

(Communication)

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Editor

The merchants of Lawrence have recently received a communication from a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, calling attention to the fact that the enrollment at Kansas State University this semester is about two hundred short of the same period last year, and attributing this regrettable decrease "to a lack of jobs to enable students to work their way through". To remedy this situation, it is stated an effort is being made to add \$20,000. to the Student Loan Endowment Fund, \$5,000. of which it is hoped will be contributed by the business interests of Lawrence.

In common with other home-owned enterprises we have always felt that we owed an obligation to support community and state institutional appeals. The object of the present drive is a highly meritorious one and deserving of our fullest support. We believe those in charge of the University will admit that Lawrence has always contributed its full quota to any effort that has been made in behalf of the University, both in time and funds. We are quite sure our home-owned business interests will not fail to measure up to their former record in this University drive.

But let us consider for a moment that Kansas home-owned and independent business institutions are being increasingly confronted with intensive competition of chain organizations of all kinds, and in all lines, and we feel that these chain organizations should also assume an increased share in the financial backing of community enterprises.

We hope those in charge of this undertaking are bringing pressure to bear on these outside chain interests to have them contribute as generous a share to this fund, in proportion to the extensive benefit derived by them in our community and their ability to pay, as compared with the limited resources of the home business man.

*foreign
owned*

Permit us to suggest that it might be appropriate to have a special committee to take up the matter with these outside chain interests, to solicit their local managers, and follow this up by appeals to the heads of these concerns at their general offices, and impress them with the urgent need of helping to keep Kansas students in school. Surely the chains will not feel justified in adopting as their motto the one Louie Bassetta did in the feature story in the current issue of Collier's entitled, "Something for Nothing". Privilege without responsibility is never justifiable, whether it is in business or social relationship.

For the enlightenment of the people, we suggest at the close of the campaign a complete list of the subscribers to this fund be published, showing in terms of dollars and cents whose generosity has made it possible for worthy

students to complete their education at the Kansas University.

Also, publicity should be given to the facts ~~as to what~~ *that* chain stores had been invited to participate in this fund, and who either refused to participate, or ~~refused to answer~~ *failed* the invitation. The public is entitled to know who supports these community drives and to know the names of the "moochers" that decline to support them.

We would appreciate, and believe all home interests *foreign owned* feel the same way, that some assurance should be given that due pressure is being brought on these outside, so-called chain stores to subscribe to this fund, so that our home-owned business interests, who have or will subscribe to this fund, may have knowledge that the contributions of these outside chain interests measure up in proportion to what our home-owned business interests in Lawrence are invited to subscribe.

We are hopeful that these outside interests will welcome the opportunity to disprove the oft repeated statement that they are community slackers, by subscribing liberally to this very meritorious fund.

Undoubtedly the Kansas University and its friends will be glad to have the "goats separated from the sheep" in order that they may know who does and who does not contribute to the life of the University, or the ratio of such contributions, and to this end everybody should be willing to stand up and be counted, by letting not only the public at large but friends of the University know from whence comes their support.

Lawrence, Kansas, Oct. 7, 1931.

THE THEO. POEHLER MERCANTILE COMPANY.

Otto Fincher
A. D. W. Eaves
Fritz Stewart & Sons
John C. Johnson
Dean Brockman
J. B. Dea
Hunter Bros
L. A. Sommer
Holloway & Phillips

By W. C. Simons

At the risk of being misunderstood, I wish to state without equivocation that I am opposed to the United States joining England in making war against the axis powers, our war. I am fully in sympathy with England and am thoroly opposed to Hitlerism, and all that it represents.

I am convinced that the United States should not actively become involved in the war in Europe, which is but a phase of all the wars of conquest and of defense that have wracked Europe during historical times. That it is a fight against democracy is true, for in all European wars some one has sought to impose the right of might on other peoples, and to deny them the right and opportunity of living their own lives and having their own form of government.

While the actual slaughter of combatants is very small now compared with the losses in the last War, the nations are becoming impoverished and, at the close of the war, there will be conditions to overcome that may well be worse than the war itself.

If The United States does not become an active participant in the present war, when peace comes, either thru conquest or stalemate, there will remain extant two strong countries, replete with man power and natural resources--The United States and Russia. If we engage in war now, Russia alone will remain strong and the doctrine of communism and destruction will spread over the world, wiping out the last vestige of human rights, both actual and spiritual.

When one is in the quicksands he can be saved only by one who still has his feet firmly planted on solid ground. For the rescuer to jump into the mire to aid the other, means the death of both. If the United States is to carry on the torch of civilization and human rights, it must remain strong. It is not afraid of the axis powers, individually

or collectively, but it must not submerge itself in wars on other continents, where it has little to gain, and everything to lose.

Many, who would lead us into war, hope to advance their own political interests thereby. War may create heroes for a brief period, but wars are destructive rather than constructive. Men like Hitler destroy in a few years that which it has taken mankind generations to accumulate. The property destroyed, great as it may be, is of far less importance than the destruction of peoples, of ideals, and of human advancement.

Let those who oppose war speak out now and give courage to their representatives in Congress and the Senate. A little later the action of our leaders may have made it treason for one to voice such sentiments.

Shall America be destroyed by organized minorities? A vast majority of our people do not want to enter this war.

My paper, such as it is tonight, was prompted by a consideration of the disturbed condition of the world today. It appears to me that at no previous time in history, have nations been so shaken and uprooted as they are today. In Asia, Turkey and Iran, and some of the small nations formed after World War I, are the only countries which have not been uprooted.

The future of Russia is still problematic. The effort of Germany to subjugate Russia, for the present, has welded that vast and somewhat incongruent country into a nation of great strength, but it is too early to predict either the success or failure of communism, where so much depends upon the life and will of one man.

In Europe, Spain, deprived of axis support, is tottering on the brink of revolution. Portugal, Switzerland, and Sweden have weathered the storm, and Eire perhaps chose the wisest part in remaining neutral, altho its future existence depended upon the success of the Allies. England has muddled thru, but is undoubtedly due for many hard experiences, even tho victorious in war. Africa too, has undergone a mauling.

South and Central American governments continue to be unstable. It has cost the United States a tremendous sum, to keep them from joining hands with the Axis, but their cooperation has been well worth while.

The United States, which for years has been the ideal of all nations, is in a sorry state. It has a government today of which no one can really be proud. The magazine LIFE did good service to the nation in presenting portraits of the PAC leaders, whose money and effort swung enough votes to Roosevelt to give him a fourth term. They are a selfish, ruthless lot of men whose domination is extremely dangerous to the life of the nation, and to the happiness and welfare of her citizens.

Believing that the fear of congressmen to meet the conditions prevailing from 1929 to 1932, and their hesitancy in assuming the burdens placed upon them by their oaths of office, caused them to pass legislation giving extraordinary powers to the President, because of these many things I have decided to talk a bit upon the development of fear and the influence it has exerted on mankind.

"Fear of the Lord that is wisdom". Job

"There is no fear in love, but perfect love casteth out fear."
--John

Here we have two sides of the question, one as seen by Job, who had undergone the test; and the other by John to whom the heavens had been unrolled as a scroll.

Fear so dominates the Old Testament that it makes the love stories of Ruth and Boaz, and of David and Jonathan, stand out in strange settings.

In a world where "An eye for an eye" was the basis of action between men, and where in religion, man always faced an angry God, Christ dared to discard the word FEAR and to stress over and over again the power of LOVE.

Christ suffered and died, because he was obsessed with the idea of a loving God, and boldly and unceasingly proclaimed it. Like the prophet of old, who declared that God was sick of burned offerings, Christ featured a loving God, who cared for his children, and loved even sinful men.

I have wondered why theologians have perverted the teaching of Christ, and why they have replaced love with cruelty, fear and punishment. Doubtless there are many answers, but actually is there any real reason, other than misunderstanding cupidity, or the desire to rule over the lives of men, both in life, and in the hereafter?

Man is undoubtedly nature's and God's most frightened animal.

Fear not only for what he has, or has not done,--but also fear lest unintentionally he may cast his lot with the damned.

Religion has a bloody and unrelenting background. In its worst phases it has caused the sacrifice of millions. It attempts to break the will of the individual, so that he will kowtow to the Witch Doctor or the High Priest. Outstanding was the notorious Dominican, who presided over the inquisition, and cruelly tortured thousands, that their punishment here on earth might appease the angry God, created by man to replace the loving God, on whom Christian faith was originally founded.

Christ brought forth a doctrine of Love, but its cardinal principle of a loving father who wished to give good gifts to his children was soon buried under the accumulated trash of centuries, and even yet is not so often mentioned in our pulpits as it should be, to nourish the hungry souls of men.

We ask, "Does the fear of hell damn mankind to lives of frustration, or of limited accomplishment?"

Would it not be far better to fill our lives with an earnest effort to be a force for good, rather than to tremble lest in some way we may do wrong? Do we not put a penalty upon efforts to enlarge our fields of thought and action? Do we put a premium on wearing blinders and ear stoppers, while we tell beads, or finger the mute image of Him who gave his life in a supreme effort to free the minds of men from the tyranny of the Torah and other man made rules, of so called virtues.

How lamentably we have failed to grasp that the kindness and care of the passing Samaritan to the unfortunate man on the road to Jericho, counted far more than the tithing of mint and cummin, and the washing of hands.

How futile seem our phylacteries, our amulets and charms, when compared to the many opportunities we have to enlarge our minds, and increase our willingness to do good.

Some one, in envisioning the coming of a world at peace, has written:-"The lion with the lamb shall dwell, the leopard with the kid." While that may be a possibility of the future it has had no place in the history of the past. A tiny drop of stagnant water, under a powerful microscope, shows warfare and destruction between the fearful beasts of that miniature universe.

A version about fleas accredited to Swift, reads as follows:-

"So, naturally to observe, a flea
Has smaller fleas, that on him prey.
And these have smaller still to bite 'em.
And so proceed, ad infinitum."

an
~~And~~ this is now, so it probably has always been. The birth of fear and struggle must, therefore, date from man's earliest experiences.

The human race certainly had its beginning. Perhaps 50,000 years ago, but the story of Adam and Eve will suffice. Surrounded by everything to make one happy and contented, they evidently suspected or feared that they were being denied something that was their due, and therefore ate of the forbidden fruit. Later, follows the story of Cain and Abel in which jealousy, or fear, caused one to become a murderer.

Wherever it was that man had his beginning, he had to eat and drink. He feared the other denizens of the forest and water holes, and they feared him. The children which followed, no matter how perfect or how primitive, were taught the cunning which enabled them to survive, when the greater, better protected, more powerful and more ferocious animals became extinct.

But with primary fears, there were also boldness, stealth, and cunning by which man survived, and one balanced the other.

There are those who hold, that in this shadowy past, when the family was being evolved, that the woman-the mother-who had given birth to the children, was the head of the family. Even so, man is a gregarious animal, and he soon came to be useful in providing food and protection.

The pressure of family or group against group brought about the first organized clans. Certain clans were formed for protection against other clans. Fear brought about the coalition of still larger groups and certain individuals were chosen to lead, or assumed leadership, and thus fear brought about the burdens of government. As the most popular leaders then, as now, were those most adept in appropriating the property of others; thievery, rapine, slavery and murder appealed to the masses, who followed and supported their leaders. This continued until the masses found themselves slaves, vassals and serfs; having exchanged their primitive freedom for the lash and rod of their leaders, whether feudal lord, baron, Teutonic Knight, or President.

History indicates that the power of the leader was greatly enhanced by the cooperation of the priests. Kings could advance the priests to posts of great prominence and riches; and the priests holding before the masses the fear of hell and eternal damnation could hold them in line, meanwhile compelling them to contribute of their poverty, or wealth, as the case might be.

Such conditions which form the greater part of the history of all countries and nations, were largely the result of the fears instilled into the masses by the priesthood.

Men with the most fertile minds were attracted to the priesthood. They liked its privileges, its power, and in ancient days its vestal virgins,--those votaries, of whom there were always a liberal supply.

Densely ignorant, but endowed with thought, man then as now wondered about the things he could not understand. The animal which drank at the spring, simply quenched his thirst with the free flowing water, but even early man wondered how the spring came to operate, where the water came from, etc.

Seeing the trees shed their leaves in the fall and to seemingly die, they found it difficult to account for the coming of new leaves, with the sweet return of spring. Noting the cold of winter and the warmth of the sun in the longer days, they again wondered. Knowing that they were powerless to bring about such changes, they attributed the results to power outside their own, which later was to be known as an invisible spirit, or existence, which finally became a God, whose worship occasioned the use of idols and many mysteries.

As these powers or spirits seemingly brought forth evil as well as good, it came about that more attention was given to appeasing the evil spirit, than to praising the giver of good things.

Thru the ages, the priests poured it onto the people. Fear was their greatest ally, and the callous murderers of many lands and climes, exacted human sacrifice and the shedding of blood to strike terror and obedience into the souls of their followers. The vast and awesome cenotes of Yucatan were polluted by the bodies of those sacrificed in their waters.

Blood ran in torrents from the sacred calendar stone, now enshrined in the national museum in the City of Mexico. This stone is at least three feet high and perhaps eight feet or more in diameter. In the center an indentation had been chiseled out, and it was there

that the priest stood while, with his primitive stone knife, he ripped the pulsating hearts from living sacrifices.

As I mentioned in a paper read before this club some years ago, undoubtedly the most productive financial deal put over by the priesthood, was that completed by Moses, in which he imposed on the Jews for perpetuity the support of his brother Levi, the priest, and all of his descendants for ages to come.

The priests from the witch doctors up, have demanded sacrifice. Many ministers of the Christian church have lived lives of sacrifice, but few Bishops have lived in huts, have done their own work or have supported themselves. It is usually the other fellow who is urged to sacrifice.

The greatness of Christ, the reformer, the Son of God, or as he more often spoke of himself, the Son of Man; cannot be fully understood by those only slightly familiar with the conditions by which he was surrounded, and by which he finally was overwhelmed.

Instead of living in marble halls, with a retinue of servants, to use His own words, "The Son of man, hath not where to lay his head". His disciples were almost entirely drawn from the poor. He sought no princely state, nor wordly power.

No word that he uttered was recorded until after His death, and the accounts we have, have gone thru many translations. Even so they stand forth today with startling clearness. He won His followers then and since by preaching a God of love. A heavenly father giving good gifts to His children. A kindly God who loves mankind, who knows when the sparrow falls, and knows what we need before we have even asked for it.

With the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, naturally follows, and to Jesus it meant honesty, kindness, charity, forgiveness,

respect and love. Convinced that they were the sons of God, his followers could go forward in happiness, despite the enmity of others.

Some years ago the late Chancellor Frank Strong, said to me that it might be well for Christians to discard the use of the Old Testament in their teaching. For the teaching of Christ and that of the Old Testament are not in accord in many things.

Christ, however, said He came to fulfill the law and not to destroy it. Nevertheless there is one carry over, that seems entirely discordant, and that is:- "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin."

The shedding of blood was common to all religions of the ancients, and to the neo-moderns like the Mayans, Aztecs, Peruvians, and others of the New World, and it is hoary with antiquity in the Old World. It smacks of heathenish practices in harmony with the ancient idea of savage gods, but it does not fit into Jesus' presentation of a God who loves man and who is also kindly disposed towards his other creatures.

To me the above quotation is the outstanding Old Testament expression in all the New Testament, and perhaps is an interpolation. It fits better into the literature of pagan gods, than it does in the New Testament.

While the Old Testament is full of fear and cruelty, sometimes a prophet arose to glimpse the true character of God. This is outstanding in the 23rd Psalm, "Yea tho I walk thru the Valley of the Shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me, Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me."

Christ's teaching was loving and touched the hearts of his hearers. It was simple. He had formed no church, he had instituted no priesthood but his own, he was charitable, forgiving, international and interracial.

But how short was the life of this simple Gospel. Taken over by an Emperor of Rome, as a religious and governmental asset, few centuries passed until the tyranny of the church began its oppression. The greatest sinner was the Roman church altho the Eastern or Greek church was not without its faults.

Love vanished and was replaced by power, fear and cruelty. Sects like the Waldensians and Albigenses were persecuted, altho they led more exemplary lives than their adversaries.

Later with the advent of the Reformation, the church of England, the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches all joined in persecuting Puritans, Baptists and dissenters of all kinds. In fact the Baptists and Methodists, which came later, are about the only churches of their time that did not persecute those who differed with them.

It is odd that thru a thousand years of the partial domination of the Papacy by external or political control, we find that in the eleventh century, the Papacy or church then committed itself to the work of reform--to establish the freedom of the church from outside or political control. In this it was unsuccessful for many centuries and it has never ceased to exercise political control. Q.V.--S.A. Countries

It is interesting to note that not until the sixteenth century was nearing its close, that the celibacy of ~~the~~ priests was really demanded by the Pope.

If we have given the matter any thought whatever, we have wondered how it was possible for Martin Luther, 1483-1546 to have successfully led Germany in a break from Rome, which brought about the era of Protestantism.

And it may be wise for Protestants to remember that the Roman Catholic Church, considers Protestantism as simply one of many schisms with which it has contended, and that it still hopes and steadfastly is working for a restoration of its sole leadership in Christian religion.

The break was made possible by antagonisms within the church itself regarding control of the papacy and the interference of the Papacy, whether for good or evil, in the civil affairs of various ^{ries.} countries.

For approximately a thousand years before the Reformation, the church had ridden rough shod over every effort towards the right of the laity to entertain original thoughts regarding the ^{privilege} ~~right~~ of an individual to go direct to his God in prayer, or to receive divine consideration aside from the regular channels of the Priesthood.

