

ATTENTION VOTERS !!!

Medicines and Extracts Not Prohibited.
This law specifically exempts wine for sacramental purposes and alcohol for scientific and manufacturing purposes, consequently alcohol can be used in manufacturing medicine, extracts and perfume.
The fact that inveterate drinkers sometimes use these articles to drink when no liquor is to be obtained does not establish them as beverages.

REFERENDUM NO. 10

LIQUOR AND CITIZENSHIP

Entering the wet state from those that have gone dry, are confirmed tramps, gamblers, thugs and immoral women. There is dry Idaho to the west of us, North Dakota to the east, South Dakota nearly dry by local option, Canada going dry on the north. Shall we continue to offer inducements for the scum of the earth to come to Montana by remaining wet?
A prominent man of Fergus County, whose name may be secured at Dry Headquarters, received the following letter, from Minnesota, which is nearly dry by local option:

COPY.

Marshall, Minn., Oct. 4, 1916.

Dear Friend:

Will you do me a favor? Send this letter to your state committee, or the proper persons who have charge of the dry campaign in Montana this year. I hold property there and am interested.

Two farmers were in my office yesterday who recently came back from Montana, and they said they liked it out there very much and they said they would have bought land but for one thing. They said every little town they visited was filled with saloons and ill-fame houses and they would not move their families out there and bring them up in such environment. That's an argument that cannot well be answered.

If these conditions are cleaned up you will see an influx of good, solid farm citizenship that Montana can well be proud of. Clean them up.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. B. PAINTER, Supt. of Schools.

LIQUOR AND LIFE

ALL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES' statistics show that abstainers live longer than those who use alcohol beverages. These investigations were made as a matter of business, not sentiment.

LIQUOR AND BUSINESS

IF LIQUOR TRAFFIC AIDS BUSINESS, why do commercial organizations and railroads, when issuing pamphlets to advertise a State, Community or City, TELL ALL ABOUT the schools, churches, libraries, banks, mills, factories, farm products, timber, mines, railway lines, etc., AND FORGET TO TELL ABOUT the breweries, distilleries, saloons, "cafes," gambling houses, brothels and their products? Why discriminate!
WHY DO ALL RAILROAD COMPANIES insist on abstinence on the part of their employes?
IN ANY BUSINESS the man who drinks is the first to be laid off and the last to be taken on. THINK IT OVER!

PROSPERITY IN SEATTLE

It is well to note that a contractor for one of our local buildings was asked within the last few days why he did not send to Seattle for some of its UNEMPLOYED Labor instead of advertising for men here. He replied that SEATTLE COULD USE THOUSANDS OF MEN MORE in its building operations than the supply in the city. This contractor is thoroughly acquainted with labor conditions in Seattle. According to the testimony of newspaper men, real estate men, bankers and business men of all kinds, this business boom in Seattle is directly due to the effect of the prohibition law.

LIQUOR AND TAXES

Statistics compiled by Judge Cheadle show 3 7-10 per cent of Fergus county taxes are paid by the liquor licenses and perhaps 5 1-5 per cent of city taxes and taxes on saloon property.
At this time they don't begin to foot the expense of the crime and pauperism they produce.

LIQUOR AND VICE

"Nine-tenths of the saloons are simply open doors to the red light district."—Dr. David Starr Jordan.
When the saloons go, the houses of prostitution cease to be profitable to the ones who conduct them.

Published and paid for by the Lewistown Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Lewistown Woman's Club.

\$2,290,000,000

Spent for liquor in one year in this country. According to the WORLD'S ALMANAC, this would buy a year's supply of flour, a year's supply of sugar and cover all the expenses of both higher and common school education for a year for our country.

LIQUOR AND CRIME

Major Blethen, editor of the Seattle Times, a former "Wet" adherent, in the issue of July 2, 1916, says:

"Again and again the newspapers of Missouri, Montana and California have printed assertions that crime was much more prevalent in Seattle under the dry law than previously.

"Let us look at the figures:

Total arrests in first six months 1915.....	11,288
Total arrests in first six months 1916.....	5,444

Total human beings kept out of jail apparently by operation of Prohibition law 5,844

"Think of the sum total of human anguish being reduced in that amount! I confess that it makes me ashamed of myself for ever having dared to argue that the saloons should not be disturbed."

