

THE FALLS CITY TRIBUNE

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TELEPHONE 226.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

- For President WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
For Vice-President JAMES S. SHERMAN
For Congressman First District ERNEST M. POLLARD
For Governor GEORGE L. SHELTON
For Lieutenant Governor M. R. HOPEWELL
For Secretary of State GEORGE C. JUNKIN
For Auditor of Public Accounts JOHN H. ALDEN
For State Treasurer LAWSON G. BRIAN
For Superintendent of Public Instructions E. C. HISHOP
For Attorney General WILLIAM T. THOMPSON
For Com. of Public Edifices and Buildings EDWARD B. COWLES
For Railway Commissioner J. W. WILLIAMS
For State Senator First District J. H. GAIN
For Representative First District SAM BOLEJACK
For County Attorney JOHN WILTS
For Supervisor First District LOX BOWEN



At least one third of the voters who heard Hoke Smith were republicans. Yet not a half dozen democrats heard Congressman Scott on Monday evening who delivered the fiercest and most convincing speech during the campaign.

One of our readers thinks rather heavy on the part of the peerless, who in one of his former campaigns gave the amount of circulation per capita at \$3.50 to come out this year and ask for \$1.00 of that to help him get to the white house.

Governor Sheldon is one of the future big men of this state and nation and as he is a Nebraska product every citizen should feel a personal pride in his acknowledged worth as a coming statesman. See to it that he receives the splendid majority for governor that he justly deserves.

Do not forget to vote for John Wiltz for county attorney when you fill the booth. John Wiltz is one of the cleanest young attorneys in the county. Quiet and unassuming yet doing his duty as he sees it, he has won a host of friends in both parties that feel that the world would be an excellent county attorney. Give him your vote.

C. E. Nims of Humboldt is the republican candidate for supervisor of that district. Uncle Charlie has done service on the board and his past record is a sufficient recommendation for his thorough fitness for the office. He has always been a money maker and a saver for himself and the same qualifications that have accomplished this will be in full force in the county's service if elected. Give him your vote.

We would say to the voter, that in your zeal for the success of the national ticket, do not lose sight of the importance of electing our legislative ticket as well. There is a strong fight along this line by the opposition for a two fold purpose. First the effort to have Bryan carry the state and second to defeat county option. It has been many years since the republicans of this county have had as strong a legislative ticket as presented the voter at this time and if elected they will be a credit to old Richardson. These candidates have declared themselves squarely in sympathy with every move for the betterment of conditions, and the man who says that Bolejack, Zook, Ward and Bob Cain won't stand hitched, does not know what he is talking about. They are the kind of men that deliver the goods at all times and you want them to represent you in the legislature this winter. Give them your hearty support and a little work between this and election day.

One of the points so strongly insisted upon by political orators is that each voter ought to employ his ballot so as to insure for himself his share of the benefits of government. This is not a sordid argument, since it but rarely involves any sacrifice of principle, but intelligently applied it is certain to lead to higher ideals of government as well as better administration. For a good many years the farmers of the First District patiently walked up to the polls to take their choice between democratic and republican lawyers to represent them in congress. Three years ago they were fortunate in securing as the republican nominee a practical, educated farmer, and they promptly elected him. This year their choice is again between a democratic lawyer and Congressman Pollard, a real farmer, and there isn't much doubt about where the majority of their votes will be.

DISFRANCHISING THE NEGRO

The Georgia democrats have cinched the matter of disfranchising the negro voter by adopting a constitutional amendment which makes it a part of the fundamental law of the state. At the election last week the amendment was adopted by a majority of nearly 100,000, the democratic candidate for governor being elected by 60,000 over the nominee of the Hearst party, the republicans having no ticket in the field. The new amendment is modeled after those adopted in other southern states, providing in effect that all male residents of the state who are descendants of men who were entitled to vote in 1860, may vote in Georgia, after complying with certain requirements of residence, etc. It is simply the grandfather clause, applied to prevent the voting of all descendants of slaves. Coupled with it are certain alleged educational tests that are designed to be applied only in depriving the negro of his vote. Discussing the amendment, the Atlanta Journal, owned by Hoke Smith, a former member of Cleveland's cabinet, and now governor of Georgia, says: 'The ratification of the amendment, it has been shown many times, will eliminate 90 per cent of the negro voters, yet preserve to every white man the right of suffrage. The amendment is modeled after similar amendments in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, and in each of these states it has worked like a charm. No white man in any of the six southern states has been disfranchised as a consequence of the law. Negro voters in the north should need no further evidence as to just where they stand in relation to the two parties of the country. They should remember, too, that Mr. Bryan has publicly expressed his approval of the action of the southern democrats in disfranchising the negro voters.—Omaha Bee.

LEST WE FORGET!

