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Two Ways Of Looking At It.

Both wrong. Twelve inches is the normal distance at which perfect eyes see best and easiest. Holding book or paper differently means eye strain—means an error in refraction or defective muscles—means grave harm sooner or later.

"A glass in time saves" slightly changed, but you know the import, and eyes are more important than stitches.



A SOLEMN WARNING BY W. J. BRYAN JUST EIGHT YEARS AGO

"THE FIGHT THIS YEAR WILL BE TO CARRY OUT THE SENTIMENT OF THAT SONG WE HAVE SO OFTEN REPEATED, 'MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE; IF WE LOSE, OUR CHILDREN AND OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN WILL NOT SUCCEED TO THE SPIRIT OF THAT SONG, AND CELEBRATIONS OF THE FOURTH OF JULY WILL PASS AWAY, FOR THE SPIRIT OF EMPIRE WILL BE UPON US.'"—(W. J. Bryan, in Welcoming the Bryan Home Guards and Traveling Men's Club on their return from the National Convention, Saturday, July 7, 1900.)

DRUG QUALITY

Drug Quality such as ours is well worth your coming here to get. It is not quality of only usual goodness. It is quality of uncommon goodness and purity and freshness—the quality that makes the most effective medicine.

Do you want your medicine to contain our Drug Quality?

Prescription filled by registered Druggist only.

ED McCOMAS

Broken Bow - Nebr.

DETAILS OF THE POSTAL SAVINGS PLAN

Prompt Performance of Republican Platform Promise Is Certain.

Postal Savings Banks Will Form Save and Convenient System for Accumulating Savings.

A bill providing for the establishment of postal savings banks was favorably reported by the United States Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads during the recent session of Congress, and is reasonably certain to be enacted into law during the coming session, thus adding prompt performance to the promise of the Republican national platform relative to this form of strengthening our national system of finance.

The bill reported provides for the establishment of postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for the repayment thereof and designates the money-order post-offices and such others as the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, from time to time designate as savings depositories to receive deposits from the public and to account and dispose of the same according to the terms of the act.

The depositories are to be kept open for the transaction of business every day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, during the usual post-office business hours of the town and localities where the respective depositories are located, and during such additional hours as the Postmaster-General may designate.

Accounts may be opened by any person of the age of 10 years, and a married woman may open an account free from interference by her husband. A trustee may open an account for another person. No person can open more than one saving account except when acting as trustee for another person.

A depositor's pass book will be delivered to each depositor in which the name and other memoranda necessary for identification will be entered, and entry of all deposits shall be made.

One dollar or a larger amount in multiples of 10 cents will be necessary to open an account, but deposits of 10 cents or multiples thereof will be received after an account is opened.

Upon receiving a deposit the postmaster is required to enter the same in the pass book of the depositor and immediately notify the Postmaster-General of the amount of the deposit and the name of the depositor. The Postmaster-General, upon receipt of such notice, is required to send an acknowledgment thereof to the depositor, which acknowledgment shall constitute conclusive evidence of the making of such deposit.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, computed annually, on the average deposit during each quarter of the year. One thousand dollars is the maximum deposit allowed to the credit of any one account, and interest will not be paid on any amount to the credit of an account in excess of \$500.

Pass books must be forwarded to the Postmaster-General on the anniversary of the making of the first deposit for verification, posting, and credit of interest due. Withdrawals may be made under rules and regulations to be pre-



One is running on his Record; the other is running away from his Record.

scribed by the Postmaster-General. Deposits are exempt from seizure under any legal process against the depositor and they are also exempt from taxation by the United States or any state. The name of a depositor or the amount to his or her credit may not be disclosed unless by order of the Postmaster-General.

Postal savings funds are to be deposited by the Postmaster-General in national banks located as near as may be in the neighborhood where such deposits were received at a rate of interest not less than 2 1/2 per cent per annum. If deposits can not be made in national banks at the specified rate of interest, the Postmaster-General may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, invest the same in State, Territorial, county, or municipal bonds.

ENEMY OF TARIFF.

Labor World Sees Danger in Bryan Plan of Tariff for Revenue Only.

Workingmen and producers generally should not delude themselves with the belief that, if Mr. Bryan shall be elected President, his plans for revision of the tariff will present no menace to the country. Mr. Bryan is the professed enemy of the tariff system. He would impose duties, if at all, for revenue purposes only. On articles competing with what he chooses to call trust-made goods he would have no duty at all. Any apparent deficit in import duties arising from revised schedules he estimates would be more than made up by increased imports. Of course, his hope is to strike at the great protection States, which happen to be Republican in politics, like Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, etc. It does not seem to matter to him that every dollar's worth of foreign goods in the competitive class coming into the United States on a revenue or free trade basis necessarily by so much reduces the demand for home goods, thus displacing just that much American labor. What he wants to do is to rebuke and avenge himself upon protected manufacturers who do not agree with him in politics and who will have none of him at the polls, says an exchange.

