

The New Bryan Panacea

Bryan without a paramount issue would be like Hamlet without Hamlet. This year it is again the issue of opportunity. Guarantee of bank deposits is his bid for the West, and a more experimental, socialistic bid was never made, even by Bryan. In the minds of the best lawyers of America his plan of guaranteeing bank deposits is invalid.

To illustrate the proposition: When an individual deposits money in a bank the law says the relation of debtor and creditor immediately attaches. In other words the bank owes the individual the amount of his deposit and must pay it on a written demand, viz. a check for the amount. We have three banks in Falls City and they owe their depositors the amount of their deposits. Not long since a neighboring town, Tecumseh, had a banker who was a plunger, a speculator. His bank owed its depositors. Because of speculation the Tecumseh bank went broke. Bryan's plan is this: Notwithstanding our banks are conservatively managed, notwithstanding they pay their depositors every lawful demand, notwithstanding they may never have heard of a single depositor of the Tecumseh bank, Bryan would tax them to pay the depositors of the Tecumseh bank. He would take money from one man to pay the debts of another. This, in the opinion of the best lawyers in America cannot be lawfully done any more than they can tax merchants to pay a merchant's debts, or farmers to pay a farmer's debts. If we can guarantee the debts of a bank, why not guarantee the debts of the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker?

Such a law if valid would produce a season of speculation fearful to contemplate. Let us illustrate: We have three good banks, well managed, doing a safe and conservative business. But suppose one of our banks was in the hands of a speculator, a business pirate, and the banking business has this kind of fellows as has every other kind of business. The conservative bankers might be willing to pay three per cent on time deposits. Their piratical competitor could offer six per cent and get the deposits on the plea that the depositors could not lose as the deposits were guaranteed. Thus decent, conservative banking methods would suffer and the unsafe speculator would profit. The only way the six per cent banker could live would be by speculation. He could not pay expenses, rent, insurance, taxes, stationery and other accounts and pay six per cent at the present rates of interest. The result would be an era of speculation never known in American life. Speculation is today the curse of our commercial affairs. This illustration is not fanciful. Rather is it history. New York had such a law in 1829 and every thing here suggested resulted and the law was repealed.

The issue of guaranteed bank deposits is not only invalid, socialistic and full of portentous evil, but whatsoever of good it may contain, is purely experimental. Bryan took advantage of the hard times in 1896 to exploit free silver, an issue that today is unwept, unhonored and unsung. He took advantage of the enforced increase of our standing army to create the issue of militarism and pictured Roosevelt at the head of an army destroying the liberties of the people. He talked long and loud of the issue of imperialism and predicted the early demise of the Fourth of July. These parameters are too dead to smell and the disapperless one will speak of them no more forever.

Last summer a money flurry closed a few banks and Bryan, the great opportunist, bobs up with another paramount, another panacea, viz. guarantee of bank deposits. As free silver, militarism, imperialism, etc. have all been gathered to their long rest, so in a few months the citizens of America will bear the latest creation of Bryan's fertile mind to join them. In the meantime the eternal principles of government move on in their uninterrupted course granting to the people their full measure of peace, happiness and prosperity.

The Kansas City Star had this to say of the latest issue: "It would seem to be the purpose of Mr. Bryan to make the bank guaranty question the leading issue of his campaign, at least in the West. This must be genuinely disappointing to those numerous voters of both political organizations who believe that the best interests of the nation are conserved by the existence and rivalry of two strong parties, led by men of mature, sound thought.

"The Democratic platform of this year is calculated to put the party on a better footing. Its objectionable features are incidental rather than essential. It does not define a new paramount issue, as did the other Bryan platforms. But Mr. Bryan, who never seems to be comfortable except in the role of discoverer, inventor or experimenter, has seized upon one of these objectionable issues and has thrust it into conspicuous prominence. The 'New Bryan' has promptly abdicated in favor of the 'Old Bryan,' the opportunist.

"There is no crisis in the banking business to justify emergency measures. The reserves in the banks are exceptionally large. The outlook is hopeful. Depositors are not uneasy. Yet the country knows that there should be—and will be—a better banking system; that the safeguards of the depositors should be made stronger. But there are convincing objections to the proposal to compel the banks to guarantee their depositors. The Democratic platform demands such a guaranty, and Mr. Bryan is bringing that demand into the foreground.

