

am in a position to know something of the value of the prohibitory law.

It is as efficient as any other law on our statute books. There is violation of the law against murder, stealing, etc., etc., in Kansas, and so it is with the prohibitory law. But this is the situation: the violator of the prohibitory law is classed where he belongs, with the violators of other laws, as murderers and thieves, and is looked upon as a criminal. The result is most wholesome. Moreover, the people of Kansas are well pleased with the prohibitory law and every year our legislators, finding weak places, continue to strengthen them, just as they do with other laws. It would be the political death of any Kansas man or party who would undertake to wipe out this law in Kansas. And no disaster so awful could overtake Kansas as the doing away with this law.

Faithfully yours,

L. H. MURLIN,

President, Baker University.

From Arthur Cappen, Editor "The Capital"

"Prohibition, although imperfectly enforced in some parts of Kansas, has been of incalculable value to the state.

"It has raised the standard of good citizenship.

"It has greatly reduced drinking and drunkenness.

"It has helped to lessen pauperism and crime.

"It has added to the material wealth of the state.

"It has increased the efficiency of the industrial system.

"It has helped to elevate politics.

"Prohibition has been a great blessing to at least three-fourths of the state and is immensely superior to any license system.

"Under prohibition our state has steadily increased in population and wealth, and the same is also true of all our chief cities."

From Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon

Topeka, Kansas, June 17, 1909.

During twenty years of residence in Topeka I have seen the sentiment for the law steadily growing, until at the present time practically the entire population, with a very few exceptions, is

in favor of the law and in favor of its enforcement. It has decreased crime, raised the standard of manhood, protected women and little children, reduced loafing and rowdiness on the main streets to a minimum, increased the value of property and the safety of life, added to the savings of the working people, given to young people a standard in the matter of a personal habit which is becoming a part of their daily life, and, in brief, the prohibitory law of Kansas has been a blessing in every direction, physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual.

Very cordially yours,

CHARLES M. SHELDON.

From Hon. J. K. Coddington, Warden,
State Penitentiary

Lansing, Kansas, July 26, 1909.

Prohibition in Kansas has made the drinking of intoxicating liquors unpopular, and the sale of it a crime. In the communities where prohibition has been enforced for a quarter of a century, the drinking of intoxicating liquors is confined almost exclusively to the old men who acquired the appetite in their youth. No Kansas young man who has any pride or any hope for his future drinks intoxicating liquors.

The fight for the law and its enforcement has strengthened the church and improved the quality of the backbone of its members. So strong is the sentiment for prohibition in the state that if the question was re-submitted, prohibition would carry by a 100,000 majority. So popular is the law under its present enforcement that the county attorneys of the state, with scarcely an exception, are enforcing it, and are being aided by the people in their work.

At the last municipal election in Kansas, in every city where prohibition was an issue, the dry ticket won. To-day it is as much the business policy of the cities of Kansas to keep the city free from joints, gambling dens and houses of ill repute, as it is to keep the water supply pure or the city free from cesspools and other nuisances. This policy is approved by the business men of the cities of the state, not only because it is moral and helpful to the home, the school, and the church, but because it pays.