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND says: "The great cause of crime is DRINK, the great cause of poverty is DRINK. When I hear of a family being broken up, I ask the cause—DRINK. If I go to the gallows and ask the victim the cause, the answer is DRINK. Then I ask myself in perfect wonderment, why do not men put a stop to this thing?"

ABRAHAM LINCOLN at Springfield, Illinois, on January 24, 1853, indorsed the following statement:

"The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out its vitals and threatening destruction, and all efforts to regulate it will not prove abortive, but will aggravate the evil. There must be no more effort to regulate the cancer, it must be eradicated, not a root must be left, for until this is done, all classes must continue in danger of becoming victims of strong drink."

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS!

VOTE FOR PROHIBITION NOVEMBER 7, 1916.

Efficiency and Business Economy
in Public Office

Mike Gosch

Solicits Your Support

CANDIDATE FOR
County Treasurer
Democratic Ticket

FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE
AS DEPUTY TREASURER

—Paid Political Advertisement.

Vote for

John S. Riley

of Windham

Democratic Nominee

For

County Commissioner

—Paid Political Advertisement.

SENATOR WALSH ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

(Continued From Page Nine.)

tion that is trained to a career of unwarlike and isolated ease is bound to go down in the end before other nations which have not lost their adventurous qualities."

It will be recalled that promptly upon the sinking of the Lusitania he proceeded, according to newspaper reports then current, to plan for the organization of an army corps to join the allies "somewhere in France."

I am satisfied that the people of Montana believe with Edison that "honor" required as at no stage of the conflict to wipe out in blood the stain of any aggressions of which our people have been the subjects. Nor can I believe that they have any disposition to wage a war of conquest in Mexico, distressing as it may be to witness the rival bandits who contend against each other in that distracted country, murdering the adherents of each other, or even because some of our own people who find themselves within the area of hostilities are killed or suffer serious property losses.

I cannot believe that the mothers of Montana are willing that their sons be sacrificed in such a cause. So, in a general way, without stopping to consider individual instances, in which mistakes have been made—how could they be avoided in dealing with such a problem and with such people?—I am sure that the president's Mexican policy, inherited from Tatt, who called it the policy of "peaceful nonintervention," is approved.

Touching domestic affairs, the record of the administration is one of which every American may with justice feel proud. Whatever little honor has come to me in connection with my brief service in the senate, I would gladly surrender for the credit, due to Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, of having developed and secured the passage of the rural credits act or federal farm loan law. I need not dwell upon what it means to the farmers of Montana to be able to find their mortgages now outstanding, and to secure loans hereafter at not more than 6 per cent. Under the benign operation of this law, the agricultural development of Montana is bound to progress at a rate that will have no parallel.

I have mistaken the temper of its people if the whole list of remarkable legislative achievements has not met their approval, the income tax law, the inheritance tax law, the federal reserve act, the Clayton act, and the federal trade commission law, the child labor law, the reclamation extension act, the good roads law, the various acts for the national defense, the tariff commission act, the act averting the strike that threatened to tie up every transportation line in the country at the height of the stock shipping season, send wheat tumbling to 60 cents a bushel and

cause the shutdown of every mine in Montana. I can not believe that the people of Montana who revolted against the rule of Penrose, Smoot, Murray Crane and Bill Barnes will deliberately put them back into power. Count the so-called "progressives" on the republican side of the senate. Who are they? LaFollette, Poindexter, Norris, Cummins, Keating, Clapp, and say, Gronna and Sterling. Eight out of forty. The other thirty-two would acknowledge the chieftancy of Penrose, who would become the leader of the senate and chairman of the committee on finance, charged with the duty of framing a new tariff law, of which the Payne-Aldrich monstrosity would be the model. Even if Montana sent Charlie Pray to make one of a republican majority, and he were a simon-pure progressive, the number that might be so classed would be in such a helpless minority on the republican side of the senate, that they would be powerless to direct affairs; not to exceed one in four. In the unlikely event of Mr. Pray's being elected he would get no no committee assignments of any consequence from Penrose through whom as leader, they will be dispensed, unless that acute boss is assured he will be "good."

