



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

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 prescribed 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 1/4 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.

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.

"A STATESMAN WITH A CONSCIENCE."

Description of the Republican Presidential Candidate by Senator Borah of Idaho.

(From Senator Borah's Boston Speech.)

"Now, it seems to be conceded by friend and foe that few men have been nominated for the presidency whose experience, whose training and whose sound and wholesome fashion of grasping and dealing with public questions were equal to those of William H. Taft.

"He is not a crusader, he is a statesman with conscience. He has won his present position through a cheerful, unhesitating, and undeviating devotion to duty, through actually achieving things on the open field of action, through an intelligent conception of the strength and worth of our great government with its checks and balances; and the strength and capacity of our citizenship with its loyalty and its patriotism.

"No man ever had a deeper regard for the fundamental principles and precepts upon which this government is founded, and no one ever had a firmer conviction that the constitution is a sufficient chart by which to measure all rights and obligations and to gauge all the demands and all the aspirations and restrain and control all the recklessness of this indomitable race of ours. Trained in the law, eleven years on the bench, he explored well the sources of jurisprudence and carried away from his work an everlasting devotion to order and justice.

"Under all circumstances and under all emergencies, he has proved himself a brave, clear-minded, self-poised and courageous statesman. No man can put his finger upon a little or cowardly act, an incompetent or questionable piece of public service—no stain upon his private life, no shadow upon his public career. And standing now in the full blaze of light which beats upon a throne, with eager eyes scrutinizing every act of a long and arduous public career, no doubt arises as to his experience and ability, no challenge comes to his fine sense of duty or his patriotism."

I believe our strong party with its great principles is only in its infancy. Our glory as a nation has but just begun. There are mighty problems yet to be solved, grave questions to be answered, complex issues to be wrought out, but I believe we can trust the Grand Old Party and its leaders to care for the entire future of our Nation and of our people as it has cared for them so well in the past.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

In Des Moines Mr. Bryan talked free trade, in Indianapolis sailed into corporations, and in Topeka proclaimed the necessity of the guarantee of bank deposits. Mr. Bryan is geographically adjustable at a moment's notice, and never dismayed when one of his paramount issues blows up.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"We shall always praise Pe-ru-na, for it saved our boy's life."



HERMAN HOCHMUTH.

MRS. EARNEST HOCHMUTH, 173 Maple St., Des Moines, Iowa, writes: "Two years ago our little boy, Herman, was taken down with scarlet fever. He took cold with it, and instead of the eruptions coming to the surface they affected his lungs and stomach. For weeks we watched by his bedside, hardly expecting him to live from one hour to the next.

"Finally he became a little better and was able to sit up. Then he commenced to cough, and in spite of everything we could do he seemed to get worse all the time. His coughing spells would last until he was completely exhausted, and his lungs hurt him a great deal. Every body thought he had consumption.

"One day, while at the drug store, my husband saw a *Peruna* almanac and brought it home. We read in it a perfect description of his case and we thought we would try *Peruna*. We bought a bottle, quit everything else, and began giving him *Peruna*.

"By the time two-thirds of the bottle was used the cough had almost gone. After he had taken two bottles he was perfectly cured. He has not seen a sick day since and is a hearty, healthy boy.

"We shall always praise *Peruna*, for it saved our boy's life."

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

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. 1067.

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. Hemiker 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 Inde-

pendence 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 preparatory 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 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 10,460,085. The population, born of foreign parentage (one or both parents having been born in foreign countries) was 26,198,929, or a total foreign population of 36,659,021. The report of the Immigration Commissioner by years since then shows that 6,928,656 have since come to America, thus making out the total foreign population at the present time to 43,587,680. 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—21,793,840—write one letter to foreign countries every two weeks, or 26 weeks each year, we have 12,098,510 letters written annually, which, at the present rate of 5 cents postage each, amounts to an expenditure of \$6,049,255 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, \$10,497,456.

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 \$3,249,573 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 \$12,938,254 annually, in the necessary correspondence with their loved ones abroad. But perhaps the Democrats do not think this is worth while.

Some Glaring Inconspicuouses.

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 servitude.

Why Colds are Dangerous.

Because you have contracted ordinary colds and recovered from them without treatment of any kind, do not for a moment imagine that colds are not dangerous. Everyone knows that pneumonia and chronic catarrh have their origin in a common cold. Consumption is not caused by a cold but the cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs that would not otherwise have found lodgment. It is the same with all infectious diseases. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough are much more likely to be contracted when the child has a cold. You will see from this that more real danger lurks in a cold than in any other of the common ailments. The easiest and quickest way to cure a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The many remarkable cures effected by this preparation have made it a staple article of trade over a large part of the world. For sale by Ph. A. Schlumberger. 41-4

NOTICE IN PROBATE.

STATE OF IOWA, SS—In Probate Crawford County, SS: In Probate the matter of the estate of Johann Jacobs late of Crawford County, deceased. Notice of Appointment of Executor. To Whom It May Concern: You are hereby notified that on the 15th day of September 1908 the undersigned was duly appointed Executor of the above entitled estate and all creditors of said estate are notified to file their claims in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in and for Crawford County, Iowa, within one year from the date of this notice, according to law, and have the same allowed and ordered paid by the said court, or stand forever barred therefrom. Dated September 24th, 1908. FRED JACOB, Executor. P. J. KLINKER, Attorney for Executor.

NOTICE IN PROBATE.

STATE OF IOWA, SS: In Probate Crawford County, SS: In Probate the matter of the estate of Inge Bossen late of Crawford County, deceased. Notice of Appointment of Executor. To Whom It May Concern: You are hereby notified that on the 22nd day of September 1908, the undersigned were duly appointed Executor of the above entitled estate, and all creditors of said estate are notified to file their claims in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in and for Crawford County, Iowa, within one year from the date of this notice, according to law, and have the same allowed and ordered paid by the said court, or stand forever barred therefrom. Dated September 24th, 1908. ANDREAS HINRICKSEN, Executor. P. J. KLINKER, Attorney for Executor.

For Chronic Diarrhoea.

"While in the army in 1861 I was taken with chronic diarrhoea," says George M. Fenton of South Gibson, Pa. "I have since tried many remedies but without any permanent relief, until Mr. A. W. Miles, of this place, persuaded me to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, one bottle of which stopped it at once." For sale by Ph. A. Schlumberger. 41-4

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

the regular and reliable specialist will be in his office at the Merchants Hotel, Denison, Wednesday, Oct. 28th (One day only,) and return every 28 days. Office hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.



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Are you nervous and despondent; weak and debilitated, tired mornings; no ambition; lifeless; memory poor; easily fatigued; excitable and irritable; pimples on face; dreams and night losses; restless; haggard looking; weak back; deposits and drains; distrustful; want of confidence; lack of energy and strength?

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