

THE MUSKOGEE CEMETER.

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THE N. A. C. W.

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

The Cemetery 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 a—4 to any political party and yet Dixie, its editor, got rich at the Republican pie counter. What have 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 Representatives.

John Lieber.

O. E. Cramer.

Geo. Leopold.

As Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head

of the tonic and invigorating effect. LAXATIVE

and purgative effect. LAXATIVE and purgative effect.

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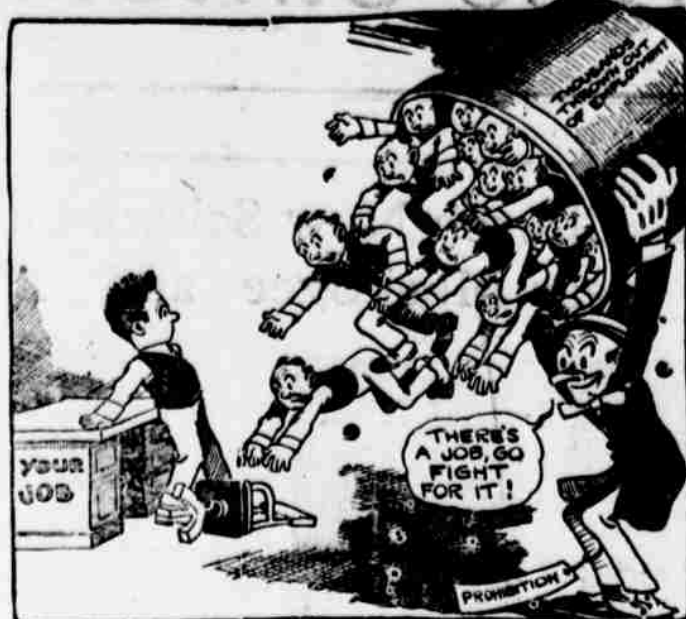
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GETTING CLOSE TO HOME



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 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 those rousing hiccups for the resident constabulary. It is the close of a perfect 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 6,958 prisoners in Kansas jails in the fiscal year from July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916, and 2,365 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 185 divorces over a year ago. The report states that there were 925 liquor convictions, of which 147 were in Cherokee county, 101 in Shawnee county, 93 in Reno county and 61 in Sedgewick county.

The number of prisoners in jail was largest in Shawnee county, where 621 were confined, according to the report. Sedgewick showed 561, Wyandotte 445, and Montgomery 444. 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 Sedgewick county leads with 292; Wyandotte, second with 278; Shawnee, 183; Crawford, 137, and Cherokee, 103. 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?

Possibly the industrial depression caused the falling off for 1915, and industrial prosperity brought about the increase for 1916. When known?

FLAYS DRYS AND SUNDAY

CHURCH ORATOR SAYS LAWS CAN NOT ELIMINATE INTEMPERANCE

HITS EVANGELIST

Dr. W. R. Watson 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 rest threatened to develop when Spurling, trying to gain from the police as old as civilization and the indifference of immunity, declared if he would expect to wipe it out by was let go, he would furnish the names the mere writing of a law is deluded," of fifty men in Mattoon, who were sell said Dr. W. R. Watson of New Yorking liquor unlawfully, and that he in a forceful address delivered at All would furnish evidence sufficient to Saints' Church Sunday morning.

Berating the "Billy" Sunday method of conversion of sinners, attack-make on Spurling's arrest was that ing systems suggested by so-called "he had sold to the wrong parties" reformers of legislating the drink evil and his arrest was attributed to the out of existence and impressing his oversight.

audience with the truths of self-control, will power and determination, had been made a victim by his friends. Dr. Watson concluded his address and asserted that for the past several with the remark: "The law goes far weeks he had been living straight and enough when it suppresses vice and trying to make a legitimate living for crime. We require the services of himself and family.

the police and other officers of the Plans for wholesale arrests, one in law, but the big struggle lies with reformant declared, had been made by the police, and he declared it would be practically useless for any of those mentioned in warrants to attempt to escape the arm of the law.

The arrests of bootleggers for a time averaged one an hour.

The number of warrants issued, and not served, it was declared, numbered more than a dozen.

