

THE FALLS CITY TRIBUNE

Consolidations—Falls City Tribune, Humboldt Enterprise, Rulo Record, Crocker's Educational Journal and Dawson Outlook.

Entered as second-class matter at Falls City, Nebraska, post office, January 12, 1904, under the Act of Congress on March 3, 1879.

Published every Friday at Falls City, Nebraska, by

The Tribune Publishing Company
W. H. WYLER,
Editor and Manager.

One year.....\$1.50
Six months......75
Three months......40

TELEPHONE 226.

CONGRESSIONAL WRANGLE.

The situation in our National Capital would appeal to one's sense of the ludicrous if it was not so pathetic. The Aldrich-Cannon stand-patters are putting up a last desperate fight for the so-called administration. The insurgents and democrats are successfully blocking every effort to pass any of the administration measures intact.

The reactionaries are appealing to the patriotism and party loyalty of the rank and file, but to little effect. The people have been humored so often that they have grown wise. It will take more than promises to assure the people of the sincerity of Aldrich and his hard pressed crowd. The insurgents are not only holding the situation but are rapidly winning the confidence of the people. Recent democratic victories indicate that the people hold the administration responsible for present conditions, and the disaffection. Since its organization the Republican party probably never was in so precarious a position as it is just now. The party is divided into two irreconcilable factions. The insurgents, who stand out clear-cut and positive for the people and the people's interests. Over against these is lined up the Cannon-Aldrich machine, sold body and soul to the moneyed powers of the country. It is plainly a schism on principle. It is the people against the interests. Who shall win? The decision is in the hands of the voters.

PERSONAL LIBERTY vs. CIVIL LIBERTY.

The personal liberty wail of the Dahmanites and other wet goods brethren, is apt to have more or less influence with people who have not looked into the matter sufficiently to appreciate the sophistries of that line of argument. Science has successfully uncovered and refuted the whole line of whiskey arguments.

The personal liberty cry is the last trick of the "wets" to coerce and frighten the people and prevent them from bolting the wet issue bodily.

What then is understood by personal liberty, and why are the wet-goods men so anxious just now lest the people's liberties should be infringed upon? Personal liberty means the liberty of one's person. Vulgarly speaking, it means the right to do as one pleases. The personal libertyite, acknowledges no law, but the law of the fist. With him might makes right. He admits no responsibility for the under-dog. It is a plain case of look out for number one. The personal liberty propaganda is in the interests of the few as against the many. The saloon crowd want to be free to do their own sweet will. They want "personal liberty." They

desire above all else, an open way untrammelled by adverse legislation. They want to be left alone in their work of snaring our boys and defiling our girls. They want a free hand as they loot the pockets of the people. When they have let loose upon society the fiercest passions of imputed men to murder and destroy they wish to be free, Pilate-like to placidly wash their hands of all responsibility. Dahman and men of Dahman's stripe want personal liberty; it is just what one would expect of that crowd.

In well ordered society every man's personal liberty ends where the other fellow's begins. This is civil liberty, or liberty by limitation. Civil liberty is the liberty of the other fellow. The law of right and justice guarantees him this liberty. Jim Dahman and the saloon cryers are careful to avoid any reference to civil liberty. He has nothing in his platform for the under-dog. His solicitations in the interests of the people are for effect only. He has no use for the people but to use them as his tools for furthering his selfish interests. He is duping the people with his bland sophistries and lies, posing as the peoples' friend, only to strip them of every vestige of manhood and womanhood, and throw them when broken and undone upon the care of the state and society. Jim Dahman, himself may not be so bad a man at heart as this would represent him, but he has deliberately chosen to be the representative in Nebraska of the liquor interests and he must expect to draw upon himself all the odium that has in these years attached itself to this despicable business.

GOOD ROADS vs. MUD.

The streets and public highways have been in unusually fine condition this spring on account of the exceptionally dry weather. As a consequence we have been in danger of forgetting that the roads ever get bad in Falls City and Richardson county. However, the million dollar rain that fell last week has so effectually soaked up all the soft places in the earth's crust as to once again strand us in the midst of the land of mud. After painfully picking our way about in ooze and mire, one is in a better mood to give an appreciative ear to what the good roads cranks are still preaching.

