; the object and prayer of which is to foreclose the tax sale certificate and lien for taxes in the manner as provided by law on the Northwest Quarter (NW4) of Section 26. Township 9 North, Range 31 west of the 5th Principal Meridian, Lincoln County Nebraska; the said tax lien being for the years 1901 to 1907 inclusive, together with interest and costs as by law provided, together also an attorney's fee of ten per cent of the amount of said lien, and there is now due plaintif upon said tax lien upon the above described real estate the sum there is now due plaintiff upon said tag lien upon the above described real estate the sum of Forty-nine (\$49.00) Dollars of which sum with interest as provided by law, attorney's fees and costs, the plaintiff prays for a decree of foreclosure and sale of said premises and satisfaction of the amount found duo on on said land, and that you and each of you and your assigns be barred of equity of redemption. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 26th day of October, 1908. Dated at North Platte, Nebraska this 12th day of September, 1908.

MARTIN L. MCCULLOUGH, Plaintiff, s-15-1wks

L. E. Roach, His Attorney.

ROAD NO. 308. To all whom it may concern: The commissioner appointed for the purpose of locating a public road as

follows: Commencing at the west end of 12th street, City of North Platte, Nebraska, extending thence in a northwesterly direction to the northwest corner of section 33-14-30, thence west along the south side of the cemetery to the west side of cemetery, at this point jogging north across the section line on section 29-14-30 making section line of section 29-14-30 the south side of said road, said proposed road to follow section line in westerly direction to the North Platte Land & Water Company's canal, thence west along the north side of right-of-way of canal in a westerly and northwesterly direction to the public road No. 21, terminating thereat, said road to be 66 feet wide, has reported in favor of the location of said road and all objections thereto or claims for damage must be filed in the county clerk's office on or before noon of the 20th day of November, 1908, or such road will be established without reference thereto.

Dated North Platte, Nebraska, Sept. 17, 1908.

F. R. ELLIOTT, County Clerk. street, City of North Platte, Nebraska, Notice of Sale Under Chattel Mortgage

Just what it will buy. In groceries it is worth

About \$1.10

LAMB'S CASH STORE NORTH SIDE.

Serial No. 0401. Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at North Platte, Neb. Land Office at North Platte, Neb.
September 21st, 1963,
Notice is hereby given that Carl W. McGrew,
of North Platte, Nebraska, who on December
9th, 1901, made homestead entry No. 1919s,
for the northwest quarter (NWk), Section 8, Township 15 north, Range 29 west
Sixth Principal Meridian, has filed notice of
intention to make final five year proof
to establish claim to the land above
described, before the Register and Receiver at North Platte, Neb., on the 20th
day of November, 1968.
Claimant names as witnesses: P. C. Peterson, A. Rudolph, T. J. Combs and W. A.
Stearns, all of North Platte, Nebraska,
*s22-6.

NOTICE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a
chattel mortgage given by F. E. Magnuson to
R. M. Weeks, I will on the 24th day of October, 1908, offer for sale to the highest and
best bidder for cash, the property described
in sald mortgage, to-will: One iron grey
stallion three (3) years old in spring of 1907,
no brands.

November, 1907, and filed in Lincoin county, Nebraska, and there is now due on said mortgage the sum of \$217 00 Said sale will occur in front of the livery stable of A M Lock, corner of Fourth and Locust Streets, at two o'clock p. m. of said day.

R. M. WEEKS, Mortgagee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of Lincoln county, Ne

In the County Court of Lincoln county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Annie M. Peniston, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of said deceased will meet the Administratrix of said estate, before me County Judge of Lincoln county, Nebraska, at the county court room in said county, on the 17th day of October, 1908, and on the 17th day of April, 1909, at 9 o'clock a m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims and one year for the Administratrix to settle said estate from the 19th day of August, 1908. This notice will be published in the North Platte Tribune, a legal newspaper, for four weeks successively prior to the 17th day of October, 1908.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, this 21st day of September, A. D. 1908.

NOTICE.

The Denver Hay & Grain Company, cor-

The Denver Hay & Grain Company, corporation, defendant:

Willtake notice that on the 27th day of Angust 1998, the County Judge of Lincoln County. Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$12.00, in an action pending before him, wherein Wilbur F. Stafford is plaintiff and the Denver Hay & Grain Company is defendant, and that property, of the defendant, consisting of moneys in the sum of \$90.00, has been attached under said order and that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation, has been garnisheed in said cause, and that momeys of said defendant in the sum of \$90.00, now in the possession of the Union Pacific Railroad Company have been garnisheed, said cause has been continued to the 10th day of October, 1908, at nine o'clock a, m. at which time said cause will come up for trial.

Dated Angust 31st, 1908.

Wither & Sale Under Chattal M.