Unsettled religious conditions in England and in Europe in general, made it possible for Henry the Eighth of England, because of his determination to divorce his wife, to detach the English church from Papal domination, and to establish the church of England, but there was little improvement as far as religious freedom was concerned.

I have not endeavored to find recent statistics, but thirty years ago, Roman Catholics in England, outnumbered the total of Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists. No figures were available for the number of communicants in the Episcopal church.

The laws of Hammurabi, which outdate the Mosaic code by a thousand years, deal with human slavery. We know or conjecture that the Pyramids of Egypt were built by slaves ^{as} and also probably were the irrigation ditches, which made possible the ancient fertility and prosperity of the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates

Roman nobility was included in the legions enslaved by Arminiur with his defeat of the Romans, when Christ was a child and had not yet confounded the elders in the Temple.

The history of the world is a history of cruelty, oppression and fear. For centuries the common man was so ignorant and seemingly so helpless and so dependent upon his master, that he never dreamed of a better life.

In checking up a bit on Catholic history, I find that the church claims to have had a part in wresting the Magna Charta from King John. Quite likely it was true as the church always frowned upon any monarch becoming too strong.

If I remember my history correctly, England remained a backward country for several centuries after conditions began to improve on the continent, but when the improvement started, it made rapid advancement. It was only a few centuries ago that the common people did not even have surnames.

When after centuries of heavy oppression, the New World was opened for colonization, people came here to be free to live their lives, to escape from religious tyranny, to face the opportunities offered by a virgin country.

We know their history. We know of their stalwart manhood, their courage, their ingenuity, and their industry. We know how they prospered.

We know how they set a new pattern for a tired, worn out old world, and became the envy of every nation. They worked, they developed a wonderful civilization, they were God loving people, they believed in God, and they believed in themselves.

When at the very top of the ladder, when all the world was before them, when in their opulence they were giving more to charity, more for education, more for religious and missionary work than any other

nation the world had ever known, they listened to the false but dulcet tones of deceivers, and sold their birthright for a mess of alphabetic pottage.

They went hell bent from the stars to perdition. From a financial condition that was the ^{envy} way of the world, we have taken on an indebtedness that is colossal. We have turned our two party government ^W to the sort of bloc and clique governments that preceded the fall of France and the deterioration of German character.

From being a Christian, moral people, we have become a modern Babylon, where women drink, smoke, and not all of them have taken the early training suggested by the President's wife, to determine how much booze they can carry and still retain their womanly virtues.

At least three of the five children of our President's family have been divorced, one of them only once, and the others twice. Give the two youngest a little more time and they too may qualify.

The road back to temperance, chastity, industry and morality will be long and arduous; but if we can rid ourselves of the rioters at Washington, if we can maintain our courage and stand for our rights, we shall eventually retrieve much that we have lost.

We cannot serve the world until we can save ourselves. Our biggest job is at home, where at present dishonest and sinister policies and practices prevail. We must be interested in saving our souls, our communities, our states and our nation.

Our land still has much of its fertility. Physically, we are a larger, stronger race than our progenitors. Our natural resources have been impaired, but not entirely lost. There are still fish in the waters, minerals in the ground, and days work in our bodies. Let us not only preserve them, but let us have Faith and Love. Love for all that is good, and opposition to evil in the many forms in which it is now to be found.

Let us do our best to support our armed forces, and let us hope that tried by fire as they have been, their virtues will have been refined and their dross consumed.

Above all things let us not give way to our fears. Our ancestors saw dark days even in America, but courage, self confidence, and faith carried them thru.

Of the 101 persons who came on the Mayflower, 50 died the first year. Every member of one colony vanished, leaving no clue as to their fate. Unnumbered thousands of pioneers were killed by Indians. Everything seemed lost at Valley Forge. When Abraham Lincoln was first elected president, he was carefully guarded against assassination. Defeat after defeat attended the Union army in the beginning of the Civil War. The pioneers of Kansas, our own state, suffered frightfully. Even as recent as the uprising of Farmer's Alliance and Populists, the future looked bad, but the American people never gave up and never lost confidence in themselves or in their country.

Prosperity followed the dark days of 1893. The Panic of 1907 was short lived. We have had our ups and downs, but we shall again arise.

Every day the reports from our battle fronts show that the American spirit is not dead. That heroes are still giving their lives for country and civilization. That we have not ~~grown~~^{given} up to fear, but are brave, courageous and full of hope for better days, better government, greater faith and higher standards of character.

Like a ray of light thru the darkness of night comes the word of true Americanism in the following dispatch of December 2, 1944:

Anent sacrificial death of
four chaplains.

To me there is encouragement in this news item.

Fifty years ago I and my associates had found that it would be impossible for us to carry on successfully under the lease that we held from J. B. Watkins on The Record and we were making our plans for starting The World on the 1st of March.

All of this has been covered by me in former papers and I shall endeavor not to be guilty of further repetition.

Just how the term, "The Gay Nineties", originated I do not know. Certainly it did not apply to the last two years of the Benjamin Harrison administration, nor to the four years under the second term of Grover Cleveland. Discontent was everywhere rampant, both major political parties had been rent by the question of the free coinage of silver. The handling of the tariff under the Democrats had put the brakes on American industry; and from Mary Ellen Lease, of Kansas, to William Jennings Bryan, "The Boy Orator of the Platte", hundreds of speakers were making a highway for the advent of Populism.

A friendly writer, who eulogizes Cleveland, says that at this time, "His independence had developed into arrogance, his natural tactlessness had grown into an utter lack of consideration for the weakness and prejudice of other men. * * * No president ever did more unpopular things". But he lived long enough to have the public forget many of his unpopular acts, and recall only his steadfastness and courage.

The President tried to replace upon the throne of Hawaii the queen, who had been dethroned by a revolution, and while failing in this, he blocked the annexation of the islands for the time being. About this time also came the money panic charged to the repeal of the Sherman Silver Law.

Another unpopular act was the issuing of U. S. bonds to maintain intact the gold reserve. It was the first time the nation had ever issued bonds in time of peace. Then followed his action in crushing the railroad strike in Chicago in doing which he antagonized Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, but gained the approval of the nation at large.

Cleveland's last act was the most popular of his administration, altho at the time it might have meant war with England. He defended the rights of Venezuela under the Monroe Doctrine, and thereby added greatly to the standing of the United States as a world power.

With the election of McKinley prosperity again returned after a long absence. Forced into war by the clamor of the public before the nation was prepared for it, it resulted in acquiring the Philippines, Porto, ^{Rico} and Guam. Order was also effected in Cuba largely thru the ability and wisdom of Judge William Howard Taft.

Having given fifty years to newspaper work in Lawrence, it has been of interest to me to turn back the pages to see what was going on in the days gone before. ~~the eighteen forties~~

The beginning of the fifty years just preceding my experience, the eighteen forties, finds the nation concerned with the establishment of the republic of Texas. Undoubtedly the desire to extend the borders of slavery, and to keep northern states from controlling the nation, was the primary political cause back of the whole matter, however a standard authority says:- "It was the result of outrages upon American citizens, giving rise to claims of the United States citizens on the government of Mexico."

Texas came into the Union in 1845 and seceded sixteen years later to join the Southern Confederacy. In March 1870 it was

readmitted to the Union. Forgetful of the war with Mexico, fought by the nation in 1846-1848 to justify the admittance of Texas into statehood, it has nursed its hatred of the North for more than three quarters of a century and continues to vote ^{(ticket, altho often entirely out of sympathy with} ~~the Democratic~~ ^{the Democratic} administration. Today under the power of Jesse Jones it is exerting a controlling interest in the affairs of the nation, and billions of money made by the residents of northern states is poured into the South.

Following an unconditional surrender at Appomatox the South is now in charge of our nation and is exacting reparations greater than any nation, victorious in war, has ever exacted from a vanquished foe.

Flip back another fifty years to 1791 and the Constitution of the United States has just been adopted thru the ratification of the last two states North Carolina and Rhode Island. Vermont formed from disputed territory between New York and New Hampshire was admitted to the Union in 1791, Kentucky in 1792 and Tennessee in 1796.

France in the throes of a revolution was demanding aid from the States along certain lines, and England had not yet forgotten her defeat under Washington. Alexander Hamilton was exerting his great mind and body to the utmost to strengthen the federal government and had arrayed against him the leaders of the Democratic party, always jealous in guarding state rights until they sold out body and soul for the pottage offered by the present administration.

A third turn backwards of fifty years takes us to the period of the French and Indian War, which made possible the development of what is now the central and western part of the United States.

Still another turn of fifty years, to the closing years of the 17th century, and we come to the Duke of Marlborough, one of the greatest soldiers England ever produced and upon whose descendant has rested the fate of Christendom for the past several years.

This offers a good opportunity to drop our semi-centennial survey, but one more turn of fifty years takes us to Cromwell and his Commonwealth; and three more turns would take us back to the discovery of America.

That we may better understand the nineties, I thought it might prove interesting to look in upon an imaginary meeting of a social club. So of necessity I have chosen The Old and New Club, established in 1874, twenty-eight years before the Saturday Night Club was formed in 1902.

Of the forty-five men who had been members of The Old and New Club prior to 1891, all are listed as deceased in the 1940-41 program of the club, with the exception of A. G. Canfield, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, ~~and it seems to me that he also has since passed away.~~ The oldest in years of membership, now living, is Irving Hill, who became a member in 1907, sixteen years after I came to Lawrence.

Running over the list of those who had been members prior to 1901 I feel that I am fairly correct in naming the active twelve members in the year named as Col. O. E. Learnard, F. H. Snow, Solon O. Thacher, B. W. Woodward, Dr. F. D. Morse, Gurdon Grovenor, J. D. Bowersock, J. S. Emery, Dr. John T. Moore, A. M. Wilcox, Dr. L. E. Sayre and A. G. Canfield.

Nine others I have omitted for various reasons. Ephraim Miller was already getting old, altho he lived to be a nonagenarian; Paul R. Brooks, still a friend, and the first merchant in Lawrence, may have lost caste by becoming cashier of Watkins National Bank, which

was unfriendly to the Lawrence National. D. H. Robinson, a moving spirit in the First Baptist Church, was in poor health and died at about that time. Col. H. L. Moore, long identified with Lawrence banks may at this time have been connected with the Douglas County bank. He was considered to be a Shakespearian scholar, but on the whole seemed inclined to be unsocial.

James Marvin was getting aged. He was named as Chancellor of Kansas University in 1874, and was elected to membership in the club the next year. I doubt if he were active in 1891.

E. D. Thompson, who became a member in 1875, as I recall was the father of Miss Agnes Thompson, and was the man who built the toll bridge across the Kaw at Lawrence. He had become inactive in business affairs, and probably had dropped out of the club.

J. H. Canfield, well remembered by educators as a prominent member of the faculty and of chancellorship timbre, had endorsed free trade in a Republican state and such a row followed that he went to Nebraska.

General Edward Russell was born in 1833 and in many ways was one of the strong men in the early days of Kansas. While a member of the legislature, he cast the deciding vote to establish the university in Lawrence. He voted against the renomination of James H. Lane for U. S. senator. He was Quartermaster General for Kansas in 1863, with rank of Colonel. He was State Superintendent of Insurance, appointed by Gov. T. A. Osborn. For many years identified with Doniphan and Leavenworth counties, he came to Lawrence in the late seventies and was associated with the late Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf in the firm of Russell and Metcalf. As he was in poor health for nearly ten years before his death in 1898, I assume that he was not active in the club.

As I have ^{before me} "Old Wine in New Bottles" ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~, a book written by B. W. Woodward, printed in the office of The Journal Company, and dedicated as follows:- "To The Old and New Club, of Lawrence, at whose instance many of these papers were first written, this volume is fraternally dedicated;"

We shall place the meeting of the club, in December 1891, at Brinwood, just east of Fraser Hall and now Templin Hall.

The author of the play "Rain", might well have secured his inspiration for the story by being in Lawrence at this time. The windows of heaven had opened and the deluge made dirt roads almost impassible. Under the circumstances some of the members in coming to the club may have taken advantage of the old horse car line on Tennessee.

Judge Thacher spread his big umbrella and walked the few blocks from his palatial home at the termination of Tennessee Street on the South.

Col. Learnard, who then advertised his home as "one mile south of the city limits", altho the site is now on twenty-third street, undoubtedly came in his carriage, driven by his coachman, if a man doing all kinds of chores may be so called.

Chancellor Snow too poorly paid and too economical to own a horse and buggy, or to hire a hack, probably walked from his home on Pinckney, now Sixth, something more than a mile. He was small of stature and inured to life out of doors, so it didn't seem so bad, and most everyone walked in those days anyway.

Altho Dr. F. D. Morse, as family doctor to a large clientage undoubtedly had a horse and buggy, he doubtless walked. He was a

fine gentleman and lived to a great age. One time he told me that the trouble with me was that I did not know how to be sick gracefully.

Gurdon Grovenor, lumberman, staunch member of the Baptist Church, was thrifty, but knew how to spend his money wisely. As he valued his health, he probably had a hack. Perhaps he brought Dr. John T. Moore with him, as they did not live far apart.

The other members lived nearby and all waded thru the mud. The members usually listened to the paper given by the host, and then went down to the hotel where they enjoyed an oyster supper. Dinners like those served by our Saturday Night Club women, were unknown to the Old and Newers at that time.

In the Kansas Volume of the Biographical Dictionary published by S. Lewis and Co., in 1879, there is a very fine article about Brinton Webb Woodward, that I have just reread and it rather astounds me. Born in 1834, receiving a good education thru spending four months only of each year in school, a part of the time having Bayard Taylor as his teacher, he came to Kansas in '55, with \$2,000 capital advanced by his father, and started one of the first drug and stationery stores in the West.

He took an active part in all free state affairs, closed his store for a time to serve as a soldier, had his entire stock destroyed by Quantrill, took an active part in the life of the city, served as member and chairman of the Board of Education, at the time the early Quincy and Central schools were built, and yet at the early age of forty-four had acquired a sufficient fortune to permit him to travel widely at home and abroad, and to begin his collection of paintings now loaned to the university.

When I first knew him, he was only 57, tall and slender, with his right shoulder slightly elevated, as the result of working for years at a standing desk.

The store, then as now, known as The Round Corner, was dark and funereal, with an old fashioned soda fountain, in front, along the south wall. It was strictly a drug store and did not even have a druggists permit to sell alcohol. In later years, before purchased by the present owners, much of its trade had drifted to other stores.

Inasmuch as many of the articles in Woodward's book were previously read to the club, and others had appeared in print under the non de plume of "The Lounger", while still others are choice bits of original verse or poems, it makes it a bit difficult to choose the subject of the paper at the meeting in question, fifty years ago, last December.

However, we have selected "From Realism to Idealism", page 73 of "Old Wine in New Bottles". As the preceding article was "The Realist in Art", perhaps one paper should not be used without reference to the other.

With well chosen words and with the confidence which came from study, familiarity, judgment, and knowledge, the host began his paper. He asserts that Art finds its origin in realism. He tells of the prehistoric man who found expression in carving pictures on a bone, or the wall of his cave. He passes on to a discussion of Greek Art, in which realism has largely become subsidiary, and shows its superiority over the crude efforts of Egypt and Assyria. Concerning oratory, he says:-

Quote in full paragraph
"To begin with analogies from kindred arts, we might set forth that there is far more in Oratory than the command of rhetoric, with all its manifold figures, its sounding periods, and tricks of emphasis and gesture. The soul of that true eloquence which moves and inspires men until they are swayed out of themselves, includes something beyond all these, which can rather be felt than adequately defined. There is something in Poetry beyond "the chime and flow of words which move in measured file and metrical array." Music is not solely "a succession of rhythmic vibrations and their pleasing effect upon the sonorous pulses of the ear." And so in the Fine Arts. The highest art in Painting, in Sculpture, and in Architecture, embraces something far beyond mere representation, even of what is fine in nature."

"What is the true function of painting, what the province of the painter--and not of him alone, but of all artists and all art? Let us attempt to summarize, even though we should repeat. In so doing we shall by no means imagine that we are expressing any new thought, or one that has not been said in clearer and better phrase oft-times before; yet in this intensely practical and realistic age, the reminder can scarce come too often. Once more let us put the old wine into new bottles!

It is then the province of art, not so much to represent nature as to interpret her. Nature, that is, in her highest; Nature at her best! The artist should have all the knowledge of technique which goes with the strongest Realism. He shall abide in that land for a reason, but he may not inhabit it. He shall work through Realism into Idealism. He shall attain first to the body, and then to the soul that informs it.

The Poet first drinks at the fountain of preceding poets; he is an imitator before he is original. "He lisps in numbers ere the numbers come."

The Sculptor may well study first, and long, anatomy and models of classic beauty, till at last the flowing outlines of grace shall naturally and fitly drape the form whose face shall image the grand conceptions of beauty and purity that his artist soul shall shadow forth.

The Painter should, indeed, study nature. To him, all Nature and all Art should render up their secrets of light and shade, of form and coloring. Nature in sunshine and in storm: the broad prairie, the mountain cliff, the tumbling waterfall, the surge of ocean, the desert sand; the blue skies of Capri, the brassy glow of Egypt, the opal tints of Labrador;--all these should be known to the great painter. What then: Shall he stop at the pictured representation of these things on canvas? If so, what has he achieved? Simply a magnificent colored photograph!

