

## Kansas prohibitory law enforcement bulletin

### Section 1, Pages 1 - 30

A law enforcement bulletin that contains articles on the prohibitory law and how to enforce it; the C.O.D. Express Business; the then recent decisions of the Supreme Court; Constitution of Civic Leagues; Lincoln Legion Total Abstinence Campaign; and a complete list of U.S. Government liquor tax receipt holders.

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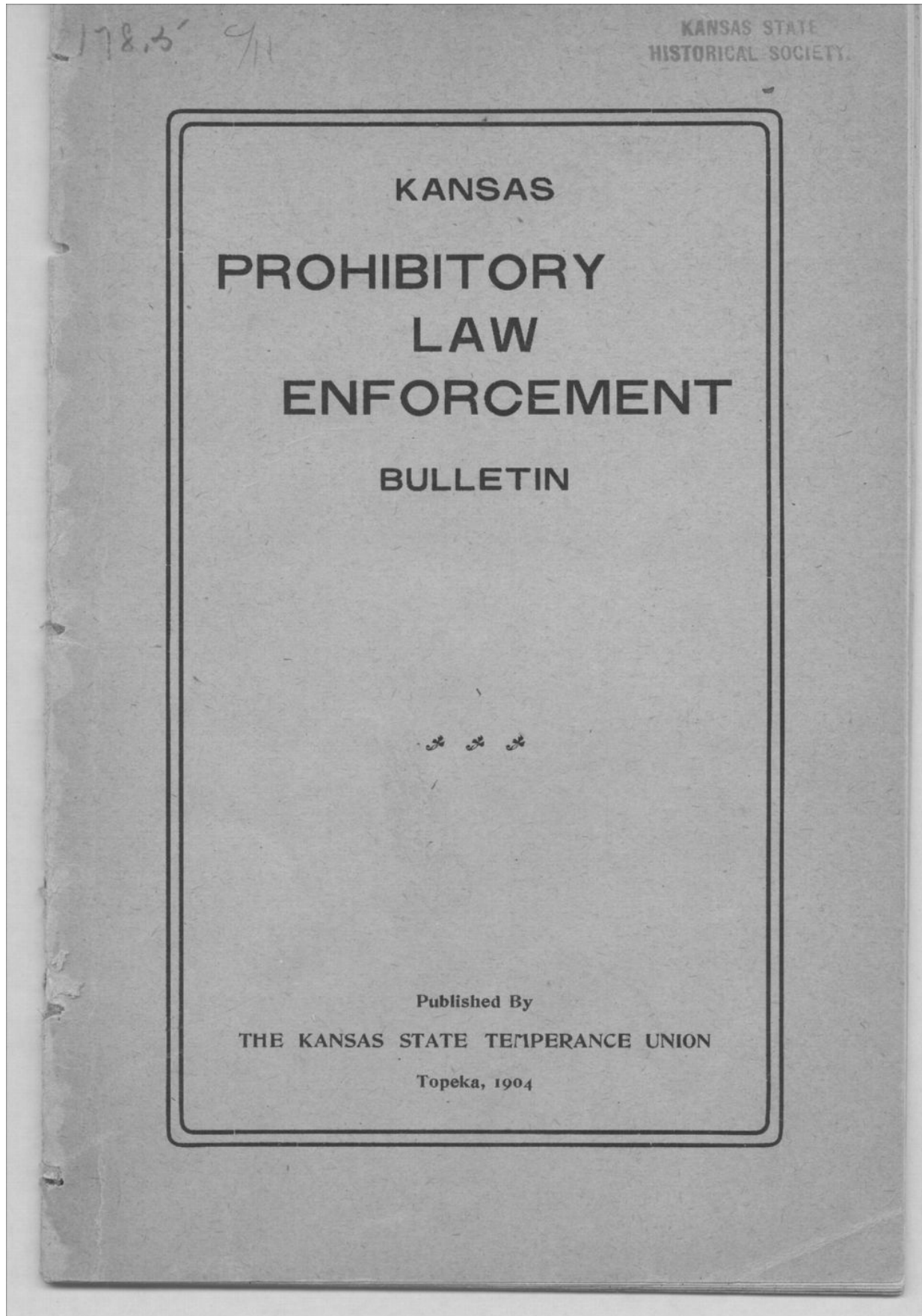
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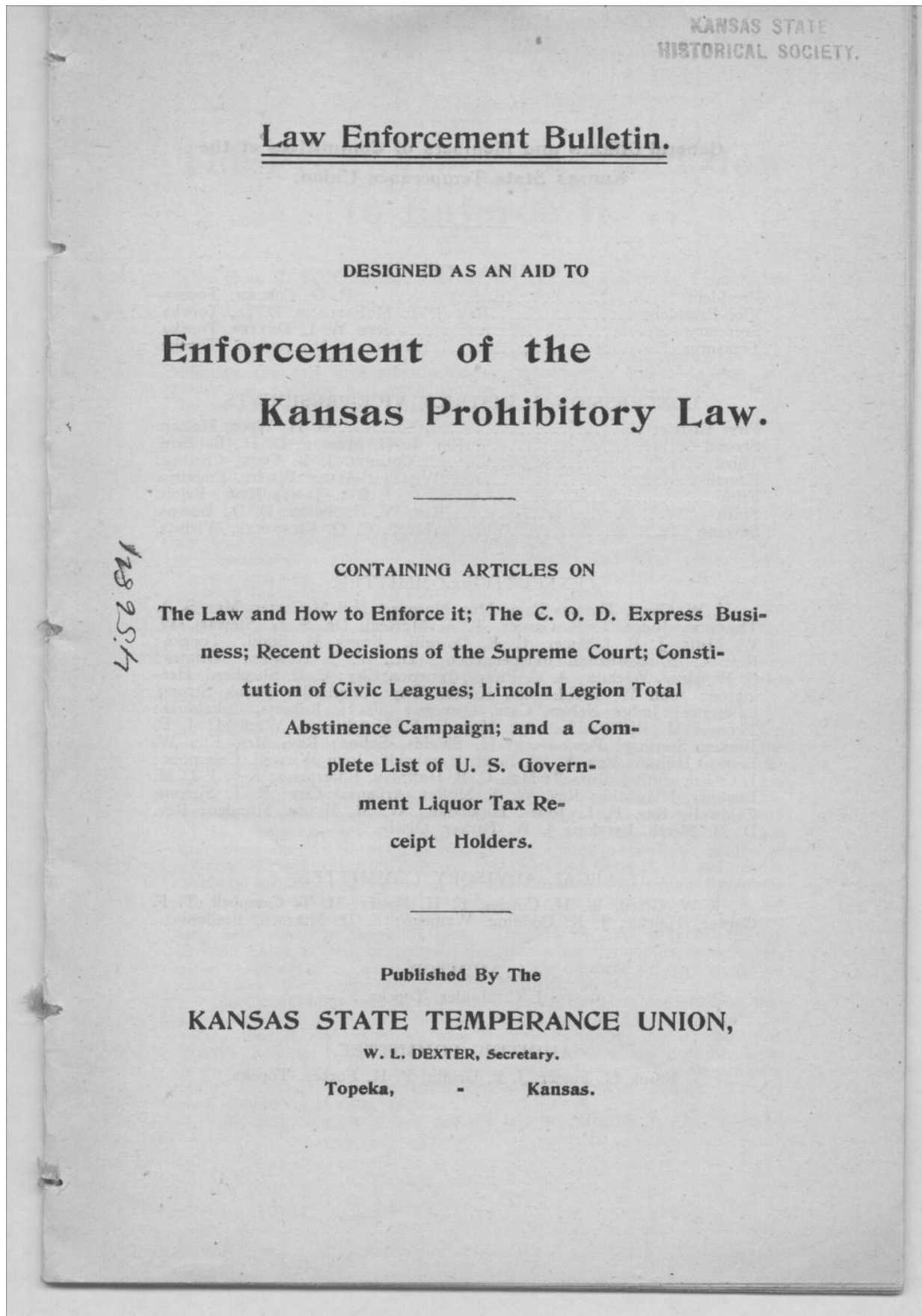
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### The Prohibitory Law and How to Enforce It.

(By HON. J. K. CODDING, Attorney for the Kansas State Temperance Union.)

Since the adoption of the amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes, the people of Kansas have by successive legislative enactments placed upon our statute books the most complete law extant for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Sections 2452 to 2461 inclusive, General Statutes of Kansas, 1901, and Chapter 339, Session Laws, 1903, provide for the regulation of the sale of liquor through drug stores for the excepted purposes. When the Probate Judge and the County Attorney are vigilant and conscientious in the discharge of their duties, abuse of the privilege granted to druggists is not very common; but some improvement can surely be made in the proper working of the drug store law.

Section 2462 makes it the duty of sheriffs and other officers both county and city, to notify the county attorney of violations of the prohibitory law and when the county attorney is notified of any violation of law in his county by anyone it is provided by Section 2472 that he shall hold an inquisition of the witnesses whose names have been furnished to him, and the testimony of such witnesses shall be by him reduced to writing. This Section provides for their punishment should the witnesses refuse to appear in answer to the subpoena or should they refuse to be sworn or testify when subpoenaed.

Section 2473 makes it the duty of the county attorney, if the inquisition shows that an offense has been committed, to file the evidence taken at such inquisition, together with information or complaint against the guilty parties and provides for search and seizure and arrest of the defendant. Section 2474 provides that when the keeper of a joint is unknown that information may be filed against the unknown keeper, as well as the place, and the liquor seized. Section 2476 makes it the duty of the county attorney to prosecute the violators of the Prohibitory Law and when the law is not enforced or the county attorney is unable to enforce it, makes it the duty of the Attorney General, to enforce it. Sections 2493 to 2500 inclusive, General Statutes, 1901, more commonly known as the Hurrel Law, furnishes the county attorney with ample authority and power to put any joint keeper in his county out of business and in jail at the same time. The Hurrel Law and Chapter 338 Session Laws of 1903, are so effective, that when the county attorney desires to do his duty, no joint keeper can do business for any length of time unless the county attorney is willing that he should.

The Prohibitory Law is so comprehensive, complete and effective that a county attorney can only offer one of two excuses for its non-enforcement. One is that he is not able to understand and use it; the other that he does not regard his oath of office as binding and does not want to enforce the law. It is so easy for a county attorney of even ordinary ability to enforce the law that a discussion of how to enforce it under such conditions is time wasted.

The real question is how can the law be enforced in those counties



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where the county attorney will not or cannot do his duty. In such places a few men and women who regard the obligations of citizenship as a duty not to be evaded, should band themselves together for the purpose of doing that which the officers refuse to do. They should enter upon the work not with public meetings, hurrahs and brass bands, but in a quiet and determined manner. They should first secure the services of an honest, competent attorney, under whose direction sufficient evidence must be secured against each one of the violators whom they intend to prosecute. This evidence can be secured through the services of a detective or by taking the names of those who frequent the joint. After a sufficient number of names has been secured the information containing these names and the description of the place should be served upon the county attorney demanding that he hold an inquisition, or if the attorney is satisfied, without the inquisition, that there is a sufficient evidence to support an injunction, such an action should be commenced and the inquisition by the county attorney held later. This mode of procedure will generally develop the fact that the joint keeper has been violating the order of injunction served upon him, which leaves him liable to criminal action for contempt, the trial of which is had by the judge without the intervention of a jury. The inquisition held by the county attorney, and the trial of the injunction case will ordinarily develop testimony sufficient to maintain a criminal action against the defendants for selling intoxicating liquors and for keeping a place. The trial of these criminal cases and the search and seizure under them very often furnishes evidence to aid in the contempt proceedings. In addition to this work by the attorney and the citizens, the temperance people ought to make business pick up for the county attorney. If he refuses to assist or to do his duty in prosecuting the violators, this can be done by actions against him of a criminal character and to remove him from office and by an appeal to the Attorney General to appoint an assistant Attorney General for the county. The line of action heretofore outlined, if persisted in by a few courageous temperance men and women, will solve the joint problem in any city or county in the state. It is this kind of warfare in which the joint keeper will not long engage. He has been used for many years to spasmodic efforts to enforce the law. He expects an occasional upheaval, at which time he goes out of business, removes his fixtures, and waits until the storm blows over, then he quietly sneaks back into business and gradually grows bolder and bolder until another wave of temperance sentiment causes him to again seek shelter.

