



### UPCOMING DATES

#### Courthouse Closed:

- January 1, 2016
- January 18, 2016
- February 15, 2016
- March 25, 2016
- 1/2 day closing at noon.

### INSIDE THIS

- Keep Kansas Dry! The 1934 Election 2
- Keep Your Distance 3
- Leap Year 3
- Calendar 4

## Going above and Beyond

By Kathy Espana

On 12/17/2015, Harvey County Dispatcher Monica Leonard received a phone call while on duty. This call was from a man in California named Eugene. He told Monica that he had gotten a phone call from a deputy saying his daughter was in a bad accident.

Though Eugene had bad cell phone reception, he thought he heard the deputy say this happened in Patterson, KS. Eugene researched and found this town was in Harvey County, which is how he came to call Harvey County's Dispatch. Monica looked and did not see this accident in her database, so she gave him Sedgwick County's 911 number. He called them and found this did not happen there either, but Sedgwick County said they would call him back if they had any more information. Eugene still had no information regarding his daughter.

Eugene decided to call back Harvey County and he left a message with the Sheriff's office trying to see if they had anymore information as to where is daughter was or where she was going. This really bothered Monica that he did

not know where his daughter was. She has daughters of her own and worries about them. She said she could not imagine living so far away from them and not know what happened if something bad had happened to them. So she decided she wasn't going to let this go.

She went online and researched bad accidents in Kansas. She found a fatality accident on KAKE news near Preston, KS which is in Pratt County. After she found this information, she called Kim Moon in the Sheriff's Department to give her the details of the message that Eugene had left them. Thankfully he had left his name and number where he could be reached.

Monica called Eugene back, and told him that she couldn't make any promises because she did not have any details about his daughter. She explained to him that she had found some information that

could be helpful, and told him the information about the accident near Preston, KS. While she was talking to him, Liz Sauerwein found the phone number for Pratt County 911 and Monica gave Eugene that num-

ber. He thanked her, and she wished him luck, then the phone disconnected.

About 20 minutes later, Eu-



Monica Leonard  
911 Dispatcher



Monica Leonard and  
Liz Sauerwein  
911 Dispatchers

gene called back to the Harvey County Communications center. He told Monica that he had found his daughter and that she was one of the people in that accident. Fortunately, his daughter was not one that was a fatality in this accident. However, she was getting air lifted to a Wichita hospital. But before she was lifted, Pratt County called him back and they made it possible for Eugene to speak to his daughter.

Eugene called Monica to finally say thank you to her because they helped him find his daughter and that he can have a sigh of relief knowing now that she was going to be ok.

Monica did an amazing job with helping Eugene. She went above and beyond her duties to help him find his daughter! Thank you Monica for the great job you did! You truly are a sweet and amazing woman!

Under this legislation, it was illegal for anyone to have or make any intoxicating liquors.

# Keep Kansas Dry! The 1934 Election

Kristine Schmucker, Harvey County Historical Museum

“We stand at the cross-roads. No- vember 6 will be the day of decision. A vote ‘no’ on repeal will up- hold the repu- tation of the state for honesty and sobri- ety.” So stated the editors of the Evening Kansan- Republican on October 30, 1934 in an editorial address- ing the upcoming vote to repeal alcohol. In 1919, Pro- hibitionists had successfully



Kansas signs posted for the election

newspaper urging people to “make sure that you vote No on Re- peal.” Signs with the slogan, “Keep Saloons Out of Kan- sas” were posted along major roads. The pro- posed repeal became the out- standing issue of the 1934 election. With all the activity, one man quietly did his part. Ezra W. King was a well- respected bridge builder from the Hesston community. In his obituary it was noted, “he took into his daily transaction and carried with him every moment of his life his deep spiritual convictions . . . prov- ing it was possible to be hon- est in conducting a successful business.” (Evening Kansan- Republican, December 5, 1934.) In the fall of 1934, shortly before his death, King made several metal signs that he posted around the area. The signs succinctly stated his opinion on the 21st Amend- ment, “Vote No – Help Keep Kansas Dry.”

Kansans and Harvey County rejected the Amendment to repeal the 18th by a large mar- gin, although it passed at the national level. The state of Kansas remained a ‘dry’ state until 1948. Only two other states took longer to repeal prohibition – Oklahoma (1959) and Missouri (1966).

promoted the 18th Amendment, which pro- hibited the use of intoxicating beverages, to the U.S. Consti- tution. Seen as a ‘progressive’ move at the close of World War I, prohibition was viewed, at best, as a ‘noble exper- iment’ that had failed by the 1930s. Nationally, the 21st Amend- ment which repealed the 18th Amendment was on the ballot in 1934. Kansas was a leader in the prohibition movement with outspoken leaders and some of the strictest stat- ues. Historically, various temperance organizations were active even prior to the Civil War. Carrie A. Nation inspired many dur- ing her saloon smashing days in the late 1890s. In 1917, Governor Capper signed the “bone-dry” bill. Under this legislation, it was illegal for anyone to have or make any intoxicat- ing liquors. The one ex- ception allowed for com- munion wine. In 1934, when the rest of the nation was weary of the re- strictions, Kansas was not ready to give up on prohi- bition. The Kansas legisla- ture passed a resolution to put the question on the general ballot in November 6, 1934. In Harvey County, people were ready to vote their mind. Throughout the fall, the editors of the Evening Kan- san-Republican urged read- ers to “Keep Kansas Dry for Kansas Youth.” Full page ads were placed in the

**KEEP KANSAS DRY**  
**For KANSAS YOUTH**  
**and Old Folks Too**

There is no satisfactory plan of liquor control equal to that of prohibition with all its so-called weaknesses.