"First of all, it is extremely doubtful whether a law taxing sound banks to insure the depositors of unsound banks, or even taxing one sound bank to insure the depositors of another sound bank, would be valid. The principle involved might have a far-reaching application. Under the compulsion plan the collective banks would partake of the weakness of the individual bank. And if a great panic should come, distrust of all banks would be enhanced by the enforced liability of all banks, for this mutual liability would not be limited by the assessment originally presumed to cover contingencies.

"Whatever merit the guaranty system has could be utilized, without encountering its most dangerous features, under the plan countenanced by Mr. Taft and proposed in the Kansas Republican platform that of voluntary insurance, the state or the federal government to provide for the holding of the fund and the liquidation of depositors' claims. This method would enable the insuring banks to guard against association with and responsibility for doubtful institutions. And the care thus exercised through the sense of responsibility would go far toward making all banks sound.

"But at best the bank guaranty question is an undigested issue. It should be more fully considered before it is urged or accepted for general operation. The guaranty idea is attractive to bank depositors. It cannot be denied that it is calculated to catch approval. It is just the sort of thing that Mr. Bryan has always seized upon, to the neglect of the real and vital

issues, in his efforts to reach the White House.

"Let it not be forgotten that free silver was very attractive in two campaigns. Through Mr. Bryan's specious arguments it took a remarkable hold on the masses and disarranged party lines. But the majority would not have it. Its fallacy has been proved by events. It, with the vogue it achieved, has gone to join greenbackism and other curiosities of political history.

"Imperialism looked good to hundreds of thousands of voters. Mr. Bryan so wrought upon the timid that he kept before their eyes the ominous phantom of a government of conquest, headed by an aggressive monarch. But all these fears have long since been allayed.

"Militarism was so handled by Mr. Bryan that a goodly number of otherwise sane persons really thought that the main purpose of the United States army was to coerce labor. Who's afraid of militarism now?

"Mr. Bryan once believed that federal and state ownership of railroads would be a good political issue, but the stupendous problem of acquiring these properties at the expense of the public and operating them through a multitude of officeholders did not meet with encouraging favor, and Mr. Bryan soon abandoned this unprofitable trail.

"Faith in the political sincerity of Mr. Bryan undergoes its severest strain when his attitude toward new and spectacular issues is compared with his attitude toward old and essential policies. In his two other campaigns he completely subordinated the great questions of tariff reform and trust regulation to free silver, imperialism and militarism, because he was seeking Republican votes on these new questions.

"And if Mr. Bryan gives commanding prominence to the bank guaranty issue in this campaign, at the expense of such great subjects as the tariff, the trusts, the income tax, the election of Senators by popular vote, the regulation of railroads—on some of which he has a distinct advantage—he will again betray his lack of statesmanship and once more fill the role of the opportunist, seeking advancement on issues that make a strong superficial appeal to the masses—until the masses have had time to digest them.

"In the compulsory guaranty issue Mr. Bryan has discovered a new 'medicine,' and he is urging it with characteristic zeal and eloquence and plausibility. But if the people follow precedent they will put their own label on the bottle: 'Shake well without taking.'

Quick Relief for Asthma Sufferers
Foley's Honey and Tar affords immediate relief to asthma sufferers in the worst stages and if taken in time will effect a cure. Kerr's pharmacy.

Advance sheets of the premium list of the National Corn Exposition, which is to be held in Omaha during December, show that a 10 ear sample of corn will win \$1000 in gold on the grand champion sweepstakes award and in addition the same sample will also win the Grand Premier Commonwealth Trophy, valued at \$1000. Besides this large amount, in qualifying for the sweepstakes and trophy the sample will have won several hundred dollars in cash and merchandise premiums, thus making it the largest amount ever offered in a grain or grass contest. This is certainly making money on corn—at least \$250 per ear, and according to Omaha papers the announcement of such a prize has excited so much wonder among the business men that many declare their intention of renting a "patch" of ground next year and if money will buy good seed and give a crop of corn good care, jump in after some of the prizes. Until they heard of the prizes which the National Corn Exposition offered, they did not think it worth while to play with corn growing, but \$2500 is more than they win at the horse shows, golf tournaments and horse races.

ALL HE COULD STAND

Overheard at One of the Games Here Recently

At one of the recent games here the following amusing conversation was overheard between two very enthusiastic fans:

"Tell you what I'd like to see" said Bill.

"What?" asked Sam, a big colored porter.