To aid counties and communities in enforcing the law where the county attorney either refuses to do his duty or is unable to do so, the State Temperance Union a year ago inaugurated a Law Enforcement Department and numerous cases in various counties of the state have been commenced and have been tried, or are to be tried in the coming terms of court. The work done by this department for the past year has been along conservative rather than radical lines and has demonstrated the value of Law Enforcement as an aid to the promotion of temperance in Kansas.

### C. O. D. Liquor Business.

OPINION OF W. H. COWLES, CHAIRMAN LEGAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE KANSAS  
STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.

Our supreme court holds that when A, in Kansas, sends an order to B, in Missouri, either by mail, or through an agent of B, for a jug



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of whisky to be shipped from Missouri and paid for on delivery, the sale is complete upon the acceptance of the order and the delivery of the liquor to the carrier in Missouri. The sale itself is therefore no violation of any law of Kansas. Our statute imposing a penalty on the "drummer" for taking the order, is in conflict with the inter-state commerce clause of the Federal constitution, and inoperative in such a case as this. The express company is under obligation as a common carrier to transport all merchandise legally offered to it for that purpose, and its agent is not amenable to punishment for delivering the shipment in question and collecting and forwarding the price. So there may be a considerable quantity of C. O. D. liquor business in connection with which none of the parties concerned violate any law, as the statutes and decisions now stand.

But in much the larger part of such business, as now carried on in this State, the legal aspect of the transaction is something quite different. Non-resident wholesalers, having procured a list of names of possible customers, ship liquor to their address, and notify the consignees that there is a package at the express office. The consignee is under no obligation to accept or pay for it, and the title is still in the shipper. There is no sale until acceptance, and that sale takes place at the local express office. The shipper is punishable for selling liquor; but as he is out of the state, prosecution is seldom practicable. But in this case, the express company is the agent of the seller to complete the sale, and the local agent is technically equally guilty for "aiding, abetting, and assisting." Unless, however, it is possible to prove that the agent knew that this was not the filling of a bona fide order it is not to be expected that a jury would convict. So there may be considerable illegal C. O. D. business for which there is no very practicable remedy.

When the express agent receives a commission from the shipper, and becomes an active promoter of the C. O. D. liquor business, there is no ambiguity in the situation, and evidence is not so difficult to obtain. If the agent "places" uncalled for package, or packages shipped to fictitious persons, or to letters of the alphabet, he well knows that he is selling liquor, and there will usually be no special sympathy for him on the part of a jury. If he forwards bona fide orders, he is no more liable for that than is any other "drummer" for the wholesaler; and he is no more liable for making delivery and receiving payment for such order than if the order had been sent in by someone else. But if he furnishes the wholesaler a list of persons to whom to make trial shipments without an order, and then makes delivery and collection on such shipments, he knows that the title has not passed until the liquor reaches his station, and that he is helping to make it pass. In short, if it can be proved that the agent actively co-operates with the shipper in making a market for liquor, he may be punished either for specific sales or for maintaining a nuisance at the express office, just like any other jointist.

If A orders a jug to be sent to him, and when it arrives, applies to B, C, and D to help pay the price, and then help empty it, A is selling liquor. For he has become responsible for the price; the title passed to him on delivery to the carrier; and the title can get out of him only by gifts or by sale. If, however, such a purse is made up to get a jug from the express office that is waiting for delivery to whoever will pay the price, a jury would be pretty sure to find that the agent made the sale to the contributors jointly, and not to A-individually. In such a case, the agent is the guilty man, not A.

A county attorney who is disposed to perform his imperative duty to prosecute diligently all violations of the prohibitory law in his county, can get evidence to keep express agents within the law under his prerogative to subpoena witnesses. Private citizens can usually get the nec-



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essary evidence only by procuring some one not too likely to be suspected to apply to the agent and see if he can get liquor without having ordered it. Sometimes they may, by chance, be able to prove admissions of the agent or of the receiver of the liquor which will establish the legal nature of the transaction. The express companies are not under any legal obligation to permit inspection of their books.

The State authorities can not often punish the non-resident shipper for the sales he makes here because they can not get hold of the defendant. But a Missouri shipper is violating the Federal statutes also every time he makes a sale at a Kansas express office without having paid the retailer's tax for that point, and the Federal officers are not limited by State lines. The present United States District Attorney for the district of Kansas is diligent in prosecuting such offenses, and communities suffering from the C. O. D. nuisance may be able to secure a valuable reinforcement of their own efforts by laying the situation before him, addressing him at Topeka. With the State officers after the local express agent and the Federal officers after the non-resident shipper, it is possible to suppress most of the illegal inter-state traffic.

### Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court.

A liquor "drummer" may not be punished for taking orders to be filled by a dealer out of the state.

State v. Hickox, 64 Kan., 650.

But if liquor shipped on such an order is not taken by the consignee, and while it remains in the possession of the carrier, the drummer gets a similar order and instead of having it filled from without the State, obtains another bill of lading from the shipper whereby he procures the filling of the second order with the prior shipment, this constitutes a sale for which he may be punished.

State v. Cohen, 63 Kan., 849.

When a liquor drummer takes an order for whiskey warranted as to quality, and the order is filled from without the State by sending whiskey not up to the warranty, and on acceptance being refused, the drummer reduces the price and so procures its acceptance, the sale is made in Kansas.

Dreyfus v. Goss, 67 Kan., 57.

The point is that when an order is correctly filled, title passes and the sale is complete on delivering by the shipper to the carrier, and the sale of liquor in Missouri is no violation of the laws of Kansas. But when title does not pass till the liquor is in Kansas, of course the sale is here.

The county attorney is entitled to the special fees authorized by the prohibitory law notwithstanding the provisions of the fees and salaries law.

Nolan v. Ellis County, 65 Kan., 57.

The keeper of a liquor nuisance may be prosecuted even though he has discontinued the business when the prosecution is commenced.

State v. Lee, 65 Kan., 698.

The forfeiture proceedings against liquor and joint paraphernalia authorized by the Hurrell Law are constitutional and valid and the trial of the property seized may be had before any trial or conviction of the person charged as maintaining the nuisance.

State v. McManus, 65 Kan., 720.



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In a nuisance prosecution the condition of the place on May 30 may not be proved for the purpose of showing that the defendant was the keeper of the place on May 25.

In a prosecution for selling intoxicating liquor contrary to law, an election to rely on a transaction occurring on a stated day is not defective because the witnesses who testified to such transaction are not named, when there is no evidence of any other transaction on the same day; nor is it defective because it does not designate a sale to a particular individual or group of individuals, out of a dozen men who were drinking, the witnesses to the transaction being unable to identify the precise person or persons who furnished the money observed to pass.

The statutes of this state regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors are not violative of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States because of the discretion vested in the probate judges of the respective counties over the subject of granting permits to sell such liquors for medical, mechanical, and scientific purposes.

Topeka v. Chesney, 66 Kan., 480.

With this decision should be compared State v. Lord, 8 Kan., App. 258 and State v. Durein, 78 Pac. Rep. 152.

It only is necessary to attend carefully to the language of this decision to dissipate some unwarranted inferences from it. There are two main facts to be proved in a prosecution for maintaining a nuisance—one that the place in question was a joint, at the time alleged in the complaint; the other, that the defendant was the keeper. Now proof that it was stocked with liquor and furnished with the usual paraphernalia of a joint at a time five minutes or five hours after the time alleged is most persuasive evidence that it was a joint at the earlier date. But the cogency of such proof diminishes rapidly as the interval increases, and a point is finally reached where the evidence is of such slight or remote relevancy that it is likely to raise more questions than it settles, and had better be excluded from a jury.

In like manner proof that the defendant was exercising authority, and purporting to be the proprietor or the bartender five minutes or five hours or five days after the time complained of, is evidence of more or less weight that he was such at the time complained of. But the condition of the place—as having the appearance of a joint, for example—on, say, May 30, is no proof at all that A was the keeper of the place on May 25, and is not admissible *for that purpose*.

"The Kansas Utopia Association—Where several persons associate themselves together and each pays a certain sum to one for the purpose of having him procure and keep on hand a stock of intoxicating liquors, from which each may secure any quantity either by the drink or bottle, by paying therefor in cash, or by having the amount charged, each delivery thus made to any such persons, either for cash or to be charged, is a separate sale, and the place where such business is conducted is a nuisance under the statute.

A "Kansas Utopia Association" stripped of its subterfuges and pretenses is a whiskey saloon. State v. Peak, 66 Kan., 701.

It is clear from this decision and others that officers and members of clubs may be prosecuted under the sale and nuisance sections of the law as well as the club section, and the prevalent trepidation about disturbing the clubs is wholly groundless.

A defendant may not be prosecuted in one count for maintaining two separate misances.

State v. Wester, 67 Kan., 810.

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Since the enactment of the Hurrel Law liquor ordinances in all cities to be valid must impose the penalties specified by section 7 of that law, and must require both fine and imprisonment.

City of Assaria v. Wells, 75 Pas. Rep. 1026.

From which it follows that most liquor ordinances passed prior to 1901 need amending; and probably the same is true of some later ordinances.

### A Statement by the Secretary.

The Secretary has been asked quite frequently as to the management of the State Temperance Union. It seems that our friends are not informed as to how the Union is managed and where the funds go that come into its coffers. That a complete understanding may be had I feel that it is due our friends that an explanation be made in regard to this matter.

The direct management of the office is under the supervision of the headquarters committee, composed of the officers and the members of the executive committee living in Topeka. Monthly reports are made to this body of the work done and the monies received and paid out during the month.

The auditing committee, composed of three of the leading business men of Topeka, go over the accounts each quarter and issue a statement as to the financial condition and the condition of the books of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The general work in the field is under the direction of the Secretary, subject to the approval of the headquarters committee. The time of the Secretary is wholly devoted to this work and he is the only officer that receives pay for his services. The work of the Secretary is to answer all correspondence, which is quite voluminous, to obtain legal opinions for those desiring the same, to look after the lecturers and see that they are properly routed and advertised, to prepare plans for the campaign over the state, to address meetings whenever convenient, and do such other work as is demanded of him. He is allowed a stenographer and an office clerk, each of whom receives a salary of fifty dollars a month for their services. The Secretary receives twelve hundred dollars per year for his entire time.

The legal advisory committee donate their services free of charge. The Secretary has the privilege of going to them at any time for advice. The advice given out from the office from time to time is very valuable to our friends, and if they had to go to a lawyer would cost a great many dollars during the year.

The money that comes into the office is used to defray the office expense, including office rent, printing bills, postage and the incidental expenses, which amount to considerable during the month. A strict account of all monies received and disbursed is kept on file in the records of the office, which are open to the inspection of our friends at any time. The report of the auditing committee is published in the *Kansas Issue* each quarter, which report shows the amount of money received and the amount disbursed and the condition of the books.



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### Plan For Organizing Civic Leagues Auxiliary to the State Temperance Union.

(By the Secretary.)

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Union has authorized the organizing of the state into Civic Leagues in harmony with the constitution presented herewith. The liquor men of the state and nation are thoroughly organized. Their desire is to bring the prohibitory law of the state into disrepute in the minds of the people. If the work of redeeming the state from lawlessness, occasioned by this traffic, is ever accomplished it will be necessary for the forces that stand for righteousness and morality to organize themselves into a band of soldiers for the warfare. The women of the state are quite thoroughly organized—why not the men?

