

Food is more tasteful, healthful and nutritious when raised with

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Made from Grapes

Absolutely PURE

The News-Herald

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

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TRoubles spring from idleness.

BE JUST in business and generous out of it.

THE self-made man never struck for shorter hours.

IT is a good breakfast food that will cause early rising.

PROMISES not only come home to roost; but the also lay for you.

A LITTLE change may be a good thing but a big roll of bills is better.

THE unhappiest man is the pessimist who has to admit that he is pleased.

WHEN a man loses his temper, he generally finds that of his opponent.

WHEN the average American awakes in Heaven, he will be disappointed unless he finds and alarm clock and a cup of coffee.

THE two you men who were seen following two young ladies, today, very much to the annoyance of the young ladies are pursuing a course that will land them in serious trouble.

BIG PROPORTION OF PAUPERS.

According to the latest census the population of the United Kingdom is 41,976,827 souls, and the total number of paupers is 1,129,064.

The population of England and Wales is 32,527,843, of whom 915,291 are reported as paupers, exclusive of vagrants, who number 17,524.

The population of Scotland is 4,472,103, of whom 110,595 are paupers.

The population of Ireland is 4,458,775 of whom 103,240 are paupers.

The remainder of the population, in

the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and in the army and navy serving abroad, are not charged with any dependents.

This bulletin shows that in the United Kingdom of Great Britain one in forty of the population are paupers, and dependent upon public charity. No country can long endure this condition. A remedy must soon be found. About three years ago a commission was appointed under authority of parliament to study the conditions of the poor, and they have just finished their great work. It is to be hoped that great good may come from it.

"MAKING MEN GOOD BY LAWS."

The prohibition discussion in Missouri has given the occasion for much idle saying of the generality, "You cannot make persons good by law." Like most generalities, this comes trippingly from the tongue without any burden of sense. For that phrase, as used, simply means nothing at all.

In the most imaginably perfect state of society a law might conceivably be an element of discord and so be a wicked thing. Even in such a social state as it is wholly within the bounds of swift progress to attain, laws for morality and laws prohibitory of one thing or another might be needed not at all or in very sparing degree. But to take a doctrine fitted to one condition of society and apply it to another has no value whatever.

Now, it is true with emphasis that to lay down police codes of conduct—like don't sell whiskey, don't beat your grand-mother and don't do a great many other things—is not at all the limit of the social function. It is even stupid and close to criminal to rely on such crutches for good conduct when the economic and political conditions that make so many persons lame are unrectified. Possibly—indeed, it may be said certainly—society cannot keep some men from the anodyne of drink when society forces them to work in disgusting occupations at miserable wages and then permits them to be herded, through the greed of unregulated landlordism, in foul tenements. Society cannot correct a great many existing evils by merely hitting over the head the moral or mental or physical weaklings who succumb to society's own temptations or cruelties.

But would not laws to enforce a more just and saner and healthier environment for men and women and children

inevitably produce better men and women? And would not that be making men good by law? And until a squarer social deal is reached, under which men would have fewer temptations to brutality and more chance for refinements and decencies, are we to abandon the police laws that in the better state might safely be done away with?

If men and women in society will only learn to trust themselves and realize the splendid powers of humanity they can be the Supermen of Nietzsche and can do the things which to Prince Kropotkin look so easy. But until they do realize their powers—and in order to help them to realize that mankind is inherently evil—they must still proceed with their painful "Thou-shall-nots" and their hopeful "Thou-shalts." — Kansas City Star.

OKLAHOMA BANK LAW.

The Oklahoma Guaranty Bank Deposit law went into operation Feb. 14, 1908. The chief features of the law are as follows:

A guarantee fund is created and placed under the general management of the State Banking Board. Each bank and trust company organized under the laws of the state is required to contribute 1 per cent of its average daily deposits for the preceding year, less deposits of United States and state funds, properly secured. Annually thereafter each such bank and trust company shall report its average daily deposits and contribute 1 per cent on whatever this amount may exceed the previous averages. If the fund is depleted from any cause, a special assessment is levied to keep up the fund to 1 per cent of the total deposits. Any new bank or trust company, when organized, shall pay 1 per cent of its capital stock into the guarantee fund. From the fund thus created the depositors of any insolvent bank or trust company complying with the provisions of the law are to be paid immediately, the state then having a first lien upon the assets of the insolvent corporation.