"I'd like to see Auburn and Falls City just even in a series of three games and the deciding game played here."

"That would be great" agreed Sam, warming up.

"And I'd like to see the score of the deciding game a tie in the ninth inning," continued Bill.

An expression of interest came into Sam's features, which transformed them.

"Oh!" he gurgled.

"And Falls City to the bat in the second half of the ninth," continued Bill.

"Oh! Oh!" cried Sam, jumping up in his excitement.

"And two men out," said Bill, warming to his subject.

"Oh, stop, stop. I can't stand any more," cried Sam, clasping his hands between his knees in an ecstasy of excitement.

"And two strikes called on the batter," Bill continued relentlessly.

By this time Sam was rocking to and fro in such a state of excitement that it was feared he was going to have a fit, when Bill put a climax to his vision by saying:

"And then I'd like to see the batter—our batter, you know—knock a home run."

All I heard from Sam was a long drawn yell as his nerves relaxed and he rolled to the ground.

A FINE FARM

Land Drawn by W. A. Hossack Proves Valuable

In the Rosebud drawing about four years ago, Will Hossack's name, among others of our citizens, appeared in the winning list his number being 1092, but at the time supposed, like others, that it would not amount to much, but was wise when he concluded to prove up on the same, as last week he received a card from Uncle Sam stating that the patent for his claim was at Mitchell, S. D., and requested him to send receipts and receive the same in return.

A year ago Mr. Hossack refused \$3500, even against the advice of friends, again showing his wisdom as he was last week offered \$6000 for his claim.

In writing he speaks of the land in glowing terms, and in regard to the crops he has eighteen acres in spring wheat which is not yet threshed but is good; and 40 acres of nice corn. In that neighborhood barley is making 60 bu. per acre; fall wheat 20 to 40 bu., spring wheat 10 to 22 bu. but oats are not very good.

There is a fine spring on this farm and a school house 2 1/4 miles from there and now one is being built just one mile from there.

There is to be a land opening in Tripp county soon and it is good land just six miles from Hossack's farm.

Will's many friends here congratulate him upon his good luck.

Suspicious Books.

Murder will out. In a "dry" town in Delaware, where the saloons had been closed after a hard campaign by the local preachers, one of the ministers who had been very active in the campaign was much embarrassed when he received the following message from the express office:

"Dear Sir—There is an express package for you marked 'books.' Please claim it at once, as they are leaking."

Stray Notice

Taken up on my farm 6 1/2 miles southwest of Falls City a Poland China boar, 4 white feet with tush on one side, weighing about 350 pounds.

E. J. SATTERWHITE.

MATTER WITH THE MATTRESS

Discovery Not Calculated to Reduce the Nervousness of Occupant of Stateroom.

A woman of national prominence met with an uncomfortable adventure when she accompanied her husband to the Jamestown exposition. They took the night boat down the Potomac to Norfolk and took separate staterooms.

That night she found it difficult to sleep. The stateroom was hot, and in addition, she could not find a comfortable position in bed, because the mattress was lumpy in spots. Finally she got up, and, putting on her wrapper, went to find her husband. But as she left her stateroom she carefully locked the door behind her. She awakened her husband, and asked him to go back with her and find out what was the matter with her bed, as she did not propose to stay awake all night, being a nervous woman. He rang for the steward, and they both entered his wife's stateroom, and dragged the mattress off the bed. To their astonishment they found a colored man stowed away under it.

RESOURCEFUL WIFE.



Bud Bodkins—Thou seemest overly depressed, brother.

Gus Gadzooks—Yea, 'tis even so. I got caught in a rain and got so rusted that my wife had to take my clothes off with the can opener.

CHINESE PARADISE FISH.

The paradise fish of China have peculiar nesting habits. These are small rainbow colored fish, living in brooks. Their graceful forms and banded coloring of red, yellow and blue make them beautiful objects for an aquarium. After the spawning the male apparently devours the eggs. Before taking them he prepares a nest. Shooting out of his mouth little bubbles, these rise to the surface of the water and form a sort of permanent froth. Under this he places the eggs.

WOMAN INVESTIGATOR.

Amy Bernardy is a professor at Smith college who takes much interest in the condition of Italian immigrants in the United States. The Italian government's board of emigration has recently appointed her a special commissioner to investigate the condition of Italian women and children in the United States. Her district comprises the North Atlantic states. One of the problems which will engage her attention is that of distribution.