Dr. J. T. McFarland, in his introduction to the constitution of the League makes the following statement: "We have temperance sentiment enough in Kansas, if it can be concentrated and applied, to accomplish almost anything desired. Where results have been achieved it has been due to such concentration in temporary and local organization. But the difficulty is that these organizations have been only local and temporary. That accounts for spasmodic efforts that have died out almost as soon as a single victory was gained. There was no organization to hold the temperance elements and forces together. Such organization as is here proposed can not fail to do this."

We ask every friend of temperance and civic righteousness to co-operate with us in organizing a League in every township, town, and ward in city, in the state. Please send to the State Temperance Union for supplies and organize one in your community immediately. The following is the constitution for the organization of the county League.

#### INTRODUCTION.

No cause can make much progress without organization. It does not become a movement until it is organized, for organization puts a cause on wheels and sets it going. Diffused sentiments, scattered convictions, and indefinite desires, will accomplish very little—not much more than fire burning in the open, or diffused steam from a kettle with the lid off. The fire needs to be put under a boiler, and the steam forced into cylinders. So sentiment, conviction, desire, need to be concentrated into definite purpose and brought to bear upon definite objects.

If Christianity were without organization it would be almost impotent. The power, to be sure, is of God; but God's spiritual power, as his physical powers, requires machinery through which to operate. A political party without organization would be helpless. Its principles might be excellent, but they could never be made effective until by an organized effort they were disseminated and carried into law and administration.

The plan for the organization of the work of temperance and prohibition in Kansas herein presented proceeds upon the soundness of the principles just stated. We have temperance sentiment enough in Kansas, if it can be concentrated and applied, to accomplish almost anything desired. Where results have been achieved it has been due to such concen-

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tration in temporary and local organization. But the difficulty is that these organizations have been only local and temporary. That accounts for spasmodic efforts that have died out almost as soon as a single victory has been gained. There was no organization to hold the temperance elements and forces together. Such organization as is here proposed can not fail to do this.

It should be sufficient for us to consider that we contend with an organized enemy. There is nothing diffuse about the liquor forces. There is leadership in its campaigns. There is thorough understanding among its friends. There is absolute concert of action in its operations. There is never any split in its tickets. There is never any bolting from its conventions. It has just one object in view, and it is never diverted from that object, and all of its energies are focused upon the accomplishment of that object. Shall we invite defeat by going out in a straggling, scattered way to fight with an organized and disciplined army?

The organization here proposed should secure more intelligent action; more sustained effort; more effective leadership; a closer sympathy of workers; and will certainly bring the inspiration of new and larger victories. Let all Christian people, and all friends of the home and good government, join earnestly in making the organizations a great power.

J. T. MCFARLAND, D. D.

### The Civic League of Kansas.

#### CONSTITUTION FOR COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

##### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This society shall be known as The Civic League of ..... County, shall be auxiliary to the Kansas State Temperance Union, and in its work and objects shall be strictly nonpartisan.

##### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

The objects of this organization shall be: First, to educate the people in duties of citizenship; second, to stand for men of unimpeachable character for every position of public trust; third, to promote a better regard for the laws of our State and to assist the officers in the enforcement thereof.

##### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

All members of the subordinate Leagues throughout the county are, by virtue of that membership, members of this organization. For the purpose of transacting business each Subordinate League shall be entitled to one delegate and to one additional delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof.

##### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this League, shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall perform the duties that usually devolve upon such officers.

The First Vice President shall have a committee of not more than five members, of which he shall be ex-officio chairman. This committee shall have charge of the department of education and agitation, and shall prepare the programs for all the meetings of the League, and have general oversight of the work of education and agitation as carried on by the League. It shall be the duty of the First Vice President to counsel with and assist the First Vice Presidents of the subordinate Leagues of



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the county in their work.

The Second Vice President shall have a committee of not more than five members, of which he shall be ex-officio chairman. This committee shall have charge of the department of civic reform, and shall advise with and assist the committees of civic reform in the various Leagues of the county in the work assigned to this department.

The Third Vice President shall have a committee of not more than five members, of which he shall be ex-officio chairman. This committee shall have charge of the department of law enforcement, and shall advise with and assist the committee in the law enforcement department of the various Leagues of the county in securing and presenting information as to violations of law to the County Attorney.

### ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS.

This League shall hold one institute each year for the purpose of promoting the interests and objects of the organization, and shall hold such other meetings as the executive committee may provide for. The officers for the ensuing year shall be elected annually at this meeting and shall serve until their successors are duly elected and installed.

### ARTICLE VI.—FINANCES.

The Treasurer of the county League shall issue receipts to Treasurers of subordinate Leagues of the county for all monies received from them. He shall report at the end of each quarter to the Secretary of the State Temperance Union the amount of money received by him and shall send with such report two and one-half cents per member for all members reported from the subordinate Leagues of the county during the quarter.

### ARTICLE VII.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The officers of this League, together with the committee of the several Vice Presidents, shall constitute an executive committee. The executive committee shall have general direction and oversight of the work of the League. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

### ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting upon recommendation of the executive committee and by a two-thirds' affirmative vote of the delegates present and voting.

## Constitution For Subordinate Leagues.

### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This society shall be known as The Civic League of ..... township, ward, or town, and shall be auxiliary to the Civic League of ..... County.

### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

The objects of this organization shall be: First, to educate the people in duties of citizenship; second, to stand for men of unimpeachable character for every position of public trust; third, to promote a better regard for the laws of the State, and to assist the officers in the enforcement thereof.

### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any person may become an active member of this League on the recommendation of the executive committee, election by an affirmative

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vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any meeting, and by signing the constitution and by-laws. Each member shall stand pledged to promote the interests and objects of this League.

### ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this League shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The First Vice President shall have a committee of not more than five members, of which he shall be ex-officio chairman. This committee shall have charge of the department of education and agitation.

The Second Vice President shall have a committee of not more than five members, of which he shall be ex-officio chairman. This committee shall be at the head of the department of civic reform.

The Third Vice President shall have a committee of not more than five members, of which he shall be ex-officio chairman. This committee shall have charge of the department of law enforcement. The duties of the above officers are set forth in the accompanying by-laws.

### ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The officers of this League, together with the committees of the several Vice Presidents, shall constitute an executive committee. This executive committee shall have general direction and oversight of the work of the League. Five members of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

### ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS.

The League shall hold at least one public meeting each quarter and shall hold such other meetings as the executive committee may direct.

### ARTICLE VII.—FINANCES.

Each member shall pay into the treasury of the League \$1.00 per annum, one fourth of which sum shall be paid at the beginning of each quarter. The treasurer of the League shall receive and receipt for all dues. Twenty-five cents per member per annum shall be sent to the State Temperance Union to pay for the "Kansas Issue," the official paper of the Union.

Twenty-five cents per member per annum shall be sent to the Treasurer of the County League, who shall issue receipts for the same to the Treasurer of the subordinate League.

### ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting upon recommendation of the executive committee and by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the members present and voting, provided such amendments are in harmony with the Kansas State Temperance Union as construed by the Executive Committee of said Union.

### COMMITTEES.

There shall be a committee of not less than three nor more than five members, who shall have general oversight of the finances of the League. They shall audit the books of the Secretary and Treasurer twice a year and shall report their findings to the League in open meeting. There shall be a committee of not less than three nor more than five on membership, who shall secure names for active membership and present the same to the executive committee for their action. They shall also secure the names and co-operation, in a quiet way, of those persons in the community who are interested in the work of the League, but who can not see their way clear to take an aggressive part.



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### DELEGATES.

There shall be elected annually one delegate and one additional delegate for each ten active members of the League or major fraction thereof, to the county business meeting during the annual institute.

There shall be elected annually three delegates to the Convention of the State Temperance Union. In case the League neglects to elect said delegates the executive committee shall have power to appoint the same.

### BY-LAWS.

#### (1)

The President shall preside at all meetings of the League at which he is present. In the absence of the President the Vice Presidents in their order shall preside. The Secretary shall keep a record of all the business meetings of the League, together with the membership.

The Treasurer shall receive and receipt for all dues and subscriptions to the work of the League. He shall pay out money upon the order of the Secretary, countersigned by the President. He shall keep a record of all monies received and paid out and make a report to the League at the end of each quarter.

The committee of the First Vice President shall have charge of the education and agitation work of the League shall prepare all programs, furnish the members with outlines of study, and have general oversight of the education and agitation work, as suggested by the executive committee of the State Temperance Union.

The committee of the Second Vice President shall have oversight of the work of civic reform. They shall prepare all petitions and circulate them and see that they are sent to proper persons who will receive and look after them. The committee of this department shall be chosen from all the political parties represented in the League. They shall strive to get the best men representing each political party in their community to stand for nomination for office, and quietly turn the drift of public sentiment toward them.

The committee of the Third Vice President shall have in charge the law enforcement work of the League. It shall be their duty to get information of the violation of law in their community. The chairman of this committee shall meet with the County Attorney from time to time and place before him the evidence that has been obtained of the violation of law in the community. He shall render the County Attorney every possible assistance in preparing the information and prosecuting the case. He shall be reimbursed by the League for any actual outlay of money in carrying on the work assigned to this department.

#### (2)

These by-laws may be enlarged upon in harmony with the constitution.

### A Short Catechism.

What is the Kansas State Temperance Union?

The Kansas State Temperance Union is a federation of all churches with temperance societies and other organizations of Kansas which desire the suppression of the liquor traffic and are willing to cooperate with this end in view.

Does the Union lean toward any political party, church or society?

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No. The Union is strictly non-partisan and interdenominational. All persons who desire the suppression of lawlessness in Kansas and the country at large ought to lend their support and join heart and hand in this movement.

How does the Union expect to accomplish the result aimed at?

By getting the temperance and law enforcement sentiment of the State thoroughly organized to pursue three specific lines of work: First, education and agitation; second, civic reform; third, law enforcement. Through these lines of work we expect to train an army that will move in harmony against the greatest enemy of American homes.

In the process of education what lines of work does the Union expect to pursue?

A President of the United States, some years ago, said: "The people must be educated; the people rule." The Union stands for education along the line of a practical citizenship. Some of the specific lines of educational work it expects to carry on are these: Points of law that the citizen should be familiar with; duties of officers and to whom amenable; the franchise and how to exercise it to obtain best results; the duty of the citizen before the primary; the duty of the citizen from the primary to the ballot box; and other kindred subjects with which every American citizen should be familiar.

What is meant by civic reform?

It means that man shall understand his relation to society and the state and that he will exercise his citizenship to the end that the greatest good may come to the greatest number.

Does the Union simply stand for the enforcement of the law against the liquor traffic?

No. The Union, while primarily standing for the enforcement of the prohibitory law, still stands for a better regard for all law, and will exercise its power toward a better enforcement of the laws upon our statute books.

What is the standard toward which all energy should tend?

The creating of a public sentiment that will stand for political honesty and uprightness. A public sentiment that will nominate and elect faithful public officers and hold to strict account the worthless and corrupt. This must be accomplished through organized effort.

Should the league do the work of law enforcement?

No. No permanent result can come through the league doing the work of the officer who is elected and sworn to enforce the law. The league should assist and encourage the officer, but should not do the work in his place. The officer should be compelled to respect his oath of office; and he will be so compelled when there exists a healthy public sentiment along the lines of civic righteousness.

### The Lincoln Legion.

ITS PURPOSE AND PLANS, METHODS OF ENROLLMENT AND ACTIVITY.

(By the Secretary.)

