

# FRISCHHOLZ BROS.

## SHOES CLOTHING Gents' Furnishing Goods

RELIABLE GOODS AT  
RIGHT PRICES.

# FRISCHHOLZ BROS.

405 11th Street, Columbus.

## PROHIBITION'S DEADLY BLIGHT

### Protest of Business Men and Property Owners Against Sumptuary Laws.

#### DELIVERANCE FROM CALAMITY.

(Vicksburg American.)  
State Chairman J. Lee Long of Alabama, in a statement, said: "From every county in Alabama the farmers with peculiar unanimity are entering their protest against the ratification of the amendment. Almost the entire legal profession has denounced it. Most of the leading lawyers of Alabama from every stump are against it. At least 90 per cent of the medical profession are on record as being in opposition to it; an overwhelming preponderance of the bankers, merchants, manufacturers and business men of the state are up against its ratification, and more church communicants in the state of Alabama will vote against its ratification than will vote for its adoption." This is a very sweeping claim. The correctness of his estimate is shown in the apparent result, and in the fact that the overwhelming defeat of the amendment is to be regarded rather in the light of a great state deliverance from calamity rather than a factional triumph.

#### VICTORY FOR BUSINESS MEN.

(Mobile Register of Nov. 30, 1909.)  
When asked what he thought of the result of the Alabama election, Gregory M. Luce said: "I consider the result of the amendment fight to be a most decisive victory for the business interests of the state. It was conducted by the business people in the main, and was carried along business lines. The defeat of the amendment means much to the business men, and I rejoice at it."

Mr. A. G. Quinn said: "I am delighted with the result of the great battle. It will help the business interests of the state, and help everybody."  
Colonel D. R. Burgess: "I speak as a business man. The result of the amendment election will add materially to the value of investments in this state. It will convince the financial interests of the country that the conservative men of the state have taken control of public affairs."

Hon. B. D. Barker, postmaster of Mobile, returned home to vote against the constitutional amendment, and said of the result: "I am glad to see every form of fanaticism defeated. This is not a victory for the liquor element in Alabama and it should not be so regarded in Mobile in Alabama or in any state of the union. It was the voice of the temperate, sober, conservative men of Alabama who placed their disapproval upon extremists who are willing to jeopardize all the business interests of our state by depriving us of our civil liberties and the rights our ancestors fought for in this country 130 years ago and in England over 600 years ago. I believe the voice of the people of Alabama will rebound to the best interests of every part of the state."

#### FINANCING IN ALABAMA.

(Memphis Commercial Appeal.)  
The state of Alabama spent \$479,000 more than it received during the currency fiscal year. The financial status of Alabama is much like that of several other southern states. Enthusiastic reformers cut off sources of revenue, but, at the same time, they do not cut down expenses.

#### "DRY" ALABAMA GOES BROKE.

A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., of recent date says: "Owing to decrease in state revenue on account of the prohibition law the state is facing a shortage of \$1,000,000, with the executive authorized under the law to borrow only \$300,000. The appropriation made in the regular session of the legislature in 1907 did not take into account the general prohibition law enacted at the special session of the same year, which became effective on the first of the present year. As a result the treasury has gone so empty that \$50,000 must be had to tide over the month of November with perhaps \$300,000 representing the deficit that must come along by the end of the year."

#### UPRISING OF ALABAMA BUSINESS MEN.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)  
Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 30.—Later returns from the state indicate that yesterday's majority against the prohibition constitutional amendment will run above 25,000. It appears that a vote of not less than 125,000

was polled, the largest in the history of the state. As the sweeping nature of the defeat of the amendment is realized there is a disposition in all circles to analyze the result for its probable effect on future legislation in the state. Industrial leaders and business men of Birmingham are all

#### ON DIRE FINANCIAL ROCKS.

(Mobile Register, Dec. 3.)  
Hon. W. D. Seed, state treasurer, says that it has been necessary to borrow \$500,000 to meet October school warrants, for which treasurer's checks have been issued. The state treasurer believes the taxes coming in, with the unused portion of the sum borrowed, will tide the treasury over the first of the year without further borrowing.

#### STOPS BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The American Contractor publishes statistics of the amount of money expended every month by principal cities in building operations, giving gain and loss percentages. Mobile's loss for November was 85 per cent, compared with November, 1908. This is an almost total stoppage of building, due largely to prohibition.

#### TAXPAYERS JOLTED.

A special dispatch to the Nashville American from Tusculumbia, Ala., says that the annual tax levies in Colbert county have increased by \$2,101.82 the last year, due to the abrogation of liquor license fees by the prohibition law.

