

A History of the Social Phases
of the Temperance Movement
in Kansas

by Lester D. Lacy

1916

Submitted to the Department of
Sociology and the Faculty of the Graduate
School in partial fulfillment of the
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Date.

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Department of Sociology.

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INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this paper is to give the history of the social phases, le., methods of agitation, education, organization and law enforcement from the time of the first settlements in Kansas and the establishment of the Territorial government, down to the present time. The history of the laws has been carried along with the social history because it is impossible to trace the one as it should be without the other. Each is necessary for the other because they were developed together and each depends on the other.

Part II contains a summary of the methods of agitation, organization and law enforcement. This brief summary is taken from part I and put in this form in order to show more clearly the development of the means used and for the purpose of ready reference in case a concise statement was wanted for practical purposes.

Part III contains the opinions of one hundred and seventy-two bankers of the state in regard to prohibition.

1.

PART I.

NEW ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

The beginning of the fight against the liquor traffic in Kansas was almost coincident with the beginning of the settlement of the state. As early as 1855 the New England Emigrant Aid Society, along with other measures of reform, made prohibition one of its demands on those whom it aided.

This New England Emigrant Aid Society was a society organized in the New England States. Its purpose was to settle the new state with anti-slavery men. It furnished money for loans and paid the railroad fares of hundreds of families to Kansas. It was the main factor in getting free state men to settle in the new state. The extent to which it was successful can be realized when one thinks of the later civil war in Kansas.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE CRUSADE IN KANSAS.

Above is mentioned the direct part the New England Emigrant Aid Society had in the prohibition movement; following is given some of its probable indirect aid, in the part that two of the towns that it aided in establishing, had in the movement. The first temperance crusade in Kansas was in Lawrence in 1856. It was whispered in the town that a "liquor den across the ravine, in a log cabin was plying its vocation." This was immediately followed by a spontaneous movement by a number of leading women

of the town to destroy every drop of intoxicating liquor on the townsite. The resolve was at once followed by action. Some ten or twelve women met, armed themselves with axes, hatchets and hammers, or whatever they could best use for the purpose, marched across the ravine to the said log cabin and without giving the occupants any choice in the matter, they seized bottles, casks and barrels or whatever contained the contraband article, threw or rolled them into the street and knocked out the cask-heads with their axes until every drop was spilled.¹

This kind of procedure was repeated at Sugar Mound and many other places during the early days in Kansas.²

THE WHISKEY RIOT.

On the 12th of March 1855 the Topeka Association* adopted a code of by-laws, one of which read as follows: "No member of the association shall be permitted to buy, sell or give away where profit accrues, any intoxicating liquor of any kind to be used as a beverage, nor permit it to be sold on his premises. This shall also apply to anyone who may handle any of the land now held by the "Emigrant Aid Society. The aforesaid shall be contained in all the subsequent deeds of transfer of such land."

¹ Wm. Hutchinson in Kansas Hist. Coll. V. 7
² Judge Theo. Botkins before the Hist. Society of Kansas, Kans. Hist. Coll. V. 7 P. 405

* The Topeka Association was the Topeka city government of 1855

The sentiment continued strong but the whiskey did too, and in the spring of 1857 a saloon was opened. In July a brawl was started in the saloon and the populace took advantage of it and a riot followed in which not only that in the saloon but all the liquor in the town, which was estimated at something over \$1,500 worth, was destroyed.³

THE FIRST LAWS.

The first law in regard to the liquor traffic was enacted by the Territorial legislature of 1855. It was entitled, "An Act to restrain dramshops and taverns, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." It provided that a special election should be held on the first Monday of October, 1855, and every two years thereafter, in each municipal township, in each county, and in each incorporated city or town in the territory, to take the vote of the citizens upon the question whether dramshop and tavern licenses should be issued for the two years following the election. The vote on the same, which was to be by ballot, would be "In favor of dramshops" or "Against dramshops". Before a license should be given to a tavern keeper, grocer, or other liquor sellers a majority vote must be cast by each municipality in favor of the measure, and a majority of the householders must petition for the same, In a city authorized by its charter to grant licenses, "the county tribunal must first have granted it. The tax for such license should not be less than

3. "Thirty Years in Topeka" by F.W.Giles.

\$10 nor more than \$500 for every 12 months, the same to be applied to county purposes." Penalties for selling any spirituous, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquors contrary to law, were a fine of \$100 for the first offense and for every second or subsequent offense not less than \$100 and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 5 and not more than 30 days. Selling to a slave without the sanction of his master, owner, or overseer, or selling liquor on Sunday subjected one to the above named penalties and conviction worked a forfeiture of license. The person obtaining the license was required to give bond of \$2,000 not to keep a disorderly house, not to sell to a slave, nor directly nor indirectly to sell on Sunday, "for which violations of the law a suit could be instituted against the principal or sureties on the bond." 4

A PETITION TO THE "TOPEKA MOVEMENT."

In 1856 a committee of 56 women petitioned the "Topeka Movement" or "Free State Legislature" which was in session at Topeka at that time, to pass a law which would put a stop to the liquor traffic in Kansas. 5 As this legislature was soon dispersed by the opposing party, the pro-slavery party, and later declared illegal by the courts, nothing came of the affair.

4. Kansas, a Cyclopedia of History" by F.W.Blackmar, pp. 505 & 506.

5. Kansas Hist. Coll. "The Topeka Movement."

THE FIRST LIQUOR VOTE IN LAWRENCE.

The first town that is recorded as having voted on the question: "Shall liquor be sold in this city?" was Lawrence. This vote in 1857 - the date stipulated by law, resulted in 11 for and 110 against the liquor traffic. Thus we see the results of the early law in at least one part of the state.⁷

THE LIQUOR LAW OF 1859.

Further action was taken on the liquor question by the legislature of 1859. Chapter 91 of the session laws of that year was an act "to restrain dramshops and taverns and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." It provided that no license should be granted by a tribunal transacting county business, or by a city council of an incorporated city, unless the petition requesting the dramshop, tavern, or grocery license should be signed by a majority of the householders of the township, county or ward where the license was sought. All incorporated cities containing 1,000 or more inhabitants were entirely exempted from the operation of this act, such cities possessing full

7. "Annals of Kansas." by D.W.Wilder. P. 156.

power to regulate licenses for all purposes and dispose of the proceeds thereof. This law fixed the tax on dramshop keepers at not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for a period of twelve months. The fine for selling liquor without license was not to exceed \$100 for the first offense. For the second and subsequent offenses the fine should not be greater than \$100 but the offender might be indicted for a misdemeanor and fined not less than \$500, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than six months. It was made a misdemeanor to sell liquor on Sunday or the Fourth of July, or to anyone known to be in the habit of getting intoxicated, or to any married man against the known wishes of his wife. All places where liquor would be sold in violation of this act were declared nuisances. Exemplary damages could be recovered by any wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or any other person who should be injured in person, property or means of support by any intoxicated person or in consequence of intoxication, and a married woman could sue as a single person.

In the constitutional convention of 1859 there was some discussion about incorporating in the constitution a prohibitory measure with regard to liquor, and John Ritchie, of Topeka suggested the following resolution: "Resolved, that the constitution of the State of Kansas shall confer power on the legislature to prohibit the

introduction, manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors within the state." On July 23, twelve days later, H.D.Preston, from Burlingame offered this section:

"The legislature shall have power to regulate or prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical or medicinal purposes." No prohibitory measure however was included in the constitution.⁹

HOW THE LIQUOR BUSINESS FARED UNDER THE LICENSE LAW.

The license system was not put into operation in the state without vigorous protest on the part of the temperance people. As stated above, the law at this time required a petition signed by a majority of the householders. The following examples will tend to illustrate this:

In Oswego, in 1867, J.G.Cowell who was running a small drug store there got a sufficiently signed petition to authorize the issuance of a license; but before it was presented to the board, H.C.Birgman, who was conducting a store next to his, in some way got possession of the petition and destroyed it. Some time after this transaction, John B. Clover got a petition containing sufficient signatures to authorize a license issued to him, but Mrs. Augustus Herbough managed to get hold of it and it suffered a fate similar to Mr. Cowells petition. 10

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION IN KANSAS.

In 1860 the Grand Lodge of the "Independent Order

9. Ibid.

10. History of Labette County by Nelson Case.

of Good Templars" was organized at Topeka by S.F.Burdett. This was the first temperance organization in the state. It was a secret society and was gradually extended till it had lodges in all parts of the state. Its avowed purpose was the establishment of prohibition in Kansas. It worked only among the men.¹¹

ORGANIZATION OF THE K.S.T.S.

