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TIONESTA, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1907.

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ELM STREET, TIONESTA, PA.
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No subscription received for a shorter period than three months.
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BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess.—J. T. Carson.
Justices of the Peace.—C. A. Randall, D. W. Clark.
Councilmen.—J. W. Landers, J. T. Dale, G. P. Anderson, Wm. Smarbaugh, E. W. Bowman, J. W. Jamieson, W. J. Campbell.
Constable.—W. H. Hood.
Collector.—W. H. Harrison.
School Directors.—J. C. Snowden, Dr. J. C. Dunn, Q. Jamieson, J. J. Landers, J. R. Clark, W. G. Wyman.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.

Member of Congress.—N. P. Wheeler.
Member of Senate.—J. K. P. Hall.
Assembly.—W. D. Shields.
President Judge.—W. M. Lindsey.
Associate Judges.—F. X. Kreidler, P. C. Hill.
Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, etc.—J. C. Geist.
Sheriff.—A. W. Stroup.
Treasurer.—W. H. Harrison.
Commissioner.—Leonard Agnew, Andrew Wolf, Philip Emert.
District Attorney.—A. C. Brown.
Jury Commissioners.—J. B. Eden, H. H. McClellan.
Coroner.—Dr. C. Y. Detar.
County Auditor.—W. H. Sittles, K. L. Haugh, S. T. Carson.
County Surveyor.—D. W. Clark.
County Superintendent.—D. W. Morrison.

Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Fourth Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.
Regular Meetings of County Commissioners 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month.

Church and Sabbath School.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. W. O. Calhoun. Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. H. D. Call, Pastor.
The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, L. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R.
Meets 1st and 3d Monday evening in each month.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C.
Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evening of each month.

RITCHIEY & CARRINGER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Tionesta, Pa.

CURTIS M. SHAWKEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Warren, Pa.
Practice in Forest Co.

A. C. BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm and Bridge Sts., Tionesta, Pa.

DR. F. J. BOVARD, Physician & Surgeon,
TIONESTA, PA.

DR. J. C. MUNN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
and DRUGGIST. Office over store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night. Residence—Elm St., between Grove's grocery and Gerow's restaurant.

GEORGE SIGGINS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
TIONESTA, PA.
Office in rooms over Forest County National Bank.
Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night.

DR. J. B. SIGGINS, Physician and Surgeon,
OIL CITY, PA.

HOTEL WEAVER, E. A. WEAVER, Proprietor.
This hotel, formerly the Lawrence House, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected.

CENTRAL HOUSE, GEROW & GEROW Proprietors.
Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public. First class Livery in connection.

PHIL EMERT, FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER.
Shop over R. L. Haslet's grocery store on Elm street. Is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

JAMES HASLET, GENERAL MERCHANTS, Furniture Dealers, —AND— UNDERTAKERS.
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A. C. UREY, LIVERY, Feed & Sale STABLE.
Fine Turnouts at All Times at Reasonable Rates.
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The president in his message to congress says:

No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment, and it is foolish when such is the case for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks, for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs, and naturally when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies, but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

Interstate Commerce.

No small part of the trouble that we have come from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states, such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the national government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the constitution in amplest and most far reaching form, but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face and realizing that centralization in business has already come and cannot be avoided or undone and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the national government by the constitution itself. There must be no halt in the healthy constructive course of action which this nation has elected to pursue and has steadily pursued during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the congress and the administration of the law by the department of justice.

National License For Railroads.

The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment, there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the commission whenever in its judgment it is necessary to make a physical valuation of any railroad. As I stated in my message to the congress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements subject to these agreements being made public in minute detail and to the consent of the interstate commerce commission being first obtained. Until the national government assumes proper control of interstate commerce in the exercise of the authority it already possesses it will be impossible either to give to or to get from the railroads

full justice. The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come. The only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely exercise it. The courts will determine the limits within which the federal authority can exercise it, and there will still remain ample work within each state for the railway commission of that state, and the national interstate commerce commission will work in harmony with the several state commissions, each within its own province, to achieve the desired end.

The Antitrust Law.

Moreover, in my judgment, there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwise, but the futility, of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary, but inevitable. It is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, to all big combinations of capital, as to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil it should be promptly held to account, but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute books a law nominally in the interest of public morality that really puts a premium upon public immorality by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little and often the doing of positive damage.

Not Repeal, but Amendment.

