THE MUSKOGEE CIMETER.

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THE N. A. C. W.

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

The Cimeter is the only Republican paper in the City of Muskogee. The daily Phoenix is sometimes Republican and sometimes independent but at the present time it claims to be independent, such a changing is not worth three whoops in h——l to any political party and yet Bixby, its editor, got rich at the Republican pie counter. What base ingratitude.

The Republican party is the ship and all else the sea. The Oklahoma Negro is sure of that from bitter experience.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CANDIDATES.

For Congress Second District
Harry Ward.

For Sheriff—F. J. Bays.
For County Attorney—H. C. Whipperman.
For County Judge—Myron White.
For County Treasurer—A .A. Coupland.
For County Assessor—J. W. Hubbard.
For County Clerk—W. S. Harsha.
For Court Clerk—Dr. J. M. Coon.
For County Superintendent — Miss Alice M. Robertson.
For County Surveyor—M. A. Earl.
For County Weigher—F. T. Swift.

Commissioners.
No. 1.—John L. Cooper, Ft. Gibson.
No. 2—J. C. Rhodes, Webbers Falls.
No. 3—Irvin Blanchard, Haskell.

State Reprpesentatives.
John Lieber.
O. E. Cramer.
Geo. Leopold.

SURRENDER TO FORCE WOULD TEND TO DISASTER.

"That kind of virus in our life—surrender to force—would bring us no end of disaster. If we let capitalists or workingmen, any interest, learn that the way to get what is wanted is by applying pressure and if we continue in that course for a few years, democracy will be a failure, and we might as well give up our form of government."—Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

NOT AN EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Recent Hold-Up Legislation Does Not Shorten Workday a Minute.

As a matter of fact, it is not an eight-hour law at all. It does not curtail the trainmen's workday by a single minute. If an engineer has been receiving $5 for working ten hours a day, this law will raise his pay to $6.25; but it will not shorten his workday even the tenth part of a second. This is no more like the true eight-hour principle than chalk is like cheese.

The reason why people call this an eight-hour law is because it says that in the case of railroad trainmen they shall get their day's pay for the first eight hours' work, and all the rest is to be considered overtime.

Do not tell me that this strike could not have been called off or postponed if President Wilson had shown that he meant business. I do not for one minute believe that those four brotherhood leaders started the blaze going without knowing how to put it out. One of them admitted that he could put it out so far as his own brotherhood was concerned, but that his followers would think that he had gone back on them if he were to do so.—Statement of Congressman A. P. Gardner.

Irvin S. Cobb is to make campaign speeches for the Democratic party in the West. Irv, you all recall of course, is a humorist, and is peculiarly equipped to do full justice to his subject.

ANSWER: EIGHT HOURS, NOT EIGHT YEARS.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.)

BAR HARBOR, Me., Monday.
To the Editor of the Herald:—
Maine's answer to Wilson:—"Eight hours, but not eight years."—A Former Progressive.

GETTING CLOSE TO HOME

News Note—"In addition to one million and a half persons directly engaged in the liquor industry, who would be thrown out of jobs if national prohibition prevailed, many million others in allied trades would lose their means of livelihood and would try to get the jobs of men in other walks of life."

COBB AND PROHIBITION

Irving S. Cobb, the great humorist, writes in the Saturday Evening Post, of his experiences during a hunting trip out west. In his story, "The Battle Hen of the Republic," he describes Colorado's prohibition law in the following words:

"Every now and then, in the cool of the day, you see a small group of the native yeomanry going home, stepping high upon the heaving and tossing sidewalk, and pausing occasionally, with arms intertwined and heads inclined toward a common center, to give [illegible] causing hiccups for the [illegible] constabulary. It is the close of a [illegible] this day."

MANY DIVORCES IN DRY KANSAS

Twenty-Five Hundred Separations Are Granted During the Past Year

Under a Topeka, Kansas, date line, the St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press carried the following story of increased crime and divorces in "dry" Kansas:

There were 6,058 prisoners in Kansas jails in the fiscal year from July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916, and 2,505 divorces granted in the state, according to a report compiled by J. W. Howe, secretary of the state board of control, from statements of clerks of district courts in the state. This shows an increase of 186 prisoners in jail, and 135 divorces over a year ago. The report states that there were 925 liquor convictions, of which 117 were in Cherokee county, 101 in Shawnee county, 99 in Reno county and 61 in Sedgwick county.