No! He must, first of all, perceive what is picturesque in nature, what is worthy of translation, and then give us all this and far more than the form and tint of mountain, sea and sky. He must shed upon the canvas that glory without which, rock nor tree, nor curled wave, nor tinted cloud has valid excuse for being; that glory which, shining in the soul of the artist, an inner sense of something finer than all these, in a mystic world within or beyond, shall reflect upon the canvas before us, suggesting a yet greater glory:--

"The light that never was on sea or land,
The consecration and the poet's dream."

To enter into the finer sense of things around us; to follow out the suggestions of beauty and glory that ordinarily lie hidden in grass or flower, in tinkle of waterfall or tone of speech, in glow of sunset or tender irradiation of the face we love, all this appeals to a sense that, for want of better naming, let us term the poetry of life!

We choose to take it for granted that all the Finer Arts are correlated, and all pervaded in their higher forms with a spirit and essence, to grasp at whose expression we must reach far beyond all mere representation of things we see around us, however beautiful they may be. This spirit may find some manifestation alike through kindling eye, through eloquent or rhythmic speech, through music, through all the elevated forms of artistic expression:

"The kindled marble's bust may wear
More Poetry upon its speaking brow,
Than aught less than th' Homeric page may bear.
One noble stroke with a whole life may glow,
Or deify the canvas till it shine
With beauty so surpassing all below,
That they who kneel to idols so divine
Break no commandment, for high heaven is there,
Transfused--transfigured."

The host continues with a discussion of artists in various fields and in many lands. He seeks for the soul of the picture, not a colored photograph of the matter portrayed.

It shows appreciation and an understanding so well balanced that one wonders when he found time to acquire it. The writer would abhor the hysteria of many artists of today, who endeavor to smother the paucity of their art with an excess of discordant pigment. Woodward closes with a summarization, which I shall read in full.

Quote bottom on page 80 to the close.

The paper had been heard by a group of discerning and capable men. Col. Learnard, brusque, irascible, with the porcupine in his nature always apparent, sits subdued. Chancellor Snow may have wondered why anyone should so concern himself with art, when there is so much beauty in bugs and so many await classification. Solon O. Thacher, perhaps the peer of them all in education, is momentarily enthralled. Dr. Morse, kindly soul that he was, found real joy in what he heard. Gurdon Grovenor with beneficence and business sagacity carefully blended, and with no paintings of merit in his home, was thoughtful, wondering if perhaps there was something in life that he had missed. Bowersock, introspective and practical, but yet with a taste for the beautiful that never had been fully gratified, thought much and said little. Judge J. S. Emery, who had long given himself to the closest economy as a matter of habit rather than of need, was interested, but perhaps not deeply impressed. There were so many other things in life of more practical value. Dr. John T. Moore, a man with a fine sense of beauty and with loyalty and pride for his employer, could understand, for he,

himself, possessed an artistic temperament far beyond the ordinary, and was never so happy as with his palette and brush.

To Dr. Wilcox, that was what he had been trying to instill into the minds of those who studied under him. He could almost feel the souls of the originals, of whom the marbles were man's interpretation. It is more difficult for me to analyze the feelings of Dr. Sayre, the founder of the school of pharmacy. That he was proud to have heard such a paper from a member of his chosen profession, is certain, but further than that I am at a loss to state.

My acquaintance with Canfield is also of ~~so~~ slight and passing a nature, that it is difficult for me to speak for him.

After a discussion of the paper, which was not too prolonged as the oysters came later, the members of the club went down town for refreshments. In the last poem in the book, reference is made to Johnson's restaurant, but this was in the earlier days of the club, so the members probably went to the Eldridge, whose service in the dining room in those days, far outclassed the other appointments of the hotel.

This paper, whatever it is, came as a result of a peculiar quest. I was trying to find if education today offered any easier manner of learning the character and background of men than the hard way in which I learned when I came to Lawrence, not knowing a solitary person in the city, or country, aside from the members of my own family.

My love of history had caused me to read about the world and the various nations of past and present, but I knew nothing of the rich history of Lawrence, nor of the valliant part it had played in making Kansas a free state. My associate, Mr. Brady, born and

reared in Johnson County and educated at Baker University, could have given me a great deal of valuable information, but he failed to coach me in what would have been of vital importance to us.

Had the many veterans ~~XXXX~~ of the Civil War known that my father had fought with them at Pea Ridge, Wilson's Creek, and in many other battles and had been a part of the Union forces that had broken the Price invasion of Kansas, they would have been glad to welcome me and aid with their friendship. Had Colonel Learnard, who was also at Wilson's Creek; had General J. N. Roberts, builder of the stone castle at Thirteenth and Massachusetts Street, known of my father, they too would earlier have been my friends.

Had the New England Society known that I came from undiluted New England ancestry, they would have welcomed me as a friend and as an asset to the town, instead of looking ^{upon} ~~at~~ me as an interloper, because I had not been here at the time of the raid.

Far more important to me would it have been had I known the real worth of the men like Dr. S. B. Prentiss, aged, frail and poorly dressed, who had been a real man during the early days of Kansas, and had headed the first school committee in Lawrence.

I, with millions of others, have read Robert Burns "To A Louse" and can recite the last verse, at least in part.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us

To see oursels as others see us!

It wad frae mony a blunder free us,

And foolish notion:

What airs in dress and gait wad lea'e us

And even devotion."

But what I have hunted for in vain is the power to see the other man as he is, rather than as he appears to be.

I have asked Joe Murray, a graduate of K. U., and an honor student, what aid he had secured thru his studies for a better understanding of the other fellow, and strangely enough the thing he could cite as being most helpful, was his work under Dr. Wilcox in studying Greek tragedies.

I wrote Paul B. Lawson, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, but his answer leads one "around by Robin Hood's barn", and offers no direct approach to this most serious problem.

I have his letter in my pocket and can read it to you, if you are interested in hearing it.

My advice to anyone, old or young, who is going to a new town, or to become a teacher in a new school, is to find out as much as he can regarding the place from books. If nothing is to be found in printed pages, find some of the old nestors in the community and cross question them. Find out the disappointments of the past and the hopes for the future. Find out as much as possible regarding the peculiarities of prominent men and women, and what they have tried to accomplish, so that when you come to town you can at least talk in the language of the community.

It is no wonder that traveling, so called, psychologists reap a rich harvest; for everyone needs to know more along this line than he does. The man who will write a text along these lines, will be a public benefactor, and I have no copyright on the idea.

A request was made that the letter from Dean Lawson be read, so it is appended hereto! -

Copy Letter

Saturday Night Club
February 19, 1944

Two countries promise to emerge as outstanding nations at the close of World War II--China and Russia. China will be the dominant power in Asia and Russia in Europe. If England can recover lost colonies, following the close of the war with Japan, and can harmonize discordant elements in India, she will continue to be a strong nation, but will not dominate the seas as she has in the past.

The commercial chess board will have been upset and there will be greater competition for the trade of the world. The east Indies will no longer be the main source of supply for certain minerals, and for many of the articles for our tables; and Maylaysia will never again be the main source of supply for rubber.

China thru the crucible of war, having been fused into a nation, will require much in food products, because of her teeming population and the limits of her arable land. She will however soon equip herself to produce vast quantities of manufactured products, and with her lower standards of wages and of living will undoubtedly be enabled to undersell western nations.

What the development will be in Africa is hard to surmise. The negro in his native state has been slow in developing. He has been exposed to culture and trade for time immemorial, but such manners, customs and responsibilities have not appealed to him. While in his native state, he has been beset by enemies from within and without, he has clung to the free if not kindly life of the jungle.

Northern Africa was the granary of the world for centuries, and even yet American soldiers have been surprised at what it still produces. Its possibilities can be greatly enlarged and probably will be following the close of the war. Religiously, Africa is largely

pagan, but with many Moslems, and a smaller number of Christians. Its divisions and animosities are age old and will not readily be overcome no matter how many modern "Flying Dutchmen" give it the once over and then oracularly proclaim the imminency of world brotherhood and good will.

European Russia, east of the River Don, Germany, Italy, portions of France, all of the Netherlands, Denmark, and some of Norway have suffered much from bombing, and the cost of replacement will run into billions. Many cities of North Africa have been damaged or destroyed. The islands of the Mediterranean, Greece and portions of the Balkans have been badly mauled, as have also the oil fields of Romania and of the Russian Caucasus.

Spain so lately subjected to civil war, and Finland with so little time for recovery, following her war with Russia, have been hard hit. Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Eire are the only European countries to have escaped, if we overlook that small portion of Turkey that is in Europe.

The shipping of all maritime countries has suffered severely, but they will quickly recoup their losses from the conversion or reconversion of vessels now used for the purposes of war. The United States will dominate the seas, following the war, as far as ships are concerned, but unless it can break the shackles held by organized labor, over its seamen and longshoremen, it cannot compete successfully with other sea faring powers. The law of the jungle rather than the Golden Rule has dominated labor under the political control of the New Deal.

When Kipling wrote, "My Lady of the Snows", he had for his purpose singing the praise of Canada that western bastion of Great Britain. It bommeranged because it played up the cold too much for Canadians, who want their country to be known for its wealth and accomplishments. Canada, however, is cold and only a portion of it is available for growing crops. The two World Wars have hit it hard, in the number of its fine young men who have died in foreign fields, in the sacrifices it has made in money, and in the depletion of its great forests, which probably will never be restored.

However, all has not been on the wrong side of the ledger, for the building of the Alaskan highway and the opening of new oil fields may play quite a part in the future of the country.

The escape of General MacArthur from the Philippines to Australia saved that dominion from being devastated. It has suffered the loss of many brave men, but has otherwise not been badly damaged. While Canadian development is restricted by cold and snow, that of Australia is limited by the vast amount of arid land, which so far has produced little of value.

I speak with less knowledge concerning South Africa. We are all aware of the great help that has been given the United Nations by gallant and capable General Jan Christiaan Smuts, and by South African contingents, but we do not have a clear idea of the relative amount of food or material produced by this southern colony. Perhaps Great Britain has purposely played down what it gets from this source, in order not to encourage greater efforts on the part of German underseas craft.

The cost of unity in the western hemisphere has been a tremendous amount, but probably it has been worth all and perhaps more than we have spent to secure it, altho it could have been obtained for less. Had Central America, including Mexico, been available for bases for the Nazis, undoubtedly the great Mississippian Valley would have been ravished, and we should have been shut off from supplies of rubber, metals, coffee, and other products that we have been able to use to such great advantage.

The opinion which I formed when I visited South America five years ago, has not been greatly modified. It seemed to me then that the instability of government and the utter irresponsibility shown by the southern nations in matters of credit, made it certain that we could not do business with them without loss and subsequent friction. I have been surprised, however, at Argentine's stand, because England has been her best customer and her greatest financial backer.

The future of Brazil seems most promising of the group. It is the largest in area and population, and has much productive territory. It has profited by the industry of Germans and Japanese in developing its agriculture, but neither group was assimilated, nor could be under the conditions which have prevailed. While the vast hinterland, composed largely of the headwaters of the Amazon is rich in lumber, rubber, and other products, it is inhabited by savage tribes, and its equatorial climate makes it a menace to whites. I do not expect Brazil to become a dominate power for many years, if ever.

I cannot help but fear that the greatest danger to be faced by the United States may be at the peace table, for there will be decided the course of the world for a good many years to come. On the battle fields we are represented by the courageous type of individual who first came to an unknown world to make his home, and by sheer courage and ability, moved farther and farther west, until he reached the shores of the Pacific, but at the peace table it seems definitely assured that the United States will be represented by the same spineless, visionary and perhaps faithless men, who have dominated our federal government since March 4th, 1933. All that we have won at arms, may be lost in peace negotiations. Oh, for a single utterance on the part of America like that of Winston Churchill, in his declaration, that he will have no part in lessening the dominion of Great Britain.

In diplomacy England ranks first among the nations of the world today. At the peace table, however, will be found Russia, a nation unknown to diplomacy, but of such power that without her aid on the fields of battle, the cause of the United Nations would either have been lost entirely, or the war would have dragged on until the utter exhaustion of the fighting powers.

Let us have a look at Russia and see what we can make of it. In the first place it occupies and controls about 42 per cent of all the land in Europe and Asia combined, or about one-sixth of all the land in the world. This land is rich in timber, agriculture and minerals, but five-sixths of it lies north of the northern boundary of the United States and none of it south of the southern line of Missouri.

The vast plain which forms European Russia is bounded on the East by the Ural Mountains and on the West by the Baltic and farther south by the Carpathians. Its northern boundary is the Arctic Ocean, and on the South, the Black and Caspian seas, and the Cau-ca-sus Mountains. This vast body of land does not have an elevation higher than nine hundred feet, at its highest point, at the Valdai Hills, which is the source of many rivers; until the small range which bisects the Crimea in the Black Sea, the southern part of which, is the Florida of Russia.

The Caspian Sea lies below sea level, and is bordered on the north by a considerable desert. From the east to west, across the nation, there is a wedge of heavy black earth, called the Steppes, which produces a rank growth of grass, and which forms the greater part of the tillable land of the country. To the north the soil is poorer, but it has produced great forests. In the earlier period of the country, the rivers were the roads and the inhabitants lived largely in the forests for greater protection.

The Mongol invasions of Europe came over the black earth portion where horses and flocks could find provender, and thus provide sustenance for Huns, Tartars, and many other invaders. Forced to live half hidden in the forests, where the fertility of the soil soon failed, the Russians lived in huts, which could be abandoned and replaced in more promising spots.

Who were these people and from whence did they come? They were Slavs, and seem to have been indigenous. Sir Bernard Pares, professor of Russian History first at the University of Liverpool. and now Honorary Lecturer of the School of Slavonic and East

European Studies and Fellow of King's College, in a sketched map indicates that originally the Slavs were as far east as the big bend of the Dnieper, southeast to the Carpathians, as far west as the headwaters of the Oder and Vistula rivers, and north to the Privet marshes.

From this point, they have spread to many parts of southern Europe and have aided in mixing their blood in other places, as theirs has been mixed thru the years by scores of invasions, the longest occupancy being that of the Tartars who were not entirely dispelled for three hundred years. Dr. Leon Weber-Bauler, a Russian doctor, in his interest^{ing} book, "From Orient to Occident" in speaking of his family says:- "My brother was half a Finn, half a Russian: as for me I was a Russian, but there were streaks in me that were Swiss and French. For, notwithstanding the theories of racial purity, we, like everybody else, were mongrels; hybrids born of the chance combinations of those mysterious determinants which the living transmit from generation to generation."

To quote from Pares:- "Russia is half-way between Europe and Asia. This position has of itself led to infinite searchings of heart on the part of Russians. There is of course a single Eurasian continent. Europe is a conventional term. At one time it could only be applied to the Greek world in which the term was first used; later it was the Roman Empire; now, in all but its unmeaning geographical sense, it includes America and Australia. Europe, then, is a civilization, a set of ideas and habits; and Asia differs from Europe in having either no such settled morale, or others which are different. Asia, on the other hand, which includes the centre of

the whole continent, has from time to time poured down warlike tribes on to Europe. It was through Russia that many of these invaders had to pass; and Russia has been a battle-ground between Europe and Asia.

This was so in nature before it was so in history. Before the battles of peoples there was a battle of contrary winds. By the northwest of Russia the sea winds of Europe make a faint entry; the Baltic is but a brackish sea; it is only the almost uninhabited north of the Arctic coast that is just touched by the Gulf Stream. But these European winds, weak as they may be, are counted among the beneficent factors in the climate of Russia. On the opposite side, by the southeast, enter the arid and devastating winds of the deserts of central Asia. They tear up the soil or bury the surface with ruinous sand storms, which fill up lakes and ponds, block rivers, wreck harvests and ruin estates."

Here we begin with a primitive people with no organization, no leaders, no religion, no natural defenses such as mountains, caves, or rocks. No commerce, no friends, absolutely illiterate and beset all about by enemies. We find the beginnings of commerce down the Dnieper and later the Volga river. Almost from the beginning we find human slavery, not of other races, but of their own in which men employed to help move commerce down the streams might be sold at the end of the trip.

Attacked by others, they sought the protection of those using the river, and were aided by them because the river must be kept open for traffic and protected from marauders. Learning to depend on others, they were attracted to the Vikings, or Va-rang-ers, those brave Scandinavian free booters, who have left their mark on many nations.

Kiev was the first town to be developed on the Dnieper, while Novgorod--the new town--developed at the north. In the northern town Rurik, a Viking, showed ability as a protector of the place, and from this beginning in 862 he became the first Ruler of Russia. on the death of Rurik in 879, Oleg, a relative, reigned instead of the infant son of Rurik.

Oleg was a contemporary of Alfred the Great, of England, and of Charles the Bald, of the Western Empire. Oleg was daring and brave, and coming down the river to Kiev, he invited two Vikings then in charge of the town to visit his ship, where he killed them and in taking over the city, began the movement which resulted in Russian nationality. By the 10th century, the Slavs cover the greater part of Europe.

One hundred years later in 980, Vladimar I, became ruler. He was a pagan and sacrificed about a thousand lives to his gods. The outburst of a boyar, who refused willingly to give up his child, resulted in the death of both father and son, but it had its effect in creating dissatisfaction on the part of the ruler with paganism.

The Jews were numerous in Khazar, and their Khan had adopted their faith. Vladimar asked why the Jews were scattered over the earth, and on being told that it was on account of their sins, he immediately lost interest in Judaism. He refused to become a follower of Islam, because no Russian could be happy without strong drink; the Roman Catholic church placed supreme power in the hand of a Pope so that didn't suit the king. Finally, he completely fell for the outward manifestations of the Orthodox church, and felt that the show would appeal to his people, which it did. While the church

has been guilty of slavery, extravagance and oppression, it has had a real hold on the Russian people and at times was the only unifying force left in the nation.