The Lincoln Legion is the Gospel Temperance Department of the Kansas State Temperance Union. Like the Union itself, it is not a new or separate organization, but a union of existing organizations and agencies in the cause of temperance reform. The Lincoln Legion is named after Abraham Lincoln as a mark of honor to his memory and as a



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fitting recognition of his teaching upon the question of total abstinence. The Lincoln Legion stands for the following principles:

First: A tolerant appeal for total abstinence.

Second: A helping hand to the victims of drink, and

Third: An unequivocal opposition to the drink traffic.

The Secretary of the State Temperance Union is ex-officio president, to superintend, oversee and promote the work. The state president will have the power to appoint a county president, secretary and treasurer for each county in the state, and either the state or county president will appoint a captain of the local Legion. The captain of the local Legion will choose, subject to the approval of the county or state president, as many comrades or helpers as there are churches or societies favorable to total abstinence in the community, and one comrade at large.

Each comrade will represent the work of the Legion in his particular church or society. He will endeavor to enlist all the members of the Church, Sunday School, Junior and Senior Young People's Societies, and attendants upon the services of the Church, in a life of pledged total abstinence and activity in the temperance reform. He will keep a supply of pledges, badges, tracts and literature and will become the general overseer of the temperance agitation and instruction in his denomination or society.

The comrade at large will represent the Legion among non-Church and Sunday School attendants, and especially among drinking men, both young and old. It will be his particular work to interest such in the principle of total abstinence, to seek to save the fallen, and to fortify others against the first glass. He will keep and use pledges and badges, tracts and literature to this end.

It is absolutely essential to the success of the Lincoln Legion that the captains and comrades shall be persons of irreproachable character, with a high standing and influence in the community. They must be persons in whom the people have confidence and who are efficient and tactful. The office may be occupied by either lady or gentleman, but executive skill and gentle, loving spirit is a paramount necessity. A Sunday School superintendent or public school teacher oftentimes make a good officer.

The state president will endeavor to be present, either in person or by an official representative, enroll the members and start the Legion, but if desired a local community can begin the enrollment by any person writing to the State Temperance Union for supplies, this person to accompany the letter for supplies with a recommendation from one or more of the pastors of the community, stating that the applicant is a fit person to undertake the work of the Lincoln Legion.

After the enrollment is completed a reception service will be held, at which time the captain and comrades will be publicly enrolled by the state president or one whom he shall authorize to conduct such service. It is suggested that this reception service be a union mass meeting in which all societies shall participate on a Sunday about one month after the enrollment.

The life and good work of the Lincoln Legion will depend much on the regular reunions of the local divisions, held at such times as may be agreed upon. Suggestive programs will be furnished upon application. Each service will be conducted with two objects in view, viz; to strengthen and fortify those who have signed the Lincoln pledge and persuade others to do likewise. The spirit of the reunion will be love, sacrifice, service. The walls should be decorated with red, white and blue, which are our colors, also a portrait of Lincoln. It is desired that each year the Lincoln Legion hold a week's series of Gospel Temperance meetings, using the pledge and badge at each service; also that Lincoln's



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birthday and the Fourth of July will furnish opportune occasions for memorial and reunion services.

It is very much desired that each division of the Legion will send a delegate to the annual meeting of the State Temperance Union, this representative to be chosen at the meeting of the Legion immediately prior to the annual meeting of the Union.

The problem of finance in launching a temperance movement is always of serious and perplexing nature. The president of the Lincoln Legion is a lecturer and organizer for both the Union and the Legion, therefore he will assist in holding total abstinence campaigns and organizing the temperance forces of the community for the purpose of suppressing the saloon business. The expense for supplies and the defraying of the expense of organization must be met in some method, and in discussing the question two things must be considered: First, all pledges, badges and tracts must be absolutely free to the public. Our official badge is a beautiful button with a small miniature picture of Mr. Lincoln set in the folds of Old Glory, and we desire it to be furnished free to each pledge signer. Second, some plan must be adopted by which the Union's treasury will be reimbursed if it furnishes these supplies. Two financial plans are suggested. It will be at the option of the local or county Legion as to which plan they will adopt.

Proposition 1. That the State Temperance Union furnish, free of charge, all necessary supplies, including blanks for pledges, badges, buttons and stick pins, and that the Union furnish pledges and badges as they are needed from time to time in prosecuting the work, it being agreed that the local or county officers of the Lincoln Legion will present the matter of finances at the close of each of the enrollment and reception services, also at each reunion service. After carefully explaining the work of the Union and Legion in its efforts to abate and destroy the evil of intemperance, the financial pledge card furnished by the Union will be distributed and an opportunity for all to contribute toward the support of the work. After the pledge cards are signed the baskets will be passed, the cards received, and a freewill offering taken. The collection and pledges will be turned over to the treasurer of the Lincoln Legion.

The second proposition is that the State Temperance Union furnish the supplies at a minimum price,—one hundred pledges and buttons or stick pins \$1.15, tracts and other supplies at the lowest possible rate, from fifteen to twenty cents per hundred.

We recommend proposition No. 1, as that will bring the public into sympathy with the work, for where one's "treasure is, there will his heart be also." If a few bear the burden, and the public reap the reward, it is not only an injustice to the few, but also to the public who are deprived from having a financial interest in the work.

In all communications address State Temperance Union, 703 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas. All checks, drafts and money orders should be made payable to the State Temperance Union.

### Legal Duties of Officers.

FROM STEPHENS' "PROHIBITION IN KANSAS."

#### I. GOVERNOR.

It is the business of the governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed, (Constitution Art. 1, Sec. 3.) A man of genuine executive force makes himself felt and works his will not alone by what he says and does, but also by what he is; by the atmosphere of energy and



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sincerity and straightforwardness that he exhales; by the example he sets of conscientiousness in the work set before him. But a governor who will govern has also a less subtle means of reaching those too remote or too gross for such influences. He may, through the attorney-general, institute, anywhere in the state, such legal proceedings as may be appropriate to secure diligence and good faith from those locally charged with the execution of the laws. (Gen. Stat. '01, Sec. 7271.)

This gives him the power of removal from office, a most effective means of enforcing responsibility of subordinates. (Gen. Stat. '01, Secs. 2462, 2476, 2194 and 2200.) If the attorney-general should refuse to obey the governor when directed to remove from office or to prosecute criminally a corrupt or do-nothing county attorney or mayor, this would be a break-down of the governmental machinery. The governor could remonstrate with the delinquent local officials; he could swear out a complaint against the attorney-general for misconduct in office, and ask the county attorney of the county where the refusal to obey occurs to prosecute him, in which case removal from office would follow conviction. (Constitution, Art. 2, Sec. 28. Gen. Stat. '01, Sec. 2194, 2200.)

But this would be, in a certain sense, unofficial and could be expected only from a governor who was seeing how perfectly he could carry out the purpose of his office, not from one who was seeking to do as little concerning the liquor laws as the letter of the law will allow. He could request only, not command. But he would not be much of a governor if he could not secure action in one way or the other. No attorney-general ever will refuse to act in such a case when he receives an order from a governor who means it. For a governor to answer a complaint that a certain community is overrun with lawlessness because of the inaction of the local executive officers and the attorney-general, by saying that he can do nothing, would simply be to state what is not true. The governor is the fountain-head in law enforcement.

### 2. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The attorney-general, aside from his duties as legal adviser of the governor and state officers, and aside from the duties which may be imposed on him by the governor, as just referred to, has the specific and explicit duty imposed on him of enforcing the Prohibitory Law in any county where for any reason it is not enforced (Gen. Sta. '01, Sec. 2476,) with no qualification as to his inclination, or his opinion as to the expediency of it. Here the initiative is with him, whenever it comes to his knowledge that the law is not enforced.

He is not peremptorily required to appoint an assistant attorney-general, but he is required to enforce the law. He will generally find it more effective and more economical to see that the local officers perform their duties, than to perform them himself. If he deems it not wise to appoint an assistant attorney-general, he should prosecute or oust from office the persons immediately responsible for the non-enforcement of the law without waiting to be ordered by the governor.

The advantage of such proceeding over the appointment of an assistant attorney-general, lies in the fact that prosecuting or ousting one county or city official anywhere in the state, in practical effect, would "brace up" such officers throughout the state. It hits the root of the difficulty more directly than relieving the county attorney of a part of his duties, and at the same time leaving him in enjoyment of the honors and emoluments of his office.

### 3. DISTRICT JUDGE.

The influence of the judge of the district court on the enforcement or nonenforcement of the Prohibitory Law is far greater than any



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reading of the statutes would suggest. The powers and duties of judges were settled almost before there was any such thing as statutes, and they remain largely unwritten. If a county attorney furnishes a sufficiently clear case of corruption or favoritism, or determination generally not to enforce the law, the judge may compel him to prosecute. (Gen. Stat. '01, Sec. 5512.) But he has general powers much more far-reaching than this. He is the responsible head of the court as an institution. He is, among other things, the presiding officer of an assembly, and responsible for its decorum. It is his main business to see that the legal machinery turns out the results that the law intends. It is the good faith with which he goes about this, that makes his court respectable and respected. This determines the plane on which its proceedings are conducted by lawyers and parties and witnesses and jurors.

If in any particular court a liquor prosecution is a sort of a joke; if witnesses persistently "don't know" and "don't remember;" if lawyers occupy hours or days in trying to "stuff" the court and jury with a mess of lies in which they have coached the witnesses; if juries brazenly return a verdict in the face of the evidence, and this sort of thing goes on day after day, the fault is with the judge. Sending one witness to jail for contempt to refresh his recollection, or disbarring one attorney for subornation of perjury, or dismissing one jury in disgrace and summoning another, would end it instantly and purify the air of that court room like an electric flash.

So for one thing, the judge can very easily make it understood that prosecution in his court for violations of the Prohibitory Law, as well as others, mean business. Further, he can so arrange the business of the court as to give as speedy a trial as possible. This is what an innocent man always wants, and what a guilty man in a liquor case always wants to avoid. And especially, he can demonstrate that he means business, and prevent the monopolizing of the time of his court in trying the same round of offenders term after term, by availing himself of the discretion given him to make the punishment fit the crime. Giving a defiant and persistent violator of the law a fine of \$500 and six months in jail, and requiring him to give bond for good behavior (Gen. Sta. '01, Sec. 5687,) would leave the court free to attend to other business for some time.

### 4. PROBATE JUDGE.

The probate judge, *ex officio*, has absolute control of the sale of liquor for the excepted purposes by the drug-stores. He may grant a permit to one complying with the statutory requirements, if in his judgment the applicant can be intrusted with the responsibility, and he may at any time in his discretion revoke such permit, (Gen. Sta. '01, Sec. 2452.) His decisions are not reviewable. He may grant but one permit in a town, and it would seem that he may refuse to grant any. Certainly he ought not to grant permits to more drug stores than are needed to do the legitimate drug business of the town, and he ought not to grant a permit to anyone whom he has reason to suppose may not in good faith carry out the intent of the law.

Knowingly issuing a permit to a sham druggist is punishable by a fine of \$500-\$1,000. And it seems clear that omission to revoke permits when abused, is criminal and punishable by a like fine and forfeiture of office. (Gen. Sta. '01, Sec. 2477.)

### 5. SHERIFF.

The duties of the sheriff, like those of the judge, are largely a matter of common law, rather than of statute. He is the immediate representative of the state in each county, its local executive officer.



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There is no statute saying in terms that he shall exert himself to ascertain who are selling liquor illegally. No more is there a statute saying that he shall endeavor to discover who committed a murder or robbed a hen-roost. Yet if he ignored murder and chicken stealing till some one else discovered the perpetrator, and brought him a warrant, he would not be reelected, to say the least.