The number of prisoners in jail was largest in Shawnee county, where 621 were confined, according to the report. Sedgwick showed 561, Wyandotte 445, and Montgomery 414. Some of the smaller western counties report a large number of prisoners, probably due to I. W. W. trouble, the report shows.

In the number of divorces granted Sedgwick county leads with 292; Wyandotte second with 278; Shawnee, 150; Crawford, 137, and Cherokee, 101. The report shows there were 169 boys under sixteen, and 39 girls under sixteen, in jail during the year. This shows an increase of sixteen boys and fourteen girls for the year.

PROHIBITION AND LIQUOR REVENUES

A correspondent of the New York Sun calls attention to the fact that while internal revenue returns for the year ended June 30, 1915, showed a falling off in taxes on intoxicating liquors, they show an increase for 1916. The falling off was attributed to the growth of prohibition sentiment.

The report of the commissioner for the fiscal year 1916 shows that although state-wide prohibition laws went into effect in January 1, 1916, in the states of Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Oregon, South Carolina and Washington, with a total population of 9,000,000, there has been an increase of $23,000,000 in the taxes paid on distilled and fermented liquors. If prohibition was the cause of this decline in the receipts from liquor taxes in 1915, was the addition of 9,000,000 population to prohibition territory the cause of the increase in 1916? the correspondent inquires.

Possibly industrial depression caused the falling off for 1915, and industrial prosperity brought about the increase for 1916. Who knows?—Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

FLAYS DRYS AND SUNDAY

CHURCH ORATOR SAYS LAWS CAN NOT ELIMINATE INTEMPERANCE

HITS EVANGELIST

Dr. W. R. Wasson in Address Warns Hearers Against the Man Who Goes About the Country With a Patented Cure for All Human Ills

The following appeared in the Omaha (Neb.) Bee:

In attempting too much the law accomplishes nothing.

If the American citizen can not be trusted to handle his own tastes and desires, then citizenship has deteriorated.

Preachers who turn their churches over to political agitators are crippling the power of the gospel.

Beware of the type of reformer who goes barking about the country with a patent remedy up his sleeve guaranteed to cure all human ills.

Temperance is a matter of individual decision. Every man must work out his own salvation.

"The prohibition problem is a question for every man to decide for himself. It is not a question to be passed on by legislators. Intemperance is as old as civilization and the individual who expects to wipe it out by the mere writing of a law is deluded," said Dr. W. R. Wasson of New York in a forceful address delivered at All Saints' Church Sunday morning.

Berating the "billy" Sunday methods of conversion of sinners, attacking systems suggested by so-called reformers of legislating the drink evil out of existence and impressing his audience with the truths of self-control, will power and determination, Dr. Wasson concluded his address with the remark: "The law goes far enough when it suppresses vice and crime. We require the services of the police and other officers of the law, but the big struggle lies with the individual."

Beware of Reformer.

"Salvation is often confounded and confused with conversion. Conversion is the first step for the man turned in the right direction. A man is not finally saved until he is perfect in holiness. These bombastic 'conversions' may be likened to get-rich-quick schemes. No man can be a devil one minutes and an angel of light the next. We must work out our own salvation. Beware of the long-haired reformer who goes about the land declaring that he has a patent device up his sleeve that will give you salvation at a moment's notice.

"The church and the minister can not save you from sin. It is up to you. Knowledge, desire and power are demanded in the settlement of salvation as well as the temperance problems. Conscience plays a prominent part. Revelation is the voice and conscience the ear. Salvation is impossible without conscience. Trouble comes when men do not act on the knowledge they have assimilated. Their consciences are hardened.

"There is no such thing as total depravity. There is a spark of goodness in every man if you can but reach it. Again I say, we must work out our own salvation rather than having it thrust upon us."

Editorial Comments

If you had two dollars to invest would you trust it to the business sagacity of Josephus Daniels? Then, why let him handle the millions that are to be spent on the new navy?

Judging by the signs of War Department activity the Administration is cunningly arranging to bring the militiamen home just in time to enable them to vote for Mr. Hughes.

A train of thought on a one-track mind has to be composed of shuttle cars.

