

tion which it gives of the liquors and beverages prohibited by Alabama's State-wide law. This definition is divided into five points. The term prohibited liquors and beverages shall include, and be deemed to embrace, the following: (1) Alcohol, alcoholic liquors, spirituous liquors, and all mixed liquors any part of which is spirituous; foreign or domestic spirits, or rectified or distilled spirits, absinthe, whiskey, brandy, rum and gin; (2) vinous liquors and beverages; (3) malt, fermented or brewed liquors of any name or description manufactured from malt wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor; beer, lager

beer, porter and ale; any other brewed or fermented liquors and beverages by whatever name called; hop-jack, hop-ale, hop-weiss, hop-tea, malt tonic, or any other beverage which is the production of maltose or glucose, or in which maltose or glucose is a substantial ingredient; (4) and other drinks, liquors, or beverages containing one-half of one per cent. of alcohol or more by volume at sixty degrees Fahrenheit; or any other liquors or liquids disposed of for beverage purposes containing one-half of one per cent. of alcohol or more; (5) any intoxicating Bitters or beverages by whatever name called.

## Some Facts About Kansas

### Bar-rooms Banished—Wonderful Results—A Cloud of Witnesses

Topeka, Kansas, June 11, 1909.—The demands upon my time will not permit me to discuss the value of the prohibitory law at length, and, especially, can I not enter into a literary campaign to counteract the false statements regarding the value and operation of that law which have been circulated in distant states. I believe that these false statements mislead none except those who desire to be deceived.

The fact that Kansas is now, and for a number of years has been, the most prosperous state in the union; that her banks, barns and bins are full to overflowing; that in some of her counties no criminal prosecutions for any crime have been had for more than ten years; that fifty per cent. of her jails are empty; that seventy-five per cent. of her poorhouses are empty, and in many counties have been sold and disposed of as no longer needful; that almost one-third of her entire population is enrolled in public schools and private colleges; that Kansas is a land of plenty and that nowhere on the globe exists a more sober, happy and prosperous people—all these, and a multitude of other facts as pregnant and patent as these, compel students of government the world over to search deeply for the causes of our astounding prosperity; and most of these students have correctly divined that the prohibitory law, and, more particularly, its enforcement, has had much to do with the present felicitous conditions in the Sunflower State.

It is trite but true that money spent for intoxicating liquors cannot be used by the spenders to buy farms, to build homes, to erect business houses, churches, high schools and colleges, nor to buy pianos, automobiles, horses and carriages; yet these material evidences of prosperity are now as common as the sunshine itself.

W. R. STUBBS,  
Governor.