The history of Russia for a thousand years has been that of poverty and oppression for the people, and extravagance on the part of the ruling powers, very few, if any of whom, were of full Russian blood. I am inclined to believe that negro slavery in America never reduced its subjects to the depths to which the serfs of Russia were submerged. The nation was always trying to advance its interests by taking part in the wars of other nations, and the weight of it all fell upon the peasant class, which furnished the men for the ranks, the food for soldiers, and bore the expense in taxes, impossible for them to meet.

It would appear that the serfs were always strong enough to have overwhelmed their masters, but they were densely ignorant, unorganized, hopeless and helpless. For a thousand years no one ever showed them a real kindness. They fought wars in which they had no interest and between times they were ravished by the Cossacks or some other group. They were devoid of both leadership and courage.

Strong;-they must have been strong physically, for no one but the strong could have survived. Rugged;-Yes, they had to be, to stand the bitter cold and to get together enough to keep them from starving. When famine and pestilence prevailed, they died by the thousands. Courage;-None. There seemed to be no way out. Occasionally a ruler would favor the encouragement of education, but it was for the ruling classes and gentry only. The masses did not count and were left in utter ignorance. True, serfdom was abolished in 1858 and in 1861, but little was done to improve the conditions of the masses.

What the Russian of today--the common man--rejoices in as liberty, would seem to us as slavery. Furthermore, there are many informers to report on the discontented and inefficient, and punishment and liquidation may follow.

It is only by contrast with former conditions in Russia that those of today seem advanced, and the man who would recommend communism to Americans is either uninformed, or seeks advancement for himself at the cost of the liberty and happiness of others.

This, Americans should understand well and should guard against. It would be stepping back to the middle ages for the people of the United States.

To the Russians who have suffered from a degree of oppression for a thousand years, and servility of the abject sort for several centuries, the Soviets have brought them liberty.

It is difficult for us to understand the thought processes of the Russian, but it is probable that he has had as much pleasure in the destruction of the nobility and the plundering of their property, as he has in his own improved condition.

An outburst of patriotism has transformed the former slave into a man, who has been given an opportunity to gain an education and to help in building a great country. To him it is the greatest accomplishment attained by any nation in history.

So at the Peace Table there will sit the representatives of the largest and probably the most powerful nation in the world. Perhaps Stalin already sees points of weakness that he hopes to strengthen thru the formation of his sixteen autonomous republics. He has won a war over a nation that has been studying war and engaging in war for a thousand years. He has done the impossible and Russia has courage and stands behind him to the man.

Now the other side of the picture. The settlement at Plymouth was made by men and women of indomitable courage. They left their homes in tiny ships to sail to an unknown world. They had no money and there was nothing here that money could buy. They could only work and depend upon the fatherhood of God to see them thru.

Our Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors had the courage to face the sea, the wilds of America, the cold of New England, the savages of the forests, and their enemies in the home land, who hoped they would not succeed. Such boundless courage animated not only Plymouth Colony, but the other colonies. Nothing that the Mother Country could do, or threaten, alarmed them, they were in the hands of their God, who did not desert them.

For three hundred years the American people were sustained and animated by courage. There was nothing they could not do. They fought for and gained their political freedom. They fought the Mother Country again in 1812. They fought to preserve their Union and won. They developed great institutions of learning, they advanced in the sciences and technology. They smacked down the pirates who had been exacting tribute for ages in the Mediterranean. They overcame all adversaries. They accomplished wonders in the art of medicine, in industry, agriculture. In fact they led the world in practically every field and gave more to charity than all of the other nations combined.

They had confidence in God, in themselves and in their fellow men. They never waved a white flag, never called for help, but had the best clothed, the best fed, and the most courageous nation the world has ever known.

Then the evil days came when they ate of the forbidden fruit which turned their courage into fear. Instead of meeting hard times as they had many times before and conquering it, they listened to the cajolery of false promises. They were hypnotized by a wonderful voice which promised care from their entrance on this earth until their burial in it. They were convinced that industry, frugality, and honesty were passé, and that ^{there} was a royal road to idleness, lined with speakeasies and drink palaces.

If it is true that Herod was eaten by worms, woe to the practitioner who has been supplying vermifuge to Washington.

But I must not be led astray. The courage which enabled our forefathers to start this nation, also entered into the hearts and souls of those who came here because America was what it was. They too had courage and aided in the advancement of our nation. It was here and only here that a Steinmetz, or an Edison could have accomplished what they did. Now that courage is gone. We are a whipped people. The South hates the New Deal without limit, but it is too cowardly to break the bands that has bound it for seventy-five years and vote its convictions.

The people have worlds of money. A great deal of it drained from the public treasury, while the public debt has already reached fantastic proportions. The banks are full of money, but they dare not loan it as they did during the years of the manhood of our nation. Three millions are housed in Washington each feeding at the public crib. We have a world war, but the attitude seems to be, let nothing interfere with politics, and we will finish the war after the elections are held.

Have I adequately delineated the things that at the Peace Table will make Russia bold and courageous, insistent upon getting all that it wishes, and will have the United States represented by a bunch of softies, who neither know what we should have, nor have the courage to insist upon it.

We have furnished millions of men, we have almost drained our oil wells. We have sacrificed our forests, we have depleted our supplies of many kinds. We have lost thousands of the finest young men of the land and stand ready to lose many more, and just what will the United States get out of it.

If it were yours to choose, who would you select to represent us? Would it be the Esaus so active behind the scenes at Washington? Would it be the President? Would it be Wallace? Would it be Jesse Jones who has played with our millions as a child plays with tin soldiers? For twelve long years the Democratic party has not encouraged leadership within its ranks.

So here we are. What can irresolute, inefficient, uninformed and visionary men accomplish when they meet courageous men, who know what they want?

1

Among the beginnings of towns in Douglas county, some of which have left no records and little ~~trace~~ memory are Douglas, supposed to be a pro slavery settlement ten miles west of Lawrence on the Kaw river. It was started in 1854 by Paris Ellison, a slave owner, and its greatest population was five, all living in one house.

Another ghost town is Wakarusa, located so close to Lawrence that it is said to have been swallowed up by the city, ~~at Lawrence~~ yet it gave its name to the most populous township in the county. *It really was located just south of Blanton's crossing on the Meairs farm -*

An atlas of Douglas county issued in 1873 and known as the Beers Atlas, lists among the towns in the county at that time; Baldwin, Bloomington, Clinton, Eudora, Lecompton and Prairie City.

Prairie City occupied about 160 acres of land, a little south and west of Baldwin. The streets running North and South were named:- Lawrence, Liberty, Church, Mount Pleasant, Main, Aurora, Ottawa, Black Jack and Republican. Streets running East and West were named Robinson, Harris, Geary, Sumner, and Freemont. The town straddled the present track of the Southern Kansas, ~~the~~ earlier known as the Lawrence, Leavenworth and Galveston.

Another town adjoining Baldwin was Media, which had a big store, church, etc. within the last fifty years. The first settlement of Media was in Nov. 1878 by E. G. Gilbert and H. W. ~~Willett~~ Willett and family. Willett was both postmaster and merchant. The Presbyterian church was erected in 1881.

Another lost town gave its name to Palmyra township. Palmyra was settled in 1855 by the Palmyra town company with 320 acres of land. Later ^{in 1858} it bought 320 acres to the south which ~~was~~ ^{were} given to an educational association, which was the beginning of Baker University. ~~The town was named~~ The Palmyra postoffice was established in 1856 with N. Blood as postmaster. Soon the town and postoffice [^] moved to the southern site and J. M. Cavaness became postmaster and held the job for years.

The settlement of Eudora is of especial interest. A group of Chicago Germans decided to found a town in Kansas, and a commission sent out to seek a site, chose that of the present city of Eudora. The movement to found the town began in '56, the

2

commission came to Kansas in 1857 and the city was incorporated in 1859. The townsite consisted of 800 acres running two miles north and south. It was named for the daughter and the Indian Chief from whom the land was purchased, and the first white child born in the city was named Eudora. The postoffice was located in 1857.

It is interesting to note that the first postmaster was A. Summerfield, whom I ^{surmise} believe to have been the father of Elias and Marcus Summerfield, afterwards well known in Lawrence, Marcus being the father of Solon Summerfield, who established the Summerfield scholarships at Kansas University.

Big Springs, ^{founded in 1854} really placed in early Kansas history. It was named for springs of water, now non-existent, which were known to the travelers of the Oregon and California trails. ~~Founded in 1854~~ The Free State Party was organized ~~here~~ there, ^{by} as the result of a vast gathering ^{of pioneers,} in September 1855. And it was here that the first temperance ~~group~~ group protested against the ~~opening of~~ opening of a saloon, and publicly burned a barrel of whisky.

^{which may have been} Vinland, originally Vineland, was established in 1854, among its founders being ^{Cutter} W. E. Barnes, Dr. George Cutler, F. B. Varnum, Chas. W. Dow, Jacob Branson, William White, and Francis M. Coleman. It had a saw mill, a ~~private~~ school house built by private capital in '58 and a public school building in ~~1867~~ 1867. Geo Cutler was the first postmaster, and Russell and Davis had the first store. There were also churches, and a public library, said to be the first in the state.

Clinton was founded in 1854, the ^{in 1855 was} postoffice at first was in Bloomington, a town a few miles to the east, ~~in 1855~~ but was moved to Clinton in '58. Both towns were laid out to be of substantial size, and Bloomington became a center for Colored people who built a good church building.

Marion was founded by a town company, formed by eleven persons, who laid out a site of 320 acres. This was in '57 and '58. It was named for General Francis Marion of ~~the~~ ^{war} revolutionary fame. The town also gave its name to its township.

Lapeer was established in '55 and had a postoffice in '56.

Black Jack was founded in '57 and had a postoffice the following year.

Franklin, the most important pro-slavery center was a few miles east of Law.

rence, and occupied about two hundred acres of land.

North Lawrence was begun in 1865 upon the first advent of a railway, and at one time had a population of 2,500, or more, with representative business houses, schools and churches, and even had its own newspapers. It was taken into the city of Lawrence by legislative enactment in 1870.

~~Lecompton stands second only to Lawrence in historical importance. It was founded by pro-slavery elements, took its name from a Southern Judge, and for a brief period had a population of from 1,000 to 2,000. Among its fo~~

Lawrence

Lecompton stands perhaps second only to Lawrence in historical importance. It was founded in 1854 among its founders being Glens, Zinn, Martin, Winter, and Shirley. It soon became a pro-slavery center and was for a time Capitol of Kansas. The ~~two~~ company was organized in 1855 with 600 acres of land. The territorial convention of 1855 designated it the capitol of the state and appropriated money for erecting a substantial capital building. It is said that the ~~plans~~ ^{plans} contemplated spending a half million dollars on the building. Only \$50,000 was ~~the~~ actually appropriated, and spent, which paid for the basement and a part of the walls for the first story.

While Lecompton was the center of the pro-slavery interests it is of interest to know that years later when it started in university, it named it Lane, honoring one of the men prominent in making Kansas a free state.

Page 1

^{countries}
~~outstanding~~ as outstanding nations at the close of World War 11. China

and Russia. China will be the dominant power in Asia and Russia in Europe. If England can recover lost colonies, following the close of the war with Japan, and can harmonize discordant elements in India, she will ~~remain~~ ^{continue to be} a strong nation, but will not ~~thereafter~~ dominate the seas as she has in the past.

The commercial chess board ~~of the world~~, will have been upset and there will be greater competition for the trade of the world. The east Indies will no longer be the main source of ~~the~~ ^{for certain minerals and} supply for many of the articles for our tables; and never again be the main source of supply ~~for~~ ^{for} rubber.

China thru the crucible of war, having been fused into a nation, will require much ~~of~~ ^{of} in food products, because of her teeming population and soon equip herself to the limits of her arable land. She will however produce vast quantities of manufactured products, and with her lower standards ^{of wages and} of living ~~and wages~~ will undoubtedly be enabled to undersell western nations.

What the development will be in Africa is hard to surmise. The negro in his native state has been slow in developing. He has been exposed to ~~the~~ ^{such} culture and trade for time immemorial, but ~~his~~ ^{his} manners, ~~and~~ customs and responsibilities have not appealed to him. While ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ his native state he has been beset by enemies from within and without, he has ~~clung~~ ^{clung} to the free ~~life~~ ^{if not kindly} life of the jungle.

Northern Africa was the granary of the world for ~~perhaps millions~~ ^{centuries,} and even yet American soldiers have been surprised at what ~~is there produced.~~ ^{it still produces.} Its possibilities can greatly be enlarged and probably will be following the close of the war. Religiously ^{Africa} it is largely pagan, ~~and~~ but with a great ^{large} ~~number~~ ^{many} of Moslems, and a smaller number of Christians. Its divisions and animosities are age old and will not readily be overcome no matter how many modern "Flying Dutchmen" give it the once over and then oracularly proclaim the imminency of world brotherhood and good will.

European Russia, east of the River Don; Germany, Italy, Portions of France

Page 2

All of the Netherlands, Denmark and some of Norway have suffered ~~terribly~~ *much* from bombing, and the ~~cost of replacements~~ *cost of replacements* will run into billions. ~~in~~ *Many* cities of North Africa have been damaged or destroyed. The islands of the Mediterranean, Greece and portions of the Balkans have been badly mauled, as have also the oil fields of Romania and of the Russian *Caucasus* Caucasus.

Spain so lately subjected to civil war, and Finland with so little time for recovery, following her war with Russia, have been hard hit. Portugal, *Switzerland*

Sweden and Eire are the only European countries to have escaped, *if we overlook that*

small portion of European Turkey that is in Europe

The shipping of all maritime countries have suffered severely, but *they* will quickly recoup their losses from the ~~costs~~ *conversion* or reconversion of vessels now used for the purposes of war. The United States will dominate the seas, following the

war, as far as ships are concerned, but unless it can break the *shakles* shackles held by organized labor, over its seamen and longshoremen, it cannot compete

successfully with other sea faring powers. *The law of the jungle rather than the Golden Rule has dominated labor under the political control of the N.E.A.C.*

When Kipling wrote, "My Lady of the Snows", he had for his purpose singing the *Canada western bastion of Great Britain* praise of ~~that~~ great Dominion. It boomeranged because it played up the

cold too much for ~~the~~ Canadians, who want their country to be known for its wealth and accomplishments. Canada however is cold and only a portion of it is available for ~~the~~ growing ~~of~~ crops. The two World wars have hit it hard, in the number of its fine young men who have died in foreign fields, in the sacrifices it has made in money, and in the depletion of its great forests, which probably will never be restored.

However all has not been on the wrong side of the ledger for the building of *Alaskan* the ~~Alaskan~~ highway and the opening of new oil fields may play quite a part in the future of the country.

The escape of General MacArthur from the Philippines to Australia saved that dominion from being devastated. It has ~~suffered~~ *suffered* the loss of many brave men, but has otherwise ~~suffered~~ *suffered* not been badly damaged. ~~While~~ *While* Canadian development is restricted by cold and snow, that of Australia is limited by the vast amount of arid land, which so far has produced little of value.

I speak with less knowledge concerning South Africa. We are all aware of the great help that has been given the United Nations by ^{Christian} gallant and capable General Jan Smuts, and by South African contingents, but we do not have a clear idea of the relative amount of food ^{or materiel} ~~and other~~ produced by this southern Colony. Perhaps Great Britain has purposely played down what it gets from this source, in order not to encourage greater efforts on the part of German underseas craft.

The cost of unity in the western hemisphere has been ~~a~~ a tremendous amount, but probably it has been worth all and perhaps more than ~~it cost~~ ^{altho it could have been obtained for less.} we have spent to secure it. Had Central America, including Mexico, been available for bases for the ~~the~~ Nazis, undoubtedly ~~the~~ the great Mississippi ^{ian} Valley would have been ravished, and we should have been shut off from supplies of rubber, metals, coffee, and other products that we have been able to use to such great advantage.

^{which I} The opinion formed when I visited South America five years ago, has not been greatly modified. It ^{seemed} ~~seems~~ to me then that the instability of government and the ~~utter~~ irresponsibility shown by the Southern nations in matters of credit, made it certain that we could not do business with them without loss and subsequent friction. I have been surprised however at Argentine's stand, ~~because~~ because England has been her best customer and her greatest financial backer.

The future of Brazil seems most promising of the group. It is the largest in area and ~~pop~~ population, and ~~has~~ much productive territory. It has profited by the industry of Germans and Japanese in developing its agriculture, but neither group was assimilated, nor could be under the conditions which have prevailed. While the vast hinterland, composed largely of the headwaters of the Amazon is rich in lumber, rubber, and ~~and~~ ~~some parts of the country are producing~~ ~~in~~ other products, it is inhabited by savage tribes, and its equatorial climate makes it a menace to whites. I do not expect Brazil to become a dominant power for many years, if ever.

I cannot help but fear that the greatest danger to be faced by the United States may be at the peace table, for there will be decided the course of the world for a good many years to come. On the battle fields ~~we~~ are represented by the courageous type of individual who first came to an unknown world to make his home and by sheer courage and ability moved father and father west, until he reached the shores of the Pacific, but at the peace table it seems definitely assured that the U. S. will be represented by the same spineless, ^{perhaps} visionary and faithless men, who have dominated our federal government since March 4th. 1933. All that we may have won at arms, may be lost in peace negotiations. Oh, for a single utterance on the part America like that of Winston Churchill, in his declaration, that he will have no part in lessening the dominion of Great Britain.