Falls City is getting to be too big a city to be constantly exposed to all the disadvantages of muddy streets. The town cannot afford to be indifferent to her general appearance. Mud streets are an eyesore throughout the rainy season. There is absolutely no relief except by paving. In the country the situation is somewhat different. The right methods of road cultivating will go a long way towards making dirt roads tolerable. But in the narrower and more congested streets of cities the conditions forbid the doing of anything short of actual paving in the hope of getting relief.

However, the matter of paving affects a wider circle of interests than mere comfort, convenience, etc. The muddy streets place an effectual barrier in the way of trade. Mud streets are an immediate source of loss to merchants by hindering and preventing trade. People in trading follow largely the lines of least resistance. In determining these lines good and bad roads figure prominently. This trade principle is so highly appreciated by wide-awake dealers in many cities today that they not only see to it that the business streets of the towns are paved, but they radiate lines of good roads many miles out into the most populous parts of the surrounding country.

The best trade solicitor a merchant

can have is a good road leading from his door to the door of his customer. The merchant who does not realize this has not yet awakened to his larger opportunity. Every dealer should be an enthusiastic advocate of better streets and public roads. The cost of good roads bear no comparison to actual losses sustained because of bad roads. If the loss through loss of time, loss of effectiveness, loss of trade, and wear and tear on machinery and damage to goods were all carefully computed the significance of amount would drive mud roads out of business. It is not the cost, but what we lose that we want to consider.

SLAVE DRIVING IN NEW YORK.

Young Girls Kept in Stockades Waiting For Buyers—Sold Like Cattle.

A shocking condition of things has been unearthed in New York by the efforts of those interested in checking the traffic in girls. A number of stockades, or more literally, girl-pens have been located where girls have been trapped and are held prisoners until a buyer appears who buys them like so many cattle. The extreme horror of the whole gruesome business is too awful to detail.

Well dressed women, some of whom are college bred, hang around cheap theaters, dance halls and other places of amusement for the poorer classes. They single out giddy girls, who are dissatisfied at home and who are fretting for more freedom and abandonment. They win their attention, cultivate their confidence and by degrees, in one way or another lure them into the stockades, veritable girl traps. When safely caught they are under the care and management of the proprietor, whose business it is to sell them to keepers of houses of prostitution at as good a figure as possible.

Harry Levinson, who was arrested last week and is under indictment as a "white slave" told the police that there were at least three stockades in New York and that there were kept at all times at least ten girls in each one ready for the market night or day. Levinson said he was a specialist in finding buyers for the girls in the stockades. The house paid the stockade keeper a sum for each girl and allowed Levinson ten per cent of the girls' earnings. He said that he found the business paid much better than the work he had been at before.

But this is only one phase of the "white slave traffic" in New York alone, not mentioning such other cities as Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. What is still worse is the assurance that these heinous crimes against humanity are abetted and protected by the police. It is past believing, and yet none the less true, that offices and political prestige are bought and sold with the price of young girls' shame. And all this and a thousand times more in free America. The time is coming, if not here now, when we Americans may well hang our heads with shame and real alarm over the results of our boasted and superior civilization.

Pulling For The Home Merchant. Let us imagine for a brief moment at least that our fondest anticipations for the growth of Tecumseh for this year 1910 are realized—that we have secured a sewerage plant, an extended water service, an alfalfa mill and other enterprises and improvements which will be of great benefit to us. Let every man woman and child in the city join hands in a movement for a bigger, a better Tecumseh. Let us all be "boosters" every minute of our lives, and let there be no knockers. Encourage every home enterprise. Take an interest in every industry, invest liberally in the stock of faith and good will, and distribute it all over the city, in every place of business, in every shop and on the street. It will pay us large dividends and will cost very little. It can never depreciate in value. It will always be above par. Buy home-made goods. Ask your merchants for them. Wear home made garments, eat home made articles of food, sleep on home made beds and insist upon every article we daily use as being home made, if possible. In this way the money we spend is only loaned. It will come back to us again with interest. Praise up our city—don't run it down. Stand by our merchants and any and every industry we have. They are the bone and sinew of our municipal structure. Stand by our churches and our schools—they are the hopes of our future. With a strong determination to protect the home town first, last and all the time and with a concerted action in the interests of its upbuilding in Tecumseh, we should have one of the best little cities in the state and a very desirable place in which to live.—Tecumseh Chit-tain.