The antitrust law should not be repealed, but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by or to be an incident of a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big concerns engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the submission of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the bureau of corporations.

The antitrust law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those the existence of which is on the whole of benefit to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished there would remain an equally objectionable feature the difficulty and delay now incident to its enforcement. The government must now submit to irksome and repeated delay before obtaining a final decision of the courts upon proceedings instituted, and even a favorable decree may mean an empty victory. Moreover, to attempt to control these corporations by lawsuits means to impose upon both the department of justice and the courts an impossible burden. It is not feasible to carry on more than a limited number of such suits. Such a law to be really effective must of course be administered by an executive body and not merely by means of lawsuits. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations instead of waiting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings.

Law Should Be Explicit.

A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination to the public detriment. No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is forbidden for the purpose of or whose operations create a monopoly or general control of the production, sale or distribution of any one or more of the prime necessities of life or articles of general use and necessity. Such combinations are against public policy. They violate the common law. The doors of the courts are closed to those who are parties to them, and I believe the congress can close the channels of interstate commerce against them for its protection. The law should make its prohibitions and permissions as clear and definite as possible, leaving the least possible room for arbitrary action or allegation of such action on the part of the executive or of divergent interpretations by the courts.

Currency Legislation Needed.

I again urge on the congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency, provided of course that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should of course be made with an effective guarantee upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency securities must be based on adequate securities approved by the government and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks. Legislation to this effect should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

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Congress' Power.

The congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out federal charters and new federal corporations could be cre-

ated. An essential provision of such a law should be a method of predetermining by some federal board or commission whether the applicant for a federal charter was an association or combination within the restrictions of the federal law. Provision should also be made for complete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protection to the investing public and the shareholders in the matter of issuing corporate securities. If an incorporation law is not deemed advisable, a license act for big interstate corporations might be enacted or a combination of the two might be tried. The supervision established might be analogous to that now exercised over national banks. At least the antitrust act should be supplemented by specific prohibitions of the methods which experience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combinations to crush out competition.

The real owners of a corporation should be compelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on approval by the proper government officials, and a prerequisite to such approval should be the listing with the government of all owners and stockholders, both by the corporation owning such stock and by the corporation in which such stock is owned.

Lessons of Recent Crisis.

To confer upon the national government in connection with the amendment I advocate in the antitrust law power of supervision over big business concerns engaged in interstate commerce would benefit them as it has benefited the national banks. In the recent business crisis it is noteworthy that the institutions which failed were institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the national government. Those which were under national control stood the test. National control of the kind above advocated would be to the benefit of every well managed railway. From the standpoint of the public there is need for additional tracks, additional terminals and improvements in the actual handling of the railroads, and all this as rapidly as possible. Ample, safe and speedy transportation facilities are even more necessary than cheap transportation. Therefore there is need for the investment of money which will provide for all these things while at the same time securing as far as possible better wages and shorter hours for their employees. Therefore, while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most careful consideration of all interests concerned and of the actual needs of the situation. Only a special body of men acting for the national government under authority conferred upon it by the congress is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

Those who fear from any reason the extension of federal activity will do well to study the history not only of the national banking act, but of the pure food law, and notably the meat inspection law recently enacted. The pure food law was opposed so violently that its passage was delayed for a decade, yet it has worked unmixd and immediate good. The meat inspection law was even more violently assailed, and the same men who now denounce the attitude of the national government in seeking to oversee and control the workings of interstate common carriers and business concerns then asserted that we were "discrediting and ruining a great American industry." Two years have not elapsed, and already it has become evident that the great benefit the law confers upon the public is accompanied by an equal benefit to the reputable packing establishments. The latter are better off under the law than they were without it. The benefit to interstate common carriers and business concerns from the legislation I advocate would be equally marked.

Pure Food Law.

Incidentally in the passage of the pure food law the action of the various state food and dairy commissioners showed in striking fashion how much good for the whole people results from the hearty co-operation of the federal and state officials in securing a given reform. It is primarily to the action of these state commissioners that we owe the enactment of this law, for they aroused the people, first to demand the enactment and enforcement of state laws on the subject and then the enactment of the federal law, without which the state laws were largely ineffective. There must be the closest co-operation between the national and state governments in administering these laws.

Currency Legislation Needed.

I again urge on the congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency, provided of course that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should of course be made with an effective guarantee upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency securities must be based on adequate securities approved by the government and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks. Legislation to this effect should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

To Tax Nonresidents Higher.