It is his duty to execute process to him directed, and this means to execute it in good faith with a view to making it accomplish its purpose. Giving "tips," and dilatoriness and negligence in searching for man or property, are alike failures of duty. He may, and must, arrest without a warrant forthwith for offenses committed in his presence. Entering a joint, and leaving unmolested persons either actually selling liquor, or keeping liquor for sale, is a plain and palpable violation of his oath. To arrest for misdemeanor not committed in his presence, he must have a warrant, and with a view to obtaining this, the Prohibitory Law does lay one special injunction upon the sheriff, in common with minor officers of like duties. This is to inform the county attorney of any violations of the Prohibitory Law of which he has either notice or knowledge. A failure to do this, and a failure to know of any violations because he takes pains not to, are alike a breach of his duty. (Gen. Sta. '01, Sec. 2462.)

### 6. COUNTY ATTORNEY.

But the particular officer whom the law has singled out to bear special responsibility for the enforcement of the Prohibitory Law, is the county attorney. He is to prosecute for the state in the district and inferior courts, generally; and this means prosecute with a view to convicting, not simply go through the motions. In two different sections of the Prohibitory Law he is enjoined with all possible emphasis to prosecute diligently all violations of the law, and is given special powers to pursue and sift any rumors or surmises as to violations that may reach him through the officers whose duty it is to report to him, or through other sources. (Gen. Sta. '01, Sec. 2472 2476.) Doing nothing with reference to enforcing the Prohibitory Law till some one else works up a case and swears to a complaint is the plainest neglect of duty.

If he fails to obtain otherwise evidence on which to base a complaint or information, he may always claim the right to appear before the grand jury to elicit evidence on which they may find an indictment. (Gen. Stat. '01, Sec. 5525.) He can compel sheriff, and constable and mayor and policeman to furnish him with information. (Gen. Stat. '01, Sec. 2462.) He can subpoena any one supposed to know of violations, and compel him to tell what he knows. (Gen. Stat. '01, Sec. 2472.) He may have municipalities forbidden to sham-license the traffic. (Gen. Stat. '01, Sec. 5149.) He may resort to any of the criminal or ouster proceedings which are at the command of the attorney-general, and he has in addition a knowledge of local conditions. The situation cannot long remain very bad in any county without the county attorney's rendering himself liable to be fined, put in jail, and removed from office under Sec. 2476, Gen. Stat. '01, removed from office under Sec. 5149, Gen. Stat. '01, put in the penitentiary under Sec. 4282, 4283, Gen. Stat. '01, and permanently disqualified from voting or holding office under Gen. Stat. '01, Sec. 2194-2199.

Any county attorney of ordinary ability can secure evidence on which to base prosecutions, and on which to sustain them if he wants to. He is the one officer in the county who could achieve a moderate success at enforcing the Prohibitory Law, though every other officer in the county was quite willing that it should not be enforced.

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### 7. JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

Justices and constables require no special mention. So far as concerns the criminal law, justice and constable, in their court, have powers and duties corresponding in general to those of the district judge and sheriff, with the county attorney or his deputy regularly as prosecutor.

### 8. MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Municipal officers, also, may be passed over lightly. Their special function is the administration of city ordinances. If a city has not an effective ordinance punishing violations of the Prohibitory Law, the fault is with the council or with the city attorney. The city and its officers constitute a miniature state, with the mayor for governor, the council for legislature, the city attorney for attorney-general and county attorney, the police judge for judge of the district court, and marshal and patrolmen for sheriff and deputies. Their duties under the liquor law are given in Sec. 2462 Gen. Stat. '01.

## Liquor Tax Receipt Holders in Kansas by Counties.

U. S. Statutes, Chap. 3., Sec. 3239.—Every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, who is thereby made liable to a special tax, except tobacco peddlers, shall place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business all stamps denoting the payment of said special tax; and any person who shall, through negligence, fail to so place and keep said (stamp) (stamps), shall be liable to a penalty equal to the special tax for which his business rendered him liable, and the costs of prosecution; but in no case shall said penalty be less than ten dollars. And where the failure to comply with the forgoing provision of law shall be through wilful neglect or refusal, then the penalty shall be double the above prescribed: Provided, That nothing in this section shall in any way affect the liability of any person for exercising or carrying on any trade, business, or profession, or doing any act for the exercising, carrying on, or doing of which a special tax is imposed by law, without the payment thereof.

Counties, in large Capitals.

Towns, in Italics.

\* Retail liquor deals receipt.

\*\* Retail malt liquor dealers receipt.

\*\*\* Wholesale malt liquor dealers receipt.

\*\*\*\* Wholesale liquor dealers receipt.

For a wholesale liquor dealers receipt the dealer pays one hundred dollars. For a retail liquor dealers receipt he pays twenty-five dollars. For a wholesale malt liquor dealers receipt he pays fifty dollars. For a retail malt liquor dealers receipt he pays twenty dollars. These receipts



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are good for one year and all expire the 30th of June the close of the fiscal year.

Receipts for less than one year are paid for in proportion to the time still intervening to the end of the fiscal year.

### ALLEN.

*Gas:* Hobron & Co., \* 43693; Kuntz, J. S., \*, 43833; Simon & Conrad \*, 44003; Shea & Ratliff, \* 44076; Keith, A. A., \* 45293. *Humboldt:* Burson, J. E., \*, 44296; Gurwell, J. E., \*, 44799; Lyons & Sargent, \*, 44349; Sargent & Nimerick, \*, 43692; Widner, A. J., \*, 45065; Brown, Dr. H. A., \*, 45042; Corn & O'Meara, \*, 45044; Eagles, F. O. No. 597, \*, 205380; Halensworth, W. B., \* 205381; Rvath & Strawbrook, \* 205527; Sargent & Nimerick, \*\*\* 2319. *Iola:* Allen, James, \* 44385; Champbell, C. E., \* 44098; Crabb, W. L. & Co., \* 43683; Elks Lodge No. 569, \* 43027; Frampton, W. H., \* 43680; Gill & Heaton, \*\*\* 2227; Gill & Heaton, \* 43681; Krueger-Klumpp Beer Co., \*\* 2501; Krueger-Klumpp Beer Co., \*\*\* 2214; Smith, G. W. & Co., \* 205455; Lewis, C. R., \* 43684; Montgomery, L. D., \* 44174; Morgan, Joe & Co., \* 44552; McCarley Bros., \* 43690; McCarley Bros., \* 43689; Mills, John, \* 43679; Nimerick & Sargent, \*\*\* 2228; Nimerick & Saragent, \* 43689; Nimerick & Sargent, \* 43687; Pingree & Delelute, \* 44141; Pearson & Co., \* 43688; Ritchey, W. S., \* 44162; Rose, Louis, \* 44535; Rose & Creed, \* 45043; Sweeyski, A., \* 43880; Spencer, Chas. P. & Co., \* 43764; Snyder, G. W. & Co., \* 43682; Wilhite, Joe., \*\* 2348; Butler & Sargent, \* 45320; Jarvis, Jack, \* 205382; Mann, Bert, \* 205340; Pingree, Z. E., \* 205383. *LaHarpe:* Mills, Geo. S., \* 4408; Nimerick & Sargent, \* 43694; Schlosser, Geo., \* 44564; Ford, Lyman & Co., \* 205379; Smith & Co., \* 205457.

### ANDERSON.

*Colony:* Hauck, J. R., \* 45140. *Garnett:* Briggs, R. P., & Co., \* 43473; Flynn, J. D., \* 43336; Graves, Delas, \* 43011; Plain & Co., \* 44540; Butler D. C., \* 45045; Day, L. L., \* 205339; Pottawatomie Club, \* 205392; Lesh, L. S., \* 205591. *Greeley:* Draper, R. G. & Co., \* 44320; Marks, S. W., \* 45244; Hollscher, H. H., \* 205450. *Harris:* Brown, H. H., \* 44353; Land & Land, \* 44350. *Lone Elm:* Lamay, John, \* 45089; Carnell, Wm., \* 45283. *Scipio:* Stoerman, Fred, \* 43111. *Westphalia:* Plain, John B., \* 43768; Schwenson, Andrew, \* 44795.

### ATCHISON.

*Atchison:* Allen, J. W., \* 43406; Anderson, N. P., \* 43423; Adams, Dollie, \*\* 2470; Bachelors Club, \* 42728; Burks, W. R., \* 42761; Byrne, Thos. V., \* 43360; Becker, Peter., \* 43430; Bowen, J. M. & Co., \* 43427; Broadway, S. O., \* 43387; Bahr, H. A., \* 43385; Bush, H. C., \* 43826; Burns, Otis, \*\* 2444; Chapman & Rogers, \* 43895; Colored Social Club, \* 43140; Dewraux, W. G., \* 42704; Dahlke, H. J., \* 42744; Dilgert, A. W., \* 43086; Devoto, A. L., \* 43407; Devoto, A. L., \*\*\*\* 1338; Devoto, A. L., \* 43156; Dilgert, Martin, \* 43455; Doniphan Vineyards Wine Co., \* 44013; Doniphan Vineyards Wine Co., \*\*\*\* 1345; Drakely, Charles, \* 44711; Elks Club, \* 43118; Fisher, Rosa, \* 44342; Ganter, Valentine, \* 43023; Golden, P. F., \* 43818, (Ida Golden legal Rep.); Hyde, E., \* 42782; Howard, Lulu, \*\* 2403; Heim, Fred Brewing Co., \*\*\* 2168; Heim Fred Brewing Co., \*\* 2439; Hearn & Smith, \* 44920; Inghorn, W. V., \* 43141; Irving, Geo. W., \* 43432; Jones & DeKent, \* 43160; James, Annie, \*\* 2588; Klostermier, Chas., \* 43386; Kurtz, Casimer, \* 43390; Kurtz & Eisile, \* 44105; Kermoade, J. E., \* 44070; Leonarde, Edward S., \* 43309; Markle, John, \* 43144; McAuliff, Pat, \* 43716; Myers, C. O., \* 43800; Myers & Kaffer, \* 44177; Myers & Kaffer, \*\*\* 2209; Moyer, W. E., \*

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44548; McPike Drug Co., \*\*\*\* 1353; McPike Drug Co., \* 44609; Noll, M., \* 43055; O'Fallon, M., \* 44560; O'Brien & Parrott, \* 44794, (Tr. to Marack, Kans., Jos. O'Brien Suc.); Pretzell, A. W., \* 43481; Pretzell, A. W., \*\* 2158; Prohaska, John, \* 44521; Rockwell, Goldie, \*\* 2385; Stephens A.W.&C. \* 43017; Schlenger & Miller, \* 43060; Sons of Herman, \* 43310; Shea, James T., \* 43330; Smullen, M.H., \* 43398; Smith, Wm.F., \* 44009; Stoll-Lynde Drug Co., \* 43799; Scharringham, H. F., \* 44066; Smith, Shook & Stone, \* 44916; Urban, Thomas, \* 43311; Vanderstay, Wm., \* 43115; VanBlatz Brewing Co., \*\* 2409; Van Blatz Brewing Co., \*\*\* 2149; Vorhees, F. M., \* 43933; Weane, Mrs. L. M., \* 43389; Young, Earnest H., \* 43894; Young, Earnest H., \* 44168; Zibold & Haegelin, Brewer, 402; Zibold & Haegelin, \*\*\* 2150; Zibold & Haegelin \*\* 2607; Beck, John, \* 205548; Smith & Hamer, \* 205490; Schelling, Jacob, \* 205538; Forbett, J. E. & Co., \* 205487. *Arrington:* Waldron, Mrs. M. I., \* 43018; Kathens, Chas. F., \* 45392. *Huron:* Doyle, J. P., \* 44711. *Muscotah:* Hoil, G. F., \* 43815; Fannyhill, John, \* 43038; Beven, W. D. & Co., \* 45185. *Potter:* Walters, R. G., \* 43844.