In 1866 the "Kansas State Temperance Society" was organized and incorporated. It was the second organization of its kind in the state. It was unlike the Independent Order of Good Templars in that it was composed of both men and women. It was very active for a time and probably had some influence in getting the liquor law extended the following year but it soon died down to be revived in the more exciting times in '79 and '80.¹²

THE EXTENSION OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

The sentiment for temperance was very strong in 1867. Lectures from the East gave addresses on the subject enlarging and stimulating the temperance feeling throughout the state. In 1869 all the territorial and state laws were revised. The liquor law of 1859, which had been slightly amended in 1867, underwent a change, and the so-called dramshop act which went into effect on October 31, 1869, had the following for its first section: "Before a dramshop, tavern or grocery license shall be granted to

11. Pro. in Kansas. by F.E.Stevens.

12. Ibid.

any person applying for the same, such person, if applying for a township license, shall present to the tribunal transacting the county business, a petition or recommendation signed by a majority of the residents of the township of 21 years of age or over, both male and female, in which such dramshop, tavern, or grocery is to be kept, or if the same is to be kept in any incorporated city or town, then to the city council thereof a petition signed by a majority of the citizens of the ward of 21 years of age, both male and female, in which such dramshop or grocery is to be kept, recommending such person as a fit person to keep the same, and requesting that a license be granted to him to be used for such purpose; provided that the corporate authorities of cities of the first and second class may by ordinance dispense with the petition mentioned in this section."

The act further provided as a penalty for selling liquor on Sunday or the Fourth of July, a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 and imprisonment from 10 to 30 days. It was made unlawful to sell to habitual drunkards or to minors.

FIRST MOVE TOWARD STATE PROHIBITION.

The first attempt to make constitutional prohibition an issue was at the annual convention of the Kansas State Temperance Society in 1867. At this convention Dr. Fischer offered a resolution favoring it but the

13. Kansas, A Cyclopedia of Hist. by F.W.Blackmar. P. 507

resolution was voted down.¹⁴

PROHIBITION COLONY.

In 1870 a colony from Illinois, known as the "Prohibition colony" settled in Dickinson county. It was organized by Rev. W.B.Christopher. It was composed of about fifty persons.¹⁵ This colony was similar to those organized by the Emigrant Society except that it was an independent organization. It is worth noting here that those organizations that arose for the purpose of prohibiting slavery in the state, also stood for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. After slavery was abolished, they no doubt formed the nucleus for the prohibition movement.

EARLY CRUSADES.

In the late '60's and early '70's the temperance spirit got to probably its lowest ebb. Then in the spring and summer of 1874 the fire flamed up anew in the "crusades." The spirit of the "crusaders" in the East had led the women to make raids on the saloons and pour liquor in the gutters. The spirit exerted itself in this state, if milder, certainly no less determined. It was largely a woman's movement. (They were probably the first to rebel because the greater sufferers.). Besides

14. Prohibition in Kansas, by T.E.Stevens.

15. "Hist. of Kansas." by Goodspeed Publishing Co.

being a woman's movement, it was of a strictly religious character. It was new in that its aim was to stop the "sale" of intoxicating liquors. It was a reformative movement to remove temptation as well as fortify against it. The women all over the state organized and held prayer meetings in the churches and visited the saloons and requested the proprietors to give up their business. These organizations were kept up and many cities were thoroughly canvassed. Immense petitions were secured, praying the city councils to issue no licenses at all and demanding law and order.

Through these organizations, many petitions were sent to the state legislature. In some places "Weekly Temperance Literary Societies" were held at which temperance debates were had and all phases of the question discussed.

THE ELECTION OF GOV. JOHN P. ST. JOHNS AND HIS VIEWS
ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

On May 3, 1876, the State Temperance Society at its convention tendered John P. St. Johns the nomination for governor. The act, in itself, did not amount to much except that it showed the attitude of Mr. St. Johns toward the liquor question. At the Republican state convention that year he was defeated for nomination by Geo. T. Anthony. But in 1878 he was nominated for governor by the Republican party and was elected. He was re-elected in 1880 and served his second term.¹⁶

Governor St. Johns' views on temperance were well known before his first election, and his utterances on the subject in his first message to the general assembly were not at all surprising. "I fully realize," said he, "that it is easier to talk about the evils flowing from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage than it is to provide a remedy for them. If it could be fully accomplished, I am clearly of the opinion that no greater blessing could be conferred by you upon the people of this state than to absolutely and forever prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." 17

THE LEGISLATURE PETITIONED.

In 1878 a massive petition which had been prepared and circulated over the state by the Independent Order of Good Templars, was sent to the legislature. It asked for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment "forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes."

In 1879 the amendment was passed by the legislature and submitted to the people.¹⁸

CAMPAIGNING FOR THE AMENDMENT.

The same year, 1878, the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at Lawrence, with Mrs. Laura B. Smith as its first president. The Kansas State

17. Ibid. P. 263

18. Pro. in Kansas, by T.E. Stevens.

Temperance Society also was reorganized and changed its name to the Kansas State Temperance Union and made John P. St. Johns its president. These two organizations along with the Independent Order of Good Templars, carried on an aggressive campaign in behalf of the amendment. The Independent Order of Good Templars had been the main factor in bringing about the submission of the amendment but now they all three worked in co-operation to get it passed by the people. They organized Temperance Unions in practically every county and township in the state. Every town of any size had an aggressive working force. The Women's Christian Temperance Union worked among and through the women, the Independent Order of Good Templars worked chiefly among the men, and the Kansas State Temperance Union among all classes. They had two years in which to work. It took most of the first year to get started but the last year things sizzled.

The Anti-prohibitionists organized the "People's Grand Protective Union" in order that the "manifold evils of intemperance might be reduced." The saloon keepers all joined this union. The saloon keepers wept bitter tears of anguish that Kansas was about to take another great step backward in temperance reform by adopting constitutional prohibition.

, As the time for the deciding vote came nearer things grew exciting and agitation became hotter. Mrs.

Drusilla Wilson of the Women's Christian Temperance Union accompanied by her husband, travelled over 3,000 miles by carriage and held over 300 meetings in churches and school-houses. Most of the work of the Union had to be done by home talent because of the lack of funds. The liquor interests had "money to burn" but the other side had to depend on argument to win. In spite of the lack of funds though, organizers and lecturers were kept in the field and thousands of pages of literature were sown broadcast over the state. Most of the big papers were against the amendment. The local county papers were most all for it. Of the 325 papers then published in the state, 200 were for the amendment, 50 against it, and 75 were on the fence.

The pulpit lined up for the amendment. The small papers and the church and Unions fired the hearts of the people in the rural districts. The day that the vote was taken the women over the state held gospel meetings at the polls and prayer meetings in the churches. They pleaded with the men and entreated them to stand by the mothers of the state in the protection of their boys from so gross and flagrant an evil. Things were at a high state of excitement. Probably no election returns in Kansas have ever been awaited with half the prayers, anxiety and interest. The vote taken that day in November, 1880, resulted in a majority of 7,837 for the amendment. The first victory was won.

As constitutional provisions are not in any way self enforcing, the machinery for the enforcement of the law still had to be provided. The gauntlets that the amendment had to run in getting through the courts are mentioned elsewhere in this book.¹⁹ The first legislative act in 1881 provided for a complete scheme for the enforcement of the law.²⁰ This being the first attempt at the enforcement of the amendment, the law was, as we shall see later, very weak in some points.

THE RECEPTION OF THE AMENDMENT.

The law went into effect May 1, of that year. Soon after it was begun to be enforced, both sides were heard from. On July 21, the liquor interests called a mass meeting in Topeka at which several speeches were made against prohibition.²¹ Then on July 21, a "law and order" meeting of over 2,000 people was held "to let the people of the state know that their capital favored prohibition."²² The governor of the state and other leading men of the state made stirring speeches at this meeting.

THE ELECTION OF 1882.

In the campaign of 1882 considerable opposition to Gov. St. Johns developed because of the third term sentiment. A minority of the delegates to the state convention which nominated him, entered a protest against

19. See "History of Prohibition Laws," by F.W.Jackson.

20. Ibid.

21. Shawnee Co. Clippings, VI, Clipp. 4

22. Prohibition Clippings., V. 3, Pam. 9

such action as a "violation of the precedents and customs of the party." It is also possible that he lost some votes because of his vigorous support of prohibition, but it is equally possible that this loss was off-set by a corresponding gain from the other parties, of those who believed in prohibition. He was defeated at the election but this could hardly have been due to his stand on the prohibition because the platform adopted by the party declared unqualifiedly for prohibition,²³ and all the other candidates on the Republican state ticket were elected by substantial pluralities, as also were the seven Republican candidates for Congress. Also the platform on which Mr. Glick, the successful candidate, ran declared outright for resubmission but the resubmission question never came up for a vote in the legislature; nor has it or antiprohibition ever been a plank in any state platform which has gained any recognition since.

Nevertheless the liquor interests made the most possible of Mr. St. Johns' defeat of course and the temperance people of the state had to withstand their attack. The temperance people met in an enthusiastic temperance convention in Topeka the very day that Governor Glick was inaugurated. There were 1,300 delegates, regularly elected. They were determined not to lose what they had already gained. Radical measures, backed by an indignant public opinion, were proposed. Organizations

23. Kansas, A cyclopedia of History by F.W.Blackmar, VII, P.630

were formed, canvassers were put into the field, money contributed, literature circulated and prosecution of saloon keepers stimulated in nearly every county. Officers who neglected their duty were prosecuted and one county attorney who refused to prosecute joint keepers, was removed from office in disgrace. ²⁴

OTHER MASS MEETINGS OF THAT YEAR.

