

"G. W. Winans, Supt. Public Instruction.

"L. B. Kellogg, Attorney-General.

"Albert H. Horton, Chief Justice.

"D. M. Valentine, Associate Justice.

"W. A. Johnson, Associate Justice."

The document thus submitted by the Governor is worthy of especial note. Its statements, endorsed as they are by high officials, must be accepted as accurate and thoroughly reliable. Among the clear declarations which it makes are the following:

The law is efficiently and successfully enforced. The direct results of its enforcement are plain and unmistakable. We believe that not one-tenth of the amount of liquor is now used that was used before the adoption of the prohibition law.

Our citizens fully realize the happy results of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor, as these results are seen in the decrease of poverty and wretchedness and crime, and in the promotion of domestic peace and social order—in the advancement of general enterprise and thrift. In our opinion the prohibition law is now stronger with the people than it was when adopted. It has more than met the expectations of its warmest friends. It is steadily winning the confidence and support of thousands who were its bitterest enemies.

Prosperity

In addition to the statements already quoted, we clip from the statistical information before us these paragraphs:

Population, 1880	996,096
Population, 1900	1,470,495
Population, 1908	1,656,799

Kansas has 850 banks, state and national.

The total value of the agricultural and live stock products of the state for 1907 was \$463,648,607.

In the ten years ending 1906 Kansas produced 707,480,000 bushels of wheat, worth \$429,339,000.

Kansas is a great fruit state, and some of the largest commercial orchards in

the world are located within its borders.

Kansas has nine cities of the first class, 72 cities of the second class, and a total of 231 cities having more than 1,000 population.

Of the \$140,000,000 on deposit in the banks of Kansas, in 1900, \$130,000,000 represented the surplus earnings of agriculture.

The yearly value of farm products in Kansas is about \$225,000,000, which is \$75,000,000 more than the value of all the gold and silver mined annually in the entire United States.

Kansas has 1964 manufacturing concerns, with a capital of \$119,983,323. Their manufactories employ 53,453 persons. They paid in wages in 1907, \$33,135,052. The cost of materials used was \$191,726,705, and the total value of the product was more than \$241,000,000.

When it comes to assessed valuation of property, Kansas is the fourth state in the union, exceeded only by New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois. The assessed wealth of the state is \$1,500 per capita, which exceeds all other states. The cost of state government is one-half that of Minnesota or Wisconsin and under one-third that of Massachusetts. Kansas state revenue being \$3,500,000 against \$7,000,000 in Minnesota and \$12,000,000 in Massachusetts.

Newspaper Evidence

Reliable and well-posted journals corroborate this personal testimony. Some years ago the New York Tribune had a thorough investigation made into the working of Kansas prohibition. The following is an extract from the report of the Tribune's investigator:

The real fact is simply this: There are no drunkards in Kansas. The bleary-eyed, pimply-cheeked old soak, who reeled about all day steaming with whiskey or beer, is a thing of the past. . . . All attempts to re-submit the question are voted down at every session of the Legislature. The law is enforced as well as any other law in at least four-fifths of the state. It is as easily enforced as any other law in nineteen-twentieths of the state, and the popular feeling is for the enforce-