

successes which attend their work. Here are some of their statements:

The days for open disregard of the law are past, and officers can have little trouble in checking any signs of violation. This term makes 14 all fourteen years for me as county attorney; I have not in all these years found the law so easy to enforce as in the past three years.—John Maloy, Morris county.

"I find that the prohibitory law is no harder to enforce than any other, with the sheriff on the right side. The trouble in this, Clark county is not the boot-legger, but with the more respectable class, who 'chip in' and have 'a party.' Liquor cannot be had here, and I believe a vast majority would vote to keep the present law."—H. C. Mayes, Clark county.

"While I find it a little more difficult to get evidence in whiskey cases than in others, it is not nearly as hard as it used to be. I think the better the prohibitory law is enforced, the better it will be for the material as well as the moral interests of the state."—Geo. W. Allison, McPherson county.

"This county is decidedly dry, and bids fair to be so at least during the balance of my administration. I cannot say that I am making any specialty of the prohibitory law, but I expect to treat violators of this law the same as violators of the law defining larceny. Barber county is in good shape on the liquor question."—Seward J. Field, Barber county.

"Prohibition, even with boot-leggers, has been a great blessing to Kansas, in my opinion; educating the rising generation to appreciate the uselessness and danger of intoxicating liquors is one of the best ways of making the boot-legger's calling unprofitable."—Harold W. Horrick, Sumner county.

"The value of the prohibitory law is above price. Co-equal with the value of the State of Kansas—for divested of it Kansas would be a home of outlaws. Will any I am seventy-six years of age, was elected by a good majority over my Republican opponent by reason of my stand on the vital question of temperance and other public issues, and believe in the enforce-

ment of all law."—Thomas J. Barkley, Lane county.

"The prohibitory law is a valuable asset to the State of Kansas in a financial way and of greater value in a moral way. There can be no question about this in the minds of men who have seen it enforced by competent, honest officials. Crime is lessened, taxes decreased and the whole atmosphere purified and beyond question every crime made easier to secure conviction of."—John Caldwell, Boardman county.

"I know from personal knowledge and observation that this law has made good, industrious, law-abiding citizens out of many; that by reason thereof, many families have enjoyed better opportunities in every way. It has been the means of adding largely to the educational, financial and moral conditions of the people."—M. E. Williams, Labette county.

"The prohibitory law, if enforced, will almost, if not quite, put the criminal lawyers out of business. Ford county, with ten thousand people, has averaged only about one shooting scrape per year for the past six years. Four of them were directly caused by whiskey and one indirectly. The whiskey in every instance was shipped in under the guise of interstate commerce. As it is the prohibitory laws are of inestimable value to the state."—Carl Van Piper, Ford county.

#### The Situation

A careful examination of the available facts concerning the State of Kansas must convince the most skeptical of the value of the prohibitory law, and the principle which it embodies. What has been done in Kansas may be done in any community in which the electors are intelligent, honest and progressive, and such a community will have the same experience which Mr. Hadley sums up in these terms:

As the law has been improved and become better enforced, the sentiment of the people for it has grown proportionately, until it is safe to say that at this time 90 per cent. of the people are in favor of the law.