On August, 24, of the same year, a mass meeting was held in Topeka at which a committee of fifty citizens were appointed to wait upon the city council and request the enforcement of the liquor law. The committee met the city council but a quorum of the council was not present (Nor could they be found?) so the council adjourned. Then on August 29 following, another mass meeting, larger than the former, was held and after some fiery speeches had been made, \$500 was raised to prosecute the law-breakers and put a stop to the illegal sale of liquor in the city.²⁵

FIRST NATIONAL PROHIBITION CAMP MEETING.

A few days later on September 6 of the same year, the First National Prohibition Camp-meeting was held at Lane, Kansas. At this meeting, which was largely attended, Gov. St. Johns and many Prohibition leaders from all over the United States delivered stirring addresses to the people. At this meeting much stress was laid on the short period of prohibition rule in Kansas,

24. Pro. in Kansas, by T.E.Stevens.

25. Shawnee Co. Clippings, V. 5, pp. 285-90.

and its effect on the state. Gov. St. Johns showed the people the falsity of the brewers' argument "that the state was ruined." 26

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS..

In 1882 a group of University students who had been active in the prohibition movement in their home town, caused some saloon keepers in Lawrence to be prosecuted and it caused quite a racket in official circles because they were members of the university. It will be remembered that Gov. Glick, the anti-prohibition governor and his staff were then in power and they objected to professors in the pay of the state taking any part in the enforcement of the prohibition law. In official circles it was decided that the students did most of the work of prosecuting and that what part the professors did have in it, "if they had any," was as private citizens and not as representatives of the University. 27

THE LAWS OF 1885 and '87

The law of 1881 had set the minimum fine at \$100. Many of the larger cities imposed this fine occasionally and the saloons ran the same as before. The law of 1885 added to this \$100 minimum a 30 to 90 days jail sentence, automatically imposed when the offender was found guilty. The doctors and judges were also making good money out of the drugstore business under the law

26. Franklin County Clipping. VI, Clipp. 1

27. Douglas County Clipp. VI, P.1

of 1881. This was prohibited by the law of 1885 allowing drugstores to sell to persons only upon said person's affidavit as to its use. And the five cent fee to Probate judges for the filing of statements was abolished.²⁸

In 1887 the Murry Act passed. This act was for the prevention of the sale of liquor by the drug stores. It prescribed severe penalties with radical restrictions, for drug store traffic.²⁹

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS.

In the fifth biennial report, (1885-86) the State Superintendent of Public Instruction said: The state claims the right to have those branches taught in her schools that will best secure that permanency of the state which depends upon the intelligence of its citizens. Now a thorough knowledge of the human system is essential to its preservation and highest development. This knowledge can be secured only by a study of the physiology and hygiene and the effects of such substances as may be deleterious to its growth and the healthy exercise of its functions. It has been decided by the best medical authorities and by universal observation of mankind that both alcoholic stimulants and narcotics exert a baneful influence not only on the body but also upon the intellect and morals. In view of these facts, we as school officers and good citizens should endeavor to make the teaching of the effect of alcoholic stimulants

28. See Hist. of Pro. Laws."

29. Ibid.

and narcotics upon the human system a success. We should supply our teachers with all the necessary appliances to secure the best results and furnish our schools with the best maps, charts and books, to enable the teacher to perform his part in this great work. I am pleased to note that teachers throughout the state have in most instances, taken hold of this subject with an earnestness that is full of promise for good results."

As intimated in the above, little other than suggestion by those in authority, could be done in regard to temperance education at this time because there were no adopted state text books. The law in force at that time gave the counties the right to adopt text books if they wished. If no text books were adopted by the county, the choice was left in the hands of the individual teachers. The above quotation thus shows the extent to which local sentiment must thus have forced temperance education in the public schools.

OTHER METHODS OF WORK AMONG THE CHILDREN.

"Prevention is better than cure, and formation better than reformation." The temperance workers of the state have not lost sight of this maxim.

Aside from the early training in the home, which is probably where the greatest amount of moral training comes, and that given in the schools as required by the state law and the training in the Sunday schools and churches, there has been children's organizations at work

on this special problem in the state.

1. The Loyal Temperance Legion.

This juvenile organization is a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The state union supplies literature to the local organizations. The main purpose of this branch of the union is education of the children in temperance work.

2. The Juvenile Temples.

The Juvenile Temple is a branch of the Independent Order of Good Templars. This organization makes use of the pledge; the members of the order take a pledge "to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquor, tobacco, or profane language." Once within the order, education is the main thing. The minimum age of entrance is five years. Both of these organizations are still active and doing good work.

EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA.

In 1889 Mrs. Laura M. Johns of Saline sent a pamphlet entitled, "An Appeal to Kansas Teachers," to each of the 11,500 teachers in the public schools of the state. In this pamphlet was a brief history of the temperance education, a statement of the law regarding such education and a number of temperance recitations. In part it is said as follows: "Through the labor of the Women's State Christian Temperance Union we have laws making it the duty of school officers and teachers to give instructions in the effects of stimulants and narcotics

on the human body." It then stated the law which is as follows: "No certificate shall be granted to any person to teach in any public school of this state after the first of January, 1886, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in the elements of physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effect of alcoholic and narcotic stimulants on the human system; and provision shall be made by the proper officers, committees and boards for instructing all pupils in each school supported by public money and under state control, for the aforesaid topics. 30" Mrs. Johns then offered prizes to the schools in the state which put on the most public programs in behalf of the temperance cause.³¹

THE "ORIGINAL PACKAGE" INVASION.

There had been little to arouse the temperance sentiment for some time when in 1890 came the famous "original package" invasion. As may be seen elsewhere in this book,³² this invasion was the result of a United States Supreme Court decision in regard to interstate commerce. On May 29 of that year a large mass meeting was held in Winfield³³ and in the following months like meetings were held in many other towns over the state, protesting against the decision and sent resolutions to the Kansas congressmen. On July 17, of

30. Statutes of Kansas.

31. Kansas Pro. Clipp. VI Pamphlet.

32. See "Hist. of Pro. Laws. 33 Pro. Clipp. V. 3

34. Ibid.

the same year, a delegate convention of over 3,000 people met in Topeka ³⁴ and made similar protests and demanded further legislation by Congress. This was one of the largest delegations ever held in the state.

The same year, the Methodist Episcopal Church conference of Kansas passed resolutions favoring better enforcement of the law. ³⁵

The conditions brought about by this decision were not permanently relieved however until 1894 upon the enactment of the "Wilson Bill" by Congress.

SHELDON'S RAID IN TOPEKA.

One of the leaders and agitators in the 90's was Chas. M. Sheldon. He gathered evidence by visiting the booze joints in Topeka and getting evidence enough "to convict a regiment" of men. He then gave the material to his congregation in a sermon on Sunday morning. He had the evidence - several bottles of beer and whiskey, with him in the pulpit. As a result of his sermon a league of all the churches and temperance unions of the city was formed and a crusade was begun. This resulted in the solidifying of public opinion on the subject. This public opinion was carried out by the city officials and several arrests and convictions of club owners and druggists, and drinking men were secured.

A permanent organization was formed by representatives of the churches of the city for the purpose of directing the public opinion that had been generated.

The committee had regular meetings, both public and private, at which they both stirred up the people and then brought the pressure to bear on the officials. This pressure became strong and an attempt to oust some of the city officials was made. A petition was circulated for the calling of a grand jury for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition laws. The Grand jury was called and several convictions were made.³⁶

STATE TEXT BOOKS ADOPTED.

The first state text books were adopted in 1897. The text in Physiology adopted at this time was "Hotze's Lessons in Physiology."³⁷ This text gave definite if not exaggerated lessons and diagrams on the effects of alcohol upon the human system. It probably drew a little more vivid and darker picture of the effects of alcohol than science would justify. Yet it had its good effects.

This work through the public schools as well as that in the junior departments of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Independent Order of Good Templars has not only reached practically every child in the state for fifteen years; but it has also reached them at that time when impressions on the mind are not easily erased. This has probably been the most effective and permanent work accomplished by those interested in

36. Shawnee Co. Clipp's. V. 8

37. Eleventh Biennial Report of State Supt. P. 33.

temperance reform.

OTHER NON-PARTISAN TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Besides the three non-partisan temperance organizations already existing there were two others organized more recently. The first of these was the Twentieth Century Total Abstinence Union. It was organized in Topeka in 1900. In less than a year it had over 20,000 members over the state who had signed the "Total Abstinence" pledge. It worked through the churches and other temperance organizations.

The second was the "Law Enforcement League" of Kansas. It was organized in 1901. Its purpose is the "enforcement of the law" - especially the prohibition, gambling and prostitution laws. It is not a strictly temperance organization but rather an auxiliary to all the other organizations. The State Temperance Union also has a legal department which furnishes free legal information on prohibition cases by some of the best attorneys in the state.