Lost. At the city park or between there and the central part of town, April 28, a ladies' gold watch. The finder please leave at this office.

DAWSON.

Judge Kelley was in Verdon Tuesday.

Paul Helm was a Humboldt visitor Wednesday.

Rev. Bennett Maze arrived in Dawson Tuesday.

Mrs. Mason is reported to be improving slowly.

Mrs. C. F. Gates was in Humboldt Monday between trains.

Miss Nina Snow visited her parents in Humboldt over Sunday.

Mrs. McCoy spent Sunday with friends and relatives in Table Rock.

Miss Lively spent Saturday and Sunday at her home near Falls City.

Frank Draper visited a couple of days last week with relatives in Falls City.

Mrs. Peter Smith has undergone a successful operation and is improving rapidly.

Mr. O'Brien was taken sick Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. Byrne.

Messrs Powers, Sethen and others were in town Tuesday looking after the drainage ditch.

Mrs. Mary Finland left Tuesday for Omaha, where her husband, John Finland, is being treated.

Dr. Ed Hays returned Monday from Chicago, where he has been taking a post graduate course.

Mr. S. B. Lees, who was badly injured about two weeks ago in a run away is recovering.

Rev. J. Holdeman has been attending the revival meetings at the Evangelical church in Verdon this week.

Mrs. Kate O'Connell and daughter, Josephine, left Tuesday for Omaha, where the latter will be treated for throat trouble.

Francis, the second oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Elex Tichen, Jr., is threatened with paralysis. His father accompanied him to Omaha Tuesday where he will be treated.

Mrs. Orta Barnell of San Jose, Cal., formerly, Miss Florence Barlow, arrived in Dawson Monday night. She will make an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Barlow.

Mrs. A. L. Holdeman, Mrs. John Eckerd, Miss Mary Wuster, Mrs. Hiff of Dawson and Mrs. Essely and a delegate from Maple Grove left Monday to attend the W. H. and F. M. S. convention at Kearney, Neb., this week.

The second 3-y land dredge has been unladen at Dawson. This last one is intended to work north and west towards Humboldt and meet the one that began beyond Humboldt some weeks ago. The dredge that began digging east from Dawson several weeks ago is now almost out of sight down the bottom. It has been making good progress and will cut out its portion of the channel on schedule time.

This week we have made up the Outlook mailing list and placed the list on the same file with the regular Tribune subscribers. We want to be fair in this matter. All names that have already expired on the Outlook list will be discontinued. To all persons, whose subscriptions to the Outlook have not expired, The Tribune will be sent for the unexpired time, unless otherwise ordered. To those who were getting both papers, the time of The Tribune will be extended to the extent of the value of their unexpired Outlook subscription.

County Option News. Mr. James Leyda of Omaha addressed an enthusiastic crowd at Shubert Tuesday night and organized East Muddy precinct. A committee from each of the three churches was named to co-operate as a joint and central committee.

Three live temperance rallies were held in Shubert and Barada and at Silver Creek respectively on Sunday night. At each point all the churches united in a joint meeting.

Next Tuesday night, May 17, there will be a general rally of the "drys" in Ohio precinct, at the Silver Creek church for the purpose of perfecting a working organization in Ohio Precinct. Everybody is cordially invited to turn out and help the good work along.

Speakers will be furnished for addresses on the subject of "County Option," in any part of the county. The Tribune is prepared to furnish information or help on call. Let us know your needs. It is the purpose to effect the organization of a strong committee in each precinct to have charge of the work in the locality.

For Sale. 80 acres five miles northeast of Falls City, Nebraska. All in cultivation. Good location. Also 80 acres seven miles northeast of Falls City, Nebraska. All fenced and in cultivation. Want to sell to settle an estate. Money to loan.

HENRY C. SMITH.