### NEBRASKA

#### PROTEST OF PROPERTY OWNERS.

The taxpayers of every dry town in Nebraska know that the no-license policy results in an increase of tax assessments. Such additional burden of taxation may be imposed by majority vote under the local option clause of the Slocumb law, and while many voters pay little or no taxes, the policy is adopted only by voters of the local community. Not so under the proposed scheme of "county option," which would give voters outside of the limits of villages and cities the right to vote to force the no-license policy upon the taxpayers of all villages and cities in the county. It is an attempt to deprive the public school fund of the benefit of liquor license money and to compel local property owners to submit to excessive taxation, while clandestine sales of liquor are constantly carried on. The result is that a few large property owners bear most of the burden of cost of local government, while the care free and propertyless agitator pursues his calling and gets a living by passing the hat.

Conditions in prohibition states are much the same. State-wide prohibition is a deadening blight to small towns and villages. This was proved by the experience of Iowa towns under prohibition and it is true of Kansas towns today. There is plenty of evidence that the policy of state-wide prohibition has worked irreparable injury to the mercantile business of Kansas, North Dakota, Alabama, Oklahoma and Maine; has impaired realty values; has forced a decrease in market values of farm lands; has lessened the rental value of property; has brought about a larger number of business failures during the year in proportion to population than in the case with Nebraska and other license states. There are many capitalists who will not permit their money to be invested in a state whose lawmakers enact sumptuary regulations upon the state. The best workers in industrial and agricultural pursuits—the wealth producing men of the better grade, will not long remain in a state which seeks to enforce sumptuary laws. It is the policy of state-wide prohibition that puts a terrific handicap upon a state, and deprives it of an even chance with its sister states in the race for industrial and commercial supremacy.

HOW COMES IT?  
"How does it come to pass that collection of beer taxes increase in Missouri, though some three-fourths of the counties have voted prohibition by local option?" asks the St. Louis Republic. That is a prohibition conundrum and we give it up.

#### WHY NOT?

The question is shall the thrifty, wealth producing taxpayers of Nebraska be forced to submit to heavy

additional tax levies just to satisfy the ambitions of non-resident, emotional agitators? Shall Nebraska taxpayers be assessed to make up the deficit following a forfeiture of liquor license fees now collected in villages and cities, which would be the only certain result of the adoption of statutory prohibition? Why should the business men and property owners be compelled to pay the taxes which the liquor traffic should be required to pay? In any event liquor would be consumed just the same. Citizens cannot be prevented from having liquor shipped to them for their personal use, their right to do so having been affirmed by the United States supreme court. Every voter in Nebraska can have all the liquor he wants shipped to him regardless of state laws, but of course he cannot sell it if statutes forbid. Since many men will have liquor, why not make the traffic pay a local tax, thus relieving property owners of part of the cost of village and city government?

#### PAYING THE PIPER.

Lincoln, Neb., adopted the dry policy in May, 1909, thus forfeiting over \$40,000 of license fees annually. Six months later, commenting on the subject, the Daily Journal said: "The increase in the consolidated levy over last year amounts to 12.75 mills, the greater portion of this being made by the school district, which of course must have funds to take the place of over \$40,000 in license money which it has lost. Its levy is increased from 19.5 mills to 27 mills. Of this, 25 mills is for general purposes and 2 mills for the payment of bonds and interest." To be more specific, the above vital means that the dry policy adopted by Lincoln has saddled upon the taxpayers an additional burden of \$65,000. This condition was brought about by the emotional agitators who pay no taxes, while the property owner must dig down in his pocket and make good the deficit.

#### NEBRASKA PROPERTY.

Two of the delegates to the national convention of the W. C. T. U. in Omaha made addresses defending the policy of state-wide prohibition. Governor Robert D. Glenn of North Carolina and Mrs. Nellie G. Berger of Missouri went into the economic and sociological aspects of the subject. They both attempted to show a higher degree of average prosperity among the people of Maine than existed in license states. Governor Glenn reiterated the statement often made by prohibitionists that the people of that state had more savings placed to their credit in the banks than was the case with the people of license states. He also made some general remarks about Maine prosperity which should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

There is no more reliable barometer of the financial status of a state than that which is given by the comptroller of the United States currency. The latter's report for 1907 is quoted because the figures for that year mark the high tide of nation-wide prosperity up to that time. In October 1907 the panic stopped to commercial and financial activity. The comptroller shows that the people of Maine had on deposit in national banks that year \$32,412,000. While Nebraskaans had on deposit at the same time \$73,942,000, which, making allowance for the difference of population, puts Nebraska, a license state, far ahead of Maine on that score. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the people of Kansas, a state having perhaps a third more population than Nebraska, had on deposit in national banks in 1907 \$64,978,000, or something like ten millions less than Nebraska money-getters had. In proportion to population Kansas should have had a third more money on deposit than had Nebraska.