In diplomacy England ranks first among the nations of the world today. ~~Germany has tried to overcome this superiority, but has promised so much and has acted so dastardly~~ At the peace table, however, will be found ^{Russia} ~~that~~ a nation unknown to diplomacy, but of such power that without her aid on the fields of battle the cause of the ~~the~~ United Nations would either have been lost entirely, or the war would have dragged on until the utter exhaustion of the fighting powers.

Let us have a look at Russia and see what we can make of it. In the first place it occupies and controls about 42 per cent of all the land in Europe and Asia combined, or about one-sixth of all the land in the world. This land rich in timber, agriculture and minerals, but five sixths of it lies north of the northern boundary of the United States and none of it south of the southern line of Missouri.

The vast plain which forms European Russia is bounded on the East by the Ural Mountains and on the West by the Baltic and father South by the Carpathians. Its northern boundary ~~is~~ is the Arctic

ocean, and on the South the Black and Caspian seas, and the ~~Cauc~~ ^{Caucasus} mountains. This vast body of land does not have an elevation higher than nine hundred feet, ^{at its highest point,} at the Valdai Hills, which is the source of many rivers; until the small range which bisects the Crimea, ^{in the Black Sea,} the southern part of which, is the Florida of Russia.

The Caspian sea lies below sea level, and is bordered on the north by a considerable desert. From the east to west, ^{across the nation} there is a wedge of heavy black earth, called the Steppes, ~~which~~ ^{which} produces a rank growth of grass, and which forms the greater part of the ~~tillable~~ tillable land of the country. To the north the soil is poorer, but ~~but it has produced~~ but it has produced ~~great forests.~~ In the earlier period of the country the rivers were the roads and the inhabitants lived largely in the forests for greater protection.

The Mongol invasions of Europe came over the black earth portion where horses and flocks could find provender, and thus provide sustenance for Huns, Tartars, and many other invaders. Forced to live half hidden in the forests, where the fertility of the soil soon failed, the ^{Russians} ~~people~~ lived in huts, which could be abandoned and replaced in a more promising spots.

Who were these people and from whence did they come? They were Slavs, ^{and} but seem to have been indigenous. ^{Sir} Bernard Pares, professor of Russian History first at the University of Liverpool ^{now Honorary Lecturer of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, and Fellow of King's College} and later at the University of London, in a sketched map indicates that originally the Slavs were as far east as the big bend of the Dnieper, southeast to the Carpathians, as far west as the headwaters of the Oder and Vistula rivers, and north to the Pripyet marshes.

From this ~~point~~ ^{point} they have spread to many parts of southern Europe and have aided in mixing their blood in ^{other} ~~such~~ places, as theirs has been mixed thru the years by scores of invasions,

the longest occupance being that of the Tartars who were not entirely dispelled ~~for~~ for three hundred years. Dr Leon Weber-Bauler, a Russian doctor, in his interesting book, "From Orient to Occident" in speaking of his family says:-"My brother was half a Finn, half a Russian: as for me I was a Russian, but there were streaks in me that were Swiss and French. For, notwithstanding the theories of racial purity, we, like everybody else, were mongrels; hybrids born of the chance combinations of those mysterious determinants which the living transmit from generation to generation."

To quote from Pares:- ~~2/1/1~~ " Copy first two paragraphs Page 3.

Here we begin with a primitive people with no organization, no leaders, no religion, no natural defenses such as mountains, absolutely illiterate caves, or rocks. No commerce, no friends, and beset all about by enemies. We find the beginnings of commerce, down the Dnieper and later the Volga river. Almost from the beginning we find human slavery, not of other races, but of their own ~~race~~ in which men employed to help move commerce down the streams might be sold at the end of the trip.

Attacked by others they sought the protection of those using the river, and were aided by them because the river must be kept open for traffic and protected from marauders. Learning to ^{depend} lean on others they were attracted to the Vikings, or ^{Varangians} ~~Varangers~~, those brave Scandinavian free booters, who have left their mark on many nations.

Kiev was the first town to be developed ^{on} ~~in~~ the Dnieper, while Novgorod--the new ~~city~~ ^{town}--developed at the north. In the northern town Rurik, a Viking, showed ability as a ~~prot~~ protector of the place, and from this beginning in 862 he became the first Ruler of Russia. On the death of Rurik in 879 ~~7~~ Oleg, a relative reigned instead of the infant son of Rurik.

Oleg was a contemporary of Alfred the Great, of England, and of Charles the Bald, of the Western Empire. Oleg was daring and brave, and coming down the river to Kiev he invited two Vikings then in charge of the town to visit his ship, where he killed them and ^{taking} in ~~the~~ over the city began the movement which resulted in Russian nationality. By the 10th century the Slavs cover the greater part of Europe.

One hundred years later in 980, Vladimar I, became ruler. He was a pagan and sacrificed about a thousand lives to his gods. The outburst of a boyar, who refused willingly to give up his child, resulted in the death of both father and son, but it had its effect in creating dissatisfaction on the part of the ruler with paganism.

The Jews were numerous in Khazar, and their Khan had adopted their faith. Vladimar asked him why the Jews were scattered over the earth, and on being told that it was on account of their sins, he immediately lost interest in ~~Judaism~~ Judaism. He refused to become a follower of Islam, because no Russian could be happy without strong drink; and the Roman Catholic church placed supreme power in the hand of a Pope so that didn't suit the king. Finally he completely fell for the outward manifestations of the Orthodox church, and felt that the show would appeal to his people, which it did. ~~There~~ While the church has been ~~guilty~~ guilty of slavery, extravagance and oppression, it has had a real hold on the Russian people and at times was the only unifying force left in the nation.

The history of Russia for a thousand years has been that of poverty and oppression for the people, and extravagance on the part of the ruling powers, very few if any of whom were of full Russian blood. I am inclined to believe that negro slavery in America never reduced its subjects to the depths to which the serfs of Russia were submerged. The ~~ruling~~ nation was always trying to advance its interests by taking part in the wars of other nations, and the

weight of it all fell upon the peasant class, which furnished the men for the ranks, the food for soldiers, and bore the expense in taxes, impossible for them to meet.

It would appear that the serfs were always strong enough to have overwhelmed their masters, but they were densely ignorant, unorganized, ^{hopeless,} and helpless. For a thousand years no one ever showed them a real kindness. They fought wars in which they had no interest and between times they were ravished by the Cossacks or some other group. They were devoid of both leadership and courage.

Strong;-they must have been strong physically for no one but the strong could have survived. Rugged;-Yes, they had to be to stand the bitter cold and to get together enough to keep them from starving. When famine and pestilence prevailed they died by the thousands. Courage;- None. There seemed to be no way out. Occasionally a ruler would favor ~~improved~~ the encouragement of education, but it was for the ruling classes and gentry only. The masses did not ^{1858 and in} know, count, and were left in utter ignorance. ^{True serfdom was abolished in 1861,} but little was done to improve the condition of the masses ^{the downtrodden}.

Finally ~~the~~ World War I brought ~~them~~ their opportunity. No wonder there was confusion, what else could have been expected? They could not see far ahead, but they had leaders who told them to kill and they killed. They had always been robbed or deprived of what they had, why be squeamish about taking that which belonged to others. At last Russian was to belong to the masses, it was now their country. What if they did have to work many hours and give most of it to the state. ~~They had~~ They had always worked, but got little in return and now they were the state. ~~The~~ ^{cowardliness} ~~The~~ ^{cowardness} of despair changed to a daring courage in which they saw a new life and a new world. ~~It had not~~

The trouble with the Communists in America is that they cannot see, or are unwilling to acknowledge, that the liberty that is now Russian cannot compare with the liberty and opportunity that has always

Number this page Nine and advance numbers on other pages.

~~Always~~ existed in the U nited States, excepting only ^{to} the ~~negroes~~ ^{negroes} /
under slavery. It is true than under the present federal administra-
tion, many restriction have been placed upon us, designedly I believe
by many of Roosevelt's advisors, but perhaps not fully perceived
by him. But this is ~~something we~~ something that we hope to correct
at the coming election.

In Russia the individual occupies land owned by the state. He
may be permitted to have a limited amount of live stock, but only
under the condition that a large portion of what is produced by the
occupant is turned over to the government. If the demand is for ten
bushels of potatoes and the worker has but eleven, the ten must be
given and the family must do without, ~~or secure~~ and depend upon
those in authority to secure enough food to keep ^{them} his family alive.

What the Russian of today--the common man--rejoices in as
liberty, would seem to us as slavery. Furthermore there are many
informers to report on the discontented an inefficient, and
punishment and liquidation may follow.

It is only by contrast with former conditions in Russia
that those of today seem advanced, and the ^{man} men who would recommend
communism to Americans is either uninformed, or seeks advancement
for himself at the cost of the liberty and happiness of others.

This Americans should understand well and should guard
against. It would be stepping back to the middle ages for the
people of the United States.

To the ^{who have suffered from} Russians ~~with~~ a degree of oppression for a thous-
and years, and servility of the abject sort for several centuries,
the Soviets have brought them liberty.

It is difficult for us to understand the thought processes
of the Russian, but it is probable that he has had as much pleasure
in the destruction of the nobility and the plundering of their
property, as he has in his own improved condition.

An
~~This~~ outburst of patriotism has transformed the former slave into a man, who has been given an opportunity to gain an education and to help ^w building a great country. To him it is the greatest accomplishment attained by any nation in ~~the~~ history of ~~the~~ world.

So at the Peace Table there will sit the representatives of the largest and probably the most powerful nation in the world. Perhaps Stalin already sees points of weakness that ~~he~~ he hopes to ~~s~~ strengthen thru ~~the~~ the formation of his sixteen autonomous republics. ~~He~~ He has won a war over ~~the~~ a nation that has been studying war and engaging in war for a thousand years. He has done the impossible and Russia has courage and stands behind him to the man.

Now the other side of the picture. The settlement at Plymouth was made by men and women of indomitable courage. They left their homes in tiny ships to sail to an unknown world. They had no money and there was nothing here that money could buy. They could only work and depend upon the fatherhood of God to see them thru.

Our Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors had the courage to face the sea, the wilds of America, the cold of New England, the savages of the forests, and their enemies in the home land, who hoped they would not succeed. Such boundless courage animated not only Plymouth colony, but the other colonies. Nothing that the Mother Country could do, or threaten, alarmed them, they were in the hands of their God, who did not desert them.

For three hundred years the American people were sustained and animated by courage. There was nothing they could not do. They fought for and gained their political freedom. They fought the Mother Country again in 1812. They fought to preserve their Union and won. They developed great institutions of learning, they advanced in the sciences and technology. They smacked down the pirates who had been exacting tribute for ages in the Mediterranean. They overcame all adversaries. They accomplished wonders in the art

of medicine, in industry, agriculture. In fact they led the world in practically every field and gave more to charity than all of the other nations combined.

They had confidence in God, in themselves and in their fellow man. They never waved a white flag, never called for help, but had the best clothed, the best fed, and the most courageous nation the world has ever known.

Then the evil days came when they ate of the forbidden fruit which turned their courage into fear. Instead of meeting hard times as they had many times before and conquering it, they listened to the cajolery of false promises. They were hypnotized by a wonderful voice which promised care from their entrance on this earth until their burial in it. They were convinced that industry, frugality, and honesty were ~~passed~~ and that there was a royal road to idleness, lined with speakeasies and drink palaces.

If it is true that Herod was eaten by worms, woe to the practitioner who has been supplying vermifuge to Washington.

But I must not be led ^{astray} away. The courage which enabled our forefathers to start this nation, also entered into the hearts and souls of those who came here because America was what it was. They too had courage and aided in the advancement of our nation. It was here and only here that a Steinmetz, or an Edison could have accomplished what they did. Now that courage is gone. We are a whipped people. The South hates the New Deal without limit, but it is too cowardly to break the bands that has bound it for seventy-five years and vote its convictions.

The people have worlds of money, ~~but~~ a great deal of it drained from the public treasury, while the public debt has already reached fantastic proportions. The banks are full of money, but they dare not loan it as they did during the years of the manhood of our nation. Three millions are housed in Washington each ^{feeding at} ~~sucking~~ the public ^{crib} ~~teat~~. We have a world war, but the attitude seems to be, let

nothing interfere with politics, and we will finish the war after the elections are held.

^aHave I adequately delineated the things that at the Peace Table will make Russia bold and courageous, insistant upon getting all that it wishes, and will have the United States represented by a bunch of softies, who neither know what we should have, nor have the courage to ~~ask~~ ^{insist upon} for it. We have furnished millions of men, we have almost drained our oil wells, We have sacrificed our forests, we have depleted our supplies of many kinds. We have lost thousands of the finest young men of the land and stand ready to lose many more, and just what will the United States get out of it.

What can any ~~coward~~ ^{cowards} accomplish when ~~he~~ ^{they} meets brave men?

If it were yours to choose; who
would you select to represent us?
Would it be the Esau's so active behind
the scenes at Washington? Would it
be the President? Would it be Wallace?
Would it be Jesse Jones who has
played with our millions as a
child play with tin soldiers?
For 12 long years the Democratic
Party has not encouraged
leadership within its ranks -

So, here we are, what
can we do, inefficient,
uninformed and visionary men
accomplish when they meet courageous
men, who know what they
want.

Sab. night
club 11/9/33

(1)

Several years ago ~~having occasion~~^c wishing to ~~get some~~^{use} information regarding the history of Haskell Institute for Indians, at Lawrence, Kansas, I was greatly surprised to ^{find} that none of the histories of Kansas, available to me, contained anything regarding the founding of this important school, and that even the name had failed to appear in the published collections of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Mentioning this matter to the late William E. Connelley, for many years secretary of the State Historical Society, he asked me if I would ~~not~~ prepare a paper on the subject and I agreed to do so. Since that time I have attempted to gather such data as ~~was~~ could be found, and even yet feel that much more information should be found in connection with this school.

To merely record the date of its establishment and the men who have been connected with it as superintendents, is a more or less simple matter of ~~only~~^{general} passing interest, but what I wanted to find out was the occasion for the change in attitude of the government, which ~~doubtless~~^{doubtless} reflected ^{my} the opinion of a majority of the people, ~~of~~ which in fact was a complete reversal of former policies.

As far back as history records the stronger nations have oppressed and impressed the weak. Even in cases where man to man there was equality, greater numbers, better methods of making war, strategical locations, climatic conditions, and many other things have enabled the strong to ~~take~~^{have compelled} and the weaker to serve.

This relationship of master and servant is known in all religions and even Christ exhorted ~~slaves~~^{our} to obey their masters. Christ's teachings of ~~an~~^{our} universal brotherhood, and sonship ~~of~~ to God, ~~was~~ was undoubtedly the seed, whose flowering brought liberty, but there was no direct challenge to slavery in his ministry.

(2)

In the Bahamas, where Columbus landed, and in the West Indies where for many years Spain exercised control, the Indians were enslaved. The Arawaks, who ~~were/will~~ submitted have survived, but the Caribs and other warlike natives were destroyed. In fact Spain depopulated many of the Islands and supplanted the natives with Negroes. A condition akin to slavery is believed to have existed also under Spanish rule in California.

Those who wish to place upon the whites all of the trouble with the Indians, following the early settlements in this country, make the claim that the Indians held everything in common and did not take kindly to the white man's ~~the~~ practice of having private property. I do not believe this to be true for certain powerful tribes of Indians were exercising an overlordship over weaker tribes early in the seventeenth century, and before their practices in this matter could have been patterned after the whites.

For two hundred and fifty years there was the bitterest of warfare between the white and the red races in America. It was a case of cruel ~~the~~ and atrocious actions on both sides. Indians were inflamed over the encroachments of the whites and over broken treaties and retaliated often upon defenseless women and children. In return the whites brought the same type of slaughter and destruction back to the Indians.

The Indians largely lived from hand to mouth. He acquired no great amount of property and killed ^{animals} for food and for clothing instead of for sport. White men had different motives, they slaughtered game wantonly. A buffalo would be killed for its tongue or hide, ~~or~~ perhaps entirely for amusement. ^{Fur bearing} Animals were trapped on a commercial basis. The white man was the sheep and the Indian the cattle. Where the sheep has nibbled the grass down to its roots there is nothing left for the cattle.

This wonderful hunting ground which extended to the frozen north and to the mountains of Mexico belonged to the Indians. They had no deeds, but the land had belonged to them and to their fathers ~~for ages~~. They knew every spring and water hole. They knew the river crossings and followed the paths worn by buffalo.

With the federal homestead act of 1862 and the federal land grants to railroads everything was changed. Forts ~~were~~ dotted the state and hired hunters killed buffalo by the train load. The slaughter was terrific. The Indian faced starvation for himself and ^{his} tribe. ~~He~~ ^{Some} had been driven from ~~his~~ ^{their} old haunts in the east, north and south to make way for the settlements of the whiteman, and this land of plenty had been awarded to ~~him~~ ^{them} to be ~~his~~ ^{theirs} as long as the streams should run. Now this land too was taken from ~~him~~ ^{them}.

Unable to feed themselves the government issued rations to the Indians and endeavored to hold them by force within narrow limits. The hatred between the races was bitter.