Three years ago Woodrow Wilson was explaining that hard times were psychological, but he isn't trying to squirm out of responsibility for the present prosperity.

The disaster to the Memphis caused very little excitement. Americans being used nowadays to seeing the navy on the rocks.

This Democratic Congress has passed into history—profane history.

President Wilson's speech of acceptance could have been phrased even more succinctly in the graphic words of Boss Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?"

We see by the interviews with the Mexican commissioners that the campaign slogan this year in the Sonora bandit belt is "Thank God for Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Wilson's eulogy of Lincoln at Hodgenville was more literary but less sincere than the one he pronounced upon himself at Shadow Lawn.

The new half dollars will have an olive branch on one side and on the other an eagle, in full flight. Wilson money.

Motto of the McAdoo shipping law: "The sun never rises on the American flag."

A Democrat's idea of an ideal watchdog of the Treasury is a Pommeranian.

Mr. Wilson is now busily engaged working the other side of the suffrage street.

The campaign agents who two years ago were busily engaged thanking God for Woodrow Wilson seem to be taking their vacations just now.

With Mr. Roosevelt likening his "neutrality" to that of President Wilson and the Houston Post coupling his most famous act with that of a Democratic Congress, the late Mr. Pontius Pilate must be having an uncomfortable time in his grave, if he has a grave.

Mr. Wilson used four pens to affix his signature to the Adamson bill, a souvenir for each of the brotherhood's chiefs. The public's souvenir will be in the form of an added tax amounting, say, to fifty million dollars a year, or fifty cents a head for every man, woman and child.

In a speech to 2,000 negroes at Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Hughes said: "We want honesty with respect to the ballot. I want an honest and a pure ballot. I say to you, that I stand, if I stand for anything, for equal and exact justice to all. I stand for the maintenance of the rights of all American citizens regardless of race or color." The saddest and sorest people in the land are the negroes who voted for Wilson four years ago. And there were a lot of them.

Election of Hughes Means Peace With Honor—Not War, Not Peace With Infamy.

"We have heard in recent days that the alternative of the policy of the present Administration is war. I think the alternative of the present administration is peace with honor. I am a man devoted to the pursuits of peace. We cherish the ideals of peace. We entertain no thoughts of aggression; we are not covetous, we are not exploiters, but we are Americans, and American rights must be maintained throughout the world. That is the cornerstone of our security; that is the essential basis of peace. We are not courting struggle, but I do say in all seriousness that we have been living in a period of national humiliation.

"Our citizens have been murdered, their property destroyed and our commerce interrupted. The alternative of a weak and vacillating policy is not war; it is a firm insistence on known rights in a world where all nations desire our friendship and we desire the friendship of all, and where only inexcusable blundering could drag us into strife."—Charles E. Hughes at Union League Club reception in New York City, October 3.

WINE, WINE, EVERYWHERE

—Photo by Paul Thompson, New York City.

But all of this wine is to drink. It is for the French warriors at the extreme battle-front, and is but a portion of the immense supply that is constantly being furnished the soldiers. This wine, direct from the famous French vineyards, is renowned the world over.

GREAT QUANTITIES OF LIQUOR CONSUMED IN "DRY" DENVER

FARCE OF PROHIBITION LAW IS SHOWN BY CONSTANTLY INCREASING SUPPLY OF "WET GOODS" IMPORTED BY THE COLORADO METROPOLIS

45,555 SHIPMENTS IN EIGHT MONTHS

Citizens' Thirst Grows—Bootlegging Causes Slump in Near Beer Sales—Entire State Follows Example of the Big Town and Gets Unrestricted Amounts

Denver (Col.) is pointed to as an instance of the failure of prohibition. It is claimed that citizens of Colorado are disgusted with the dry law which went into effect only last January 1. The Denver Times says:

From January 1 to August 1, the first seven months of the operation of the prohibition law in Colorado, 114,132 shipments of intoxicating liquors were received in the state under provision of the statute allowing the importation of liquor by an individual for personal use. A shipment may range from a bottle to a barrel, or even a larger container if any in use for this purpose.

Beginning with January, up to and including July, the shipments show a steady monthly increase. Reports from county clerks to the secretary of state are not complete for August, although of the eighteen counties which have reported eight show increases and ten decreases in number of shipments. The records of the secretary of state take no note of the quantity of each shipment.

Fair Supply Left Over.

