

WORLD-WIDE PENNY POSTAGE

Made Possible by Recent Robust, Constructive Republican Policy.

Convention Between America and England in Effect Oct. 1—Its Blessings to Foreign Born Citizens.

ORDER NO. 1667. The Postal Administration of Great Britain having concurred therein:

It is hereby ordered, That, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1908, the postage rate applicable to letters mailed in United States, addressed for delivery at any place in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be two (2) cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Letters unpaid or short paid shall be dispatched to destination, but double the deficient postage, calculated at said rate, shall be collectible of the addressee upon the delivery of the unpaid or short paid letters.

G. V. L. MEYER, Postmaster General.

Behind this simple statement is a vast amount of Republican constructive legislation which resulted in the significant accomplishment, set forth by the Postmaster General. It is eloquently prophetic of a world-wide penny postage, for which the credit will be due to a Republican administration.

Sixth Universal Postal Congress.

The Sixth Universal Postal Congress convened in the city of Rome, Italy, April 7 and continued until May 26, 1906. Sixty-five countries, including the United States, were represented. The assembly was for the purpose of discussing the postal systems of all nations and, if possible, agreeing upon measures for the improvement in all practical ways, of the regulations governing international intercourse through the mails. The first congress of this kind met in Berne, Switzerland, in 1874.

The United States Postoffice Department was represented in this World Postal Congress by two delegates—the Superintendent of Division of Foreign Mails, as in previous postal congresses, and the Hon. Edward Rosewater of the Omaha Bee, who had also served in the preceding postal congress.

Move for Universal Penny Postage.

At this Universal Postal Congress representatives of the United States proposed a universal two-cent postage to all nations. The Hon. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., who is the father of the two-cent idea in England, speaking of America's action at the Rome convention, in standing out for a universal two-cent postal rate, said:

"The British members stood coldly by. They did not recognize that this was a great historic occasion, a worthy parallel of that solemn scene on July 4, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was adopted; for if the Americans are willing to adopt a penny postage to all parts of the world, it follows that they are willing to establish it to the British Empire and form with us a 'Restrictive Postal Union.'"

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, America's Republican minister to the Court of St. James, praised the work of the American delegation and solicited the friendly co-operation of the British government at a Fourth of July banquet speech in London in 1906. Mr. Reid said:

"The American people hoped for closer and cheaper communications with all other nations as the best means of promoting better acquaintance and perpetuating friendship. They were gratified to find that the British apostle of penny postage (Mr. Heaton) at this moment focusing his efforts on what ought to be the easy task of persuading the authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, that it was as cheap to carry a letter from London to New York as from London to Calcutta; or from New York to Manila—and quite as useful."

American Republicans Lead the Way

So it has come to pass that the United States, under its Republican administration, has finally succeeded in entering into a convention with Great Britain whereby after the 1st of October this year, a two-cent postage rate will obtain between this country and England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. We already have such an arrangement with Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Panama and our colonial possessions. This great accomplishment is universally recognized as the proper beginning which is to result in a universal two-cent postage rate around the world.

Important Things Accomplished.

Two other important things that the Republican administration accomplished at the Rome Universal Postal Congress through its representatives, must not be lost sight of. One was the adoption of a universal return coupon stamp, in exchange for which, upon its presentation at a postoffice in another country, the person presenting it shall receive a postage stamp of the value of 5 cents, good in any country of the world, thus enabling people here to prepay postage at regular rates upon reply letters.

The other significant concession was that in all World Postal Congresses to be held in the future, the United States is to be granted an additional vote, in

view of its island possessions; so that at all future congresses our country will be entitled to two votes, as against one vote each cast by every other nation in the world.

Practical Benefits to the People.

No doubt the Democrats may inquire as to what all this has to do with the welfare of American citizens. For their enlightenment and information it may be stated that, according to the United States census of 1900, the foreign born population in the United States at that time was 10,469,085. The population, born of foreign parentage (one or both parents having been born in foreign countries) was 26,198,563, or a total foreign population of 36,659,024. The report of the Immigration Commissioner by years since then shows that 6,998,656 have since come to America, thus making out the total foreign population at the present time to 43,657,680. This does not take any note of increase since 1900 in American-born children, one or both of whose parents are of foreign blood. Estimating that only one-half of this number—21,828,840—write one letter to foreign countries every two weeks, or 20 weeks each year, we have 129,983,610 letters written annually, which, at the present rate of 5 cents postage each, amounts to an expenditure of \$6,499,182 annually. Under the present postal law foreign correspondents may send letters to the United States "collect," but when they reach their destination the recipient must pay double postage. Figuring the double postage on the same basis, the foreign population of the United States pays during each year, for postage under the present system, \$19,497,456.