The tax should if possible be made to bear more heavily upon those residing without the country than within it. A heavy progressive tax upon a very large fortune is in no way such a tax upon thrift or industry as a like tax would be on a small fortune. No advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of the enormous fortunes which would be affected by such a tax, and as an incident to its function of revenue raising such a tax would help to preserve measurable equality of opportunity for the people of the generations growing to manhood. We have not the slightest sympathy with that socialist idea which would try to put laziness, thriftlessness and inefficiency on a par with industry,

Yet we must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculation fully any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster, and when wealthy men or men who pose as such or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become such indulge in reckless speculation, especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty, they jeopardize not only their own future, but the future of all their innocent fellow citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress.

Can't Revise Tariff Now.

This country is definitely committed to the protective system, and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue, but which will at least make good the difference in cost of production here and abroad—that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well being of the wage-worker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint, both the time and the manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum of agitation and disturbance in the business world and to give the least play for selfish and factional motives. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes represents the public good. This means that the subject cannot with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a presidential election, because as a matter of fact experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election.

Income Tax and Inheritance Tax.

When our tax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment, both of these taxes should be part of our system of federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, while in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical working, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very men whom it is most desirable to have taxed. Nevertheless a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable feature of federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional. The inheritance tax, however, is a far better method of taxation. The government has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which a man shall receive a bequest from another, and this point in the devolution of property is especially appropriate for the imposition of a tax. Laws imposing such taxes have repeatedly been placed upon the national statute books and as repeatedly declared unconstitutional by the courts, and these laws contained the progressive principle—that is, after a certain amount is reached, the bequest or gift in life or death is increasingly burdened and the rate of taxation is increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving the bequest. These principles are recognized already in the leading civilized nations of the world.

Germany's Inheritance Tax.

The German law is especially interesting to us because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure while allotting to the individual states of the empire a portion of the proceeds and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial government. Small inheritances are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that when the inheritance is still not very large, provided it is not an agricultural or a forest land, it is taxed at the rate of 25 per cent if it goes to distant relatives. There is no reason why in the United States the national government should not impose inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the states, and when we last had an inheritance tax about one-half of the states levied such taxes concurrently with the national government, making a combined maximum rate in some cases as high as 25 per cent.

New Building

Corner of Second and Liberty Streets, Warren, Penna.

Special Rooms for Ladies.

Ladies

are cordially invited to avail themselves of the convenience and comforts at their disposal in the Warren National Bank, where they will find restful retiring rooms.

We have not the slightest sympathy with that socialist idea which would try to put laziness, thriftlessness and inefficiency on a par with industry,

thrift and efficiency, which would strive to break up not merely private property, but what is far more important, the home, the chief prop upon which our whole civilization stands.

Such a theory if ever adopted would mean the ruin of the entire country, but proposals for legislation such as this herein advocated are directly opposed to this class of socialistic theories.

Enforcement of the Law.

A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the department of justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that no man stands above the law, that no corporation is so wealthy that it cannot be held to account. Everything that can be done under the existing law and with the existing state of public opinion, which so profoundly influences both the courts and juries, has been done, but the laws themselves need strengthening. They should be made more definite, so that no honest man can be led unwittingly to break them and so that the real wrongdoer can be readily punished.

Moreover, there must be the public opinion back of the laws or the laws themselves will be of no avail. The two great evils in the execution of our criminal laws today are sentimentality and technicality. For the latter the remedy must come from the hands of the legislators, the courts and the lawyers. The other must depend for its cure upon the gradual growth of a sound public opinion which shall insist that regard for the law and the demands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

Injunctions.

Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant, but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming one of prime importance, and unless the courts will deal with it in effective manner it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many honest and law abiding citizens to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I earnestly commend to the attention of the congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably invades. Moreover, discontent is often expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts, not only in labor disputes, but where state laws are concerned. I refrain from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the supreme court. The process of injunction is an essential adjunct of the court's doing its work well, and as preventive measures are always better than remedial the use of this process is from every standpoint commendable. But where it is recklessly or unnecessarily used the abuse should be censured, above all by the very men who are properly anxious to prevent any effort to shear the courts of this necessary power. The court's decision must be final. The protest is only against the conduct of individual judges in needlessly anticipating such final decision or in the tyrannical use of what is nominally a temporary injunction to accomplish what is in fact a permanent decision.

By Another Name.