### BARBER.

*Hazelton:* Goodan, W. F., \* 44378; Burnett Bros., \* 43068. *Isabel:* Briggs, Henry, \*\* 2492; Nossaman, A. H., \* 205586. *Kiowa:* Athay, A. J., \* 43832; Cunningham, J. A., \* 44614; Record, Harvey D., \* 44726; Dobson, John, \* 45135. *Medicine Lodge:* Bisby & Granstoffs, \*\* 2422; Gem Drug Co., \* 44170; Jackson, Adams, \* 44310; McCay, H. H., \*\* 2346; Young, J. R. Drug Co., \* 43198; Bradshaw, C. A., \* 45186.

### BARTON.

*Clafin:* Dowse, M. A., \* 43125; Flora & West, \* 43104; Flora & West, \* 43105. *Ellinwood:* Bacon, Chas. L., \* 44322; Doherty, Peter, \* 44081; Ellinwood Maennechor, \*\* 2404; Koelsch, Henry, \* 44759; Speirs, Roscoe C., \* 43071; Thule, Geo., \* 43778; Winkelmann, Otto, \* 43188; Weber, John P., \* 44016; Wolf, M. K., & Co., \*\*\*\* 1350; Wolf, M. K., & Co., \* 44363; Robl, Franz, \* 45245. *Great Bend:* Dawson, L. B., \* 44520; Dell, Frank J., \* 44862; Ely, Tom, \* 44517; Henne & Co., \* 43731; Livingston, & Co., \* 44923; Unruh, H. B., \* 43114; Welch, H., \* 44369; Cutler & McMullen, \* 45178; Allen, A. S., & Son, \* 44346; Porter, Frank, \* 45097; Michael & Battersell, \* 205561. *Hoisington:* Brown, E. H., \* 44091; Cooper, Joe, \*\* 2579; Carson, J. B. & Co., \* 44831; Gray & Gray, \*\*\* 2190; Gray & Gray, \* 44064; Simmons & Gray, \* 43425; Scrogin, Geo. C., \* 43665; Valerins, Geo., \* 42780; Berkley, D. A., \* 45128. *Heizer:* Reinecke, W. A., \*\* 2622; Weltner, J. H., \* 43843. *Olmitz:* Eggersweesam, Jos, \* 43424; Keenon, T. B., \* 43876; Schenk, J. F., \* 43133; Wilson, Amos, \* 43135; Staub, Alex., \* 205430. *Oden:* Fish, Geo. & Co., \* 44861. *Pawnee Rock:* Evans, A. B., \* 44181. *Redwing:* Brockel & Beck, \*\*\* 2225; Brockel & Beck, \* 43697; Carson, W. H. & Co., \* 45300. *Stickney:* Stickney, W. L., \* 44887.

### BOURBON.

*Bronson:* Ford, Jesse, \* 44570. *Fort Scott:* Arnold, Lou, \* 44166; Arnold & Wells, \* 44367; Denicomb, M. E., \* 43811; Davis & Williford, \* 43777; Dillon, J. F. & Co., \* 42732; Fort Scott Turn Verein, \* 42800; Fort Scott Drug Co., \* 43830; Goodlander Hotel, \* 42732; Gathright, Fannie, \*\* 2421; Godfrey & Baxter, \* 44488; Gobin, R. O., \* 44807; Hall, Geo. O., \* 42765; Hopkins, Josephine, \*\* 2503; Jenkins, Bert, \* 43365; Kurtz, Geo. & Son, \* 43107; Klinbeil, Louis, \* 43497; Klingbeil, Louis,



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\*\*\* 2160; Krueger & Klumpp Beer Co., \*\* 2500; Krueger & Klumpp Beer Co., \*\*\* 2213; Lopham & Alexander, \* 44507; Neubauer & Son, \*\*\* 2211; Neubauer, Paul, \* 44313; Prichard, Bros., \* 43367; Pratt, C. S., \* 44002; Woodard, A. L., \* 43008; White, C. S., \* 43316; Akins, T. W., \* 45099; Morrison, Frank & Co., \* 45184; Elks Lodge No. 579, \* 43707; Neubauer F., & Co., \* 205464. *Fulton*: Antram, J. L., \* 44329; Bellew, Geo., \* 44294; Rader, J. E., \* 43810; Neely, M. A., \* 205465. *Mapleton*: Green-Ball Drug Co., \* 45189.

### BROWN.

*Hiawatha*: Brokan & McKnight, \* 43700; Stevens, Thomas, \* 43373; Waldo & Sylvester, \* 43064; Yates Drug Co., \* 43066. *Hardin*: Fuger, J. C., \* 43326. *Horton*: Cleve, Ote, \* 43349; Enock, Earl, \* 44537; Grant, R., \* 44084; Haeft, Albert, \* 44185; Holt, & McNerny, \* 44913; Sauntler, C. A., \* 43706; Burnett, W. F., \* 205355; Nichols, I. R., \* 205352. *Morrill*: Quigley, J. F., \* 43750. *Reserve*: Gillespie, S. T., \* 43145.

### BUTLER.

*Augusta*: Bausinger & Fuller, \*\* 2478; Haynes, S. G., \* 205448; McIlvaine, J. J., \* 205447; Nevins, W. J., \* 205452; Pimlott, J. A., \* 205446. *Eldorado*: Heatley & Berry, \* 44242; Julian, R. H., \* 42764. *White-water*: Steiger-Hazlett Drug Co., \* 44161.

### CHASE.

*Cottonwood Falls*: Hilton, W. B., \* 44119; Replogle, E. D., \* 43493; Robertson, A. J., \* 44742. *Elmdale*: Enlow, E. E., \* 45231. *Strong City*: Empie & Stafford, \* 43161; Flickinger, Richard, \* 43489; Rossi, Frank, \* 45219; Strans, V., \* 45342; Cochran, L. L., & Co., \* 205301; Zimmerman & Hamilton, \* 205419; Mooney, L. A., \* 205541; Zimmerman, & Carroll, \* 44532; Hamilton, John & Co., \* 45323.

### CHAUTAUQUA.

*Chautauqua*: Easley, D. B., \* 44725; Lawson & Co., \* 44724; Sipple & Hessert, \* 43771; Sears & Duffey, \* 44637. *Cedarvale*: Hendricks, W. B., \* 43890; Patterson, F. A., \* 44011. *Elgin*: Burres, Wm., \* 43019; Lawson, Jessie, \* 44993; Rucher Bros., \* 44574; Rucher Bros., \* 44573; Thoenhill & Townsend, \* 45229. *Hewins*: Allen Drug Co., \* 44998. *Niotaze*: James, W. H., \* 44875. *Peru*: Chamberlain, C. A., \*\* 2438; Lawson, J. B., \* 44992; McAvay, W. F., \* 43314; Martin, R. W., \* 43383; Mason & Jenkins, \* 44339; Stanford, W. T., \* 44258; Rucher Bros., \* 44572; Savell, Jno. S., \* 45362; Burch & Hummer, \* 205551. *Sedan*: Wilson & Wilson, \* 44257. *Waunetta*: Hahn, D. G., \* 44656.

### CHEROKEE.

*Baxter Springs*: Morrow-Carney Drug Co., \* 44747; Polster, J. G., \* 43449; Jacobs, L., \* 45301. *Columbus*: Arundale, Mary E. & Co., \* 43472; Bartlett & Coalbaugh, \* 43882; Getman & Prame, \* 43881; Jones Bros. Drug Co., \* 44551; Krecht, Peter, \* 43828. *Empire City*: Bramble & McKay, \* 43835; Moorman Drug Co., \* 44781; Blard, R. J., \* 45233; Dffil58, J. P., \* 45375. *East Mineral*: Brinar, F., \* 44456; Vasey, Geo., \* 44763; Viedga, Mary \*\* 11896. *Galena*: Champbell, T. V., \* 44256; Donohue, F. F., \* 43838; Dwyer, J. P., \* 44078; Elks Club, \* 43045; Galena Aerie No. 266, \* 44086; Hardwick, J. W., \* 43048; Hogeman, Fred, \* 43049; Hart, C. H., \* 44167;

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Jones, J. T., Drug Co., \* 43816; Jacobs, L. & Co., \*\* 2443; Jacobs L. & Co., \*\* 2442; Livingstone, G. R., \* 43591; Norton, J. D., \* 44259; Shomon, J. & Co., \* 43498; Simmons & King, \* 43869; Stephens, Alice, \*\* 2512; Wheeler, E. R., \* 43837; Williams, B. F., \* 43836; Younger, C. M., \* 45114; Brumfield, \* 45098; Brown, J. E., \* 45196; Dockey, W. L., \* 45191; Earnhart, H., \* 45298; Bland, R. J., \* 205356; Broadway, F. E., \* 43803; Cowan, R. A., \* 205467; Martin, W. E., \* 205536; Roundtree, C. F., \* 205486; Roundtree, C. F., \* 205537. *Hallowell*: Smitht, S. W., \* 44341. *Mineral*: Callawert, Rena, \* 43724; Doss, G. W., & Son, \* 43652; Ghilins, Chas., \* 44717; Hering & O'Brien, \* 44004; Mahay, Jules, \* 43649; Mehelech, Frank, \* 44716; Messiro, Antone, \* 45130; Roberts, J. C., \* 44328; Russell, Peter, \*\*\* 2293; Russell, Peter, \* 45131; Siglar, John, \* 43722; Kasmac, Jos., \* 205417. *Peacock*: Eddy, J. M., \* 45376. *Rose-land*: Wooten, Thos., \* 44760; Clifford, David, \* 44635; Demaret, Jules, \* 43827; Drysdale, Geo., \* 44793; Dock, Henry, \* 44827; Liddel, John, \* 44764. *Stone City*: Arnold, Herbert, \* 44649; Parello & Motto, \* 44002; Lashmet, F., \* 45314; Kovach, John, \* 205423; Carzell & Co., \* 205474. *Scammon*: Berganda & Morgan, \* 44767; Crain, M., \* 44762; Crilley, Joe, \* 44952; Darchy, August, \* 43368; Geniss, Peter, \* 43840; Markham Drug Co., \* 44592; Murray, John, \* 44700; Quun, P., \*\*\* 2215; Quun, P., \* 43658; Quarton, C. R., \*\*\* 2261; Reid, David, \* 44728; Skofic, Josephine, \* 44545; Titus, James, \* 44617; Allison, L. P., \* 45324; Leroy, Peter, \* 45367. *Stipville*: Charlton, John, \* 44616; Quun, John, \* 44877; Quin & Co., \* 44876; Robinson, Geo. \* 205440. *Skidmore*: Arendale, J. E., \* 44924; Craig, Hugh, \* 43892; Niggemomn, Wilhelm, \* 43839; Richart, J. W., \* 44077; Waterman, A. C., \* 45060; Conley, Chas., \* 45345; Roberts, Thomas, \* 205507. *Weir*: Allen, W. J., \* 44632; Berger, Julian, \* 44826; Barron, Tebe, \*\*\* 2287; Barron, Tebe, \* 45004; Chapon & Co., \*\*\* 2258; Gail, Alex, \* 44102; Koveken, John, \* 44126; Ghillio, Antonio, \* 44824; Hallacy, Tim, \*\*\*\* 1354; Harris, John, \* 44293; Jones, Alfred, \* 44645; Kelley, Frank, \*\*\* 2282; Kelly, Frank, \* 44950; King, Charles, \* 45017; Lay, Louis, \* 44127; Luccas, John, \* 44633; Lehane, Joseph, \* 44729; Martin, John B., \* 43801; Martin, John B., \*\*\* 2161; Murray, David, \* 43471; Mishmash, John, \*\*\* 2198; Mishmash, John, \* 43775; Mishmash, Ignas, \* 44772; Martin, Dick, \* 44838; Olin & Hughes, \* 44128; Obreger, Paul, \* 44855; Pedri, Angelo, \* 44890; Pierare, B., \* 44889; Rossa, Frank, \* 44825; Resor, Martin, \* 44985; Rose, John J., \* 45138; Sarant, Mike, \* 43829; Schopon, Alfred, \* 44579; Sherdenik, Fred, \* 44265; Simone, Mike, \*\*\* 2296; Sisso, Mary S., \* 45011; Verhaghe, Edmund, \* 43850; Witaker, Mm., \* 44510; Berry Bros., \* 45061; Bonin, F., \* 45261; Hallacy & McManus, \* 45370; Johnston, J. H., \* 45356; St. Clair, Maggie, \* 205377; Smoat & Miller, \* 205514. *West Mineral*: Cleland, Wm., \* 44178; Delacco, Joe, \* 44327; Despointan, Julius, \* 44183; Gibson, Alex, \* 44193; Jiachello, Steve, \*\* 44589; Kerby, Gordon, \* 43723; Carson, R. H. & Co., \* 45144; Burke Bros. Drug Co., \* 205327; Vallinbois, Paul, \* 205326; McKee, W. S., \* 205521; Wilson & Greshan, \* 205477.