The Oklahoma law has not "closed the door of hope against the reckless and incompetent banker," but has actually opened it much wider than it was before; so that the state today seems to be entering upon an era of wildcat banking, which if it is not checked, will ultimately result in financial disaster. Between January 1 and October 31 forty-seven new state banks were organized in Oklahoma; and all but five of these were capitalized at only \$10,000. The maria for starting new banks is not confined to the towns; in the little village of Harrah, which has but about 150 inhabitants, two banks have been established, their total deposits being less than \$15,000.

Men of indifferent characters are allowed to organize banks. One of the new banks in Oklahoma was started by a man just released from the state penitentiary; another, by a man who had twice failed in business and had then organized a national bank. In this he obtained only \$27,000 deposits on a capital of \$25,000. On the first of last July he started a state bank under the new law, and by September 23 his deposits amounted to \$111,381.75. In another case a saloon-keeper, who had been forced out of business by the prohibition law, started a bank on a very small capital and soon had deposits to the amount of \$30,000 or \$40,000.

Reckless banking is in evidence. Under the new Oklahoma law bankers are found offering 5, 6, and even 8 per cent interest. The false impression is created that the state's credit is pledged to pay all losses, some of the banks even printing on their checks statements to the effect that "Your Deposits in this Bank are Guaranteed by the State."

It may be predicted that, if this law is left on the statute-books of the state, Oklahoma will soon give the world some startling examples of "high finance" and eventually experience such a panic as few states of like wealth have ever witnessed. And when that panic comes of what avail will be the present paltry guaranty fund? Will not a fund ten, or even twenty, times as large be required to reimburse all innocent depositors?

The plan of guaranteeing bank deposits was tried in three of our states three quarters of a century ago,—in New York, Vermont and Michigan. In each case it failed lamentably. In New York the banking law provided for a

safety fund as a security for all of the banks' debts; but within ten years from the time the law went into operation eleven of the banks organized under the system failed, and the entire amount of the safety fund was insufficient to pay their debts.

MEMORIAL DAY

This is a day of highest significance; a day when every true hearted citizen of this great republic should bow in the most sublime and sincere reverence to those who offered their lives, as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country; a day when we should annually give thanks to the God of nations for the perpetuity of the freedom. Memorial day is well nigh a sacred day, when we commemorate the honor, virtues and noble deeds of our departed heroes. This tribute, we now pay to the memory of our dead brothers, is no mere pageant, no idle ceremonial; but is the most solemn and most sacred that man can pay to the memory of man. As we recount their noble deeds, the tenderest emotions are aroused in each heart, and we catch the spirit of their sublime patriotism. In the language of the poet we bid them,—

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave,
No impious footstep here shall tread
The heritage of your grave.
Nor shall your glory be forgot.
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.
You marble minstrel's voiceless stone
In deathless song tell,
When many a vanished year hath flown
The story how ye fell;
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor Time's remorseless doom,
Can dim one ray of holy light
That glids your glorious tomb.

As we pause and reflect upon the mighty struggle in which they were engaged, we realize that it were employed larger armies and fleets than were ever called for by other combatants; that it exceeded the immortal campaigns of Frederick and Napoleon, in the magnitude and brilliancy of its operations; that its theater comprised a larger area than the whole of Europe embracing as many varieties of climate and presenting as many natural obstacles to be overcome: that it inaugura-

ed a new era and a new mode of warfare.

By day and by night, through forest and over desert, over mountains and through swamps and rivers, suffering tortures not to be expressed in words, burned by summer suns, frozen by winter frosts, hungered and athirst, often half-clad and half-shod, wasted by disease and shrunken by un wonted exposures, and in camp and hospital, in skirmish and set form of battle, in solitary out-posts, and in the hurly-burly of shot and shell, dust and smoke of fields encarnadined with the glorious blood of their youth, they faced death and perished that the American Nation might live. And it is for us to cherish it, live for it, be prepared to die for it, nourish it so that it will endure, that it may be the faithful custodian of our children and their children after them; to make it worthy of the dead who died for it, and to make it worthy of the generations who are going to possess it in the future.

We cannot feel that we would have performed our duty were we not also to pay our tribute of respect to the loyal women of the North. The highest honor and respect is due to the memory of the loyal women who in silence in their lonely homes suffered untold agonies, or who in camp, or on battle fields and in hospitals cared for the sick and wounded soldiers. Ah, yes most aptly has the poet said:

"The maid who binds her warrior's sash
With smile that well her pain dissembles
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry teardrop hangs and trembles
Through heaven alone records that tear
And fame may never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As e'er bedewed the field of glory.

"The wife who guards her husband's sword
Mid little ones who weep and wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
E'en though her heart be rent asunder;
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle,
Sheds holy blood as e'er was shed
On freedom's field of battle."