~~In November 29th. 1864, perhaps it was Thanksgiving Day, the Sand Creek massacre occurred 35 miles from Fort Lyon, Colo. Five hundred Indians who were at peace at the time, altho doubtless they had often engaged in ~~the~~ depredations against the whites.~~

On November 29th. 1864, ~~Perhaps it was Thanksgivings Day~~ ^{under Black Kettle and White Antelope}. A band of five hundred Indians, 450 Cheyennes and 50 Arapahoes ^{under Left Hand} were incamp at Sand Springs, about thirty-five miles from Ft. Lyon, Colo. These Indians may have committed depredations against the settlers, but at this time they were at peace and the officers at ~~the~~ Fort Lyon ^{had told them where to camp} ~~knew of their whereabouts,~~ Suddenly soldiers under the command of Col. J. M. Chivington, descended upon them and by the time the battle ended there were one hundred and fifty dead, of whom perhaps one-hundred were women and children, and the three principal chiefs had been killed.

(5)

The strange part of the story is that ~~before~~ Col. Chivington, and the Rev John M. Chivington, who came to Denver in 1860, on an assignment from the Kansas and Nebraska conference, were one and the same man. One of the soldiers with Col. Chivington said years afterward, that in marching from Denver to Fort Lyon the command stopped at the house of a popular ranchman, with whom travelers and soldiers often stopped, and finding the ~~w~~^hole family dead, and the wife mutilated, they swore to kill every Indian they came across

On Sept. 17th. 1868, four years after the Sand Creek massacre, Col. George A. Forsythe and forty-nine men, under the general command of Gen. Sheridan, were surrounded at Beecher's Island in the dry bed of the Arickaree creek, ~~and~~^{near the juncture of Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska,} by perhaps more than a thousand ~~Indians~~, Cheyennes, Arapahos and Sioux. Chief Roman Nose commanded the Cheyennes and Chief Pawnee Killer the Sioux.

This battle lasted for nine days ~~and~~ and until the men were relieved by soldiers from Fort Wallace. Many Indians were killed and several soldiers were killed and wounded. Western Kansas was aflame. The settlers demanded protection and Gen. Sheridan put General Custer in command of the troops engaged in Indian warfare.

Custer ran the Cheyennes down to their winter quarters on the Washita, ~~now in the western Panhandle of Oklahoma~~ in what is now ~~the~~ northwestern ~~of~~ Oklahoma. The attack was made from four sides and the Indians were overwhelmed. Black Kettle was killed. Many women and children were killed and 800 ponies were slaughtered. The battle of the Washita was on Nov. 22nd 1868 and the terrible punishment given the Indians, caused it to be the last real battle ~~between~~ of any size between the Indians and soldiers in the plains country.

What about killing women and children? I think that at the time it was quite generally justified in the west, if not in the east.

Writing about forty-five years ago John Fiske, in his ~~"Beginnings"~~ "The Beginnings of New England" in referring to the destruction of the Pequots says, "As a matter of practical policy the annihilation of the Pequots can be condemned only by those who read history so incorrectly as to suppose that savages, whose business is to torture and slay, can always be dealt with according to the methods in use between civilized peoples."

Eight years after the battle of the Washita, General Custer and his command were wiped out in the massacre of The Little Big Horn.

In 1878 Chief Dull Knife, heading a band of Cheyennes broke away from their reservation in Indian Territory, where Col. John D. Miles of Lawrence was agent, and made their way clear across the state and back to their old home in the north. This was the last Indian Raid in Kansas, but there were serious Indian disturbances as late as 1891 in South Dakota, and a minor disturbance at Leech Lake, Minn., in 1898.

~~was~~ This was the setting when the government made an about face and began treating the Indians as human beings, with souls, and with possibilities for advancement. Again I ask, what was the cause of the change? The answer is my own, and I have never heard it advanced by another.

It is my firm opinion the cause of the Indian was won in the Civil War when the ^{people} ~~nation~~ believed with Lincoln that ^{the nation} ~~it~~ could no longer endure half slave and half free. As long as there were four million slaves in the country, the masters of whom controlled their body and soul, ~~the~~ the unfair attitude of the government to the Indians could be condoned, but after thousands of lives had been lost and billions spent to ~~free~~ free the slaves and maintain the unity of the nation, it became abhorrent to have the Indian popu-

lation continue ~~in its~~ under the conditions that had shown but little
change in two hundred and fifty years. When Lincoln freed the slaves
the same act ~~logically~~ logically resulted in bringing
liberty to the Indians.

Invent

(8)

However

During and immediately following the Civil War the Cheyennes, Navajo, Sioux, Arapaho, Kiowa, Kickapoo, Comanche, and the Indians of souther Oregon, northern California and Idaho were continually on the war path.

A Change in Policy

A Peace Commission appointed by President Johnson ^{to} establish peace with certain hostile tribes made a report which was an indictment both of the National Government in its disregard for treaties and of white men who had provoked savage wars, with wanton massacre. As a result of this report President Grant in 1869 appointed the Board of Indian Commissioners, which continued to function until dismissed from service by President Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President Grant took the Indian Service out of politics and to clean up the grafting that had been rampant with Indian Agents, replaced them with army officers, excepting in Kansas and Nebraska where Quakers, or members of the Society of Friends, were put in charge.

Congress having passed a law in 1870 forbidding Army officers to serve as Indian Agents, ~~the~~ Grant turned the matter over to the various church organizations, thirteen in number, which were empowered ^{to} name a total of 73 superintendents or agents. This policy was not a success due to denominational jealousies and bickerings.

In 1876 Congress became generous and doubled its appropriation, by granting \$20,000 for Indian Education. A year later in 1877 18 children of Geronimo-Apache ~~children~~ prisoners of war, were taken from Florida to Hampton Institute, in Virginia, by Lieutenant Pratt, who later became a general. So successful was this undertaking that in 1879 the old army post at Carlisle, Pa. was turned into an Indian boarding school, to which 60 boys and 24 girls of the Sioux tribe from South Dakota were admitted.

As during its border warfare Kansas led the way to a free nation and Lawrence bore the brunt of the battle, so in the new day for the Indians, Lawrence ~~again~~ again took a prominent part ^{through} the work of Congressman Haskell, who was a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs and also on the Ways and Means committee.

It is becoming, therefore, to include in this sketch of Haskell Institute and the developments which made the school possible, a sketch of Dudley C. Haskell. He was born March 23, 1842 in Springfield Mass. and died December 16, 1883, ^{when} ~~he was~~ only 41 years old ~~at the time of his death.~~ He came from colonial ancestry, the earliest of whom settled in Gloucester or Beverly in 1635. His great-grandfather, ~~was~~ Elijah Haskell, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Franklin Haskell came to Kansas in 1854 and settled on land, a part of which still remains in the possession of members of the family. Originally the tract embraced what is now Belmont and Fairfax additions to Lawrence, Woodland Park, the Catholic cemetery, and that portion east of Haskell avenue from about Eleventh street to Fifteenth street. and extending east to Oak Hill cemetery.

Franklin Haskell was one of the six persons to ^{be} organize Plymouth Congregational church and is said to be the first man to offer a public prayer in Lawrence. His son Dudley C. Haskell came to Lawrence with his mother in 1855, being then thirteen years old. He went to school in Miller's Hall, a building which I believe to be still standing, directly across the street from the Journal-World office.

His father died in 1857 and the fifteen years old youth became the mainstay of his mother until the return of an elder brother, ^{James G. Haskell,} Dudley Haskell soon went to Vermont to attend school, but came home the following year to engage in business. In 1859, ^{at the age of} 17 years ~~old~~ he went with the gold seekers to Pikes Peak, where he

10

gained experience, if not money. After spending two years prospecting he returned to Lawrence in 1861 and altho only ~~nineteen~~ years old became Master of Transportation for the Quartermaster's department. In 1863 he returned to New England and graduated from Yale in 1865.

He was a large man, ~~six~~ feet and three inches tall and weighed 210 pounds. He had a powerful physique, enjoyed athletic sports and was a member of the Kaw Valley Base ball nine, which won the championship of Kansas. Noted for his home runs the citizens gave him an engraved silver ball and a giant bat, perhaps five feet long. In the next game ~~he went to bat with~~ ^{on the first play using} the big bat ^{he} and scored a home run. Both ball and bat are now in the Kansas State Historial Society museum.

After graduation Mr Haskell ~~was a / s / p /~~ conducted a shoe store in Lawrence and took an active interest in politics. He was elected to the legislature in 1872-75-76 and in the latter year was elected speaker of the house. That fall he was elected to congress, where he served until his death.

Had he lived, he instead of William Mc Kinley would have been chairman of the Ways and Means committee, and as the result of the tariff act ~~of~~ might have been elected President of the United States. It is this gentleman, trained and cultured, who lent his influence to the cause of the Indians, and the great school in Lawrence bears ^{his} an honored name.

During the early days of the school, handling the young braves, direct from the reservations, with no knowledge of civilization was a hard problem, which had to be met. Superintendent Peairs tells of a student named Smith Quilley, an Arapaho, who was a fire eater. Stripping himself to the skin, he would take a live coal between his teeth, and using his mouth as a bellows would force out fire as he danced before the ~~group~~ mixed group of boys and girls.

This action would be taken in the fields away from the buildings and was hard to ~~handle~~ ^{suppress}. Finally another Arapaho, who was interested in his work and the success of the school, met the fire eating dancer as he danced around the circle, and hitting him in the forehead felled him to the ground. The spell was broken and the dancing stopped.

The Indians at Haskell took up football about 1900 and have always maintained a fine team. It has played in many states and has done much to create interest in the school, both on the part of the ~~Indians~~ reservation Indians and friends of the school in general.

Music has been developed to a marked degree. About twenty ^{five or thirty} years ago, under Dennison Wheelock, the Haskell Band ~~was~~ was one of the best in the country and toured the east and south. The school has ~~made~~ ^{done} good in many departments and the girls trained in Domestic Science are excellent housekeepers, good cooks, and understand dress making and Indian Art work. The boys have industrial training in many lines.

During the war Haskell made an unusual record. Out of the first one hundred students recruited for the army, not one was found to be defective.

In 1883, during the administration of President Chester A. Arthur; who, elected as vice president, was serving out the unexpired term of the Martyred Garfield; congress appropriated \$150,000 for the purpose of establishing ~~Indian~~ non-reservation Indian Schools at Lawrence, Kansas; ~~at~~ Chilocco, Indian Territory, now Kay county, Oklahoma; and at Genoa, Nebraska.

~~The school at Chilocco was opened January 15, 1884, with 186 pupils, all from Indian Territory. T~~

^{Representative}
~~Dudley C. Haskell, of Lawrence, was the Representative in Congress from the Second, Kansas, district, and had done meritorious work on the House Committee of Indian Affairs. He had taken an active part in securing an appropriation in 1879 for the establishment of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., and so, when ~~the~~ ~~schools~~ three new schools were to be established in 1883, ~~he~~ Haskell was permitted to name the location of one of the schools. The ~~schools~~ ^{to be} schools were located in Indian Territory, Kansas and Nebraska, ~~as~~ ^{or governmental divisions} the three states, which had borne the brunt of Indian warfare for several years, and were ideally located as regards center of Indian population and accessibility.~~

After Congressman Haskell had notified Lawrence that ~~the~~ a school was to be located there, civic minded citizens, acting thru and with the Chamber of Commerce, offered the government the gift of 280 acres of land. This offer was accepted and the ~~site~~ ^{site} for the buildings ^{just south of the city of Lawrence,} was ~~selected~~ ^{who was} selected by Major James M. Haworth, the first superintendent of Indian schools, in the Department of Indian Affairs.

Under the direction of Major Haworth plans were made for the erection of three commodious buildings, to be constructed of native limestone. Owing to various delays the buildings were

13

2

not completed and accepted by the Government until July 10, 1884.

~~The~~ Haskell Institute, which had been named in honor of Congressman ~~Dudley G. Haskell~~, was opened September 1, 1884, with 14 pupils in attendance, which number had been increased to 22 by the time of the formal opening on September 17th.

The school at Chilocco, being located in the Indian Territory had a quicker response from the Indians and opened January 15, 1884, with 186 pupils. What the opening enrollment was at Genoa, Nebr., I do not know. Prior to the opening of these three schools, there were only two other similar nonreservation schools in the United States :-Carlisle, and a school first founded ~~at~~ in Forest Grove, Oregon, in 1879, and later removed to Chemawa, near Salem, Oregon.

One of the greatest problems during the early years of Haskell was to secure students. Only six years before, ~~the last raid~~ *in their last raid three Kansas* of hostile Indians, ~~had crossed Kansas from~~ *the state* ~~the Indian Territory to Nebraska.~~ Only eight years had passed since the massacre of Custer and his command on The Little Big Horn. The Indians were suspicious, and many of them believed ~~that~~, if their children were taken away, they would never see them again.

Dr. James Marvin was the first superintendent. For more than twelve years he had been Chancellor of ~~the~~ the state university, and both by training and character ~~he~~ was an ideal man for the place. In ten months, Dr. Marvin having resigned, he was succeeded by Col Arthur Grabowski, of Georgia, who left a memory of strict, military, discipline. *Col Grabowski* In eighteen months, on Jan 1st. 1887, ~~he~~ was ~~succeeded~~ followed by Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, who was the founder of Lawrence and the first ^{state} governor after Kansas was admitted to ~~statehood~~ *the union*. Gov. Robinson, a Democrat, was appointed by President Grover Cleveland. *He* soon won the confidence and good will of the Indians.

(14)

The school was now in its third year and still without any considerable number of students. ~~William H. Sears~~ Gen. William H. Sears, then a young man, and always a friend of Gov. Robinson, asked for an expense fund of some six hundred dollars and succeeded in bringing in a good many students. Gen. Sears was engaged in writing some of his experiences at the time of his death. He had been asked by the writer to do so and what he had to contribute would have added materially to the interest of this paper.

It was under Gov. Robinson that Hervey B. Peairs, then a young school teacher, was called to the school and was so successful ^{in his work} that he devoted his life to the education of Indian youth, ~~and~~ ^{and} during the years which have passed, ^{Supt Peairs} has visited every tribe, and perhaps every Indian village of importance in the nation.

Col. O. E. Learnard, a Vermonter, who came west in time to gain a Colonelcy in the Civil War, and who was an official of the Memphis railroad, ~~and the Memphis and Louisville~~ had recently consolidated the Lawrence Tribune and Journal, ^{He} was appointed superintendent ^{by President Harrison} in December 1889, and served for ten months, ^{He accepted the appointment,} ~~but~~ ^{agreeing to resign until} rather under protest on account of his large business interests, ^{until} ~~another appointment could be made~~ ^{was then selected for superintendent} Dr. Charles F. Merserve, of Springfield, Mass., ^{assumed charge} Oct. 1st, 1889. After a successful service of more than four years Dr. Merserve resigned to become president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

John A. Swett, who had been assistant superintendent, ~~and~~ ^{Appointed} became superintendent on April 1st, 1894, and served for four years. During his administration the commercial and normal departments were added.

Hervey B. Peairs, who had now been in the Indian service for ten years, became superintendent ~~Feb 1st~~ ^{April 1st} 1898, and remained for two years when he was advanced to the position of Supervisor of

(4) (15) stop

Indian Schools. These two years stand out for the advancement which was made. Domestic art, domestic science and manual training departments were established; and Curtis Hall, the hospital, mason shop, manual training building, superintendent's residence and employees' cottages were erected. Additional farm land was purchased and other improvements ^{made} ~~made~~ ~~the~~ school which had started with 280 acres now had about ~~one thousand~~ ^{nine hundred} acres in the farm and campus.

H. H. Fiske, of Massachusetts, followed Supt. Peairs and resigned about a year later to enter private business. He was succeeded by John R. Wise, who was transferred to Haskell from Chillico. During his administration a boiler house was built and oil burners installed. The first sleeping porches were added to the home for small boys, ~~and~~ the carpenter shop was rebuilt and the lawns were beautified with shrubbery.

From 1917 till 1926 Haskell prospered under the direction of Supt. Peairs, and when he was called to Washington as general supervisor of Indian Education, Clyde M. Blair became Superintendent and made excellent progress until he was transferred to the Klamath Agency in ~~Oregon~~ ^{Oregon} ~~in~~ ^{July} 1930, ~~and was succeeded by~~ Supt. Peairs ^{again took charge and} ~~who~~ was retired a year later and the ~~position was taken by~~ Robert D Baldwin, of West Virginia, ^{was appointed superintendent and} ~~who~~ was here for about eighteen months.

Supt. Blair was recalled on Feb. 1st 1933 to head the school ~~for~~ for a few months, while waiting for a transfer to New Mexico.

July 1st 1933 ^{Dr.} Henry Roe Cloud, a full blood Winnebago Indian, with excellent educational training and experience, and a Doctor of Divinity in the Presbyterian church, took charge of the school, with an almost complete Indian staff.

Founded as it was to declare to the world that the American Government had confidence in the ability of the Indian to assume ^{in due time} all of the responsibilities of citizenship, Haskell looks forward

to continued usefulness in the cause of Indian education.

schools,

With the discontinuance of Carlisle and Genesee, Haskell, Chilocco and Salem remain as the three great schools built by the ~~the~~ Federal Government for the education of Indian youth - as long as these schools are ~~devoted~~ operated, they remain as ~~an~~ a monument to an epochal change in ~~the life~~ of our national life -

For information used

The writer is indebted for ~~information used~~ to ~~the~~ ^{of the Dept of} ~~Indian Affairs~~ Commissioners Rhoads and Collins, ^{and} H. B. Peavis, G. E. Lindquist, Arch Olson, The Kansas State Historical collections, and others Prof C E Birch, ~~and~~ the late Wm E Connelley ~~and others~~

7
Haskell

(17)

REASONS FOR THE RETENTION OF HASKELL INSTITUTE AS
AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE

1. Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas, is centrally located as to the Indian tribes of Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Practically all of this territory, with parts of Arizona, Utah, Idaho and other states containing Indian population, may be included in a circle with a radius of 900 miles, with Haskell Institute as its center. Reducing the radius to 600 miles, the circle will still include the major portion of the Indian population of the United States.