When the state went "dry" on January 1 last there apparently was a fair sized supply left over from the "wet" year. This was indicated in the fact that during the month of January only 2,597 shipments of intoxicating liquors came into the state. The increase began with February. In number of shipments they were:

February	8,891
March	14,608
April	18,176
May	19,927
June	24,064
July	25,925
Total	114,132

Manufacturers of near-beer and other beer substitutes claim that their business was reasonably good up to August, but during that month it fell off materially. They charge this to an increase of bootlegging. The records in the office of the secretary of state neither bear out nor disprove this claim, since the counties which have reported for the month of August are almost evenly divided between those showing increases and those showing decreases in liquor shipments, while in no case are the increases or decreases marked.

33 Per Cent of the Liquor.

Denver has about 25 per cent of the population of the state, but, figured on the number of liquor "packages" handled by railroads and other carriers, it has received within a fraction of 33 per cent of all the liquor shipped into the state. Shipments into Denver for the first seven months of the year aggregated 37,411 out of the 114,132 for the whole state during the same period.

The Denver liquor shipments have been compiled for August, and show a slight increase over the preceding month.

For the first eight months of the year the Denver shipments were:

January	802
February	2,868
March	5,156
April	6,196
May	6,874
June	7,389
July	8,195
August	9,144
Total	45,555

A Proportionate Increase.

It is interesting to note that, with the exception of the first two months of prohibition liquor shipments received in Denver and those in other counties of the state show a proportionate increase month by month. Thus in April shipments into Denver approximated about one-third of the shipments into the whole state, and the ratio continues as the totals for the city and state mount month after month.

Viewed broadly, no section of the state may make claim of abstinence to the disadvantage of any other. Every county, whether it be given to mining or agricultural or other pursuits, appears to have its share of citizens with a thirst that grows larger monthly.

Some of the mining counties may be shown to be "wetter" than some agricultural counties, as in the case of Lake, which started in January with only twenty-eight shipments and increased to 844 in June and 753 in July, or a total of 3,659 for the seven months, and Larimer, which had 151 in January and 446 in July, or a seven months total of 1,946. On the other hand, there is Clear Creek, a mining county, with a total of 884 shipments, and Prowers, an agricultural and stock raising county, with 1,366 for the seven months.

Same Rate of Increase.

With few exceptions the same rate of monthly increase to be found in the figures for the whole state and for Denver separately is also found to apply to all individual counties.

Pueblo county started the "dry" year with 148 liquor shipments for January, 644 for February, 1,355 for March, 1,809 for April, 1,721 for May, 2,156 for June and 2,309 for July. Weld started stronger, with 276 for January, 492 for February, 671 for March, 767 for April, 837 for May, 1,109 for June and 1,438 for July. El Paso had 176 in January, 481 in February, 686 in March, 841 in April, 924 in May, 1,0[illegible] in June and 1,228 in July. The records of some of the other larger counties are:

Boulder—January, 145; February, 295; March, 497; April, 718; May, 763; June, 845; July, 934. Delta—January, 64; February, 72; March, 105; April, 124; May, 131; June, 147; July, 182. Fremont—January, 39; February, 141; March, 222; April, 268; May, 286; June, 399; July, 417. Huerfano—January, 45; February, 184; March, 285; April, 351; May, 348; June, 507; July, 509. Jefferson—January, 28; February, 35; March, 94; April, 94; May, 115; June, 143; July, 223. Las Animas—January, 59; February, 204; March, 517; April, 887; May, 1,170; June, 1,566; July, no report. Logan—January, 119; February, 165; March, 196; April 230; May, 240; June, 328; July, 358. Mesa—January, 92; February, 156; March, 175; April, 222; May, 270; June, 339; July, 368. Montrose—January, 36; February, 56; March, 77; April, 130; May, 115; June, 157; July, 158. Morgan—January, 154; February, 220; March, 219; April, 239; May, 272; June, 333; July, 444. Otero—January, 106; February, 214; March, 264; April, 297; May, 324; June, 370; July, 459. Teller—January, 82; February, 287; March, 522; April, 553; May, 694; June, 805; July, 695.

Police and state authorities have cooperated since the first of the year to stem the tide of illegal liquor sales, and thirty-two cases will be prosecuted by the district attorney in the West Side court during the coming week.