

The Pierre Free Press

By A. C. SATTERLEE.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER

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THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President, Woodrow Wilson.
For Vice President, Thomas R. Marshall.

Presidential Electors
A. C. Satterlee P. L. Randall
J. W. Moore L. C. Peck
J. M. King

Representatives in Congress
First District, O. D. Anderson, Corsica. Second District, J. J. Batterson, Sisseton. Third District, Harry L. Gandy, Wasta.

National Committeeman
James Mee, of Centerville.

State Ticket
Governor, Orville V. Rinehart, Rapid City.
Lieutenant Governor, A. S. Anderson, Beresford.
Secretary of State, James E. Bird, Watertown.
Attorney General, Joseph J. Conry, Aberdeen.
Auditor, T. I. Gunderson, Centerville.
Treasurer, Jacob Fergen, Parkston.
Commissioner of School and Public Lands, John Michaels, Mitchell.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Will Chamberlain, Yankton.
Railroad Commissioner, 3rd Dist., Jorgen A. Hoe, of Fresho.

Legislative and County Ticket
State Senator, Edward D. Sutton.
Representative, 26th District, E. M. Quinn.
Treasurer, F. E. Rozelle.
Auditor, Adolph C. Koch.
Clerk of Courts, Ray Pool.
Sheriff, John Blewer.
Member Board of County Commissioners, 5th District, A. G. Stewart.
Coroner, Dr. H. B. Martin, Harrold.
For Constable, Louis Pfotenhauer.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY

HEARD BY IOWANS

Des Moines, Oct. 13.—Hon. Bainbridge Colby, who as a progressive leader was as close to Roosevelt when he bolted the republican party in 1912, as any man, and fought as a progressive as the party nominee for governor of New York in 1912 and United States senator in 1914, but refused to follow T. R. back to the republicans this year, because he considered Wilson the most progressive candidate in the field, flayed the Hughes campaign and Roosevelt's party in it before an audience at the auditorium here last night.

Colby is making a stumping tour of the nation—one speech in each state—and is on his way west from here. He is dated for Lincoln tonight, Denver, Oct. 14; Los Angeles, Oct. 17; Oakland, Oct. 19; Portland, Oct. 21 and Seattle Oct. 23.

His message is to the progressives who carried Iowa for T. R. four years ago and he urged them to turn to the democratic party to insure the carrying out of their policies, instead of to the reactionary republicans led by Hughes.

"Hughes," he said, "criticizes with fearlessness the democratic policies, but manifests his weak shortcomings in failing to offer a remedy for the faults he claims to have discovered."

Progressives for Wilson

"The progressives," he continued, "throughout the country are turning to Wilson because he is the foremost of progressives. Under his leadership, and with the patriotic platform of 1912 have been enacted into statute laws by his administration. He has steadily appointed men of progressive ideals to high and important offices. Amid all the distractions of an unprecedented war he has not lost sight of internal reorganization. His wise and progressive legislation have brought about an unparalleled prosperity throughout the nation, a prosperity falsely attributed to the war in Europe, but in reality due to such enlightened legislation as the currency act, the federal trade commission, the rural credits law, and the agricultural education act, to mention only a few of the achievements of the Wilson administration."

"He has left the sudden and reactionary republican opposition nothing out of which to construct a genuine issue. The campaign of Hughes has almost collapsed. His speeches in the west are a source of dismay to his managers and the apology of his friends. His treatment of the progressives in all his speeches, and particularly in California, shows that Hughes wants only their votes and cares nothing for their aims or ideals."

It will become Leslie M. Shaw—under whom as secretary of the treasury the panic of 1907 developed, with \$300,000,000 of failure liabilities—to attack the federal reserve act, which is insurance against the Shaw type of panic.

The "active and vocal part" of the republican party being busy voicing against the 8-hour law, and the "silent and secret parts" being industriously milking the railroad companies for campaign funds, there seems to be nothing for the voting people to do but vote for Wilson.

A PARTY OF DEEDS

President Wilson gave the American people something to think about when he said in his speech at Indianapolis: " * * * talking through the hat ought to be a dead industry. It ought to be discouraged by silence and empty halls, and every man ought to have a motto over the stage from which he speaks, these simple words, 'Put up or shut up.'"