2. Lawrence furnishes a splendid environment for an educational institution such as Haskell Institute. This has long been recognized, and the thousands of former students of Haskell furnish the best testimony of the fact that it has been so throughout the life of the institution.

The University of Kansas is located in Lawrence, also, and the city is known as an educational center, the University drawing students not only from Kansas, but from many other Western states. The city is well governed, clean and wholesome. The various churches of the community have always taken a keen interest in the moral welfare of its Indian student population, and no more friendly environment can be had anywhere.

3. A farm of approximately 900 acres, together with a modern school plant of ~~about 60~~ ^{which include about twenty residences} buildings, valued conservatively at \$1,250,000.00, constitutes an investment worthy of very careful consideration in the planning of the future of the Indian School Service. Several new buildings have been erected here in the past five years, ~~two~~ ^{some} very substantial ones during the past year or two, namely: An auditorium at a cost of some \$40,000.00, and an industrial building which has also cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000.00. ^{And a large modern dormitory for girls.}

We know of no possible use the State of Kansas might have for such a plant, nor can we imagine how the Federal Government could use it to advantage other than as a school for Indians of the higher grades.

4. In addition to the above investment, there is a handsome stadium, the contribution of individual Indian friends of the school. This money was subscribed with the hope and expectation that the structure would long stand as a monument to Indian enterprise, skill and loyalty. It would seem an unkind act, to say the least, to permit it to be used for other than Indian athletes, connected with an educational institution of national reputation.

5. It is our information and belief that Haskell Institute has done more to furnish intelligent, trained leadership than has any other similar school. It is a well known fact that scores and hundreds of Haskell graduates and students have achieved marked success, filling positions of trust and honor, both in public and private employment. Many have entered business and the professions and have acquitted themselves well. Thousands of others have not distinguished themselves so greatly, but they have been influenced for good, and have become generally fine citizens.

6. As to the future of Haskell, we hold these very definite and well founded convictions:

a. That there is still a great sphere for an Indian educational institution here. We believe the reduction in size, with a consequent careful scrutinizing of the credentials of the 600 who are permitted to enter, will result in an even more effective school.

b. Haskell already has a business school, highly developed and very successful, which cannot be approached by any other school in the Indian Service, and which has served as a model for more than one public high school.

c. Haskell has recently finished a fine, modern shop building, well adapted for the teaching of industries.

d. Whether or not Haskell's farm is to be used as the site of an efficient agricultural school, is a matter of policy upon which we do not attempt to advise, but suggest that even a rental plan offers large possibilities. On the other hand, if desired, it could be developed into a fine department for the teaching of future Indian farmers.

e. Haskell has been acquiring a reputation, well founded we believe, as a vocational training school. This, we conceive, is one of the greatest objectives to be held in view in planning for the school.

f. With the type of work already indicated, plus a fine printing plant which is functioning well, Haskell becomes very nearly a polytechnic high school. We believe it should not stop with this, but that the vocational opportunities should be expanded and improved, with guidance a well established part of the curriculum.

g. It seems logical that the Service should designate some one school, centrally located, as a finishing school for a considerable percentage of the graduates of the schools located nearer the reservations. This school should be regarded as furnishing privileges which should appeal strongly to ambitious young Indian men and women. With the vocational should be included those appreciative and character-building phases which will assure economic efficiency and social adjustment.

Page 1

Fifty years ago ~~at this time~~, ^I myself and ^{my} associates had found that it would be impossible for us to carry on ^{successfully} under the lease that we held from J. B. Watkins on The Record and we were making our plans for starting The World on the 1st. of March.

All of this has been covered by me in former papers and I shall endeavor not to be guilty of ~~too much~~ ^{further} repetition.

Just how the term, "The Gay Nineties", originated I do not know. Certainly it did not apply to the last two years of the Benjamin Harrison administration, nor to the four years under the ^{term} second year of Grover Cleveland. Discontent was everywhere rampant, both major political parties had been rent by the question of the free coinage of silver; ~~and Jennings/~~ ~~of~~ The handling of the tariff under the Democrats had put the brakes on American industry; and from Mary Ellen Lease, of Kansas, to William Jennings Bryan, "The Boy Orator of the Platte", hundreds of speakers were making a highway for the advent of Populism.

A friendly writer, who eulogizes Cleveland, says ~~//~~ that at this time, "His independenace had developed into arrogance, his natural tactlessness had ^w grown into an utter lack of consideration for the weakness and prejudice of other men. * * * No president ever did more unpopular things". But he lived long enough to have the public forget many of his unpopular acts, and recall only his steadfastness and courage.

∅ The president tried to replace upon the throne of Hawaii the queen, who had been dethroned by a revolution, ~~but failed and~~ while failing in this he blocked the annexation of the islands for the time being. About this time also came the money panic charged to the repeal of the Sherman ~~act.~~ ^{Silver Law}

Another unpopular act was the issuing of U. S. bonds to maintain ~~gold parity~~ intact the gold reserve, which was ^{it} ~~perhaps~~ said to have been the first time the nation had ever issued bonds in time

of peace. Then followed his action in crushing the railroad strike in Chicago in doing which he antagonized Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, *but gained the approval of the nation at large.* Cleveland's last act was the most popular of his administration, altho at the time ~~it~~ might have meant war with England. He defended the rights of Venezuela under ~~an~~ ~~application~~ ~~of~~ the Monroe doctrine, and thereby added ^{greatly} to the standing of the United States as a world power.

With the election of Mc Kinley prosperity again returned after a long absence. Forced into war by the clamor of the ~~nation~~ *public* before the nation was prepared for it, it resulted in ~~the~~ acquiring the Philippines, Porto Rico and Guam. Order was also ~~obtained~~ ^{effected} in Cuba largely thru the ~~wise~~ ability and wisdom of Judge William Howard Taft.

~~Having completed fifty years of newspaper work in~~
 Having given fifty years to newspaper work in Lawrence, during which time I have always had the best interests of the city, state and nation in mind. ~~It~~ has been of interest to me to turn

back the pages to see what was going on in the days gone ~~by~~ ^{before} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~eighteen~~ ^{forties,}

The beginning of the fifty years just preceding my experience finds the nation concerned with the establishment of the republic of Texas. Undoubtedly the desire to extend the borders of slavery, and to keep northern states from controlling the nation, was the primary political cause back of the whole matter, ^{however a standard authority} ~~but the New International Encyclopaedia in its article concerning the Mexican war~~ says:- "It was the result of outrages upon American citizens, giving rise to claims of the United States citizens on the government of Mexico."

Texas came into the Union in 1845 and seceded sixteen years later to join the Southern Confederacy. In March 1870 it was readmitted to the Union. Forgetful of the war with Mexico, fought ^{by the nation} in 1846-1848

to justify the admittance of Texas into statehood, it has nursed its hatreds of the North for more than three quarters of a century and continues to vote the Democratic ticket, altho often entirely out of sympathy with the Democratic administration. Today under the power of Jesse Jones it is exerting a controlling interest in the affairs of the nation, and billions of money made by the residents of northern states is poured into the ^{South} state.

Following an unconditional surrender at Appomatox the South is now in charge of our nation and is exacting reparations greater than any nation victorious in war has ^{ever} exacted ^{from} of a vanquished foe.

Flip back another fifty years ^{to 1791} and the Constitution of the United States has just been adopted thru the ratification of the last two states North Carolina and Rhode Island. Vermont formed from disputed territory between New York and New Hampshire was admitted to the Union in 1791, Kentucky in 1792 and Tennessee in 1796.

France in the throes of a revolution was demanding aid from the States along certain lines, and England had not yet forgotten ~~the loss of the Revolutionary~~ her defeat under Washington. Alexander Hamilton was exerting his great mind and body to the utmost to ^{strengthen} establish the federal government and had arrayed against him the leaders of the Democratic party, always ^{in guarding} jealous of states rights until they sold out body and soul for the pottage offered by the present administration.

^{A third} Another turn backwards of fifty years takes us to the ^{period} of the French and Indian War, which made possible the ~~extension of~~ development ^{the} of ~~central and western United~~ of what is now the central and western part of the United States. Still another ^{of fifty years, to the closing years of the 17th century} turn and we come to the Duke of Marlborough, one of the greatest soldiers England ever produced and ~~whose~~ upon whose descendant has rested the fate of Christendom for the past several years.

This offers a good opportunity to drop out semi-centennial survey, but one more turn of fifty years takes us to Cromwell and his Commonwealth; and three more turns would take us back to the discovery of America.

That we may better understand the nineties, I thought it might prove interesting to look in upon an imaginary meeting of a social club. *So of necessity I have chosen*
The Old and New Club, established in 1874, twenty-eight years before the Saturday Night Club was formed in 1902.

Of the forty-~~eight~~^{five} men who had been members of the Old and New club, prior to ~~1907~~¹⁸⁹¹, all are listed as deceased in the 1940-41 program of the club, with the exception of A. G. Canfield, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and it seems to me that he also has ^{since} passed away. The oldest in years of membership, now living, is Irving Hill, who became a member in 1907, sixteen years after I came to Lawrence.

Running over the list of those who had been members prior to 1901 I feel that I am fairly correct in naming the active twelve members in the year named as Col. O. E. Learnard, F. H. Snow, Solon O. Thacher, B. W. Woodward, Dr. F. D. Morse, ~~Paul R. Brooks,~~ Gurdon Grovenor, J. D. Bowersock, J. S. Emery, Dr. John T. Moore, ~~Ephraim Miller,~~ A. M. Wilson^{Cox}, Dr. L. E. Sayre and A. G. Canfield.

Nine others I have omitted for various reasons. Ephraim Miller was already getting old, altho he lived to be a nonagenarian; Paul R. Brooks, ~~altho~~ still a friend, and the first merchant in Lawrence, may have lost caste by becoming cashier of Watkins National Bank, which was unfriendly to the Lawrence National. D. H. Robinson, a moving spirit in the First Baptist church, was in poor health and died at about that time. ~~H~~ Col. H. L. Moore, long identified with the Lawrence banks may at this time have been connected with the Douglas County bank. He was ~~considered to be~~ a Shakspearian scholar, but on the whole ^{seemed} was inclined to be unsocial.

James Marvin was getting aged. He was named as Chancellor of ~~the~~ Kansas University in 1874, and was elected to membership in the club the next year. I doubt ^{if} ~~he~~ he were active in 1891.

E. D. Thompson, who became a member in 1875, as I recall was the father of Miss Agnes Thompson, and was the man who built the toll bridge across the Kaw at Lawrence. He had become inactive in business affairs, and probably had dropped out of the club.

J. H. Canfield, well remembered by educators as a prominent member of the faculty and of chancellorship timbre, had endorsed free trade in a Republican state and such a row followed that he went to Nebraska.

General Edward Russell was born ~~early~~ in 1833 and in many ways was one of the strong men in the early days of Kansas. While a member of the legislature he cast the deciding vote to establish the university in Lawrence. He voted against the renomination of James H. Lane for U. S. senator. He was Quartermaster General for Kansas in 1863, with rank of Colonel. He was state superintendent of insurance, appointed by Gov. T. A. Osborn. For many years identified with Doniphan and Leavenworth counties he came to ~~the~~ Lawrence in the late seventies and was associated with the late Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf in the firm of Russell and Metcalf. As he was in poor health for nearly ten years before his death in 1898, I assume that he was not active in the club.

As I have "Old Wine in New Bottles" before me, a book written by B. W. Woodward, printed in the office of The Journal Company, and dedicated as follows:- "To The Old and New Club, of Lawrence, at whose instance many of these papers were first written, this volume is fraternally dedicated", ~~I think that~~ we shall place the meeting of the club in December ~~1891~~ 1891, at Brinwood, just east of Fraser Hall and now ~~the home of~~ *Jemplin Hall,*

Insert something about the home - Probably gas and oil lamps, with incandescent light - may have used gasolene stoves in summer. Probably cash used for water. Speak of art gallery.

The author of the play "Rain", might well have secured his inspiration for the story by being in Lawrence ~~in December~~ at this time. The windows of heaven had opened and the deluge made dirt roads almost impossible. Under the circumstances some of the members ^{in coming to the club} may have taken advantage of the old horse car line on Tennessee.

Judge ^{Thacher} ~~Thacher~~ spread his big umbrella and walked ~~in~~ the few blocks from ~~his~~ his palatial home at the termination of Tennessee ^{street} ~~St~~ on the South.

Col. Learnard, who then advertised his home ~~his home~~ as "One mile south of the city limits", altho the site is now on twenty-third street, undoubtedly came in his carriage, driven by his coachman, if a man doing all kinds of chores may be so called.

Chancellor Snow too poorly paid ~~to~~ and too economical to own a horse and buggy, or to hire a hack, probably walked, from his home on Pinckney, now Sixth, something more than a mile. He was small of stature and ~~inured~~ inured to life out of doors, so it didn't seem so bad, and most everyone walked in those days anyway.

Altho Dr. F. B. Morse, as family doctor to a large clientage undoubtedly had a horse and buggy, he ^{doubtless} probably walked. He was a fine gentleman and lived to a great age. One time he told me that the trouble with me was, that I did not know how to be sick gracefully.

Gurdon Grovenor, lumberman, staunch member of the Baptist church, was thrifty, but knew how to spend his money wisely. As he valued his health he probably had a hack. Perhaps he brought Dr. John T. Moore with him, as they did not live far apart.

The other members lived nearby and all waded thru the mud. The ^{members} club usually listened to the paper given by the ~~host~~ host, and then all went down to the hotel where they enjoyed an oyster supper. Dinners like those served by our Saturday Night Club women, were unknown to the Old and Newers, ^{at that time}

In the Kansas Volume of the Biographical Dictionary published by S. Lewis and Co., in 1879, there is a very fine article about Brinton Webb Woodward, that I have just reread and it rather astounds me. Born in 1834, receiving a good education thru spending four months ^{only each} of the year in school, a part of the time having Bayard Taylor as his teacher, he came to Kansas in '55, with \$2,000 capital ^{advanced} ~~given~~ by his father, and started one of the first drug and stationery stores in the west.

He took an active part in all free state affairs, closed his store for a time to serve as a soldier, had his entire stock destroyed by Quantrill, took an active part in the life of the city serving as member and chairman of the board of education, at the time the early Quincey and Central schools were built, and yet at the ~~early~~ ^{four} early age of forty-~~seven~~ had acquired a sufficient fortune to permit him to travel widely at home and abroad, and to begin his collection of paintings now loaned to the university.

When I first knew him he was only 57, tall and slender, with his right shoulder slightly elevated, as the result of working for years at a standing desk.

The store, then as now known as The Round Corner, was dark and funereal, with an old fashioned soda fountain, in front, along the south wall. It was strictly a drug store and did not even have a druggists permit to sell alcohol. In later years, before purchased by the present owners, much of its trade had drifted to other stores.

Inasmuch as many of the articles in Woodward's book were previously read to the club, and others had appeared in print under the nom de plume of "The Lounger," while still others are choice bits of original verse or poems, it makes it a bit difficult to choose the subject of the paper at the meeting in question, fifty years ago, last December

However, we have selected "From Realism to Idealism", page 73 of Old Wine in New Bottles. As the preceding article was "The Realist in Art," perhaps one paper should not be used without reference to the other.

With well chosen words and with the confidence which ~~comes~~ ^a came from study, familiarity, ^{judgment,} and knowledge, the host began his paper. He asserts that Art finds its origin in realism. He tells of the pre historic man who found expression in carving ^{pictures} on a bone, or the wall of his cave. He passes on to a discussion of Greek Art, in which realism has largely become subsidiary, and shows its superiority over the crude efforts of Egypt and Assyria. Concerning oratory, he says:-

Quote in full paragraph bottom page 74

The host continues with a discussion of artists in various fields and in many lands. He seeks for the soul of the picture, not a colored photograph of the matter portrayed.

It shows appreciation and understanding and an understanding so well balanced that one wonders when he found time to acquire it -
The whole paper is full of absorbing interest. *There is no place in his*
The writer would rather
~~from~~ the hysteria of many artists of today, who endeavor to smother ~~with~~ the paucity of their art with an excess of discordant pigments, *Woodward* and then closes with a summerization, which I shall read in full.

Quote bottom on page 80 to the close.

The paper has been heard by ~~an~~ ^{and capable} group of discerning men. Col. ~~Learnard~~ Learnard, brusque, irascible, with the porcupine in his nature always apparent, sits subdued. Chancellor Snow may have wondered why anyone should so concern himself with art, when there ~~is~~ ^{is so much beauty in bugs} ~~were~~ ^{and} so many bugs awaiting classification. So on O. Thacher, perhaps the peer of them all in ~~the~~ education, is momentarily enthralled. Dr. Morse, kindly soul that he was, found real joy in what he heard. Gurdon Grovenor with beneficence and business sagacity carefully blended, and with ~~it~~ no paintings of merit in his home, was thoughtful,

wondering if perhaps there was something in life that he had missed. Bowersock, ~~the~~ introspective and practical, but yet with a taste for the beautiful that never had been fully gratified, thought much and said little. Judge J. S. Emery, who had long given himself to the closest economy as a matter of habit rather than of need, was interested, but perhaps not deeply impressed. There were so many

other things in life ~~of~~ more practical value. Dr. John T. Moore, *a* *man with a fine sense* ~~of~~ with loyalty and pride for ~~the soul of~~ beauty and ~~of loyalty to~~ his employer, could understand, for he, himself, possessed an artistic ~~temperament~~ far beyond the ordinary, and was never so happy as with his palette and brush.