CARRIE NATION AND THE HURREL SEARCH-AND-SEIZURE BILL.

In 1900 and 1901 Mrs. Carrie Nation smashed joints and saloons in Topeka, Enterprise, Wichita and Anthony; and her disciples destroyed joint property and liquor at Winfield and Jacksonville, Indiana. Whatever can be said for or against her militant methods, it is admitted by both her friends and enemies that she did "stir up things." She caused a great revival of temperance spirit

throughout Kansas. Most of the big papers in nearly every state in the Union had accounts of this brave woman's work.

The legislature was in session at Topeka when Mrs. Nation decided to "clean up" things there. She appeared unannounced, but her announcement was soon made by action. The citizens were informed of the condition existing in their city by the presence of smashed joints, and whiskey and beer running down the gutters. The excitement spread like fire. Here was a lone woman doing what the legislature and city officials had not been able to do. She was "smashing up" things here in Topeka now and no one knew where, nor when she was liable to appear next and not only destroy property but advertise the city to the whole country. The legislature "caught the fever" and immediately passed without the usual formal delay, the Hurrel Search-and-Seizure Act and other stringent laws³⁸ which had real teeth in them. Mrs. Nation was fighting for law enforcement and the citizens of the state were really in sympathy with her, and therefore the legislature had to make some laws that were more than "appearances."

THE RENIVAL OF 1905-'06.

The people of Cloud County held a large mass meeting in Concordia, October 22, 1915 and circulated petitions demanding that the county attorney enforce the liquor law.³⁹

38. See Hist. of Pro, Laws.

39. Cloud Co. Clipp. VI.

This is only an example of what happened in many places in 1905-06. There was a general revival in the enforcement of the liquor laws all over the state.

RECENT LAWS.

In 1911 the state legislature passed a law prohibiting the sale of liquor by drug stores. In 1913 the United States Congress extended the Wilson Bill by denying intoxicating liquors (except for personal use) the protection of the Interstate Commerce Laws. Thereupon Kansas passed the Mahin Law.⁴⁰

COURT DECISIONS.

Another factor in the educating of the people of Kansas to believe in and enforce the prohibition law by public sentiment has been the decisions of the courts both federal and state. Any source from whence justice and protection usually comes to an individual is bound to be held in respect by that individual. And when the courts stood behind the liquor laws, their decisions had a wholesome effect upon the mass of people.

The fact that the sale of liquor is a breach of the law has in time become a big factor in educating against the liquor traffic.

HOW THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE WORKED, AS TOLD BY THEMSELVES

In 1901 the secretary of the Kansas State Temperance Union sent out a questionnaire to all the leading temperance workers of the state asking them to give what they had observed to be the most successful methods of

40. See "Hist. of Pro. Laws." by F.W.Jackson.

agitation, organization and law enforcement.

The tabulation of the answers gives the following:⁴¹
 First, the best methods of agitation: Mass meetings and distribution of literature; through the press, platform and pulpit; house-to-house visitation or "sunbonnet campaigns"; lyceum lecturers; temperance evangelistic campaigns; law enforcement; medal contests and programs by the children; the old crusade method, real Christian revivals with good citizenship made plain; and scientific instructions in schools.

Second, the best methods of organization: Secret organizations; selecting the leaders of the community and use them as a nucleus; county organizations with committees that know how to keep their own council; secret committees; always have these counties and local organizations to become a branch of a state organization; and open organizations with secret committees. A thread of secrecy in someform was dominant ~~in some form~~ in the replies.

Under the third heading, law enforcement, appears the following: by election of honest officials; by injunction; support of officials by the citizens; hire detectives to work privately and get the information for conviction; employment of special attorneys; elect officials who are in sympathy with prohibition; procedure under the "nuisance clause" of the law; impeachment of perjured officials; and by Grand juries.

41. I am indebted to Mr. T.E.Stevens for these letters.

Thus we see that nearly every possible form of agitation, organization and law enforcement has been tried at some time, somewhere in the state.

RECENT ARGUMENT.

The most recent argument put forth by the Brewers and distillers is that Prohibition has ruined Kansas. H.J.Allen answers them in the following humorous, yet effective, manner: "The distillers' association is sending out a new argument against Prohibition. It says that Prohibition has "ruined the grape industry in Kansas." It claims that in the '80s this industry was over \$200,000 per year, and it is now estimated at less than \$25,000.

The grape industry wasn't the only industry ruined by Prohibition. There was the mint industry. Prohibition has killed the mint julep, hence there was no more demand for mint, except in a few homes where they made mint sauce for spring lamb dressing.

Then there was the blow to the egg industry. Men no longer use eggs for eggnog, since eggnog departed. When Prohibition came the hens had been doing their best in their free way to keep the industry alive and you could get eggs for 8 cents a dozen. Since prohibition hit the egg industry you have to pay 2 cents apiece for eggs. Prohibition took the life out of the hens. They do not seem to have anything to cackle about since the saloon left.

A man over in the eastern part of the state used to

make roulette wheels. Prohibition killed that industry too.

In fact, prohibition has killed about every industry in Kansas except the raising of wheat and alfalfa and fruit and live stock; potatoes and peas and cabbage and "garden sass"; chickens and ducks and geese and horses and mules.

It busted up many of our most prominent gamblers paralyzed the beer gardens, and absolutely killed the bartenders' union.

Prohibition has left very little of Kansas except the growing crops in her fields, the stock in her pens, the dreary rounds of work, work, work in her factories and stores and other industries. It has left us little to do in our hours of leisure except just to fall in love, to get married, to send our children to school, go abroad occasionally, join the church when we feel like it; run into each other with expensive automobiles, and store our money away in dusty bank vaults, instead of giving it to the cheerful gentlemen with white aprons who used to stand in front of cut glass bars.

And yet there are some of us asking other states to ruin themselves in this absurd dreary way.*

CONCLUSION.

There are now five temperance organizations working in the state: the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the State Temperance Union, the Twentieth Century Total Abstinence League and the Law Enforcement League. The first two have juvenile departments touching thousands of children. The public school, the home, and the church are teaching practically every child in the state the effect of alcohol upon the human system. It has meant political death for any recent politician who has attempted to oppose prohibition. A good example of this is the recent "Billiard vote." The state is not asleep as shown by recent legislation. Public sentiment is stronger for prohibition and law enforcement than ever before. And thousands of children are growing up to manhood and womanhood in Kansas without having ever seen a saloon. To us who live here in Kansas the results of the "experiment" are at the very least, far better than the old system.

PART II.

SUMMARY OF METHODS.

One historian has said that if history is of any value it should help us in our future work. With this in mind the following summary and brief of methods is attempted.

Eternal vigilance is the price of good citizenship and it is only thereby that crystallized good citizenship in the form of prohibition can be maintained and made effective. But vigilance, if it accomplish its purpose must be organized as well as eternal.

No one method of work will succeed equally well in every community. Local conditions are not always the same nor all local workers constituted alike. The plan should be made to fit, as nearly as possible, the peculiar needs of the community. In any group as large as a state there will be more than one organization and these organizations must cooperate.

Taking the principles as just stated, how do they correspond with the real progress of the liquor movement here in Kansas? First, Kansas has from almost the beginning of its existence been continually more or less on the fight against the liquor business. The prohibition forces have also been organized. This organization consisted of the local unions grouping themselves together into county unions, then the county unions into state unions. There has luckily been more than one organization: some working with women, some with men and some with both.

This has made it possible for some of the different organizations to fit the different local conditions. In almost every community there can be found either one or a few women, or one or a few men or perhaps a few of both who are awake to any real reform. And last, the different organizations of the state have cooperated and worked together. It was only by this cooperation that they were able to win against the combined saloon interests.

Agitation lies at the foundation of all reform. It precedes organization; it precedes successful law enforcement. Parasitic industries, one of which is the liquor business will spend money to get favors from the law because they know that their very life depends upon it; and the only way that these interests can be met is by the arousal of public opinion. This agitation must also accompany as well as precede. For all these forms of activity cease when agitation ceases.

It has just been said that agitation must accompany; it must however, also create something to accompany. It must also not stop at agitation, it must have law as the end and agitation as the means. It will not better conditions much to have big mass meetings, pass resolutions, and then sit down. This generated heat must be stored in a battery that can be used. And then this battery must not be left idle or it will degenerate - ~~and~~ the public sentiment will die.

In the light of the above, let us look at the process of agitation here in Kansas on the liquor problem.

In the first stage of the agitation there were the different "voices crying in the wilderness." There were the separate movements over the state: the destruction of the saloon here at Lawrence, the liquor riot at Topeka, the Temperance colony in Dickinson County, the separate unions in the different counties, the Independent Order of Good Templars working at different places in the state, etc. All these different movements with a common sentiment but practically all differing in the way in which they would accomplish their end. Then in '78 and '80 the agitation reached the second stage - where the issue came to be prohibition. As said above, the question took the form of "for" or "against" the saloon and prohibition had become the method at issue for gaining this end. Then came the third stage - that of making it a law; and the agitation having been methodical enough and persistent enough the issue passed. Then came the fourth state - or carrying out the law. Here the agitation still continued; they held mass meetings and forced the court to call grand juries, they prosecuted county attorneys, and made prohibition an issue in the election of city, county and state officials.