But while Mr. Bryan is gunning for protected industries and Republican States, once his proposed tariff law should be in force it would fall alike upon all sections of the country, the only differences between one State and another being in the degree of hardship imposed.

We hear of workmen saying that this time they intend to vote for Mr. Bryan, because for the past ten months we have had hard times. But what good will that do? How is a tariff for revenue, ignoring the protection idea altogether, going to open the shops and mills? How will the election of Senators by direct vote start the wheels of industry? Or the publication of campaign contributions? Or the further harassment of the railroads? Or the reorganization of the House, so that the Speaker may be powerless? Why open this country now to the markets of the world when we have not sufficient demand to consume what we ourselves manufacture? Under Republican rule we have just had ten years of unparalleled prosperity. Under Democratic administrations we have never had prosperity for any period, long or short.

Campaign of Education.

In the great battle of 1896 the Republican party again stood for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation. The fight was against odds produced by a great industrial depression, and against the most sophistical arguments. The Republican party maintained a campaign of education among the wage-earners and the farmers, which ultimately led to the complete defeat of this second financial heresy which has threatened the integrity of our business structure.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Kansas City, Mo.

TAFT COMES FROM GOOD STOCK.

Family Ranked Among the Plain People for Many Years.

The Tafts—those who at present are the Tafts—hail ancestrally from Uxbridge, Mass. They say that Tafts are so thick in Uxbridge that even a woman can't throw a stone without hitting one.

Some years ago—in 1874, to be exact—there was a Taft reunion in Uxbridge, to which descendants of the original Robert Taft came flocking from all parts of the country. One of the conspicuous features of the affair was a historical address by Alphonso Taft, father of the present Republican candidate. He traced the history of various branches of the family, and when he came to the one to which he and his children belonged he said:

"Our family have not embarked much upon national politics, except that they have shared in the battles of the country when national independence was to be won, and also when the Union was at stake. But brilliant political careers have not been characteristic of the Tafts in the past. It is not safe to say what may be in store for them. There is a tide in the affairs of men and also of families."

This is taken from the account of the reunion published at the time. Alphonso Taft would perhaps have been somewhat dazzled if he could have foreseen how quickly and brilliantly the family would proceed to "embark upon national politics." He himself started the turn of the tide which he predicted. It seems to be reaching its flood in the career of the son who that year was entering Yale.

As Alphonso Taft described his immediate ancestors one sees where his son got certain characteristics. Peter Taft (1715) was "a large, good-looking man of magnanimous disposition." He had four sons.

Aaron, the candidate's ancestor, was also so magnanimous that he lost money by endorsing a friend's notes; he was a man "of great intelligence and integrity." And then, going somewhat further back, there was Captain William Taft, who took Barney Castle in the sixteenth century "by Barney quite as much as by military prowess." Good stock was Captain William from which to make a twentieth century Secretary of War William.

A Grand Record.

The Republican party is not only rich in men, but rich in practical and beneficial principles—it is rich too in its record. In promises performed and pledges fulfilled, and so we are for party and party principles first and will acquiesce in the choice of the majority, rallying around the standard bearer who will carry us again to victory.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

Mr. Bryan might make a hit in the Rocky Mountain States by proposing a federal guaranty of mining stock deposits.—Omaha Bee.

and forgotten and the Fourth of July a meaningless date on the calendar?

One of the most ridiculous of these prophecies was contained in a speech Mr. Bryan made in support of Judge Parker during the campaign of 1901, when he attacked President Roosevelt bitterly. This prophecy had it that military despotism was sure to follow the decrease in the size of the standing army. In this speech Mr. Bryan also emphasized the fact that he was then and always would be a firm believer in the principle of free silver. He summed up his position on this question in the following sentence:

"I believe to-day in the principles set forth at Chicago and Kansas City (14 to 1) and shall continue to fight for those principles."

Mr. Bryan criticizes Mr. Taft for adding to the Republican platform. In the meantime the number of "paramount issues" which Mr. Bryan abstracted from the Democratic platform would fill several large volumes.—Omaha Bee.

TAFT'S INJUNCTIONS.