Therefore, make sure that you vote **NO** on Repeal

**PROHIBITION VS LEGALIZED LIQUOR**

Study these results:

United States during prohibition: 1923-1931—	
Deaths from alcoholism .....	Decreased 42%
Alcoholic insanity .....	Decreased 66%
Crimes caused by drink .....	Decreased 54%
Drunkenness .....	Decreased 70%
Auto accidents (deaths) .....	Decreased 50%
Dominion of Canada 1928-1929—	
Legalized Liquor .....	Increased 113%
Deaths from alcoholism .....	Increased 109%
General crime .....	Increased 55%
Drunkenness .....	Increased 83%
Auto wrecks .....	Increased 42%

Keep the Prohibition Amendment in the Constitution of Kansas by voting NO on REPEAL

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promoted the 18th Amendment, which pro- hibited the use of intoxicating beverages, to the U.S. Consti- tution. Seen as a ‘progressive’ move at the close of World War I, prohibition was viewed, at best, as a ‘noble exper- iment’ that had failed by the 1930s.

# Keep Your Distance

Its that time a year again to pay close attention to the road conditions and if snow plows are clearing them. Here is some information regarding snow plows so that you can be aware when the time comes.

Use common sense when driving near plows. Don't assume that plow drivers see you, their field of vision is limited. Turn on your lights- to see and be seen. Brush the snow off your headlights and taillights frequently.

During plowing operations, visibility can be reduced by blowing snow and plow operators may need time to stop or move over to avoid stranded vehicles. Keeping a safe distance between your vehicle and the plow is very important in order to avoid accidents. As a rule

of thumb, stay 70 feet (four car lengths) back from the snow plow.

Also, know that the plow truck is putting down sand/ salt on the roads and this sprays out. Drivers seem to find this undesirable if the sand hits their cars. Another reason to keep your distance!

Remember that the road in front of the plow is usually in much worse condition than the roadway behind the plow. Plows will typically travel under 35 miles per hour and there is always a temptation to pass them. For your safety, it is recommended that you stay a safe distance behind the snowplows.

But if you must pass them, use extreme caution and remember the plow is pushing snow to the right. Allow plenty of room when passing a snowplow. Do not cut

back into the lane ahead of the plow too quickly since the blade extends several feet ahead of the truck.

Winter driving requires motorists to be careful and alert, but the most important tip for winter driving is: **SLOW DOWN!**

You want to arrive safe and sound to all of your destinations. Hopefully by being aware of how to drive near a snow plow, you will make smart decisions and stay safe on the road ways this season.



# Leap Year

When is the next leap year? 2016!

A leap year is any year with 366 days instead of the usual 365 days. Therefore, leap day in 2016 will fall on Monday, February 29th.

So...why the extra day?

It was the ancient Egyptians who first figured out that the solar year and the man-made calendar year didn't always match up.

That's because it actually takes the Earth a little longer than a year to travel around the Sun — 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds, to be exact. Therefore, as the hours accumulated over the centuries, an extra day was occasionally added to the calendar, and over time the practice became more or less official.

The Romans first designated February 29 as leap day, but a more precise formula (still in use today) was adopted in the 16th century when the Gregorian calendar fine-tuned the calculations to

include a leap day in years only divisible by four - 2012, 2016, 2020, 2024, etc.

Another stipulation ruled that no year divisible by 100 would have a leap year, except if it was divisible by 400. Thus, 1900 was not a leap year ... but 2000 was! Go figure.

Thankfully, all this intricate plotting will continue to keep us in tune with the seasons over the next several thousand years.

While leap day helped official timekeepers, it also resulted in social customs turned upside down when February 29 became a "no man's land" without legal jurisdiction.

As the story goes, the tradition of women romantically pursuing men in leap years began in 5th century Ireland, when St. Bridget complained to St. Patrick about the fair sex having to wait for men to propose. Patrick finally relented and set February 29 aside as the day

set aside allowing women the right to ask for a man's hand in marriage.

The tradition continued in Scotland, when Queen Margaret declared in 1288 that on February 29 a woman had the right to pop the question to any man she fancied. Men who refused were faced with a fine in the form of a kiss, a silk dress, or a pair of gloves given to the rejected lady fair.

Source : chiff.com

Leap day in 2016 will fall on Monday, Feb. 29th



## January

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 Courthouse Closed New Years Day	2
3	4 Commission Meeting	5	6	7	8	9
10	11 Commission Meeting	12	13	14	15	16
17	18 Courthouse Closed Martin Luther King Day	19	20	21	22	23
24/31	25 Commission Meeting	26	27	28	29	30

## February

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 Commission Meeting	2 Groundhog Day	3 KAPIO Meeting	4	5	6
7	8 Commission Meeting	9	10 Ash Wednesday	11	12 Businesses need to have gift certificates turned	13
14 Valentine's Day	15 Courthouse Closed President's Day	16	17	18	19	20
21	22 Commission Meeting	23	24	25	26	27
28	29 Commission Meeting					

## March

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7 Commission Meeting	8	9	10	11	12
13	14 Commission Meeting	15	16	17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19
20 Spring Begins Palm Sunday	21 Commission Meeting	22	23	24	25 Good Friday Courthouse Closed at noon	26
27 Easter	28 Commission Meeting	29	30	31		