The national banks of Maine in 1907 reported total assets of \$56,569,000, while the assets of Nebraska national banks footed up \$132,909,000, or about 60 per cent more wealth in the banks of Nebraska than there was in Maine banks. The assets of national banks in Kansas aggregated \$110,476,000, or about \$12,690,000 less than the assets of Nebraska national banks, with a population a third greater than that of Nebraska. The comptroller shows that the average resources of Maine people per capita as shown by the wealth in national banks, was \$77.28, while the per capita resources of Kansans in national banks was \$66.73. Here are two prohibition states set up against Nebraska, a license state, the per capita average resources in national banks of Nebraskans being \$118.13.

From the report of the comptroller another interesting comparison may be made touching the capital stock in state, national and private banks, and loan and trust companies. The aggregate amount of wealth under this heading in Maine was \$12,344,300, while in Nebraska it was \$22,278,140. While these figures are greatly in favor of Nebraska, it must be borne in mind that Nebraska and western states derive nothing in the way of material gains from Maine, whereas the tourists who raise the population of Maine very largely during the summer season, spend millions of dollars annually, so that Maine is drawing money from many of the states of the west and benefits through the prosperity of the middle west states.

#### LINCOLN BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

No business man, talking for publication, can afford to admit a falling off of daily sales. Every business man knows this to be true. While Lincoln merchants are suffering from the dry policy prevailing there, very few of them dare say so openly, yet a few of them are telling their friends that they are sick of existing conditions. The Lincoln Herald says: "Many farmers for miles around have ceased coming to Lincoln and go to Crete, Sterling, Hickman, Pleasant Dale, Wahoo, Eagle and Havelock for their pastime and do much of their trading. People who used to come here from out over the state for a few days' recreation and to buy clothing and other goods, now go to other cities. People who come here because the town is 'dry' are people who never spend much money. They bring a bunch with them and sleep on the



#### Happy New Year to All,

and to all our best wishes for the next 365 days. We bespeak your orders for flour for 1910, and assure you that they will receive our most prompt and careful attention. There can be no question as to the superiority of the WAY UP brand, as thousands of its daily users will attest. Join the ranks of satisfied flour users by ordering a sack of WAY UP flour.

#### COLUMBUS ROLLER MILLS

street corner, standing up. Business has suffered in all lines, wholesale as well as retail, especially the hotels. The cafes at the Lindell and Savoy have been closed all summer and the Flemish at the Capital has discontinued and the room rented for a real estate office. Real estate has taken a back seat and buildings formerly occupied by saloons are vacant or occupied by little dumps that pay a nominal rent—for appearances. Business men admit these conditions, and complain, but not for publication. They are glad to have the Herald tell the story for them and some have requested us to do so—to publish the truth."

#### PROHIBITION'S MENACE TO BUSINESS.

Prohibition's Deadening Effect.  
Dun's review of trade conditions, issue of Oct. 2, 1909, on page 9, presents a table showing the commercial failures in the several states for the nine months of this year, as well as for 1908. There is no truer sign of the material conditions of a state than that afforded by the record of commercial failures. During the last nine months there were 75 commercial failures in Maine, with liabilities of \$1,223,710. In Nebraska during the present year there were 100 commercial failures, with liabilities of \$874,962. These liabilities aggregate about a third less than the liabilities growing out of the failures in Maine for the same period. In other words, with a population one-third greater than that of Maine, the business failures of Nebraska this year aggregate in losses one-third less than the total liabilities of Maine failures.

The bank failures of Maine for the nine months of 1909 entailed liabilities in the sum of \$1,400,000, while in Nebraska there was not a single bank failure. During the year 1908, there were 123 commercial failures in Maine, with liabilities of \$660,584, whereas in Nebraska last year there were but 39 commercial failures, with liabilities of \$245,264; that is to say, with a population one-third less than that of Nebraska, Maine's losses in commercial failures were nearly three times the amount of the Nebraska losses. Nebraska has had a constitutional provision for licensing the sale of liquor nearly as long as Maine has had a constitutional provision to prohibit the traffic.