I do not question the fidelity of the republican nominee to the principles for which his progressives associates on the ticket have stood, although I can recall in no instance in which he signalized himself by his advocacy of them. But as he found it necessary when he was in the house, in order to get any recognition at all to attach himself to the fortunes of Cannon, to whom he stuck through thick and thin, so if he should become a member of the upper chamber he must perforce become a follower of Penrose or pay the penalty by being charged with the chairmanship of the committee on revolutionary claims or on the disposition of useless papers in the departments, or some equally honorable and responsible position.

I cannot believe that Montana will surrender a senator who occupies the commanding position of chairman of the committee on public lands for another no more able, who showed no comparable elevation during six years' service in the house, who must take subordinate places on second-rate committees should he be elected and fairly dealt with, and who will, perhaps, be penalized in proportion as he exhibits progressive proclivities. It is no small honor to the state of Montana to have the chairmanship of such a committee, than which none is more important so far as the interests of our state are concerned. It never enjoyed such a distinction before and it will not consult its own highest concerns in respect to national legislation by voluntarily giving it up.

Senator Myers has worked hard for the people of Montana. He puts in more hours in his office than any other senator. He is indefatigable in respect to missions with which his constituents charge him before the departments. He clears his desk every day though his correspondence is voluminous. He is demonstrating on

the stump his readiness as a debator and the thoroughness of his acquaintance with the vast affairs with which congress has been called upon to deal, and in connection with the disposition of which he has had an honorable part. New England and the south long ago learned the wisdom of not changing senators often or for trivial causes. Montana may well imitate their example in this instance.

Touching the candidates for the lower house, I may have something to say in a later communication. At this time I admonish all lovers of peace, all supporters of the president not to tie his hands or embarrass him in his negotiations with foreign powers by electing an adverse congress. The choice ought to be made on higher grounds than mere personal preference. Both democratic candidates are men of high character and marked ability. I am equally solicitous that Gov. Stewart be re-elected and ask for him the ungrudging support of all the democrats. I know of no reason why any should withhold it. He has directed our affairs through a period of the state's development that has no parallel and has discharged the delicate and difficult duties that have devolved upon him in the most creditable manner. During his term the deposits in the banks of Montana have increased from \$80,000,000 to \$117,000,000, that is to say, the people of Montana are richer in money in the banks by \$37,000,000, an increase of over 45 per cent. The farmers are richer in the value of their crops, according to the figures furnished me by the agricultural department, in the sum of \$22,000,000, and in the value of their livestock by \$41,000,000, the increase arising from added numbers in the case of all classes of stock save sheep, and from the other factor—namely, the price—in the case of all kinds.

These facts are referred to merely as indicative of the tremendous growth of the state, whose population has increased quite 60 per cent since the last census.

Having through this highly interesting formative period given to the state a clean and safe government, affording ready opportunity for and encouragement to the remarkable expansion adverted to, a continuance of the confidence of the people ought to be accorded Governor Stewart. I am not conversant with the arguments that are addressed to them to induce a change. If there were any serious objection arising out of his administration of the office of chief executive of the state, I could not be thus uninformed. That office requires the exercise in a high degree of business capacity and business judgment and Governor Stewart has shown both.

Sam Blythe said that after hearing Hughes, he, Sam, reached the conclusion that had Hughes not been a candidate for the presidency himself he would be for Wilson. I suspect that if my friend Frank Edwards were not himself a candidate for governor, had some one of the other republican aspirants received the nomination, he would be for Sam Stewart.

Yours very truly,
T. J. WALSH

Did You See "The Little Girl Next Door?"

DO YOU KNOW

- 1.—That a large percentage of the fallen women were INNOCENT VICTIMS from the small cities, villages and country districts.
- 2.—That 40 per cent of immorality among women is due DIRECTLY to liquor.
- 3.—That DIRECTLY and INDIRECTLY liquor has caused the downfall of a much LARGER PERCENTAGE.
- 4.—That many saloons have houses of prostitution connected with them under the guise of dance halls, rooming houses, etc.
- 5.—That practically all houses of prostitutions keep and sell liquor for the purpose of promoting their business.
- 6.—That all this shows the direct connection between the two evils. If the TRAFFIC IN GIRLS is to be stopped the SALOON MUST FIRST BE ABOLISHED.

PROTECT YOUR GIRLS AS WELL AS YOUR BOYS BY VOTING FOR PROHIBITION ON NOVEMBER 7TH.

(Vote the small ballot first.)

—Published and paid for by Dry Montana League.