METHODS OF AGITATION.

The general plan of the different organizations taken as a whole has been as follows:

1. Begin in the home, teach every child to abhor intemperance and to take a solemn life-pledge against

every form of intoxicating drink. Teach them to respect law and to love righteousness and truth. Let the training be by both precept and example; let it be thorough and persistent.

2. Continue the work in the day school. See that the teachers obey the law in that they plainly set forth the evil effects of stimulants and narcotics.

3. Continue the work in the churches. Get ministers to preach on the subject of temperance and prohibition. See also that these subjects receive plenty of attention in the Sunday school and in the different young peoples' societies.

4. If possible have union meetings of the churches and young peoples' societies occasionally at which these subjects are discussed or perhaps a speaker from out of town could be secured. Make these meetings attractive by music, etc.

5. Do not forget that the press is a big factor in education, agitation and a moulder of public opinion. If the local paper favors prohibition, keep it supplied with local prohibition news, sentiment, and material. If it does not, bring strong enough pressure to bear upon the editor that it will pay him to open his columns to good citizenship.

6. Aside from frequent public meeting another method is a frequent house-to-house distribution of literature. Where the sentiment is a t low ebb this is a good method. Knock at every door and hand in an illustrated tract

or leaflet with a pleasant word accompanying. If you haven't time for this hire a boy for 25 or 50 cents.

7. Organize a total abstinence pledge-signing crusade. Employ if necessary a temperance evangelist and make the movement as sweeping as possible.

8. And last Remember that all agitation should have in view, either immediately or remote, organization, legislation, law-enforcement, or political action. Don't waste any time in purposeless agitation.

METHOD OF ORGANIZATION.

It has been the custom for all local unions to become a branch of some one of the four state unions. This gave the local union the benefit of the more up-to-date methods and literature and the occasional visit of the state workers as well as all the other benefits that come from cooperation.

For organization in any community there had to be at least one person who was enthusiastic about the liquor question and was willing to work. One person alone may start things.

1. He should follow some one of the means of agitation mentioned above.

2. Then when a few others have been aroused, or if there is a small number ready at the beginning they should organize into a committee. This committee should then become the permanent leaders.

3. If the committee is composed of young people of both sexes whose aim is mostly education and agitation it

should ally itself with the I.O.G.T. or the Total Abstinence Department of the Kansas Endeavor Union.

4. If the committee is composed of women alone it should join itself to the W.C.T.U.

5. If it is composed of men who want the law enforced and its object is law enforcement, let it become a branch of the State Law Enforcement League.

6. If it is composed of both men and women and its object is both education and law enforcement it should ally itself with the State Temperance Union.

In any of these organizations should be adapted to the needs and the conditions of the community.

An example here might help to get a better general view of the methods of the work.

"How Hutchinson Won" by Albert Thompson, Chr'm.

Good Citizenship Committee.

The beginning of the successful fight in Hutchinson was the organization, two years ago, of the eight young peoples' societies into the Young Peoples' Christian Local Union. The division of the society was placed under the direction of the Good Citizenship Committee. Agitation and education through the platform and press has been pushed for two years. As an auxiliary there grew out of the work "The Committee of Seventeen" on law enforcement, composed of our leading business men. This committee expanded into the Reno County Law Enforcement League with its paid attorney and private detective. We fought through

three hard city campaigns and the third time, in April 1901, were able to win a sweeping victory. Agitation, thorough organization, stick-to-it-iveness, and having nerve to go down into our pockets for the necessary cash were the four stepping stones to our success in Hutchinson. (May 1901)

III. LAW ENFORCEMENT METHODS.

The primary object of law is not to compel bad citizens to become good citizens but rather to work in a positive sense and create such conditions as will help to prevent from becoming bad citizens, those who under favorable conditions might become good citizens; create such conditions as will make right-doing easy and wrong-doing difficult, and as will guard the home and protect the weak members of society.

Law should represent the will of the majority and if it is a good law its enforcement will bring blessings to the community; and if it is a bad law nothing will bring about its repeal as quickly as enforcement. Therefore it is the duty of every citizen to aid in the enforcement of the law.

Following are some of the plans for law enforcement that have been most successful:

THE REWARD PLAN.

This plan is sometimes known as the "reward for evidence" plan. The title almost explains the plan.

This method required great care in the selection of a competent executive committee; because they are the persons who will award the reward and work the plan for the league. The pledge form has been used for raising funds. A poster as follows is used:

\$50 REWARD \$50

"The above cash reward will be paid to anyone who will furnish information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of anyone for violation of any of the provisions of the prohibitory law of Kansas."

This is signed by the three members of the committee who are business men of the city.

2. THE FUND-AND-ASSESSMENT PLAN.

This plan has worked successfully in Marion and other counties. It has been used with the county as a unit. By this plan a small assessment is made on the property of those in the county who will subscribe it, to be collected and used, if necessary, in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. The people take an interest in what they have their money in. This seems to be the most successful method yet, for raising money.

3. In Dickinson county and others the "injunction" method has been found to be effective.

4. And last as given elsewhere in this paper, the "Grand jury" system has been used successfully in some places.

WHAT THE BANKERS OF KANSAS THINK OF PROHIBITION.

By the aid of the Methodist Temperance Society the opinion of 172 of the bankers of the state, in regard to prohibition and its effect on the state was ascertained. These men are the hard-headed business men, the big financial leaders. They know the law and its effects. This testimony should settle the matter in the thinking of any honest and intelligent man.

One hundred and sixty-six bankers hastened to put themselves on record as favoring prohibition and its effects on the state. Six opposed the prohibitory law, but several of these are vague in their opposition and do not advocate a return to license. Now frankly, has the Brewers' Association ever offered any testimony that in any way compares with the testimony of these 172 bankers?

Following is their testimony. It needs no explanation;

"The absence of the saloon has been the greatest factor in the progress of Kansas, morally, educationally, industrially, and financially," says Charles F. Adams, vice-president of the National Bank of America, Salina, Kansas.

"Since the state has had prohibition on its statute books there is more money per capita by nearly double than under the anti-prohibition regime. The bankers of the state would stand as one man against repeal of the prohibition laws." So says Mr. George L. Kreck, secretary and treasurer of the Farmers' State Trust Company, Lawrence, Kansas.

"I cannot say too much in behalf of prohibition, and any business man or banker who fears it needs only come to Kansas and let us show him conditions here," says Mr. J.L.Pettyjohn, of the First National Bank, Olathe, Kansas.

"The results of prohibition are ALL favorable and greatly to the benefit of the business community." -- Mr. J.F.Merrill, president, Farmers' National Bank, Salina, Kansas.

"The overwhelming consensus of opinion of the bankers of this state is in favor of the prohibitory law." -- Mr. Scott Hopkins, Prudential Trust Company, Topeka, Kansas.

"I would not invest money in a city or town where there are saloons since observing the benefits of prohibition. Our liquor law is as free from violation as our other laws, and all our laws are better enforced than the laws of

any liquor state I have been in." -- Mr. D.R.Siefkin, First National Bank, Newton, Kansas.

"Ninety per cent of the liquor drinking in this town has been wiped out by the prohibition law. Our town is thrifty and prosperous. From an economic standpoint the saloon has no place in any community." -- Mr. H.W.Dorsett, president, Ford County State Bank, Spearville, Kansas.

"I have lived in Kansas over forty years, during the saloon period and since prohibition, Kansas has prospered. This town has 1,500 population. I don't think more than ten votes would be cast in favor of resubmission." Mr. C.C. Page, president of the Peabody State Bank, Peabody, Kansas.

"State wide, or, better still, nation-wide, prohibition is the very best thing for all classes of people, especially the working classes." -- Mr. J.W.Womer, vice president of the Osage County Bank, Osage City, Kansas.

"We are emphatically in favor of prohibition. Kansas is far better off financially because of it." Mr. J.L. Jackson, Farmers' State Bank, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

"Economic and industrial Kansas has passed from under the incubus of the saloon, and its business men and bankers are thankful for it." Mr. H.V.DeForrest, president of the Wetmore State Bank, Wetmore, Kansas.

"Prohibition has had a splendid effect upon economic and industrial conditions in Kansas. The amount of liquor consumed in the state is small compared to what it would be under saloons." -- Mr. Fe.E.Myers, president of the

Farmers' State Bank, Whiting, Kansas.

"Our county was one of the few in the state to cast a strong vote against prohibition, but the people are now virtually a unit the other way. It has been a wonderful help to business. I am not a Prohibitionist in the strict sense of the word, but I am opposed to the saloon for business reasons." Mr. J.S.Norman, First National Bank, Troy, Kansas.