### CHEYENNE.

*St. Francis*: Rineholdt-Perderbaugh & Co., \* 43429; Riddell, A., \* 45124.

### CLARK.

*Ashland*: Rice Bros., \* 43671. *Lexington*: Marcum, W. H., \* 205553.



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### CLAY.

*Clay Center:* Gowenback Drug Co., \* 44111; Johnston, B. & Co., \* 43438; Jennings, Drug Co., \* 45118; Munson, W. A. Jr., \* 43736; Print & Vincent, \* 44156; Young L. W., \* 44533; Royal & Micklin, \* 45297. *Green:* Finley, A. E., \* 43408. *Industry:* Jones, H. B., \* 43740; Krug, E. H., \* 44395; Berger, Frederick, \* 43303. *Morganville:* Stillman, C. C., \* 43158. *Oak Hill:* Standan, W. F., \* 44139. *Vining:* Delude & Vinlove, \* 44367. *Wakefield:* Hill, Lorenzo, \* 44916; Rankin, C. W., \* 43327.

### CLOUD.

*Ames:* Otatt, Arthur, \* 44319; Vinlove, O., \* 43377. *Aurora:* Paris, Lewis, \* 43188; Quinnell, Paul, \* 44618; Wapler, L. H., \* 44368. *Clyde:* Angevine, C. H., \* 43817; Bechard, E., \* 42743; Clyde Drug Co., \* 44948; Longtin, N., \* 44121; Monnisette, O., \* 44508; Regneir, Charles, \* 43159; Girorx, Joseph & Co., \* 205366; Monnisette, O., \* 205595. *Concordia:* Breen, Henry, \* 43823; Layton & Neilson, \* 43482; Martin & Dickerson, \* 43845; McCarty, W. L., \* 44028; O'Rourke & Tracey, \* 43139; Freitzel, W. F., \* 42769; The Club, \* 45064; McLean, F., \* 45338; Fraser, Edmund, \* 205462. *Glasco:* Kleine, N., \* 45156; La Roegue, R. H., \* 44397. *Jamestown:* Fill, A. D., & Son, \* 43663; Tulip, Frank, \* 45001; Hartwell, G. N., \* 305510. *Miltonvale:* Fleming Pharmacy, \* 42768; Weddel, Aaron \* 12913.

### COFFEY.

*Burlington:* Preffers Pharmacy, \* 45048; Denslow Bros., \* 45049; Kersch, & Shafer, \* 45319. *Halls Summit:* Smith, H. A., \*\* 13092.

### COMANCHE.

*Coldwater:* Kehe, Jacob, \*\* 11882.

### COWLEY.

*Arkansas City:* Chadwell, M. W., \*\* 2460; Conrad & Waters, \*\*\* 2141; Conrad & Waters, \* 43078; Conrad & Waters, \* 43077; City Drug Store, \* 43075; Eaton, E. A., \* 44778; Gilges & Bell, \* 43701; Gleason, Ed., \* 44308; Graham, Kate, \*\* 2490; Libbey, J. M., \* 44505; Rockford, R. W., \*\*\* 2162; Rockford, R. W., \* 43847; Stockard, Georgie, \*\* 2514; Sallitt & Swarbs, \* 44513; Simmons Drug Co., \* 44653; Scott, C. C., \* 44856; Thomas, F. O., \* 44194; Thomas Dan, \* 44796; Union Club, \* 44135; Chadwell, A. C., \* 205346; Harris, W. N., \* 43189. *Atlanta:* Smith, W. P., \* 43016; LeMaster & Co., \* 43691. *Burden:* Bailey, R. L., \* 44148; Henderson, J. M., \* 44990. *Cambridge:* Farris, Abe, \* 205459. *Dexter:* Frank, G. A. & Co., \* 43866; Haworth Bros., \* 44689. *Udall:* Barnhardt, E. H., \* 43343. *Winfield:* Elk Club No. 732, \* 44093; Freidenburgs Pharmacy, \* 43067; Farringer, W. A., \* 44039; Manny, Frank, \* 43028; Plagman & Doons, \* 44025; Schmidt & Schmidt, \* 44644; Schmidt, Henry, \* 44941; Somermier, W. H., \* 45088; Thomas & Mansfield, \* 44133; Thorp, Frank, \* 43759; Thomas, C. H., \* 205310; Schmidt, Oscar, \* 205517.

### CRAWFORD.

*Arcadia:* Kruger & Austin, \*\*\* 2207; Kruger & Austin, \* 44175. *Bruce:* Prelesnik & Tabish, \*\*\* 2221; Prelesnik & Papish, \* 45236.

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*Chicopee:* Azzi, Louis, \* 44275; Alpina Club, \* 44274; Botaletto, John, \* 43887; Barney, Mary, \* 44634; Birna, B., \* 44680; Birna, Louis, \* 44682; Carins, Daniel, \* 44007; Dien, John, \* 43757; Delebetta, Jack, \* 44150; Fanero, Peter, \* 43772; Fedell, John, \* 44176; Fedell, John, \*\*\* 2208; Farnello, James, \* 44679; Macari, Frank, \* 44677; McManns, James, \* 45095; O'Donin, Bart, \* 44594; Postai, Plavina, \* 43317; Pearce, Henry, \* 44154; Picinelli, John, \* 44538; Rensacco, Angelo, \* 44765; Simion & Co., \* 44547; Simion & Co., \*\*\* 2222; Union Club, \* 44287; Valentine & Gasper, \* 44008; Gillary, J. B., \* 45202; Lispi, Saverio, \* 45204; Brown W. W., \* 45295; Lamorato, John, \* 205367; Vercoglio & Co., \* 205325; Rappaccia, \* 205523; Marino, G., \* 205496. *Cherokee:* Benedict, Mary, \* 44278; Dillard, J. E., \* 44198; Gedney, O. W. & Co., \* 43785; Jacobs, James, \* 44388; Johnson, Eb., \* 44184; Sheward, Geo., \* 44734; William-son, D. C., \* 44883; Scott, J. H., \* 45279; Depoli, Jas., \* 205429; Pograjc, F., \* 205505; Quinn & Co., \* 205571; Terry John D. & Co., \* 205539. *Englevalle:* Arens, Adolph, \* 44694; Longshore & Moler, \* 44506; Earnhart, H., \* 45262; McGonigle, J. J., \* 205422. *Frontenac:* Applegate & Long, \*\*\* 2286; Applegate & Long, \* 44963; Aust Shooting Club, \* 44962; Bloquian, Norbart, \* 43760; Bartono, Jerry, \* 44961; Benowitz, Anton, \* 44960; Bozich, Frank, \* 44950; Costa, Frank, \* 44965; Frontenac Turn Verein, \*\* 2562; Falette, Don., \* 44964; Harvey, Francis, \* 44697; Italian Club, \* 44085; Kruschitz, John, \* 45015; Nicholino, Phillip, \* 44681; Pucci, Gregor, \* 43341; Parisot, E. M. & Co., \* 44968; Parkel, Jos., \* 44961; Ponchur, Joe, \* 45036; Phillips, Joe, \* 45082; Phillips, Joe, \*\*\* 2297; Rondelli, A., \* 43369; Virona, G., \* 44881; Yartz, John & Co., \*\*\* 2285; Yartz, John, \* 44966; Zuponich, Frank, \* 44758; Dopking, I. W., \* 45087; Johnson, Jenkins & Drew, \* 45227; Phillips, Buffo, \* 45321; Papesch, Mike, \* 205354; Fararo, James, \* 205508. *Fuller:* Bailey, Joe, \* 44032; Yoken, John, \* 44969; Gillet, Emil, \* 205557. *Fleming:* Chebulz, Elizabeth, \* 44276; Dugas, Joseph, \* 44277; Kinsal, Wm., \* 44101; Kussell, Urban, \* 44272; Lawrent, Caimle, \* 44539; Volk, Anna, \* 44103; Chelenick, Hannah, \* 205421; Shippen, W. F., \* 205569; Willenetz, Mary, \* 205494. *Girard:* Bogan & Kloebe, \* 43318; Frendenberger, J. H., \* 43184; Frendenberger, Chris, \* 43865; Kloebe, Geo. W., \* 43150; Mantel Bros., \* 44196; Phillips, Chas. H., \* 43364. *Hepler:* Coghill & Gooden, \* 43814. *Litchfield:* German Turn Verein, \* 44197; Pilcher, John, \* 44200; Toner, Ed., \* 44958. *Midway:* Casterman, Jules, \* 43121; Gumet, John, \* 43126; Lath, M., \* 43844; United Club, \*\* 2372. *McCune:* Roberts, G. P., \* 43872; Smith, C., \* 44880. *Nelson:* Hyle, W. C., \* 45008; Scott, N., \* 45311. *Pittsburg:* Brown, Kittie, \*\* 2513; Bonine & Kraitz, \* 44591; Babcier, Josephine, \*\* 2534; Bilbardi, Spirandi, \* 44273; Brown, Blanch, \*\* 2584; Berteau, James, \* 44994; Brown & King, \* 45019; Crowell, T. J., \* 44528; Churniskey & Co., \* 44892; Crapper, Chas., \* 45003; Doss, Wm. Adams, \* 45006; Ersch, Peter, \*\*\* 2183; Ersch, Peter, \* 43897; Eagles, Club, \* 44636; Fleming, Maggie, \*\* 2451; Feroglio, Peter, \* 43888; Friel, James, \* 44087; Gallagher, Hugh, \* 43767; Hogeboom, D., \* 44006; Horan & Leon, \* 43898; Hodges & Scuri, \* 43890; Italian Farmers Club, \* 43605; Jones, \* 44005; Jenkins & Drew, \* 44519; Janes, J. T., \* 44692; Janes, J. T., \*\*\* 2237; King, Annie, \*\* 2383; Kasinimerski & Bavane, \* 44271; Kaemerling & Kaemerling, \* 44735; Kersburg, Ben., \* 44882; Knecht, S. W., \*\*\* 2295; Knecht, S. W., \* 45022; King & Co., \* 45096; Lalleman, Clement, \* 43052; Lawson, Hans, \* 43812; Lontoweki & Roloff, \* 44590; Linski & Co., \* 44263; Linski & Co., \* 44261; Linski & Co., \*\*\* 2254; Manjeri, Sam, \* 44723; Mossone, John, \* 44957; McClusky, J. L., \* 44954; O'Connor, Ed., \* 45027; Pancino, Peter, \* 44678; Redfern, Thomas, \* 45016; Ryder James, \* 45234; Scheifelbine, A. W., \* 43346; Schramm, John, \*\*\* 2191; Schramm, John, \* 44114; Simion & Co., \* 44143; Schielfelbein, Wm., \* 44266; Stroud, Bros., \* 45007; Valentine &



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Simion, \* 44268; Vanbrabant, Ed., \* 44722; White, Jerry. M, \* 43899; Wilding, Wm., \* 44593; Welch & Leon, \*\*\* 2236; Bioins, E., \* 45190; Forcher, Max, \* 45235; Hughes, Sadie & Alma, \*\* 2636; Central Athletic Club, \* 45278; Frintz, Minnie, \*\* 11968; Simeon, Antone, \* 45346; Anderson, J. G., \* 205389; Hising, Chas. C., \* 205420; Leeland, Virgie, \* 205399; Mott, D., \* 205393; Scavizzi, Geremia, \* 205329; Stroud & Stroud, \* 205396. *Walnut*: Romp, C. W., \* 44357; Burns, E. H., \* 45237. *Yale*: Dollar, John, \* 44330; Jackson, John H., \* 43130; Krueger, Herman, \* 44730; Lath, Victor, \* 43842; Markowith, John, \* 44648; Berger, Josephine, \* 45070; Burk, F., \* 45312; Johnston, Ben., \* 45250; Kliear, G., \* 45315.

