Prohibition in Kansas and German Migration

Ivan Tidwell
*Fort Hays State University*, iatidwell@mail.fhsu.edu

Juti Winchester
*Fort Hays State University*, jawinchester@fhsu.edu

Follow this and additional works at: [https://scholars.fhsu.edu/sacad_2020](https://scholars.fhsu.edu/sacad_2020)

**Recommended Citation**

[https://scholars.fhsu.edu/sacad_2020/82](https://scholars.fhsu.edu/sacad_2020/82)

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by the John Heinrichs Scholarly and Creative Activities Day (SACAD) at FHSU Scholars Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in 2020 SACAD Entrants by an authorized administrator of FHSU Scholars Repository.
No evidence exists showing that state prohibition affected German immigration to Kansas. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway enticed immigrants to buy its surplus lands by advertising in German newspapers, and newcomers could move straight to the frontier without hearing about the law against alcohol. In western Kansas enforcement rates were low, enabling families with small-batch brewing experience to defy Prohibition, make their own beer, and share it with others.

Did you know…?

Kansas continued to regulate the manufacture and sale of alcohol long after national Prohibition ended, until 1949.

Pictured: a group of Kansans gather for a temperance meeting. Used by permission: kansasmemory.org, Kansas State Historical Society