"From a business standpoint there is no argument in favor of the saloon. The tax paid by the saloonkeeper is not a matter of economy. When I pay one dollar on a rock road in Kansas I have to pay one dollar, but on a rock road in Missouri I have to buy at least \$100 worth of liquor and drink it."--Mr. R.O.Larsen, president of the Shawnee State Bank, Shawnee Kansas.

"Much of the prosperity in Kansas is due to the prohibitory law. It has diverted money that was wasted into the building of comfortable homes and better education of children. I am uncompromisingly in favor of state and national prohibition." -- Mr. A.J.Culp, president of the Drovers' State Bank, Miltonvale, Kansas.

"When this community was wet there was one bank here with \$40,000 to \$50,000 deposits. Now there are two banks with deposits totalling \$300,000. We have in our community a large element of foreign-born Germans and French, but these people have adapted themselves admirably to our state laws, and the second generation use but little liquor. State prohibition

has been highly beneficial to our business interests." --Mr. George F. English, cashier, Fruit Growers' State Bank, Wathena, Kansas.

Prohibition in Kansas is of the greatest advantage to business. We have been long without saloons, but have not forgotten their terrible effect on business twenty-five or thirty years ago. I can point out good, well-to-do men who were then worthless loafers." -- Mr. W.S.Finley, president Williamsburg State Bank, Williamsburg, Kansas.

"Prohibition has had nothing but a good effect upon economic and industrial conditions in Kansas. Men who bitterly opposed prohibition when it was up for adoption would not now think of voting to bring back the saloons."-- Mr. Fred. H. Quincy, president, Planters' State Bank, Salina, Kansas.

"Prohibition is a great benefit to the community. We do not have to consider the business side of drink as we did twenty-five years ago." -- Mr. D.H.Stafford, State Exchange Bank, Mankato, Kansas.

"Prohibition is a great benefit, both economically and industrially." -- Mr. W.H.Dunning, president of the First National Bank, Logan, Kansas.

"Prohibition has only one result; it greatly benefits business and moral conditions." -- Mr. W.P.Humphrey, president First National Bank, Syracuse, Kansas.

"Prohibition benefits business, protects the public morals, promotes good government." Mr. J.F.Morse, president Phillipsburg County Bank, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

"The people of Kansas have been greatly benefited by prohibition. Any community will gain from such a law."-- Mr. E.F. Abbot, president of the Citizens' Bank, Lane, Kansas.

"Prohibition is wholly beneficial. That is not a question in this state now; it is a fixed conclusion. Kansas is solid for the prohibition law." -- Mr. C.L. Claasen, Kansas State Bank, Newton, Kansas.

"The moral uplift and business benefit from prohibition is very noticeable." -- Mr. F.A. Schenck, Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

"Kansas sentiment is for prohibition. It is a great financial benefit and a great moral uplift." -- Mr. A.D. Jellison, president Wilson State Bank, Wilson, Kansas.

"Prohibition is a direct benefit to every business man in Kansas." -- Mr. W.C. Robinson, president, Mulvane State Bank, Mulvane, Kansas.

"The greatest advantage of prohibition in a community is that there are so few who learn to use liquor. The man without an appetite will not go to the trouble to ship it in. We have some local people who use it, but the proportion is very small."-- Mr. A.P. Reece, vice-president, First State Bank, Mineola, Kansas.

"Prohibition promotes the stability of business, encourages economy, raises the moral tone and makes people more industrious and attentive to business."-- Mr. J.C. Hopper, president, Citizens' National Bank, Ness City, Kansas.

"From long experience as business man and banker and

four years on the bench, I can say that economic and industrial conditions have been vastly improved by prohibition. It is enforced better than most of our criminal laws. Drunkenness, is rare, crime has decreased. We have prosperous contented, happy homes. All classes of legitimate business have been stimulated by prohibition." Mr. R.M.Emery, Seneca, Kansas.

"We have achieved a very large financial return from the enforcement of our splendid prohibition law." -- Mr. B.A.Flack, Dickinson County Bank, Enterprise, Kansas.

"Prohibition is a success in Kansas." -- Mr. R.S.Hammond, Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, Argonia, Kansas.

"The members of this bank from the board of directors to the janitor, together with every stockholder, are unqualifiedly supporting prohibition." -- Mr. C.D.Lamme, The Morrill and Janes Bank, Janes Bank, Hiawatha, Kansas.

"There is no question but that prohibition is good business for any town. I have seen this little town change from the rule of liquor dealers and gamblers to the rule of law-abiding citizens, with the results shown in new churches, a fine new school building, a water system, better homes, more intelligent and happy people, more wealth, more money in the banks, and less indebtedness, both individual and municipal. A return to the license system would be a great calamity." --Mr. H.M.Means, cashier, Union State Bank, Everest, Kansas.

"All economic conditions are better; the state is more

prosperous with prohibition."-- Mr. W.J.Madden, cashier,
First National Bank, Hays City, Kansas.

Economic and business conditions have advanced steadily
from the time that the prohibition law went into effect.
I am for prohibition."--Mr. W.L.Payne, Pioneer State Bank,
Burlingame, Kansas.

"Prohibition has been a god-send to Kansas."-- Mr. C.B.Coss
Heizer State Bank, Heizer, Kansas.

"We are for state wide prohibition, and when the time
is ripe we are for nation wide prohibition."-- Mr. J.L.Pieper,
Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, Hoisington, Kansas.

"Our prohibitory law in this community is very well
enforced indeed. Prohibition has come to stay because of
the good results it has produced."--Mr. A.C.Stick, president,
Citizens' National Bank, Independence, Kansas.

"Comparatively speaking, there is very little liquor
consumed in this state. The economic benefits of prohibition
are but the natural results of its political and social
benefits. Kansas will never return to the license system,
and if she did, it would be the blackest day in her
history."-- Mr. W.W.Patterson, Bank of Bronson, Bronson,
Kansas.

"Prohibition betters business."-- Mr. August Jeadicke, Jr.
Hanover State Bank, Hanover, Kansas.

"From a business point of view prohibition has been
worth millions to Kansas."--Mr. J.H.Lansing, Farmers' State
Bank, Chase, Kansas.

"Kansas has had a more rapid growth, morally and financially because of prohibition."--Mr. Geo. F. Inge, president, First National Bank, Garden City, Kansas.

"I came here from Missouri five years ago. I thought at that time there was a good deal of buncombe about prohibition, but I find that the money which would be spent for liquor is spent on the family. Prohibition is beneficial to business."--Mr. J.B. Ross, People's State Bank, Baldwin, Kansas.

"There can be no argument against prohibition. Under that policy almost everyone here has a small checking or savings account and own their own homes. A return to the license system would be a calamity worse than all the drouths, pests, and grasshoppers that ever visited the state."--Mr. Carl Newcomer, Brownell State Bank, Brownell, Kansas.

"Thousands of business men who were opposed to prohibition are now for it, because they see it is enforced. The only business that has suffered is the saloon business."--Mr. F.M. Wilson, president, First National Bank, Horton, Kansas.

"Bankers of this part of the state would oppose a return to the license system."--Kate L.S. Lang, cashier, Beverly State Bank, Beverly, Kansas.

"Prohibition has certainly wiped out whiskey here. Everything is better without it, and the business men realize this."--Mr. Geo. D. Royer, Exchange State Bank, Cave, Kansas.

"If the question of resubmission should ever be brought before the people of the state it would be defeated by 90 per cent of the vote." Mr. W.J.Burr, cashier, State Bank of Blue Rapids, Blue Rapids, Kansas.

"Prohibition has worked wonders. Business and economic conditions have reached their best development under that policy."--Mr. C.C.Taylor, cashier, State Bank, Conway Springs, Kansas.

"I say keep her dry."--Mr. F.T.Stephens, cashier, Citizens' State Bank, Bartlett, Kansas.

"Prohibition is very injurious to the business of police judges, a certain class of lawyers, jails, calaboses, and all other business depending on vice or crime."--Mr. F.E.Munsell, president, First National Bank, Herington, Kansas.

"Our people have more money and are better off without saloons."--Mr. C.W. Van Zandt, cashier, Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Kansas.

"Prohibition has been one of the greatest factors in the upbuilding of Kansas."-- Mr. J.R.Anspaugh, Gridley State Bank, Gridley Kansas.

"Prohibition is good, commercially and economically, To a native Kansan any other system of handling the liquor question appears foolish."--Mr. C.A.Huff, cashier, Farmers' State Bank, Dunavant, Kansas.

"We want no return to the license system."--Mr. D.M. Rothweiler, cashier, Bison State Bank, Bison, Kansas.

"The state would be greatly injured by the return of license."--Mr. Hiram Barber, State Bank, Ames, Kansas.

"An industrious people, unincumbered by saloons, easily pay their taxes. Under license the people pay both the tax and the cost of the manufacture, plus the profit." Mr. G.C.Field, cashier, Damar State Bank, Damar Kansas.

"I cannot express my favorable feeling toward the prohibition law in Kansas. I have lived here thirty years and feel that it has all to do with prosperity."-- Mr. H.S.Kennedy, president, First State Bank, Cedar Bluffs, Kansas.