Hon. Charles F. Libby, president of the American Bar association, and long a prominent citizen of Maine, recently made a public utterance denouncing prohibition. He stated that the policy of prohibition had retarded the material progress of his state, and had prevented a growth of population which had resulted in great injury to the people.

The Portland Argus of Sept. 21st, 1909, in an editorial paragraph, says: "For years Maine has barely held its own in population, and in the last decade or two the rate of increase has been the reverse of impressive. Prohibition has been a drawback to Maine. What progress the state has made has been in spite of this heavy handicap."

#### MONEY WEALTH OF STATES.

The national monetary commission has just laid an exhaustive report before both houses of congress. It shows the total money resources of the people of the several states based upon official reports of conditions existing April 28, 1909. This is the latest and most authentic information about the wealth of the people. Its accuracy cannot be questioned.

Comparing the wealth of the people of prohibition states with that of those in license states reveals some highly illuminating facts. For instance, Nebraska's total banking resources per capita are \$137.50, while those of Kansas are \$214.92, while North Dakota, a prohibition state, has but \$153.32. To show how eastern capital

#### UNION PACIFIC TIME TABLE

WEST BOUND.	EAST BOUND.
No. 11 mtd., 2:40 a.m.	No. 12 mtd., 1:00 p.m.
No. 18 mtd., 11:21 a.m.	No. 14 mtd., 1:20 p.m.
No. 9 mtd., 11:41 a.m.	No. 10 mtd., 2:30 p.m.
No. 15 mtd., 2:20 p.m.	No. 16 mtd., 2:30 p.m.
No. 3 mtd., 6:25 p.m.	No. 8 mtd., 6:15 p.m.
No. 2 mtd., 7:20 a.m.	No. 5 mtd., 9:45 p.m.
No. 30 mtd., 5:40 a.m.	No. 24 mtd., 5:20 p.m.
No. 19 mtd., 8:45 p.m.	No. 23 mtd., 7:25 a.m.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
MORNING.	
No. 77 mtd., 7:30 a.m.	No. 78 mtd., 8:00 a.m.
No. 30 mtd., 1:30 p.m.	No. 32 mtd., 1:30 p.m.
No. 78 mtd., 4:30 p.m.	No. 30 mtd., 7:20 p.m.
EVENING.	
No. 1, 2, 7 and 8 are fast trains.	
No. 4, 5, 12 and 14 are local freights.	
No. 29 and 31 are local freights.	
No. 14 due in Omaha 4:30 p.m.	
No. 5 due in Omaha 5:00 p.m.	

is shunning Oklahoma since that state adopted prohibition, it is noted that the per capita banking resources of that state are but \$94.28. Outside capital has also deserted Mississippi and Alabama, whose per capita resources are about \$45. Maine brings up the rear of New England states, falling far below Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

#### BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings afford sure indications of the state of business. Dun's Review of Nov. 13, 1909, has a report of the bank clearings as usual. All over the country, according to this statement, bank clearings show a steady increase. "At some cities, notably St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Denver, the increases are large." A comparison of some of the cities in prohibition states with those in license states affords food for reflection. For instance, this report shows that Portland, the commercial center of Maine, shows a decrease of 2.7 per cent in October bank clearings as compared with October, 1908, and a decrease of 9 per cent for October, as compared with the figures of October, 1906. Springfield, Mass., shows an increase of nearly 21 per cent. New Haven, Conn., shows an increase of nearly 15 per cent. Birmingham, the great industrial center of Alabama, a prohibition state, shows a decrease of 3.7 per cent in bank clearings in the month of October of this year, compared with those of the month of October in 1908. Topeka, Kan., shows an increase of 3.2 per cent. The two towns in Nebraska reported are Omaha, which shows an increase of 9.8 per cent, and Fremont, which reported an increase of 12 per cent. At a season of the year when there is great industrial and commercial revival in all sections of the country, and when a very small percentage of cities show a decrease in the volume of bank clearings, it is a significant fact that most of the cities showing such decrease are situated in prohibition states.

#### CAPITAL SHUNS THEM.

In Bradstreet's report of bank clearings for the week ending Dec. 9, 1909, there are represented 103 cities from one end of the country to the other. All but ten show greater or less increase. Out of the ten cities showing decreases (decline of business) four are in prohibition states. The greatest falling off is in Alabama and Mississippi, states which adopted prohibition about a year ago.