"I am ready to take my own medicine and if I don't put up I am ready to shut up."

That last sentence defines the whole attitude of the democratic administration from the president down to the smallest office holder. Democracy has stood ready at all times to either deliver the goods or to drop out of office. With what composure it can go to the November elections one needs only to consult the records to know.

Since the fourth day of March, 1913, the democratic party has devoted its energies solely to the task of making good its promises to the American people. Having declared its intentions it was determined to put up the results or to stop talking.

Compare with this democratic record the record of the republican party during the fifty years it was in power. Each new election saw the republicans out talking, promising accomplishments, but each succeeding return to power saw no putting up of results until the American people became tired of empty words and decided to give democracy an opportunity to show its worth.

President Wilson has invited the republicans to put up or shut up. Since they have nothing valuable to show the logical thing for them to do is to shut up, but with such inexhaustible supplies of natural gas as Hughes and Roosevelt still possess, it is not likely there will be any cessation of talk for some time.

It remains for the American people, whom you cannot fool all the time, to judge between performance and promise.

KEONIG PREPARING TO COME HERE AGAIN

Amsterdam, Oct. 13. Via London, 10:42 A. M.—According to the Hamburger Nachrichten, Captain Paul Koenig of the German submarine Deutschland, replying to a telegram of congratulations from his native town on his voyage to the United States and return, said he was busy with preparations for a second trip across the ocean which would soon begin.

TEDDY TO DODGE GERMANS

New York, Oct. 12.—Democratic campaign managers profess to see in the Roosevelt itinerary announced yesterday, compliance with the demands of western leaders that they keep the Colopel out of their territory. Colonel Roosevelt will speak in Wilkesbarre, Pa., Louisville, Phoenix, Albuquerque, Denver, Chicago and Brooklyn.

The democrats say the fact that Roosevelt is to be kept out of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and other strategic states is highly significant. They say he is purposely being kept out of German territory and that his view of appealing to his former rough rider following and the coal miners of the anthracite region.

LIND AT SIOUX CITY

Sioux City, Iowa, Oct. 12.—John Lind, former governor of Minnesota and special envoy of President Wilson to investigate conditions in Mexico, in a speech here last night defended the Adamson bill and the administration's Mexican policy. "The Adamson bill," he said, "will not bring the employees one penny increase in wages unless the men are required to work longer than eight hours." He contended that the measure is a real eight hour law.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT IS OVERTHROWN IN S. D.

Shall the People Rule?
Officialdom has repealed the Richards primary law which the people adopted by a direct vote in 1912, and which the people, themselves, refused to repeal by a second vote 1914. The 1915 legislature, nevertheless, repealed it and also attached the emergency clause to prevent the people from referring this act of the legislature to a vote.

The politicians do not want the Richards law. They want the secret spoils system for the few, in place of the open merit system for everybody. They do not want a plain ballot. They want the present confused ballot. They do not want issues discussed so the people can hear both sides before they vote as is provided in the Richards law.

The people have therefore again petitioned for the Richards law in amended form to be voted on at November election. Vote "YES" and put it back to give it a fair trial, and let officialdom know that "Under God the People Rule" in South Dakota. Adv.

WALSH SUPPORTING WILSON

New York, Oct. 17.—Asserting that President Wilson had unshackled American business from the domination of a few men and had freed more slaves than Lincoln, Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the United States industrial relations commission, in a speech answering Theodore Roosevelt's attack on the Adamson law said: "The efforts of Theodore Roosevelt to align the workers of the country against the eight-hour law is being hailed with derision by the workers all over the United States."

GERMANS IN NEW VIEW OF PRESIDENT

Dubuque, Ia., Oct. 12.—The Dubuque Daily Telegraph is in receipt of a statement by Rev. W. Heineke, in which that leader of German thought declares his purpose to vote for Woodrow Wilson for president. The announcement takes on great importance not only from Rev. Mr. Heineke's standing in Dubuque, where for a number of years he was pastor of St. John's Lutheran church, but from the fact that he was chairman of the German Press committee, of the German Embargo conference, and of the German Red Cross, all of Dubuque.

Rev. Mr. Heineke recently resigned his pastorate here to engage in business in New York. He was recognized here as a leader of German thought and for a long time was severely critical of President Wilson; ashamed to confess that he had misjudged the president.