"The prosperity for which the state has been famed is quite materially dependent upon total prohibition. A return to the license system would be a great economic mistake, Cecil W.Newby, Cashier, First National Bank, Englewood, Kansas.

"The longer I live in Kansas the more I am convinced that prohibition is the best law ever put on her statute books." -- Mr. F.M.Osborn, Allen State Bank, Erie, Kansas.

"Prohibition would carry by a larger majority now than it did originally. We are for it."--Messrs. M.F.Bray, president, H.O.Craig, cashier, J.P.Williams, assistant cashier, Gardner State Bank, Gardner, Kansas.

"It is one of the greatest things any state can do to adopt a prohibition law." -- Mr. Charles M.Way, cashier, Farmers State Bank, Blue Mound, Kansas.

"There is no doubt about the effect of prohibition in Kansas. The men who used to be behind with their notes and their store bills are now prompt and

have a credit standing. They also generally own their homes. Rural society has improved greatly. Here in Holton we have almost no use for a police judge any more."--

Mr. J. P. Moore, president, First National Bank, Holton, Kansas

"Business and economic and industrial conditions are stimulated and strengthened by prohibition."--Mr. W. E. Maynard, president, First National Bank, Kingman, Kansas.

"Prohibition has worked wonders in the betterment of conditions in general. I have noticed recently considerable comment on the fact that there has of late been not a single occupant of the county jail in this county of nearly 30,000 people."--Mr. Thomas H. Bowlus, president, Allen County State Bank, Iola, Kansas.

"I have resided in Kansas for over forty years. When prohibition was first adopted I was somewhat in doubt about it. I am now convinced that it is of the greatest benefit, morally and financially. All business is on a more substantial foundation." -- Mr. S. W. Pierce, president, Central National Bank, Junction City, Kansas.

"Prohibition has been a great help to our state, economically, financially and morally."--Mr. E. J. Kelly, cashier, Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, Effingham, Kan.

"The greatest asset of Kansas is the sobriety of her citizenship and this is made possible by prohibition. I was, some few years ago, interested in an industrial enterprise in Oregon. I could not help but note the contrast between Kansas with prohibition and Oregon

under license. You can't talk anything but prohibition to me from an economic standpoint."--Mr. I.B.Parker, president, Graham County State Bank, Hill City, Kansas.

"Liquor never made any financial returns to a community. The safety of women on our streets is the greatest blessing of prohibition in Kansas."--Mr. F. Zimmerman, cashier, Cheney State Bank, Cheney, Kansas.

"We have nearly reached the goal of absolute temperance in this state."--Dr. George M. Bower, president, State Bank of Hillsdale, Hillsdale, Kansas.

"Any good honest, sane business man in Kansas will say that business is better under the prohibition law."--Mr. W.S.Strickler, cashier, Farmers' State Bank, Canton, Kansas.

"I am a firm believer in our state liquor law."--Mr. D.C.Heflebower, cashier, Bucyrus State Bank, Bucyrus, Kansas

"Prohibition is beneficial to business in every way. Great injury would be done by a return to license."--Mr. H.M.Phillips, cashier, Dover State Bank, Dover Kansas.

"Should there be another chance to vote on the matter there will be two votes cast from our family for prohibition, and there are only two voters."--Mr. W.S.Smith, Citizens' State Bank, Ashland, Kansas.

"Any Kansan with ambition never would want to see a return of license."--Mr. E.W.Stillwell, cashier, Commercial State Bank, Emporia, Kansas.

"I formerly lived in a license state, but I find financial conditions here much better."--Mr. W.C.Schu-

macher, cashier, Citizens' State Bank, Claflin, Kansas.

"The business man doesn't live in Kansas who will be honest with himself and say that the prohibitory law is not a good thing. It is the very backbone of business in this state."--Mr. J.W.Faubion, cashier, Farmers' State Bank, Anthony, Kansas.

"Every banker in this state ought to congratulate himself that he is doing business under prohibition."--Mr. C.H.Garrison, Chase County National Bank, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

"Nothing has a greater tendency to stimulate business and nothing gives it a more active and healthy momentum than prohibition."--Mr. W.T.Watson, cashier, Colony State Bank, Colony, Kansas.

"Prohibition is the right and proper thing from a business standpoint. We will never want to return to the saloon."--Mr. L.M.Swope, cashier, Exchange National Bank, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

"Most certainly we want no return to license. Under prohibition we challenge the world to produce a more favored community."--Mr. W.C.Salthouse, cashier, Elyria State Bank, Elyria, Kansas.

"I was formerly sheriff of this county. During my term of office four-fifths of the crime was directly or indirectly caused by liquor. Since we have had a prohibition law our jail has practically been empty."--Mr. William Johnston, cashier, First National Bank, Turaka, Kansas.

"Bank deposits in Kansas have more than doubled in ten years."--Mr. J.W.Thurston, president, Farmers' National Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

"There is no question about the effect of prohibition upon business. Prohibition tends to make a citizenship that is sober and industrious. Our business men are strongly in favor of it. Not 5 per cent of them would vote for open saloons."--Mr. M.B.Light, president, State Bank, Winfield, Kansas.

"All conditions in Kansas have bettered to an untold extent by prohibition."--Mr. James Tyson, president, Parker State Bank, Parker, Kansas.

"A worse thing than a return to the license system could not happen to our state. All legitimate business is greatly benefited by the prohibitory law."--Mr. W.A.Coleman, cashier, State Bank, Denison, Kansas.

"The community prospers and wealth accumulates in proportion to the extent to which the prohibitory law is enforced. Where I live we have no pauper class. I would not attempt to conduct a banking business in wet territory after my experience here."--Mr. A^w.Wilson, Ness City, Kansas.

"All business men are entirely satisfied with prohibition."--Mr. Ralph Seyden, president, Jefferson County Bank, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

"I believe economic and industrial conditions in Kansas are higher than in any other state in America, and I believe these excellent conditions were brought

about directly by the prohibition law."--Mr. C.A. Seaman, president, Sedgwick State Bank, Sedgwick Kansas.

"I have seen nothing but good results in a business way growing out of a strict enforcement of the Kansas prohibition law. The present generation of Kansas-born and reared children will be made up almost altogether of total abstainers."--Mr. E.E.O'Brien, cashier, First National Bank, Luray, Kansas.

"We are better off from a business standpoint without saloons in Kansas. We have practically no paupers, a very small number of criminal prosecutions, and the cost of police protection is very materially reduced by prohibition. Before I came to Kansas fifteen years ago I was in favor of high license, but my experience in a dry state has changed my mind."--Mr. J.E.George, president, First National Bank, Liberal, Kansas.

"I believe heartily in prohibition. It has had much to do with the progress of the state. There is very little wasted because of booze. The prohibitory law is the only thing from the standpoint of the banker, the business man, the family and the working man."--Mr. W.E. Clark, Sawyer, Kansas.

"Prohibition has proven a great blessing to the poor and the rich. It has made for better homes, more food, better clothing and improvement in social conditions."--Mr. J.S.Gary, Wilsey State Bank, Wilsey, Kansas.

"The whole state has been greatly benefited financially by the prohibitory law."--Mr. J.W.Laybourn, president, Citizens' State Bank, Osage City, Kansas.

"Banishing the saloon brought economic advantages to this community. We now have no one living here who makes a habit of drinking. Our streets and sidewalks are in better condition, and we have a fine public school I don't think the arrests for violation of the prohibitory law will average one a year."--Mr. J.A.Alleman, president First National Bank, Thayer, Kansas.

"I believe in state wide prohibition as the only way to handle the question. Our jails are empty and our county poor farm is self-supporting."--Mr. W.B. Middlekauff, president, State Bank, Vesper Kansas.

"The effect of prohibition here has been noticeable. Men who formerly sent away for booze have quit it. The day laborer who formerly spent a part of his earnings for liquors is now paying his debts, saving money, and investing in a home."--Mr. J.K.Smith, president, Bank of Winchester, Winchester, Kansas.

"Loans are 20 per cent better than those made in a community where liquor influences prevail. Prohibition has done more for the baning business than for any other. Prohibition builds credit, promotes morals and makes substantial conditions."--Mr. Thomas Williams, president, Farmers' State Bank, Spring Hill, Kansas.

"The proposition that business would be benefited by a return to the license system is preposterous. We want nation-wide prohibition."--Mr. Verne Hostutler, cashier, Centerville State Bank, Centerville, Kansas.

"I have lived in Illinois and I have lived in Kansas. I have no hesitancy in saying that prohibition would be worth any cost to the United States."--Mr. Geo. D. Hall, cashier, First National Bank, Fowler, Kansas.

"Anything but prohibition in Kansas is unthinkable. License would be a great detriment financially. I would not go into business where they have open saloons." Mr. V.O. Jonson, cashier, Aulne State Bank, Aulne, Kansas.