#### STATE TREASURY EMPTY.

The Oklahoma Daily State Capital, issue of Dec. 3, says that notwithstanding the heavy burden of taxation the state treasury is empty and state warrants are refused when presented for payment, drawing interest at 6 per cent. The people of Oklahoma are groaning under the excessive burden of state and local tax levies due to the ill effects of the prohibition law. The newspaper quoted above contains an item from Stillwater, Okla., as follows: "Stung by an extravagantly excessive high state tax, and declaring that their taxes had been raised from 50 to 100 per cent over 1908, the taxpayers of Cimarron township, of Payne county, have employed Attorneys Biddison & Eggleston of Pawnee to represent them in a suit filed against Payne county to seek some relief, if possible, from the confiscatory taxes imposed by a prohibition administration."

#### "WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH KANSAS?"

MERCHANTS GROANING UNDER THE LOAD.  
The merchants of Pittsburg, Kan., are protesting against the reformers, who periodically demand enforcement of the prohibition law. The Kansas city of that city in a recent issue said: "Over a dozen merchants on Broadway have expressed their disapproval of the law that has driven the trade of the miners and their friends from Pittsburg to the camp stores and scrub saloons. It's an outrage on the merchants whose capital has been invested here. One man who owns his own building and has been in business here for years says he has been a prohibition sympathizer in the past and thought it was all right, but, said he, 'I never thought it would strike Pittsburg; we had open saloons so long I had begun to think we were immune from the operations of the prohibitory laws. Other laws are allowed to grow obsolete and I felt that it would be the same with this law. Even after the agitation began I looked over the list of agitators and saw so few men interested who were city builders and taxpayers that I thought no one would heed them much.' Another Broadway merchant said: 'I have blue prints ready for remodeling the front of my building on all sides; what's the use in me going in debt to enhance the value of my property and be adding to my taxes when there isn't business enough now to pay the present expenses? If a canvass of the merchants on Broadway were made, seven out of ten of them would say the mock enforcement of a prohibition that is on in this city is a detriment to business and of little or no moral force whatever.'"

#### ENORMOUS INCREASE.

Secretary Knapp of the Kansas state board of control shows in a recent report that taxes levied in that state in 1899, state, county, city, township and school district, amounted to \$12,328,329.56, and in 1907, for the same purpose, the levy was \$20,498,602.33. This increase of over \$7,000,000 in less than ten years is provoking bitter controversy in that state.

#### DISAGREES.

Anti-— can tell at a glance what other people are thinking of me. Nicce (absentmindedly)—How very disagreeable for you, auntie!

#### ALTHOUGH THE WORLD IS FULL OF SUFFERING, IT IS FULL OF THE OVERCOMING OF IT.—Keller.

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#### AVOID HARSH DRUGS.

Many Catholics Tend to Cause Injury to the Bowels.  
If you are subject to constipation, you should avoid strong drugs and cathartics. They only give temporary relief and their reaction is harmful and sometimes more annoying than constipation. They in no way effect a cure and their tendency is to weaken the already weak organs with which they come in contact.  
We honestly believe that we have the best constipation treatment ever devised. Our faith in it is so strong that we sell it on the positive guarantee that it shall not cost the user a cent if it does not give entire satisfaction and completely remedy constipation. This preparation is called **ROYAL ORLIERIE**. These are prompt, soothing and most effective in action. They are made of a recent chemical discovery. Their principal ingredient is odorless and colorless. Combined with other well known ingredients, long established for their usefulness in the treatment of constipation, it forms a tablet which is eaten just like candy. They may be taken at any time, either day or night, without fear of their causing any inconvenience whatever. They do not gripe, purge nor cause nausea. They act without causing any pain or excessive looseness of the bowels. They are ideal for children, weak, delicate persons and aged people as well as for the most hearty person.  
They come in two size packages, 13 tablets 10 cents, 36 tablets 25 cents. Remember you can obtain them only at our store, Pollock & Co., the druggists on the corner.

#### Money and Politics.

In his reminiscences of Grover Cleveland George F. Parker tells a story of the prodigal expenditures in politics. A rich man who had been nibbling at the Democratic nomination for governor of New York asked William C. Whitney's advice. This is the advice: "Of course you ought to run. Make your preliminary canvass, and when you have put in \$200,000 you will have become so much interested in it that you will feel like going ahead and spending some money."  
**Police and Press.**  
It was Senator Everts who paid this compliment to the police of New York at an annual dinner of the force: "As compared with the press you exhibit a striking contrast. You know a great many things about our citizens that you don't tell, and the press tells a great many things about our citizens that it doesn't know."

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