Lawyer—On what ground, madam, do you base your action for divorce?
Client—On the ground that my husband has what they call the artistic temperament. That's sufficient, isn't it?
Lawyer—Yes, that is ample, but to comply with the legal forms we specify it as incompatibility, neglect, and extreme and repeated cruelty.—Chicago Tribune.

Adam and Eve.

Adam was making his avowal to Eve.
"No power shall ever take you from my side," he declared fervently.
"That's a pretty rash promise, isn't it," inquired Eve, winking. "Since you know I was taken from your side the first thing after you arrived here?"
Perceiving that the woman was giving him a rib roast, Adam went off sulking in the apple orchard.—Exchange.

Women's

accounts are welcomed and courteous treatment assured. Here you may open an account, obtain new clean money, order steamship accommodations, purchase Foreign Drafts or Money Orders and transact other financial business.

Married Women

or minors may open accounts subject only to their order. Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons, subject to withdrawal by either one, or in case of death, by the survivor.

Four Per Cent.

compound interest is paid on inactive accounts in our Savings Department. Certificates of Deposit or interest bearing passbooks are issued, banking-by-Mail a specialty with this bank.

4 Per Cent.

F. E. Hertzell, President
Jerry Cray, Vice President
W. D. Hinckley, Vice President
E. H. Lampe, Cashier
John M. Sonne, Paying Teller
Nathaniel C. Sill, Receiving Teller

Under our form of government the President is elected by the people for a term of four years. He is the chief executive officer of the government. He has the honor and the responsibility of representing the United States in all its international relations. He is the commander in chief of the army and navy, and he has the power to grant pardons and reprieves. He is also the chief diplomat of the country. He has the power to make treaties with other nations, subject to the ratification of the Senate. He has the power to appoint and remove all federal officers, judges and officers of the army and navy. He has the power to issue executive orders, which have the force of law, except where they conflict with the Constitution or the laws of the United States. He is the highest judicial officer of the executive branch of the government. He is the one who is responsible for the execution of the laws of the United States. He is the one who is responsible for the maintenance of the peace and the order of the country. He is the one who is responsible for the welfare of the people. He is the one who is responsible for the honor and the glory of the United States. He is the one who is responsible for the future of the country. He is the one who is responsible for the destiny of the nation. He is the one who is responsible for the fate of the world. He is the one who is responsible for the fate of humanity. He is the one who is responsible for the fate of the universe. He is the one who is responsible for the fate of all things. He is the one who is responsible for the fate of all beings. He is the one who is responsible for the fate of all creation. He is the one who is responsible for the fate of all existence. He is the one who is responsible for the fate of all life. He is the one who is responsible for the fate of all death. He is the one who is responsible for the fate of all things, all beings, all creation, all existence, all life, all death.

Continued on Second Page.

A Direct Appeal.

A story is told of a New York car conductor who had once been in the industry and who retained some of his former ways of speech in his new calling. He had been at the front of the car collecting fares, and when he returned to his platform a well disposed person told him that a man had boarded the car at Houston street and had found a place inside. The conductor stepped inside the doorway and ran his mild gaze up and down the car, but could not be sure which of the tightly packed passengers was the late arrival. "Will the gentleman who got on at Houston street please rise?" he asked calmly. The gentleman rose involuntarily, and with a bow and a "Thank you," the conductor collected his fare.

Irving's Uphill Fight.

When Irving first appeared in a certain midland town critics declared that his curious mannerisms of voice, gait and gesture destroyed his chances of becoming a great actor. How Irving confounded his critics by creating triumph after triumph and redeeming the English stage from the charge of mediocrity is now a matter of history. This great Shakespearean actor rose from the ranks to the head of his profession by sheer force of his histrionic power, ability and originality. And what he was one of the most kindly of men, generous to a fault when the distress and troubles of others came under his notice.—London Mail.

Adam and Eve.

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"That's a pretty rash promise, isn't it," inquired Eve, winking. "Since you know I was taken from your side the first thing after you arrived here?"
Perceiving that the woman was giving him a rib roast, Adam went off sulking in the apple orchard.—Exchange.

By Another Name.

Lawyer—On what ground, madam, do you base your action for divorce?
Client—On the ground that my husband has what they call the artistic temperament. That's sufficient, isn't it?
Lawyer—Yes, that is ample, but to comply with the legal forms we specify it as incompatibility, neglect, and extreme and repeated cruelty.—Chicago Tribune.

Women's

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