"From the standpoint of business it is a question of which gets the money, the saloon or the merchant. A fool can tell which of these is best."--Mr. F.C. Harra, cashier, First State Bank, Alton, Kansas.

"There is no question but that the prohibition law is a good thing when it is enforced."--Mr. B.L. Jessup, cashier, State Bank of Abbyville, Abbyville, Kansas.

"Conditions are much better under prohibition than before. Even when poorly enforced it is much better than under license."--Mr. R.A. Brown, cashier, Home National Bank, Arkansas City, Kansas.

"Prohibition makes Kansas a better place to live. The state would not be benefited by a return to the license system."--Mr. John L. Harrison, cashier, Collyer

State Bank, Collyer Kansas.

"The prohibitory law is a great law for the people of the state financially and otherwise."--Mr. L.E.Womer, First State Bank, Agra, Kansas.

"The prohibitory law is one of the best laws on the statute books of Kansas today."--Mr. R.W.Ferguson, cashier, First National Bank, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

"I am very much in favor of state wide prohibition."--Mr. J.E.Ward, cashier, Bank of Commerce, Chanute, Kansas.

"I am strongly in favor of the prohibition law. It has done much toward reducing the use of liquor and toward bettering conditions."--Mr. Alvah Archer, cashier, Farmers' State Bank, Densmore, Kansas.

"The state would not be benefited in the least by a return to the license system."--Mr. A.W.Frick, cashier, Durham State Bank, Durham, Kansas.

"The people of a prohibition community are better off financially, because they are not subject to the influence of liquor, which lessens the earning capacity of the individual; they do not indulge in splees and thus squander their money; they lead saner lives, enjoy good health, acquire wealth, pay their bills and make bank deposits. It is a cold blooded business proposition."--Mr. M.A.Anderson, Cashier, Farmers' State Bank, Hope, Kansas.

"Years ago I favored local option or open saloons under strict control. My ideas have completely changed. There is no argument against prohibition."--Mr. W.L. Conneway, cashier, First National Bank, Edna, Kansas.

"I have never been cranky on temperance. It took me several years to make up my mind on prohibition. From a strictly economic point of view, state prohibition is the only thing until it can be made a national issue."--Mr. John L. Ketcherside, president State Bank of Hope, Hope, Kansas.

"Prohibition is one of the greatest assets of Kansas. Business and economic conditions are both better under the law. Under no circumstances would we return to the license system."--Mr. C.L. Cummings, cashier, State Bank of Effingham, Effingham, Kansas.

"Prohibition is a great help to business in Kansas."--Mr. E.T. Anderson, cashier, Burdick State Bank, Burdick, Kansas.

"Prohibition is a great help to business in Kansas. It has trained up a generation of young business men to whom the occasional drink is an unknown quantity. It has diverted the wage earners pay check from the saloon to the grocery. It has not increased taxes. There is only one side to the question."--Mr. Charles E. Lobdell, president, First National Bank, Great Bend, Kansas.

"Prohibition is the means of conveying through the wage earner to his wife, wages that otherwise went to

the saloon."--Mr. R.M.Taylor, Farmers' State Bank, Arlingt on Kansas.

"I know of nothing in the line of trade that prohibition will not help."--Mr. C.W.Sample, president, Kingman State Bank, Kingman, Kansas.

"The temperance law in Kansas is a wonderful success."--Mr. Edward R. Moses, president, Citizens' National Bank, Great Bend, Kansas.

"Our prohibition law has been the strongest force in giving to Kansas her great prosperity."--Mr. R.E. Edwards, president, Kinsley Bank, Kinsley, Kansas.

"The prohibitory law protectd the public health, increases wealth and makes the people prosperous and happy. Ninetyffive per cent of the citizens of Kansas are for prohibition. It is a business proposition."--Mr. J.A.Welch, cashier, Citizens' State Bank, Haddam, Kansas.

"The state would not be benefited by a return to the license system."--Mr. E.L.Lindner, First National Bank, Clay Center, Kansas.

"The elimination of the liquor traffic always makes wealthier men, from the day laborer to the manufacturer; I have in mind a certain town in this state whose finances were always short under license. Five years of prohibition put the little city out of debt, with plenty of money on hand. Business interests in Kansas are ready to offer every assistance possible to fight the liquor traffic."--Mr. H.E.Brechbill, People's State Bank,

Chapman, Kansas.

"The prohibition law has had a great influence in placing the people of Kansas on a firmer financial footing. Mr. J.H.Tharp, cashier, First National Bank, Cherokee, Kans.

"Prohibition has been of vast benefit to Kansas."--Mr. A.H.Brubaker, cashier, Bigelow State Bank, Bigelow, Kansas.

I believe we are far ahead of any license state. I have lived in Colorado, Utah, and Ohio. High license robs the working man."--Mr. S.M.Sholl, cashier, Burrton State Bank, Burrton, Kansas.

"A return to the license system would be the worst calamity that could befall Kansas."--Mr. J.R.Copple, cashier, Farmers' National Bank, Burlington, Kansas.

"Prohibition is a great blessing from a business standpoint."--Mr. M.A.Kelly, Stillwell, Kansas.

"I have lived in prohibition states and license states and I would very much prefer the prohibition state to rear my family in. Social conditions are wonderfully improved by and law, and financially it is a success. The community is relieved of a great deal of expense incurred through the saloon, an expense many times exceeding the revenue."--Mr. Ezra E. Beard, president, Stock Yards State Bank, Wichita, Kansas.

"The prohibition law has brought great financial advantage to the state. The cost of administering the laws has been reduced because of it."--Mr. Robert Deming, Oswego, Kansas.

"Prohibition was never so well enforced in the state as it is today. Business conditions continually grow better under this law."--Mr. A.E.Asher, president, Commercial National Bank, Hutchinson Kansas.

"Prohibition puts the liquor business under the ban of law and causes thousands of young men and women to know nothing of the saloon. It makes for clearer brain, better brawn, fewer criminals, more homes, more thrift, less waste. As one of our local merchants says, give me the dry town for business."--Mr. H.W.Branch Citizens' State Bank, Hutchinson, Kansas.

"It is now absolutely impossible to get any political party to resolve in favor of legislation to return to the saloon. The law is as well enforced as any other law on our statute books. Prohibition has been one of the largest factors in building the wealth of the state." Mr. J.P.Slaughter, president, Farm Mortgage Company, Topeka, Kansas.

"Under prohibition there is less poverty, less misery, more money for legitimate trade, better economic and industrial conditions, and higher morals."--Mr. J.E.Good, State Bank of Commerce, Marion, Kansas.

"I did not vote for prohibition, but I now think

that booze is entitled to no place in the economy of our country."--Mr. James Lorton, president, Winfield, National Bank, Winfield, Kansas.

"The results of prohibition are all favorable and greatly to the benefit of our business community"--Mr. J.F.Merrill, president, Farmers' National Bank, Salina, Kansas.

"Manufacturers have no off days in Kansas. The men are just as fresh at the beginning of the week as at the close because of the absence of temptation."--The Thomas Page Milling Company, North Topeka, Kansas.

"It would be a detriment for this state, financially and every other way, to return to the license system." Mr. L.W.Wayman, cashier, Emporia State Bank, Emporia, Kansas

"Prohibition in Kansas confines trade to honorable and respectable channels."--Mr. J. Lenhart, Tyro, Kansas.

"License would certainly not be a benefit to Kansas. Many of our jails are empty. We have no poor farm in this part of the state at least."--Mr. N.A.Lytte, cashier, Coldwater National Bank, Coldwater, Kansas.

There are six who differ. One is Mr. Thomas J. Moss, president of the First National Bank, St. Marys Kansas. He says:"It may require another generation to educate the people to the idea that the prohibition fad is being fostered by men who could not hold positions of responsibility in any other walk of life, and the only place they can shine is in such a position as you now are holding. Your idea is that the only sin in life

is drinking."

Another is Mr. H.W.Mitsch, of Woodbine, Kansas, who says: "The worst booze fighters are still in Kansas, and beer and whiskey is used by a large per cent. I think a world-wide prohibition just come to help the cause."

Mr. Frank Thoman, of Summerfield, Kansas says that:situated as we are, on the line, prohibition is a detriment, because many people go to towns in Nebraska that have saloons."

Mr. E.F.Finnup, of the People's State Bank, Garden City, Kansas, is somewhat doubtful as to anything less than national prohibition. He says: "In my opinion the liquor question will never be settled right until the manufacture of liquors is absolutely stopped, or until the government enters into the manufacture of liquors so that nothing but the pure article can be consumed."

"Mr. M.A.Przybylowicz, of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, declares that prohibiton overruns their county with attorney generals who are "after fees." He favors a return to the license system.

Mr. W.B.Romeiser, of Timken, Kansas, says: "We take a glass of beer and you perhaps a bottle of pop, or a glass of soda. Which is more harmful? I do not think that a law forbidding a United States citizen to take a cheering glass of beer is in accordance with the Declaration of Independence," etc.

Mr. George W. Olson, of Cedar, Kansas, declares that he is unable to give any reliable information.

FINIS.