SELF-ACCUSING.

"I don't believe you know much about farming," said the patronizing man who had just settled in the neighborhood.

"No," answered Mr. Corntossel, "I kind of think I don't myself. A man that knew much about farming wouldn't have bought a farm anywhere around here in the first place."

A VILE SUSPICION.

Her bosom heaved as with the divine afflatus.

"I yearn," she said, "to give to the world some life work of marvelous scope, some creation hitherto unexampled in the vastness and grandeur of its structural beauty."

"Marie," he cried, hoarsely, "could it have been you that invented these new broad-brim hats?"

WISE DAD.

"You didn't really care when your daughter eloped with young Naylor?"

"Of course not."

"Then why did your motor car pursue theirs 80 miles?"

"I didn't want to give them leisure to repent and come back."

GETTING HIM CLASSIFIED.

"Is that ex-New Yorker who likes London so well a naturalized Englishman?"

"No," answered Miss Cayenne, "merely a denatured American."—Washington Star.

COMPARISON WAS NOT FAIR

Boy's Answer Used by Writer to Show Deficiencies of English Seats of Learning.

"Bernard Shaw's recent refusal of a \$1,000 prize," said a Chicago editor, "is only another instance of this great writer's originality. He thinks differently from the rest of us, and usually he thinks better.

"On every subject he thinks. Once, in the rooms of the Fabian society, overlooking the fresh green slopes of the law courts gardens in London, I heard him express his thoughts about English public schools.

"He attacked these schools. He said you learned nothing in them. He told of a young peer to whom a certain master at Eton said:

"I am ashamed of you, unable to work out so simple a problem! Your younger brother did it correctly an hour ago."

"I am sorry, sir," the boy replied, "but you must remember that my brother hasn't been at Eton as long as I have."

FUNERAL OF LINEVITCH.

When they bore Linevitch to his grave, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of a Paris paper, there was a tremendous throng in the streets, uniforms everywhere, and where the outward appearance indicated civil life the demeanor contradicted and one saw the spy or police deputy. To the foreigner the central feature of the cortege—the funeral car—was the most interesting. It was a platform on four wheels. On this rested the coffin. It was profusely decorated with white silk ribbons, as was also the car which followed, bearing hundreds of wreaths. The harness of the horses was black, but the men who walked at the horses' heads and flanked the funeral car wore white trousers, long white coats and white high hats.

THE HANDY BOY.

In Germany it is the custom for every father who can afford it to supply his boy with a few tools after he has passed the age of ten and encourage him to use them about the house. He will have a hammer, saw, plane, pincers, chisels, bits, screwdriver and so forth, and though he may never take up the trade of carpenter or machinist, he will become a handy boy.

It is seldom that a German householder has to send for a carpenter or plumber, and he does his own paperhanging and painting. Many of them can fix a lock or clean a clock. A handy boy will become a handy man and save himself many a dollar every year.

GROWTH OF THE COLLEGES.

The latest published report of United States Commissioner of Education Brown covering the year 1906 names 17 universities and colleges having above 1,000 male undergraduates. They are Harvard, 2,442; Cornell, 2,440; Philadelphia Central High School, 2,350; Wisconsin, 2,318; Yale, 2,207; Michigan, 1,995; Illinois, 1,751; Minnesota, 1,614; Ohio, 1,506; California, 1,504; Chicago, 1,474; Princeton, 1,432; Boston Tech., 1,414; Columbia, 1,289; Missouri, 1,025. The four next in order are Stanford, Dartmouth, Syracuse and Iowa. There are 114 colleges having over 200 male students and 508 having less than 200.

UNPHILOSOPHICAL.

Always at the back of his mind was the worry about his health—which was quite satisfactory. After a spell of hard work he writes: "The effect of the overexertion showed itself in depression of spirits and a constant feeling of dissatisfaction with myself and a more than usual repetition of the fear (which I have occasionally felt for the last four or five years) that my mind was not so vigorous and acute nor my memory so retentive as it was." This when Spencer was 21 and on the road to philosophy.—From Duncan's Life of Spencer.

USED TO GOING UP.

"You seem perfectly at home in the air," remarked the aeronaut to his new assistant.

"Yes, sir; I was once a chauffeur."

HOOT!

First Night Owl—Did you have a good time at the prom last day?

Second Night Owl—Splendid. We did not get home until nearly five o'clock in the evening.