

perity, have placed the schools and churches on a much higher plane than in many other states. This advanced education, in school, in church, in the home and in politics is creating a superior class of people, morally and intellectually, who are thankful for the many blessings coming to them, and with anxious eyes are looking beyond the horizon of their commonwealth, hoping for the day when all the sisterhood of states will cleanse their homes, their streets, and their legislative halls of the curse that has caused more misery, poverty and crime than all other evils combined.

Opposition Hopeless

We would like to reproduce in full a very able article, discussing the present situation, written by Hon. John P. St. John, who was Governor of Kansas in 1879, when the Prohibition Law was passed, but can only here submit the following extract from it:

The law to enforce prohibition took effect May 1, 1881. We have now had prohibition in Kansas a little over twenty-eight years. What has been the result? Nine-tenths of the metropolitan press of Kansas, and including Kansas City, Missouri, are doing splendid work for prohibition. The politicians who were on the fence have quietly crawled down on the right side. I don't know of a rural newspaper in the state that is not now for prohibition, and a rigid enforcement of the law.

Our courts can always be depended upon to faithfully and fearlessly do their whole duty. When public officers, whose duty it is to enforce the law, fail to do so, they are promptly deposed. They used to hang and burn prohibitionists in effigy, right here in Kansas. Now we give Fred S. Jackson a second term as Attorney-General by a greater vote than was given any other man on the ticket. Why? Because he had honestly enforced the laws he had sworn to obey.

If the question as to whether we shall stand by prohibition, or go back to the old license system was submitted to the people, prohibition would win by 200,000 majority. The question of prohibi-

tion in Kansas is as firmly and finally settled as is the question of negro slavery in Missouri.

Since Kansas led the way, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and three-fourths of Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas and Missouri have fallen into line, and Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan will soon follow.

Some of the Results

From the up-to-date testimonials at our disposal, we select extracts from that of another ex-Governor, Hon. E. W. Hoch; that of the president of Baker University; that of the editor of the Capital, of Topeka, the principal newspaper in the state; that of the famous author, Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon, and that of the Warden of the State Penitentiary. We select these representative men, as witnesses whose knowledge and veracity cannot be challenged. Here are their statements:

From Hon. E. W. Hoch

Marion, Kansas, June 26, 1909.

If you wish, you may at any time quote me as saying that prohibition has been of immense benefit to the state, morally, educationally, and financially. I do not believe a similar number of people anywhere on earth have attained to a higher degree of civilization, are freer from the effects everywhere recognized of the use of intoxicating liquor, and are relatively so prosperous.

Very cordially yours,

E. W. HOCH.

From Dr. L. H. Murlin

Baldwin, Ksn., July 2, 1909.

I have now been living in Kansas for fifteen years; my work has taken me over all parts of the state, in the country, villages, towns and cities. I have been among all classes of men in almost every relation of life. During these fifteen years that I have been here our attendance has averaged seven hundred per year, or a total enrollment of over ten thousand students. I think I