Card of Thanks. Ms. G. Dandliker and family wish to extend their thanks to the friends and neighbors who assisted in the late bereavement of their beloved husband and father, also for the beautiful floral offerings.

Mrs. G. Dandliker and Family.



BAR DRUNKARDS AS PARENTS

Noted Authority Declares Paternal Alcoholism Quite Sufficient to Produce Degeneracy.

Dr. C. W. Salesby, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, in a recent article on "Drink and Heredity," said among other things:

One student of the alcohol question, Dr. Archdall Reid, in his book "Alcoholisms," goes so far as to declare that only one really effective temperance measure is conceivable—that which forbids parentage to the drunkard. Though it is impossible, I believe, to accept Dr. Reid's argument as the whole truth, undoubtedly it contains a great measure of the most important truth. In the first place we must recognize—and the conclusion is at once scientific and charitable—that in a large proportion of cases the drunkard was predestined to his fate. In other words, he has an innate defect of brain upon which his predisposition and fall depend. This defect of brain being innate, is transmissible, and is frequently, if not always, transmitted, according to the well-known laws of inheritance. Just, then, as insanity of congenital origin should disqualify for the parentage of the race that is to inhabit the promised land, so the defect of the brain, which underlies much alcoholism, should disqualify its possessor from the supreme privilege. Its relations to obvious insanity are too intimate to be denied.

In the second place, we may be assured that chronic alcoholism should disqualify for parentage even in cases where we cannot convince ourselves that it depends upon an inherent and original defect of brain. For even though there has been no such defect, and even though the modern teaching of heredity denies that an acquired defect of the brain, due to alcoholic poisoning, can be transmitted, yet we are also empowered to believe that the constant circulation of alcohol in the blood of the individual is prejudicial to the germ-plasm, poisons those racial elements of which he or she is the ephemeral host, and so makes for future disaster.

If we had to choose between prohibiting the parentage of the alcoholic woman, on the one hand, and the alcoholic man on the other, it is of course the woman whom we should disbar, knowing the intimacy of the relations that subsist between her and her child. It has been lately shown however, that even paternal alcoholism is quite sufficient to produce indisputable degeneracy in the offspring. Lastly, it may be noted that, even apart from any questions of heredity, the environment of the alcoholic home is not such as we can desire for the coming race, even though the children were only adopted into it and were born of unpoisoned parents.

From this point of view, it will be seen that a new significance attaches to modern methods of dealing with the chronic drunkard. It is to be hoped that we have done for ever with the criminal and outrageous folly of sentencing a Jane Cakebread to short terms of imprisonment for drunkenness on hundreds of occasions. The principle of the inebriate home must be made universal. It will be pointed out, and truly, alas, that the "home" and the "reformatory" almost constantly fail in effecting reformation. This we can the more readily understand if we remember that the drunkard's vice so often depends upon an innate and necessarily incurable state of the brain. Yet whilst this fact will gravely qualify our expectations for the individual, it incalculably enhances the value of these modern methods from the point of view of the race.

I do not think that in common arguments on the subject this point is at all adequately realized. People say that reformation is not effected; they point out especially (with what truth I know not), that reformation of the female drunkard in particular is not effected, and they conclude that the method is futile and to be condemned. They do not realize that the method would be beneficial, and indeed absolutely essential, even if no measure of reform had ever been attained or ever were to be attained. We are saving the future all the time. In some remote analogy to this case, we may remark in passing, the condemnation often passed upon sanatoria for consumptives—that they fail to cure so many cases. Yes, but they preserve the healthy from the risk of infection, and this alone would be sufficient to justify them. Only indeed by the segregation of the consumptive will consumption be stamped out; only by the segregation of the drunkard can we radically interfere with the production of those predestined to drunkenness.

Drunkards Declared Insane. Representative William E. Bense of Ottawa county, Ohio, has a bill defining habitual drunkenness as incipient insanity, which he will soon introduce.

Those adjudged as "near" lunatics are to be committed to the nearest state hospital for the insane, to be held until discharged as cured.

The state will provide the medical attendance, and the county from which the alcoholic lunatic is sent \$20 a month.

Representative Bense, who is a liberal, defines his bill as a temperance measure.