But would farm products be as high under democratic rule as they are and have been under republican administrations? Patrick Henry once said, 'I have no light to guide my feet but the lamp of experience.' If the experience of the past teaches anything it certainly teaches us that prices are high under republican administrations and too low under democratic administrations. Under President Harrison (rep.) prices were good and the country was prosperous. President Cleveland, (dem.) succeeded Harrison with both houses of congress democratic. If the democratic party could make good, surely, the opportunity existed when it had complete control of the government. Under Cleveland the democratic idea of tariff was enacted into law. A young man from Lincoln, Bryan by name, was on the ways and means committee that framed and reported the tariff bill. This young man Bryan made what he contends is the greatest speech of his career in support of the bill. When the bill passed the house of representatives, Mr. Bryan picked its dignified author, Congressman Wilson, from his feet and carried him on his shoulders in triumph to the cloak rooms. No sooner did this bill become a law than the business of the country stagnated. The prosperity under Harrison fled in panic. Farm products went down, down, down. Labor was idle and Coxy's army, an army of hungry, ragged laboring men marched to Washington to plead on the steps of the nation's capital building for what relief against injunctions? No! for the chance to labor for jobs. Under this tariff, framed in part by Bryan, who now appeals for the chance to try his hand again, corn went to 12 cents, hogs \$3.00, cattle to \$4.00, wheat to 40 cents. Then what happened! The campaign of 1896 came on. Mr. Bryan was a candidate. Did he talk tariff? Well not so that he could be heard. The results of a democratic tariff were fresh in the minds of the people. He said free silver was our salvation. Fortunately for our country President McKinley was elected with both houses of congress republican. The democratic tariff was repealed and a republican tariff was enacted. The result? Well, the mills were started again, labor was employed, farm products went up, up, up. We have lived under republican tariff laws for twelve years, and these dozen years have been the happiest and most prosperous in the nation's history. Do you want to try the experiment of a democratic tariff law again because Mr. Bryan tells you that you will be as prosperous under him as you have been under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt? What is there in your experience under democracy that will justify you in voting to change your present prosperous condition. The only light you have to guide your feet is the lamp of experience. Look to see what this lamp discloses and profit thereby. The desperate condition of the democratic party is shown when Bryan has to invite Hoke Smith of Ga., who was repudiated by his own party for a second term last spring, and who was the man in Cleveland's cabinet who cut down pensions and played havoc generally with the country, to come to Nebraska and tell the contented farmers how to vote. Hoke's policy of tariff reform would soon cut off the appropriations for free delivery, cut down pensions, reduce the price of labor and farm products and compel the government to borrow money as it did in Hoke's day to the tune of \$262,000,000.

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. A very slight computation will clearly demonstrate that the postal savings depositories can not burden the Post-Office Department with any additional deficiency.

Favors Publicity Law.

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.



WE will loan this beautiful Vest Pocket Savings Bank FREE to every man and woman who wishes to start the 'saving' habit. This Bank can be carried in the vest pocket, lady's purse or handbag, and will make you save money. They are intended for 'big folks' only. Call at our bank for particulars. Remember, this bank receives deposits from \$1 up, and pays 3 per cent on Time deposits and 4 per cent on Children's Accounts.

THE Falls City State Bank

The Benefits of Ripe Experience

are what you profit by, when you purchase a Timepiece from a watchmaker who has demonstrated that he is competent. Long years, spent in the manufacture and repair of Watches, have familiarized the watchmaker-dealer with many intricacies and details, of which the ordinary watch salesman is entirely ignorant. The knowledge of these details is just what makes your new Timepiece keep correct time or become a source of annoyance. There is one place in Falls City where you can profit by this ripe experience--and that is at Jaquet's. Jaquet has spent an entire lifetime at watchmaking and will advise you sincerely and honestly in making your purchase. What's more, the advantage of this experience costs you nothing extra and the selection of watches is equal and probably superior to any in the city.

A. E. JAQUET The "Old Reliable" Jeweler and Optician

A Pleasurable Duty

Possibly you have need of a bank. If so, it becomes our pleasurable duty to invite you to come to this bank. DIRECTORS: W. C. MARGRAVE, H. C. ZOELLER, L. THACKER, W. A. GREENWALD, H. C. HERMAN. Operating Under State Inspection and Control The Farmers' State Bank PRESTON, NEBRASKA

NOTICE

To The Public:

WE have just returned from a week's trip investigating the shallow water district of the north-west Texas Panhandle. We have found this district as represented in every respect. We have decided to operate in connection with the Rife Land Co., of Canyon City, Texas. This is the company who have had a line of the products of the Panhandle on display for the past three weeks at the store of Fred E. Schmitt, Falls City. We will say that these samples are just a fair average of what we have seen on the company's lands while in the Panhandle.

In order that a number of genuine home-seekers may see this proposition quickly and in time to save themselves some money we will, on Tuesday morning, October 20, 1908, make to a few who are seeking and prepared to make an investment in lands, a round-trip, 25-day limit rate, from Falls City, Neb., to Canyon City, Texas, at \$13.10, the lowest rate ever offered for such a profitable trip as this.

Yours for business, WHITAKER BROS Falls City, Nebraska