Under the new and cheaper postal charges advocated by the Republican party, should the 2-cent rate become universal, the foreign population in the United States, to their direct correspondents, would only pay \$3,249,576 annually for direct postage and \$9,748,728, for letters sent to them from foreign countries "collect." In other words, this Republican measure will save the highly esteemed adopted citizens of our country, and those born here of foreign parentage \$12,998,254 annually, in the necessary correspondence with their loved ones abroad. But perhaps the Democrats do not think this is worth while.

Some Glaring Inconsistencies.

At present an American can send a letter 5,000 miles by land—say from Mexico to Alaska—for 2 cents, but must pay 5 cents for a letter of half the weight sent 3,100 miles to England. An Englishman pays 5 cents on a letter crossing the Atlantic, 3,100 miles, and 2 cents on one crossing the Indian and South Pacific Oceans, 16,000 miles, to New Zealand. All this is to be remedied on October the first next, thanks to an enlightened Republican administration.

World is Ready for Reduction.

It will probably be but a short time after the convention between this country and England goes into effect, until the dream of a universal 2-cent letter postage, championed by the Republican party, will be realized. Australia, New Zealand and Egypt have already called for the 2-cent rate. The Emperor of Germany has said that if England establishes a 2-cent postage rate with the United States, he will have Germany do the same. France, Italy, South Africa, Japan, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden would need little more than an invitation to follow suit.

A 2-cent postal rate would bind all the South American republics and the United States still more closely together into a peaceful, reciprocal, progressive, civilization, which would mean a more rapid development of both American continents and a new application of the Monroe doctrine. With these countries agreed, on the object desired, the continent of Europe alone would then be wholly outside this comprehensive postal union, and then the continental powers would not long stand aloof from it.

It has remained for the United States to take the initiative in a move to reap the great glory of being the pioneers of a world wide 2-cent postage. Millions of our citizens will feel almost as grateful for this beneficent act as millions of slaves did, when the Republican party broke the shackles that bound them to perpetual physical services.

BRYAN'S POLICIES DESTRUCTIVE.

Mr. Taft Compares Republican and Democratic Platforms. (From Mr. Taft's Speech of Acceptance.)

The chief difference between the Republican and the Democratic platforms is the difference which has heretofore been seen between the policies of Mr. Roosevelt and those which have been advocated by the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan. Mr. Roosevelt's policies have been progressive and regulative; Mr. Bryan's destructive. Mr. Roosevelt has favored regulation of the business in which evils have grown up so as to stamp out the evils and permit the business to continue. The tendency of Mr. Bryan's proposals has generally been destructive of the business with respect to which he is demanding reform.

Mr. Roosevelt would compel the trusts to conduct their business in a lawful manner and secure the benefits of their operation and the maintenance of the prosperity of the country of which they are an important part; while Mr. Bryan would extirpate and destroy the entire business in order to stamp out the evils which they have practiced.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Machinery of Congress Already Started for Postal Savings Bank Law.

A Safe and Sane Plan for the Convenience of the People and the Encouragement of Thrift.

"We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift."

This is the declaration of the Republican national platform, and postal savings banks will without doubt be authorized by law and established as a part of our financial system by the action of Congress at its coming session, which will be convened in December. Indeed, much has already been accomplished towards the enactment of this law. At the last session of Congress a bill was carefully prepared which met with the approval of the Postmaster General, and was reported upon favorably by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. This bill is now on the Senate calendar and can be acted upon as soon as Congress is convened.

The scope of the proposed law is set forth in the committee report, which is in part as follows:

Committee Report.

The purpose of this bill is to place at the disposal of people of small means the machinery of the Postoffice Department to aid and encourage them to save their earnings. The subject of postal savings banks or depositories is not new in this country and it may be truly said to be quite familiar to the people of Europe and the British colonies. The propriety of establishing postal savings banks became the subject of discussion in England as early as 1807. Every objection to such use of the postoffice facilities urged in this country was vigorously pressed in the long-continued discussion of the subject in England.