INTEMPERANCE IS GREAT EVIL

Unity of Purpose and Co-operation Necessary to Overcome and Destroy Prevailing Habit.

The present time demands unity of purpose and co-operation on the part of all who seek to overcome the fearful prevailing intemperance and to destroy the causes and forces that lead to it and foster it. It is agreed that intemperance is a great evil, that it is a sin in itself, and is destructive to every one who comes under its power, says United Presbyterian. There is the law of temperance, or sobriety, of abstinence from all that works evil. The place of intemperance is in the moral world. We must meet it in this sphere. It does not meet the case to cry out against the laws that exist in relation to the sale of intoxicants. That is a different sphere of duty. In the first place, we must address the individual; we must show him the sin, and teach him the judgment that will surely follow, that even now is resting on the intemperate man. We think we are not mistaken when we say that in this there has been less preaching and teaching than is our duty. We begin our attack at a more advanced point; we give a different direction to our effort. But, first of all, we must address the intemperate, or those who are in danger of falling into the sin. We say much of the ruin wrought by intemperance, but the first point is the sin, the sin against God as well as against ourselves, and that he is preparing his judgment against the day of wrath. The drunkard shall not enter into the presence of the holy God, in this we can all unite; in this we should all unite with intense earnestness.

But intemperance has its relation to the social life and to the civil law. Along with drunkenness there are the agencies that foster and strengthen the habit. Along with the personal intemperance there is the liquor business, beside the home there is the saloon. The saloon exists under the law; it has a defined relation to social order. It must be met on its own field. In this the object is to close the saloon and abolish the trade in intoxicants. Every saloon is an agency that increases intemperance; it is a school of intemperance and drunkenness. So we must meet it. Here again all should be united, but in fact there is division.

Of necessity we enter the field of politics, for the object is to take the saloon from under the protection of the law by the license it receives from the state. In this there must be great wisdom and prudence—prudence that no wrong method be adopted, or any right method used in a wrong way; and wisdom that we may unite all and combine every possible political and social influence against the common sale of liquor.

DRINKING IN LOW COUNTRIES

In Both Holland and Denmark Ravages of Habit in Late Years Painfully Apparent.

In both Holland and Denmark, the latter especially, the ravages of the drink habit have in late years been painfully apparent, but in both countries the work of reform is now being undertaken in earnest and great progress has already been made. In Denmark over half the adult population have lately signed a petition to the Danish parliament in favor of the enacting of a law giving the privilege of local veto to every section of the country. This movement is conducted under the auspices of the Danish Good Templars, and the petition signatures up to a recent date numbered about one-half million.

In Holland the scientific side of the alcohol question is being taken up actively by professional men and educators and the findings of the alcohol experts from Amsterdam and other Dutch cities as shown before the anti-alcohol congresses are bound to produce marked results in favor of temperance in the lowland provinces. Whether or not the astute deduction of Goldsmith with regard to the relation between the condition of certain Dutch cities and the number of ale-houses located in them will hold good at the present time it is certain that immediately coming years will show a marked improvement in Holland.

"In the towns and countries I have seen," said a traveler and observant author, "I never saw a city or village yet, where miseries were not in proportion to the number of its public houses. In Rotterdam, you may go through eight or ten streets without finding a public house. In Antwerp, almost every second house seems an ale house. In the one city, all wears the appearance of happiness and warm affluence; in the other, the young fellows walk about the streets in shabby finery, their fathers sit at the door darning or knitting stockings, while their ports are filled with refuse."

What Drinking Does.

In a recent issue the London Times had this remarkable passage: "Drinking baffles us, confounds us, shames us, and mocks us at every point. It outwits the teacher, the man of business, the patriot, and the legislator. Every other institution flounders in hopeless difficulties; the public-house holds its triumphant course."

A Beautiful Custom!

GRADUATION GIFTS

It is a beautiful custom at the performing of this ceremony, to give presents—little gifts of remembrance.

An Article of Jewelry

is always in good taste and is very much appreciated by the deserving ones. If it comes from Jaquet's you can feel sure that it is a memento which will last, and assures a lasting pleasure to the recipient.

A. E. Jaquet
THE OLD RELIABLE JEWELER AND OPTICIAN