Rev. Heineke's Letter

In a letter accompanying the statement Rev. Heineke says:

"Am sending you by separate letter the statement changed in some details. It is a sincere expression of my views, and though its publication may cost me some friends for the time being, I know that before long the majority of my German-American fellow-citizens will have to arrive at the same conclusions and conviction, and if I have a regret in connection with this matter it is only that I could not see or foresee things which I see clearly before me today. Then many a bitter word written or spoken in public would not have been said. In the light of the developments in the Hughes campaign I see that, no matter what grievances my German-American countrymen may still hold against the president rightly or wrongly, we should not be ashamed to confess that we owe President Wilson an apology for misjudging him and his motives, and make amends by supporting him in his fight against the party and candidate of J. P. Morgan & Co and T. Roosevelt."

The German Viewpoint

The statement follows:

"We have been greatly misjudged in the reflection upon our patriotism, in the insinuation that we were not for America, first, whereas if conflicts ever should arise between Germany and our United States we would certainly take our stand for our country, as we were for the North in the Civil war. We bitterly resented that reflection upon the loyalty of the German-American citizens at large to their adopted fatherland. On the other hand we misjudged President Wilson's position in this world conflict, assuming it to be pro-English and un-American. Naturally we identified his actions with those of the pro-British press every utterance of which appeared to the German-American element to reflect the mind of our government. Republican party interests have not been slow to make capital out of this state of affairs and to work the German-American vote for all it is worth, assisted by the German language press. In the heat of the controversy we overlooked entirely that the republican party, if it had been in power, and containing the most pronounced anti-German element of America, of the type of the Cabot Lodge, Elihu Root and Robert Bacon, probably already would have our country driven into an alliance with England and into war with Germany. What a howl that staunch supporter of Republican Candidate Hughes, Mr. Roosevelt, set up against President Wilson for his failure to take action against Germany on account of the 'invasion' of Belgium and, especially, for not promptly declaring war after the Lusitania disaster."

Hughes' Congratulations

"If ever any one made it a point to show his contempt for German-Americans and to willfully misinterpret their stand for impartial neutrality, it certainly was Theodore Roosevelt. And he takes the stump for Mr. Hughes, and, after he has made that wild Maine speech denouncing everything German in Rooseveltian fashion, he is made the recipient of a congratulatory message from the republican candidate. If after these disclosures of the real sentiment in the republican ranks toward the German-Americans they still cannot see where to get off, they never will. In the hands of these men, the United States today would not be peacefully pursuing her undisturbed course, but would be engulfed in the vortex that has swallowed almost all of the world powers. With these men in the government of the United States, the hard pressed German nation could

What Are Dry States?

It is simple logic that the whole intent of Prohibition is to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors. If, then, this Prohibition is not brought about by prohibitory laws, no good end is served by adoption, and the governmental functions are weakened by nullification of its provisions and failure to bring about the results intended.

Prohibition is a failure if it prevents that which it is intended to prohibit. When the proponents of Prohibition seek the adoption of prohibitory legislation and at the same time provide for a supply of that commodity—they allege a desire to prohibit the use of—they are guilty of hypocrisy and deceit.

In the Chicago Tribune of September 16, 1916, J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition candidate for President, is quoted as saying:

"You cannot get this issue (Prohibition) settled by States."

Should South Dakota adopt the prohibitory law on November 7th, it would substitute for the present retail and wholesale places the following legal sources of supply:

First—drug stores.

Analyzing the proposed amendment, former U. S. Senator R. F. Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, publishes the following deductions:

"The amendment to the constitution proposed by the last legislature is an amendment to prohibit the legislature from passing a Prohibition law, and if it is adopted we will have free whiskey, either compounded in the form of patent medicine or by direct sale of the same without any license or tax fee whatever.

"The proposed amendment would be a thousand times worse than the present law."

That Mr. Pettigrew (an avowed Prohibitionist) is correct in his summary finds testimony in the developments at Seattle since the adoption of a Prohibition law. Relative to this feature, The Seattle Star (Prohibition), April 5, 1916, states the following:

"Since the first of the year 65 new drug stores have sprung up in King County, according to county officials. A good many of these have been established in the city.

"All these new drug stores cannot be supported legitimately. No man can conscientiously or in reason believe all of them are on the square.