For over fifty years private savings institutions waged bitter opposition to the growing sentiment in favor of postal savings banks, but notwithstanding such opposition in 1861 an act of Parliament was passed entitled "An act to grant additional facilities for depositing small savings with the security of the government for the due repayment thereof." That the alarm of private institutions was ill founded is amply proven by the recorded fact that the private savings banks increased their capital by more than ten millions of dollars in the first fifteen years following the establishment of postal savings institutions.

That the postal savings institutions proved successful is satisfactorily attested by the fact that no backward step has ever been taken in England on this subject and by the further fact that in rapid succession the lead of England was taken by other countries. The primary purpose of these institutions is to encourage thrift and a saving disposition among the people of small means by placing at their disposal in every part of the country ready facilities for the depositing of small sums, with absolute assurance of repayment on demand with a low rate of interest on a limited aggregate amount.

Postal Savings Banks Needed.

In certain parts of our country savings institutions are sufficiently numerous to accommodate the people, but such areas are quite limited, being confined to New England and New York. It is alleged that by reason of the number and location of savings banks there is one savings account to every two of the population of New England, whereas in all the country outside New England and New York the average is only one savings account to every 157 of the population. Taking such figures to be approximately correct and recognizing the fact that the people of all sections of this country are pretty much the same in habits, inclinations, and purposes, it must be obvious to the most casual observer that the people of the South, the Middle West, and the West do not save their earnings as do those of New England from the mere want of secure places in which deposits may be made.

To those who feel inclined to believe that the establishment of postal savings depositories will involve an element of paternalism it seems quite sufficient to suggest that the machinery of the Postoffice Department is now in existence and will continue to exist without diminution of expense whether such depositories are created or not and that the establishment of these depositories for the benefit of the people will not involve one farthing of loss to the Post-Office Department, but will probably, on the contrary, prove more than self-sustaining. Very slight computation will clearly demonstrate that the postal savings depositories can not burden the Post-Office Department with any additional deficiency.

If I am elected President, I shall urge upon Congress, with every hope of success, that a law be passed requiring a filing in a Federal office of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of Congress and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of Congress. —From Hon. Wm. H. Taft's speech accepting Presidential nomination.

How a Girl Throws.

Perhaps a better title would have been "How a Girl Doesn't Throw," because it is well known that a girl cannot propel a ball or anything else like a boy. Most people—and all boys—conclude that this defect arises from clumsiness, but that is a mistake.

The difference between a girl's throwing and a boy's is substantially this: The boy crooks his elbow and reaches back, with the upper part of his arm about at a right angle of forty-five degrees. The direct act of throwing is accomplished by bringing the arm back with a sort of snap, working every joint from shoulder to wrist.

The girl throws with her whole arm rigid, the boy with his whole arm relaxed. Why this marked and unmistakable difference exists may be explained by the fact that the clavicle or collar bone in the feminine anatomy is some inches longer and set some degrees lower down than in the masculine frame. The long, crooked, awkward bone interferes with the full and free use of the arm. This is the reason why a girl cannot throw a stone.

First Victory of the Revolution.

The importance of the assault upon Fort William and Mary is generally overlooked by historians. The demonstrations against various British armed vessels, beginning with the firing upon the schooner St. John in July, 1764, as well as the battle of Alamance, in North Carolina, in 1771, were essentially local and were so far removed from the Revolutionary period that they produced no appreciable effect upon the war itself. The "Boston massacre" was the repulse of a mob by a squad of British regulars, but at Fort William and Mary the royal standard was lowered for the first time, and the gunpowder taken therefrom was burned by the patriots at Bunker Hill. The king recognized in the daring assault the inevitability of the impending struggle. There is truth in the claim set forth on the tablet on the old Fort Constitution of today that the site marks "the first victory of the American Revolution."—Army and Navy Life.

A Pretty Warm Fish.

A well known fisherman was fishing for perch and was seated along the edge of a lake near the roots of a large tree, which was a favorite spot for the perch. Luck had been only fair, and he was debating on the question of hauling in the line and going home when there came a powerful tug.

He knew that he had a huge fish and struggled vigorously for twenty minutes before he landed his prize. It was a sunfish, one of the largest he had ever seen. He landed it on the bank, and then he noticed that the rays from the fish were so powerful that he was almost blinded, and the grass in the vicinity was shriveled up by the heat.

A few minutes later the man fell over. He had been struck by the sunfish and was beyond hope.—Philadelphia American.

Startling.