I ask that every responsible and fair-minded labor leader, every responsible and fair-minded member of a labor organization, read these (Taft's) injunctions for himself. If he will do so, instead of condemning them he will heartily approve of them and will recognize this further astonishing fact that the principles laid down by Judge Taft in these very injunctions, which laboring people are asked to condemn, are themselves the very principles which are now embodied in the laws or practices of every responsible labor organization. The principles which he therein so wisely and fearlessly laid down serve as a charter of liberty for all of us, for wage workers, for employers, or the general public; for they rest on the principles of fair dealing for all, of even-handed justice for all. They mark the judge who rendered them as standing for the rights of the whole people; as far as daylight is from darkness, so far is such a judge from the time-server, the truckler to the mob, or the cringing tool of great, corrupt and corrupting corporations.—President Roosevelt.

Campaign Funds.

"We welcome Mr. Taft to this advanced ground," said Mr. Bryan in one of his numerous interviews since the Denver convention. The ground referred to is Mr. Taft's statement that no campaign contributions would be received from corporations. Mr. Bryan intended to convey the impression that Mr. Taft had come to that determination after the Denver convention. In that the Democratic "peerless one" is not honest. Mr. Taft is a law abiding citizen. Such contributions are unlawful, made so by a law passed by a Republican congress at the instance of a Republican administration of which Judge Taft was a part six months before the Denver convention. Be honest, Mr. Bryan, if you can!

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If you have talked with people who trade here, you know they consider our store to be first class in all that makes a first class drug store. If you want anything usually sold at good drug stores you can get it of us.

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DRUGGISTS.
The Quality Store

WORLD CRUISE OF OUR BATTLE-SHIPS

A Significant History-Making Movement by the United States.

Pacific Ocean Saved to America by Robust Policy of Republican Party.

The present world cruise of American warships is one of the most interesting, important and far reaching performances of any administration since the Civil War. History rides upon the prow of the flagships of this fleet. Eighty-five millions of people have for months been attempting to interpret the movement and solve the problem our government is attempting to properly adjust by this circumnavigation of the globe. When President Roosevelt first announced that the fleet of battle-ships was to make the long journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the Democrats turned prophets of evil and predicted many disastrous things would follow as a consequence of this unprecedented move.

Armada and World Cruise. The armada took its departure from Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, 1907, and after a wholly successful voyage around the Horn, of about twelve thousand miles, it dropped anchor in San Francisco Harbor May 6, 1908. The ships that form the four divisions of the fleet in this record-making cruise are: The Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, Kansas and Kentucky, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas and Vermont. To which were added the Nebraska and the Wisconsin, already in Puget Sound, thus making a fleet of eighteen first-class modern battleships in perfect condition.

There were already in the Pacific and Oriental waters the fine armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Their two sister ships, the California and South Dakota, were also on the Pacific, and the powerful Washington and Tennessee went from the Atlantic to join the armada, thus making eight armored cruisers to be added to the eighteen battleships. In addition there were in the Pacific several protected cruisers, gunboats and other lesser craft. All told there were ten hundred and fifty officers and nineteen thousand five hundred men.

In due time the main fleet of warships resumed its western course and will touch at the leading ports of China and Australia, passing on east by way of the west, and coming finally to Malta and Gibraltar, where it will call and ultimately return to its starting point at Hampton Roads, some time early next February.

In this expedition the Republican party has a policy which projects itself far into the future, but it is an entire understanding of the whole scheme to suppose that it is aimed narrowly or definitely at any single power. It is one of those robust constructive policies of the party gauged on world lines. It is more of a notification than a threat, to all existing governments.

Welding North and South America. The eyes of the world have followed our fleet with absorbing interest. One of the great advantages gained by this cruise is the cordial welcome and close acquaintance which it has evoked from the governments and peoples of the chief republics of Latin America. To the Brazilians, the Argentines, the Chi-

(Continued on page 3)

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We are headquarters for Breakfast Foods—

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- *Tea Leaf brand of Japan Tea is a perfect tea in fact it is all tea, no dust. In 1/2 and 1 pound packages per lb 50c
- *New Evaporated Apricots, dirt cheap per lb 15c
- *The Premium Soda Cracker, finest in the land per box \$1.00
- *All Grades of Coal Oil, red or regular as you want it, same price. 70c for 5 gal per gal. 15c
- *The finest tooth picks. Kamo hard wood pk. 5c
- *Fresh Bread daily, Lonergan or Blair's per loaf 5c
- *The Lamp Season is close at hand. Watch us for Lamps. We will have all kinds very shortly :: ::

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