"There is no use beating about the bush. Great quantities of liquor are being sold—and some of the old drug stores, as well as some of the new ones, are making a farce of the Prohibition law.

"Drunkness in Seattle is becoming almost as common as it was before the State went 'dry.'"

Second—Interstate Commerce.

Under prohibitory laws, residents of South Dakota can receive shipments from outside the State, nor can State laws be passed to prevent this supply. The following clipping from The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Aug. 31, 1916, further proves the farcical features of the South Dakota amendment:

"The amount of liquor imported into Seattle and King County alone, in the past month, runs into thousands of gallons, according to the record at the County Auditor's office.

"And this is said by county and city officials to indicate only about one-half the consumption. Large quantities have been imported and distributed by boot-leggers.

"Since January 1, 1916, when the dry law became effective, 69,837 liquor permits have been issued. This means that approximately that many gallons of liquor (not including beer) have been legally imported by residents of Seattle and King County."

The Issuance of Permits by Months Follows:

(Note the constant increase)

January.....	2,118
February.....	4,269
March.....	6,248
April.....	6,250
May.....	7,883
June.....	11,117
July.....	13,101
August.....	18,901

Is this the Prohibition South Dakota desires? Will our citizenship be misled into adopting a prohibitory amendment, drawn to favor drug stores? Will the counties now dry vote to legalize the sale in towns not dry, and for an amendment that will make every "dry" town in South Dakota "wet"? Reason, intelligence and evidence all uphold the contention that the cause of temperance and sobriety will be furthered by a—

VOTE "NO" Tuesday, November 7, 1916

South Dakota Local Option League

Advertisement

not have arrived at a peaceful solution of the difficulties arising between Germany and the United States out of English aggression.

The Changed Temper

"I harbor no resentment against the present now. I feel that for many things said and written against him the German-American citizens owe him an apology. Our criticism of his actions and motives has at times passed all bounds of discretion. No allowances were made for the difficulty of the international problems he had to wrestle with, no attempt made to understand his motives. He was set down as a man whose sympathies were all British, not American. Now, in the light of more recent developments, in view of republican activities and official utterances, I ask myself, who is American first and last—Wilson who has steered the ship of state through unparalleled dangers and kept us out of war, or these men, who are the leaders of the republican party, and who have brought all the immense pressure of big capital and inflamed public opinion to bear upon that lone man at the head of the nation, counseling war in sympathy with England and, while abusing the German-Americans in

terms Wilson never used, playing out the German vote against the man who has stood like a rock in the way of all exploiters of truly American interests? I, for one, am not ashamed to confess that I have misjudged the president and I see clearly that he felt that he had to speak out as he did to awaken the country and by putting upon congress the pressure he could bring to bear, force it to yield agreement to his way of handling the submarine issue, which we all now must grant was the right way. The president has not been flinging mud at us, as some spokesmen of the party that wants to come into power have done. He spoke critically, openly, manfully when he, under a storm of short-sighted and unjust criticism from all sides, had to do so, and that was all.

Birds of a Feather

"Mr. Hughes is for an 'unqualified and undivided allegiance' to America. He has carefully refrained from saying anything about German-Americans. He does not mention them by name. That is left for Roosevelt and other water-carriers, but he sends his message of congratulation and approval to Roosevelt, in response to the latter's Maine speech,

in which he lambasts the Germans, thus showing that he is entirely in sympathy with him and his like. None of the pro-republican press doubts for a moment that Hughes is just as pro-ally as his spokesman, Roosevelt. I wonder that the German language press fails to take notice of these facts which tell all German-Americans in plain language, as plain as can be, that the republican party intends to use the German vote merely as a catspaw in this campaign. The blind 'anything-to-beat Wilson' sentiment of theirs is a valuable ally in the fight of the enemies of peace against Wilson, and the republican campaign leaders play a very clever game in playing the German vote out against the president. If we fail to see that now, we shall have to see our previous mistake after the election, when the mask will fall off the faces of false friends if, unfortunately, the president should be beaten. I fear when the game is up, German voters will regret to see that they have been 'sold.' In the hands of Hughes and the republican party the issues the German-American stood for will be handled in rough-riding fashion, and, what is more, America's hitherto wise and peaceful course will be put in the gravest danger."