UP, UP, GO U. S. LIQUOR TAX RECEIPTS; GREATEST IN HISTORY.

Federal statistics prove that despite the fact that nineteen states are dry, more liquor is now being consumed than at any time in the history of the United States. These figures refute any prohibition argument to the effect that the use of liquor is on the decline. Read this from Washington, D. C., to the Cincinnati Times-Star:

Internal revenue receipts for September from spirits were \$14,356,830; in 1915 they were \$12,231,584. Tobacco revenue receipts in September were \$8,164,567, against \$7,107,324 in 1915. Beer revenues in September were \$8,204,867; the year before \$8,427,509.

SUNDAY SAINTS

(London Answers.)
Father never reads the paper on the Sabbath Day.
Asks his neighbors for the "latest," Gets his news that way!

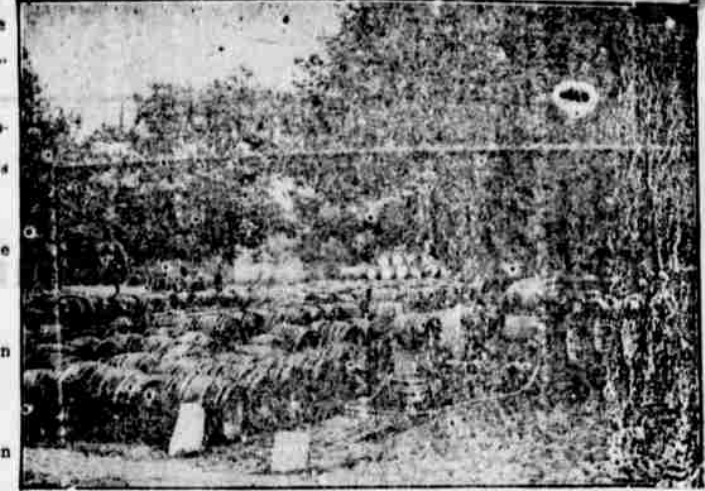
Billy never motor-cycles on the Sabbath Day.
Goes with pals who take their cars out.
Gets his ride that way!

Sue never sews on buttons on the Sabbath Day.
Asks the kindly maid to do it.
Gets them on that way!

"Kiddle" musn't play with soldiers on the Sabbath Day.
Nearly pulls the kitten's tail off.
Gets his play that way!

Mother never sees "the pictures" on the Sabbath Day.
Critiques neighbors' dresses.
Gets her thrills that way!

WIN. WINE, EVERYWHERE.



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

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

45,555 SHIPMENTS IN EIGHT MONTH

Citizens' Thirst Grows—Bootlegging Causes Slump in 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 3,507 shipments of intoxicating liquors came into the state. The increase began with February. In number of shipments they were:

February	8,891
March	11,894
April	13,179
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	2,563
March	5,183
April	6,126
May	6,274
June	7,289
July	8,145
August	8,141
Total	45,555

INTEMPERANCE IN WAKE OF PROHIBS

Windsor (Canada). Finds That "Dry" Ordinance Increases Drunkenness

Another bit of evidence that prohibition is not a cure for intemperance but rather an ally of excess is found in the following story of increased drunkenness in Canada under prohibition, taken from the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press:

Since the minimum fine for the offense of drunkenness in Ontario has been increased from \$5 to \$10 since the province went dry in September, this class of offense has increased in Windsor during the time prohibition has been in effect, according to statistics made public Friday by Magistrate J. G. Leggett.

From September 17, the date of the birth of a dry regime, to October 27, 59 charges of drunkenness were disposed of by Magistrate Leggett, against 33 cases during the same period of last year, an increase of 26 cases.

Judging from the number of fines paid by those charged with the offense, a better class of men are now taking to extreme drinking. Before prohibition, although the fine was then 100 per cent smaller, a majority of the "drunks" elected to serve a jail term rather than pay.

There has also been an all-round increase in crime this year in the border city. During the first 12 months of last year 675 cases were tried by Magistrate Leggett. This year there has been an increase to 938 cases.

Pictures of Booker Washington

Self like that called regional scheme of giving his books with pictures everybody who have the big book, both will for \$2.50; one copy or press; all ages