"The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her son she presses,
Speaking a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses;
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the son
Received on freedom's field of honor."

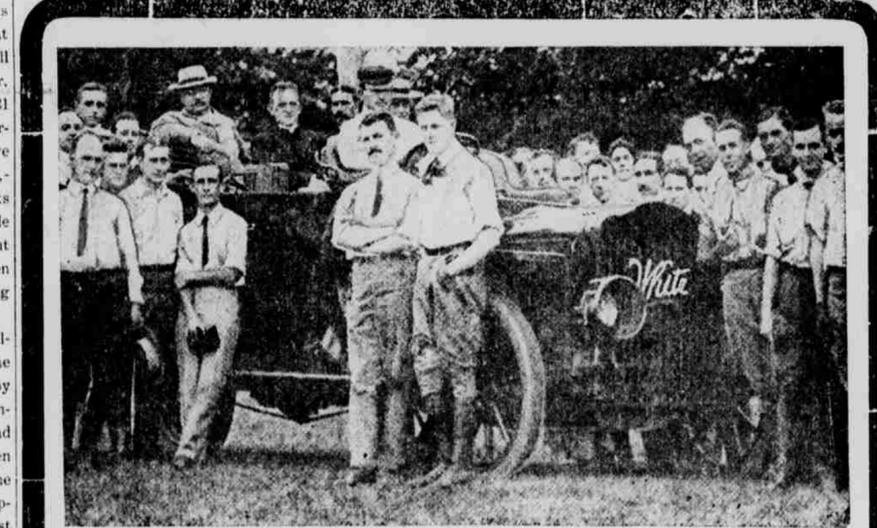
WONDER OF THE WORLD.

The tremendous strides this country is making in every direction of growth constitute the United States the wonder of the world. The great probabilities before us open up wide speculations as to what the future may have in store. According to the report of the Department of Commerce and Labor the developed water power of the United States is 5,357,000 horsepower, and the number of wheels it turns is 52,827. The undeveloped water power is believed to be equal to that already developed is capable of great expansion. The estimated coal supply is 3,135,708,000,000 long tons, while the highest production in any one year but 429,000,000 tons. At the present rate of consumption the supply will last 7,310 years, so we need not fear a coal famine for some generations yet.

The available iron ore is at 4, 785,000,000 long tons, while we mine only 52,000,000 tons a year. At that rate we have iron ore enough to last a few years yet, and by that time ingenuity and discovery will be able to find something to take its place. In 1907 we produced nearly one-half of the world's production of pig iron, and at the rate our production is increasing it will not be many years until we will equal all the rest of the world in this line. The United States owns 754,895,000 acres of land that is yet to be brought under cultivation.

In 1897 the farm wealth of the country was \$4,250,000,000 and in 1897 this land had been increased to \$7,412,000,000. The last three years have shown a great change in crop values. For instance in 1906 cotton led with a value of \$722,990,000; the next year hay forged ahead with \$744,000,000, and in 1908 corn took the lead with the enormous value of \$1,616,000,000. At one time exports of manufactured products were but a small per cent of the total exports, but in 1908 they amounted to about 41 per cent of the total.

Perhaps the best test of our business growth is shown by the receipts of the Postoffice department from the sale of stamps. In 1820 the receipts were about \$1,000,000; by 1850 they increas-



Ex-President Roosevelt in his own White Steamer. President Taft owns a White Steamer. John D. Rockefeller owns 3 White Steamers. Thomas W. Lawson "Boston" owns 2 White Steamers. Hon. Matthew Gering has ordered a White Steamer.

THE WHITE STEAMER

Our car is the only practical steam automobile manufactured. Many have been attempted, but with the exception of one or two, their manufacture has been suspended. On the other hand, we have grown with such rapid strides that we now occupy the greatest factory of its kind in the world. The whole secret lies in the fact that WE ONLY have the practical STEAM SYSTEM. WE HAVE NO BOILER. We use a generator. It is in itself a safety valve and cannot blow up or explode. Out of nearly 8000 WHITE STEAM CARS in use there has never been an explosion or other similar accident. It is utterly impossible.

We desire to impress upon you the fact that we can prove to your satisfaction the following:

The White Steamer is the lowest priced car on the market, considering actual horse power. It is cheapest to maintain and keep up, simplest and easiest to learn, control, handle and repair. Its power is the most flexible, more than even an eight-cylinder gasoline car. It has longer life, greatest power, greatest speed and greatest everything that counts, and least of everything that militates against an automobile.

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