### DECATUR.

*Dresden*: Dempewolf, X., \*\* 11967. *Jennings*: Hardesty, H. O., \*\* 43128; LaBore, L. W., \* 45050; Tripp, M. F., \* 44284; Duncan-Howard & Co., \*\* 11879. *Norcatour*: Brooks, J. R., \*\* 2445. *Oberlin*: Beers, A. J., \* 43874; Cole, Wm. N., \* 43755; Maddox, C. S., \* 43337; Stevenson, W. T., \* 44331.

### DICKINSON.

*Abilene*: American Club, \*\*\* 2268; American Club, \* 44854; American Club, \* 44847; Gleissner, John M., \* 43024; Hart, D. E., \* 44595; Northcraft, C. E. & Co., \* 43792; Shook, W. H., \* 44555; Toconsend, Chas. F., \* 43037; Troop, C. M., \* 44366; Cain, E. B., \* 45187; Edmondson, T. W., \* 45309; O'Neill, John, \* 45256; Shook, G. E. & Co., \* 45384; Gish, H. D., \* 205554. *Chapman*: Carr, Robt. & Co., \* 44606; Cleland, Hugh, \* 44654; Scanlon, D. E., \* 43699. *Carlton*: Patterson, Geo., \* 43131; Slaughter, J. W., \*\* 2431. *Enterprise*: Scrafford & Flack, \* 43752; Barncord, J. E., \* 205331; Fleming, J. W. & Son, \* 205313; Ginder, J. M., \* 205312. *Hope*: City Drug Store, \* 45033; Thompson & Lash, \*\* 2465. *Herington*: Anderson, J. E., \*\* 2589; Carter, C. A., \* 44012; Coffey, H. L., \* 43152; McIntyre, J. G., \* 43053; Myers, Gus, \* 43776; Mullin, M. J., \* 45086; Wood, Benjamin, \* 45039; Ward, Burt H., \* 45073; Boxwell, L., \* 45343; Cox, C. H., \* 205556; Kandt, H. C., \* 205497. *Manchester*: Grubbs, R. A., \* 44850. *Solomon*: Applebaugh & Ward, \* 44927; Carter, N. E., \* 44340; Grant, J. H., \* 43313; Whittecar & Farron, \* 43791; Payne, Henry, \* 205463.

### DONIPHAN.

*Doniphan*: Brenner, Jacob Wine Co., \* 43842. *Dentonville*: Elkin, W. M., \* 44311. *Leona*: Leona Turn Verein, \* 43486. *Severance*: Hastings, Wallace, \* 44612; Leonhard, Frank, \* 43051. *Troy*: Sinclair, D. C., \* 45385. *White Cloud*: Breckenridge, John, \* 43484; Schreve, C. W., \* 43058. *Wathena*: Fuger, Ernest, \* 205433.

### DOUGLAS.

*Eudora*: Cass, Mrs. Mary, \* 44753; Everly, Geo., \*\* 2463; Greener, John, \* 42710; Lorenz, Fred, \* 44914; Varein, D. G., \*\* 2414; White, Homer A., \* 42742. *Lawrence*: Barber Bros., \* 44191; Concor Club, \* 42745; Donnelly Bros., \* 43171; Dick Bros., \* 43089; Elm, John, \*\* 2351; Elks Lodge, \* 43046; Fraternal Order of Elks, \* 44571; Hamlin & Holloway, \* 43789; Hale Bros., \* 43788; Jenkins, Chas., \* 43185; Lawrence Turn Verein, \* 43036; Lucken, Paul, \* 44543; Lindley, Geo. M., \* 43668; Martin & Hadley, \*\*\* 2154; McBlock Club, \*\* 2509; Miller, Isaac, \* 44737; Pass

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Time Club, \*\* 2532; Pickwich Club, \* 44526; Williams, Jane, \* 43186; White, J. F., \* 43157; West Warren Club, \*\* 2616; Farmers Social Club, \* 45255; Straffon, C. W., \* 45368; Martin, W., \* 45372; Martin & Hadley, \*\* 11919.

### EDWARDS.

*Belpre:* Shadwell, Wm., \*\* 2347. *Kinsley:* Class, C. W., \* 43660; Detarr & Danell, \* 44370; Harney, J. O., \*\* 2342; Masher, Chas. A. & Co., \* 42707; Curran, P. T., \* 205357.

### ELK.

*Howard:* McBee, Mark, \* 205360; Cooley, Isaac, \* 205526. *Moline:* Etting, E. W., \* 44646; Cates, G. W., \* 45046; Cranston, C. O., \* 205432.

### ELLIS.

*Ellis:* Bell & Murden, \* 43862; Hamilton, C. W., \* 45139; McDonald, Ed., \* 44554; South Side Pharmacy, \* 43305; Shade, John, \* 43864; McDonald, Ed., \* 205406. *Hays:* Applebaugh & Co., \* 43861; Farley, J. C., \* 43745; Gross, Martin, \* 44530; Kohl, H. B., \* 43399; Staab, Peter Jr., \* 43746; Staab, Alois, \* 43744; Staab, Peter, \* 44553. *Munjoy:* Klaus, Anton, \* 44893. *Pfeifer:* Schoenfeldt, Geo., \* 44989. *Victoria:* Lamber, Peter, \* 44089; Reidel, A. K., \* 44956; Samuelson, Henry, \* 205488.

### ELLSWORTH.

*Black Wolf:* Cipra, Louis, \* 44534; Cipra, Louis, \*\*\* 2210; Cipra, Joseph, \* 45180; Cipra, Lewis, \* 45302. *Elleworth:* Benda, Gustav, \* 43653; Seitz, George, \* 43743; Schmitt, O. F., \* 44332; Schmitt, O. F., \*\*\* 2212; Terrie, Joseph, \* 44745; Brown, G. W., \* ———; Hoffmann & Ackors, \* 45280; Sherriff, W. E., \* 45316; Hube, Joseph, \* 205372; Svaty, Anton, \*\* 11964. *Holyrood:* Jenicek, J. W., \*\*\* 2201; Jenicek, J. W., \* 44151; Pokorny, A. J., \* 43031; Slavicek, A. & Co., \*\*\* 2121; Slavicek, A. & Co., \* 42705; Weightmon, H. J., \*\*\* 2126; Weightmon, H. J., \* 42759; Kaplicky & Co., \* 45257. *Kanopolis:* Smith, J. R., \* 44629; Caswell, G. G., \* 45137. *Lorraine:* Johnson & Money, \* 44075. *Wilson:* Latha, James, \* 43674; Sokal, Jones T. J. Club, \* 42702; Talsky, A., \* 43380; Zemon, F., \* 42778; Kauptaz, Milton, \* 205376; Soukup, Anton, \*\* 13084.

### FINNEY.

*Garden City:* Callahan, H. W., \* 205438.

### FORD.

*Bucklin:* Triplett & Co., \* 44523; Wills & Jenkins, \* 45177; Kirwin, Mike, \* 205410; Robison & Wise, \*\* 12908. *Dodge City:* Prutz, Chas. \* 45159; Rath & Bainbridge, \* 45075; Ranhut, Charles, \* 45161; Simmons, J. F., \* 44863; Sparks, H. A. & Co., \* 44870; Bader, Wm. & Co., \* 45199; Elmer, Tim, \* 45163; McEvela, John, \* 205560.

### FRANKLIN.

*Ottawa:* Becker, C. L., \* 42794; Brombacher, H. B., \* 43773; Cowdry,



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Claud L., \* 43495; Clark & Capen, \*\* 2485; Fowler, Geo. G., \*\* 2420; Gray & Way, \*\* 2384; Jenkins, H. D., \*\* 2619; Kaiser, G. F., \* 43001; Mills, J. P. & Co., \* 43109; Thompson-Deford Drug Co., \* 42705; Youngberg, J. E., \* 43179; Youngberg, J. E., \* 44804; Ingle, J. W., \*\* 11934; Lathrop, W. A., \*\* 11958; Hill, E. W., \* 43200; Brown, James & Co., \* 205449; White, John A. & Co., \* 205445. *Pomona*: Hursch, C. H., \* 44303. *Williamsburg*: Brown & Sylvester, \*\* 2343.

### GEARY.

*Junction City*: Bell & McKeever, \* 43437; Brooke & Black, \* 43464; Creager, Madge, \*\* 2413; Edington, Gail, \*\* 2407; Elmore, A., \*\* 2519; Guthry & Reynolds, \* 44567; Grant & Bennant, \* 44917; Grant & Bennant, \*\*\*\* 1357; Hamilton, Kittie, \*\* 2530; Henry Bros., \* 44621; Jones, Charles, \*\* 2527; Loeb & Hallis, \* 43402; Lancaster Bros., \*\* 2163; Lancaster Bros., \* 43704; Lancaster, W. W., \* 44110; Loomas, Kittie, \*\* 2585; McKeever-Bell & Dougherty, \* 43431; Miller Drug Co., \* 43712; Mallay, B. O., \* 44381; Malloy, B. O., \* 44380; Rigney & Black, \* 44743; Rosey, Geo. A., \* 45143; Steadman, C. E., \* 43007; Simmons, D. L., \* 44385; Scott, Belle, \*\* 2529; Shoemaker, Burt, \* 44830; Thiele, Henry, \* 43465; Upton & Mullins, \*\*\* 2192; Wallace, W. R., \*\* 2467; York, Thomas, \* 44159; Bergin & Bergin, \* 45078; Holzschuher, A. R., \* 45181; Stanley, Edith, \*\* 11893; Upton & Mullins, \*\* 11898; Hass & Livingston, \*\* 11943; Hamilton & Hayden, \* 205308; Bashin, C. H., \* 43087; DeLair, Ida, \*\* 12917; Hinson & Robinson, \* 205547; Junction City Maenchor, \*\* 13081. *Milford*: Snyder, John, \* 45079.

### GOVE.

*Gove*: Benson, O. J., \* 43748. *Grainfield*: Fike, Thomas L., \* 43756.

### GRAHAM.

*Hill City*: Belleau, Charles, \*\* 2597; Grecian, Frank, \* 44986. *St. Peter*: Ingenthron, John, \* 43670.

### GRANT.

### GRAY.

*Cimarron*: Dixon & Dixon, \*\* 2590; Patterson, Thomas, \*\* 2634; Dixon, E. H., \*\* 2631.

### GREELEY.

### GREENWOOD.

*Eureka*: Lewis, E., \*\* 2598; Wilson & Co., \* 45284. *Hilltop*: Harney, Thos. W., \* 205378. *Madison*: DeMalorie, C. E., \* 44072; Lovett, Frank, \* 43669; Soule, W., \* 45041. *Fall River*: Blackman, Al \* 45238.

### HAMILTON.

*Coolidge*: Haynes & Traxler, \* 45294. *Syracuse*: Allen & Co., \* 45068.