A gentleman opened a letter addressed to his son containing suggestions from a friend to the latter for a novel which he (the son) was privately writing. The father was exceedingly surprised and frightened upon reading the following dreadful words:

Dear Bob—You really must show more caution in constructing your plots, or the governor will be sure to discover the dead body of Geraldine in the cellar, and then your secret will be out. You consulted me about the strychnine. I certainly think you are giving it him in rather large doses. Let Emily put her mother in a madhouse. It will answer your purpose well to have the old girl out of the way. I think your forgery is for too small a sum. Make it three thousand. Leave the rest of your particularly nice family circle to me. I will finish them off and send you back the "fatal dagger" afterward by post. Yours, JACK.

—London Express.

Burning Heretics.

The following items, copied from the municipal records of Canterbury by an English magazine, show that the burning of heretics in 1535, the time of the general King Henry VIII, was an inexpensive amusement:

To bringing a heretic from London	14s. 6d.
For wood to burn him	2s. 0d.
For gunpowder	1d.
A stake and staple	6d.
Total	17s. 6d.

Inspiring Hope.

The Doctor—Bear up. I must tell you the worst—you can't possibly recover. The Client—That's a pity, for if I'd lived a bit longer I should have come into a fortune. As it is, I haven't a penny to pay you with, doctor. The Doctor—Well, now, don't give up hope. We'll try to mend you. We'll try.—Illustrated Bits.

As to Stage Fright.

"Stage fright" is surely among the most mysterious of sudden seizures. It begins when the actor or speaker thinks "they are not interested in me." It ends when he determines "I will interest them."—London Chronicle.

The Modern Child.

Little Girl of Four (standing entranced before the window of a toyshop)—Oh, mother, if you was my little girl, wouldn't I take you in and buy you some of these lovely things!—London Tatler.

Her Preference.

"I want to make a gift to Miss Passey," said Dumley. "I wonder what sort of animal she'd prefer for a pet?" "A man," promptly suggested Miss Knox.—Philadelphia Press.

The only real thing is to study how to rid life of lamentation and complaint.—Spicetwice.



Congressman M. P. Kinkaid, Candidate for Re-election from the Sixth Nebraska District.

To The Purchasing Public

I have just returned from the eastern market where I spent two weeks' time searching for bargains and I succeeded in finding them. Our goods are in, ready for inspection and we cordially invite you to come and see the mammoth stock, which embraces the latest styles in all of our departments.

In our Ladies' Ready-Made Department we show the latest tailor-made suits, no two alike, and are offering them at prices that ought to command your attention and result in a sale.

We cannot describe to you the bargains which awaits you at the big store, and the best we can do is to invite you to call and see a really up-to-date stock of reasonable goods.

The Leader,

JULIUS PIZER, Proprietor.

Get Here the Horse That Gets There

on time every time. Whether your journey is one of pleasure or business, this lively stable will supply a rig that will land you where you want to go, when you want to get there. You don't have to push on the reins to make our horses go. They are the kind that can and will travel without urging. Can you use a rig today?

A. M. Lock.

Don't Spend \$3.50 When Fifty Cents Will do the Work

Prof. W. M. Hayes, Ass't. Secty. of Agriculture of the United States says about Stock Food: "These balanced rations are often found by analysis to consist of the tailings of mills, elevators and breweries, mixed with molasses and salt, to make the compound palatable to the cattle, and one of the largest Stock Food Companies is said to use fine sawdust, finely ground, to cheaply bring up the weight of his product, instead of buying a superior and expensive balanced ration containing high fattening qualities and acting as a tonic, he has paid a high price for a feed containing, along with ordinary grain, finely ground alfalfa hay and other common food stuffs, \$5.00 to \$25.00 per ton, a high percentage of refuse, and non-nutritious matter, some of which may be positively dangerous to the health of his stock."

Make your own stock foods and remedies by using Skidoo Horse and Cattle Tablets for horses, cattle, sheep, swine and fowls; proper dose in tablets. Mix in feed or salt. They contain no sawdust, ashes, chopped feed or bran. Ask for and try once Skidoo Condition Tablets or Skidoo Worm, Kidney, Chicken Cholera, Cathartic, Heave, Fever, Hog Cholera, Distemper, Pink Eye, Colic, White Plague, Prevnitic or Blister Tablets, or Loose Killer, Spavin Remedy, or Barb Wire Liment. Distributed by THE BLUE BELL MEDICINE CO., Capital Stock \$300,000.00, Watertown, S. D., U. S. A.

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