To Dr. Wilcox, that was what he had been trying to instill into the minds of those who studied under him. He could almost feel the souls ~~which had inhabited~~ of the originals, of whom the marbles were man's interpretation. It is more difficult for me analyze the feelings of Dr. Sayre, the founder of the school of pharmacy. That he was proud to have heard such a paper from ~~the~~ *a member* of his chosen profession, is certain, but ~~my~~ ~~knowledge~~ further than that I am at a loss to state. My acquaintance with Canfield is also of so slight and passing a nature, that it is difficult for me to speak for him.

After a discussion of the paper, which was not too prolonged as the oysters came later, the members of the club went down town for refreshments. In the last poem in the book reference is made to Johnson's restaurant, ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~club~~ but this was in the earlier days of the club, so ~~they~~ *the members* probably went to the Eldridge, whose service in the dining room in those days, far outclassed the other appointments of the hotel.

This paper, whatever it is, came as ^a the result of a peculiar quest. ~~Not knowing a single person in Lawrence~~ I was seeking for ~~some way~~ I was trying to find if education today offered any easier ~~approach~~ manner of learning the character and background of men than the hard way ^{in which I learned,} which was mine, when I came to Lawrence, not knowing a solitary person in the city, or country, aside from the members of my own family.

My love of history had caused me to read about the world and the various nations of past and present, but I knew nothing of the rich history of Lawrence, nor of the valliant part it had played in making Kansas a free state. My associate, Mr Brady, born and reared in Johnson county and educated at Baker university, could have given me a great deal of valuable information, but he failed to coach me in what would have been of vital importance to us.

Had the many veterans here of the Civil war known that my father had fought with them at Pea Ridge, Wilson's Creek, ~~etc.~~ ^{and} many other battles and had been a part of the Union forces that had broken the Price invasion ^{to Kansas,} they would have been glad to welcome me and to aid me with their friendship. Had Colonel Learnard, who was also at Wilson's Creek; had General J. N. Roberts, builder of the stone castle at Thirteenth and Massachusetts street known of my father, ^{they} ~~he~~ too would earlier have been my friends.

Had the New England Society known that I came from ~~the bluest~~ undiluted New England ancestry, they would have welcomed me as a friend and as an asset to the town, instead of looking at me as an interloper because I had not been ~~born in~~ here at the time of the raid.

Far more important to me would it have been had I known the real worth of the men and women, ~~some~~ like Dr. S. B. Prentiss, aged, frail and poorly dressed, who had been ^a real man during the early days of Kansas, and ^{had} headed the first school committee in Lawrence.

I, with millions of ~~others~~/ others, have read Robert Burns
"To a Louse² and can recite the last verse, at least in part.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!
It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
And foolish notion:
What airs in dress and gait wad lea'e us
And even devotion."

But what I have hunted for in ~~the~~ vain is the power to see the other
man
~~as~~ as he is, rather than as he appears to be.

I have asked Joe Murray, a graduate of K.U., and an honor
student, what aid he had secured thru his studies for ~~the~~ ^a better
understanding of the other fellow, and strangely enough the thing
he could cite as ~~the~~ ^{being} most helpful, was his work under Dr. Wilcox
in studying Greek tragedies.

I wrote Paul B. Lawson, dean of the College of Liberal Arts,
but his answer leads one "around by Robin Hoods barn," and offers
no direct approach to this most serious problem.

I have his letter in my pocket and can read it to you, if
you are interested in hearing it.

My advice to anyone, old or young, who is going to a new town,
or to become a teacher in a new school, is to find out as much as you
can regarding the place from books. If nothing is to be found in
printed pages, find some of the old nestors in the community and cross
question ~~in~~ ^{them}. Find out the ~~hopes and~~ disappointments of the past
and the hopes for the future. Find out as much as possible regarding
the peculiarities of prominent men and women, so that when you
come to town you can at least talk ^{traveling} in the language of the community.

in this fertile field It is no wonder that ~~so~~ ^{a rich harvest,} so called psychologists reap ~~a fortune,~~
for everyone needs to know ^{more} along this line than he does. The
man who will write a text along these lines, will be a public benefac-
tor, and ~~there~~ I have no copyright on the idea.

Were it possible to list all of the brilliant men and women who have been connected with the newspapers of Lawrence since the settlement of the town in 1854, the list would contain the names of many who have left their impress upon the state and nation.

Dr. Geo. W. Brown, John Speer and Josiah Miller were among the first to engage in the newspaper business here. Later came Rev. I. S. Kalloch, a brilliant tho somewhat unprincipled man who later became mayor of San Francisco. T. Dwight Thacher, long a newspaper man in Lawrence became state printer. F. E. Stimpson, still living at the home of his son, Prof. E. F. Stimpson, was one of the publishers of the Lawrence Journal in 1874, nearly forty-nine years ago.

Among the well known writers and newspaper men who gained their first experience in Lawrence are W. Y. Morgan, of the Hutchinson News, who for eighteen months chased items for the Lawrence Journal. William Allen White, who as a cub shocked some of the more Puritanical members of Lawrence society with his rather modern methods of news handling. Roy Roberts, now and for several years, Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Star, had never worked on any paper but the Journal-World before going to the Star, so that his entire experience has been with the two papers.

Frank Webster, for many years with the Denver Post, had his first experience here. So did John M. Steele, of Denver, who as a soldier in the Philippines became press agent for General Fred Funston and did much towards securing for him the reputation which brought about his rapid advancement in the army.

Fred Skiff for many years curator of the Field Columbian Museum, in Chicago, was an old time employee of the Journal-World. Chas. Van Fleet, afterwards successful with the Associated Press, was discharged by the World, being accused of laying down on his job. Raymond Clapper, the representative of the United Press at Washington, was also con-

nected with the Journal-World as K. U. reporter for a short time. Jerome Beatty started his newspaper career in Lawrence and the same is true with scores of others, who are now scattered over the United States.

Among the women are Mrs. Herbert Hadley, of Boulder, formerly first lady of the state of Missouri, who served two years as society editor of the Journal-World. Mrs. Chester Woodward, of Topeka, who after serving as society correspondent for the Journal-World, went to Colorado Springs and Denver papers and made good. Miss Helen Dodge, afterwards married to W. S. Kretsinger, whose brilliant career as a writer and librarian was cut short by her death.

Alice Rohe, for several years Rome correspondent of the United Press, was a Lawrence girl, who was first interested in the possibilities of newspaper work by the present publisher of the Journal-World and who had her first experience in Lawrence.

Henry Loesch of the Arkansas Gazette at Little Rock, Ark., H. C. Waters, whose light came pretty nearly being snuffed out by a mob attack in Texas, Claude Clay, of the Pacific coast, are other names which come to mind.

It is too bad that there is no record of these workers, excepting as recalled by memory. Some came here as students, others simply drifted in.

Chas. S. Gleed, for years the head of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone company, long a director of the Santa Fe Railroad and at one time the receiver for that road, was a reporter here. So was W. H. Carruth, afterwards vice Chancellor of the university, and now with Leland Stanford. There is no place to end. The longer one writes the more names are recalled.

When Arthur Capper left his home in Garnett to seek work as a newspaper man, he made his first application for a job to a Lawrence, who advised him to go to Topeka. He took the advice given and Topeka rather than Lawrence became the home of a future governor and United States senator of the state.

Were it possible to list all of the brilliant men and women who have been connected with the newspapers of Lawrence since the settlement of the town in 1854, the list would contain the names of many who have left their impress upon the state and nation.

Dr. Geo. W. Brown and John Speer ~~were among the~~
~~first to engage in business here, with~~ and Josiah Miller were among
the first to engage in business here. Later came Rev. I. S. Kalloch,
a brilliant tho somewhat unprincipled man who later became mayor of
San Francisco. T. Dwight Thatcher, long a newspaper man in
Lawrence became state printer F. E. Stimpson, still living at the home of
his son, E. F. Stompson, was one of the publishers of the Lawrence
Journal in 1874, forty-nine years ago.

Among the well known writers and newspaper men who
gained their first experience in Lawrence are W. Y. Morgan, of
the Hutchinson News, who for eighteen months chased items for the
Lawrence Journal. William Allen White who ^{as a cub} shocked some of the
more Puritanical members of Lawrence society with his rather modern
methods of news handling. Roy Roberts, now and for several years,
Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Star, had never worked
on any paper by the Journal-World before going to the Star, so that
his entire experience has been with the two papers.

Frank Webster, for many years with the Denver Post,
had his first experience here. So did John M. Steele, of Denver,
who as a soldier in the Philippines ~~as press agent~~ became press
agent for General Fred Funston and did much towards securing for him
the reputation which brought about his rapid advancement in the army.

Fred Skiff for many years curator of the ~~World~~ Field Columbian
Museum, in Chicago, was an old time employee of the Journal-World.

Chas. Van Fleet, afterwards successful with the Associated Press, was
~~signed~~ by the World ~~because~~ being accused of laying down on his job.

Raymond Clapper, the representative of the United Press at Washington, was also connected with the Journal-World as K. U. reporter for a short time. Jerome Beatty ~~also~~ started his newspaper career in Lawrence and the same is true with scores of others, who are now scattered over the United States.

Among the women are Mrs. Herbert Hadley, of Boulder, formerly first lady of the state of Missouri, who served two years as society editor of the Journal-World. Mrs. Chester Woodward, of Topeka, who after serving as society correspondent for the Journal-World went to Colorado Springs and Denver papers and made good. Miss Helen Dodge, afterwards married to W. S. Kretsinger, whose brilliant career as a writer and librarian was cut short by her death.

Alice Rohe for several years Rome correspondent of the United Press was a Lawrence girl, ~~first~~ who was first interested in the possibilities of newspaper work by the present publisher of the Journal-World and who had her first experience in Lawrence.

Henry Loesch of the Arkansas Gazette at Little Rock, Ark., H. C. Waters, whose light came pretty nearly being snuffed out by a mob attack in Texas, ~~day~~ Claude Clay, of the Pacific coast, are other names which come to mind.

~~It is too bad that there is no record of these workers~~
~~other than shown in the files of the~~ excepting as recalled by memory. Some came here as students, others simply drifted in.

Chas. S. Gleed, for years the head of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone company, long a director of the Santa Fe railroad and at one time the receiver for that road, was a reporter here. So was W. H. Carruth, afterwards vice Chancellor of the university, and now with Leland Stanford. There is no place to end. The longer one writes the more ~~the~~ names are recalled.

When Arthur Capper left his home in Garnett to seek work as a newspaper man, he made his first application for a job to a Lawrence publisher, who advised him to go to Topeka. He took the advice given and Topeka rather than Lawrence ~~is known~~ became the home of a future governor ~~of the state and~~ and United States senator of the state.

Among the beginnings of towns in Douglas County, some of which have left no records and little memory, are Douglas, supposed to be a pro-slavery settlement ten miles west of Lawrence on the Kaw River. It was started in 1854 by Paris Ellison, a slave owner, and its greatest population was five, all living in one house.

Another ghost town is Wakarusa, located so close to Lawrence that it is said to have been swallowed up by the city, yet it gave its name to the most populous township in the county. It really was located just south of Blanton's Crossing on the Meairs farm.

An atlas of Douglas County issued in 1873 and known as the Beers Atlas, lists among the towns in the county at that time: Baldwin, Bloomington, Clinton, Eudora, Lecompton and Prairie City.

Prairie City occupied about 160 acres of land, a little south and west of Baldwin. The streets running North and South were named:- Lawrence, Liberty, Church, Mount Pleasant, Main, Aurora, Ottawa, Black Jack and Republican. Streets running East and West were named Robinson, Harris, Geary, Sumner, and Fremont. The town straddled the present track of the Southern Kansas, earlier known as the Lawrence, Leavenworth and Galveston.

Another town adjoining Baldwin was Media, which had a big store, church, etc., within the last fifty years. The first settlement of Media was in November, 1878, by E. G. Gilbert and H. W. Willett and family. Willett was both postmaster and merchant. The Presbyterian church was erected in 1881.

Another lost town gave its name to Palmyra township. Palmyra was settled in 1855 by the Palmyra Town Company with 320 acres of land. Later in 1858 it bought 320 acres to the south which were given to an educational association, which was the beginning of Baker University. The Palmyra postoffice was established in 1856 with

N. Blood as postmaster. Soon the town and postoffice moved to the southern site, and J. M. Cavaness became postmaster and held the job for years.

The settlement of Eudora is of especial interest. A group of Chicago Germans decided to found a town in Kansas, and a commission sent out to seek a site, chose that of the present city of Eudora. The movement to found the town began in '56, the commission came to Kansas in 1857 and the city was incorporated in 1859. The townsite consisted of 800 acres running two miles north and south. It was named for the daughter and the Indian Chief from whom the land was purchased, and the first white child born in the city was named Eudora. The postoffice was located in 1857.

It is interesting to note that the first postmaster was A. Summerfield, ~~whom I remember to have been~~ the father of Elias and Marcus Summerfield, afterwards well known in Lawrence, Marcus being the father of Solon Summerfield, who established the Summerfield scholarships at Kansas University.

Big Springs, founded in 1854, really placed in early Kansas history. It was named for springs of water, now non-existent, which were known to the travelers of the Oregon and California trails. The Free State Party was organized there, by a vast gathering of pioneers, in September, 1855. And it was here that the first temperance group protested against the opening of a saloon, and publicly burned a barrel of whisky.

Vinland, which originally may have been Vineland, was established in 1854, among its founders being W. E. Barnes, George Cutter, F. B. Varnum, Chas. W. Dow, Jacob Branson, William White, and Francis M. Coleman. It had a sawmill, a school house built by private capital.

in '57, and a public school building in 1867. Geo. Cutter was the first postmaster, and Russell and Davis had the first store. There were also churches, and a public library, said to be the first in the state.

Clinton was founded in 1854, the postoffice in 1855 at first was in Bloomington, a town a few miles to the east, but was moved to Clinton in '58. Both towns were laid out to be of substantial size, and Bloomington became a center for colored people who built a good church building.

Marion was founded by a town company, formed by eleven persons, who laid out a site of 320 acres. This was in '57 and '58. It was named for General Francis Marion of Revolutionary War fame. The town also gave its name to its township.

Lapeer was established in '55 and had a postoffice in '56.

Black Jack was founded in '57 and had a postoffice the following year.

Franklin, the most important pro-slavery center was a few miles east of Lawrence and occupied about two hundred acres of land.

North Lawrence was begun in 1865 upon the first advent of a railway, and at one time had a population of 2,500, or more, with representative business houses, schools and churches, and even had its own newspapers. It was taken into the city of Lawrence by legislative enactment in 1870.

Lecompton stands perhaps second only to Lawrence in historical importance. It was founded in 1854 among its founders being Glenn, Zinn, Martin, Winter, and Shirley. It soon became a pro-slavery center and was for a time Capitol of Kansas. The town company was

organized in 1855 with 600 acres of land. The territorial convention of 1855 designated it the capitol of the state and appropriated money for erecting a substantial capitol building. It is said that the plans contemplated spending a half million dollars on the building. Only \$50,000 was actually appropriated, and spent, which paid for the basement and a part of the walls for the first story.

While Lecompton was the center of the pro-slavery interests, it is interesting to know that years later when it started its university, it named it Lane, honoring one of the men prominent in making Kansas a free state.

Lost Towns in Douglas County, Kansas Listed in Volume 12, Kansas State Historical Collections Beginning Page 472, Including a Few Additions, Shown in Parenthesis. Some of the Places are Still Existant in 1944, Towit: Black Jack, etc.

Aeolia

Akron

Aladdin

Alexander

Alfred

Benicia--Inc. 1855 by G. W. Johnson, A. McDonald and M. D. Winter
(On river above Douglas)

Black Jack or Black Oak--On Santa Fe Trail. P.O. 1859. (East of Baldwin)

Blanton--P.O. 1855-1856. (On the Wakarusa)

Bloomington--P.O. 1855. Inc. 1857 by H. Burson, N. Ramsey, Wm. Jessi, P.P.
Fowler and Jas. M. Dunn. (Name changed to Clinton in 1858)

Bond--(Changed to Lone Star 1903)

Brooklyn

Calcutta--(6 miles west of Lawrence)

Camp Sackett

Chandler

Chaumiere--Douglas or Shawnee County. Incorporated 1857, by S. H. Woodson,
W. Christman, T. N. Stinson, J. C. Anderson, and A. Comingo.

Davis--Feb. 26, 1855. Named changed to Willow Springs July 23, 1861; to
Akron May 9, 1870; to Willow Springs June 13, 1870.

Dayton

Douglas--Inc 1855 by J. W. Reid, G. M. Clark, C. E. Kearney, E. C. McCarty,
P. Ellison and M. W. McGee. (On river 10 miles above Lawrence)

Excelsior--(Later Lawrence)

Fort Saunders--12 miles southwest of Lawrence.

Fort Titus--(Few miles south of Lecompton)

Franklin--P.O. 1855. Inc. 1857 by John M. Wallace, Jeremiah Church and others.
(Named Franklin for the infant grandson of Jeremiah Church.)
(Located 8 miles southeast of Lawrence).

Glen Burn

Glendale

Hickory Point--10 miles south of Lawrence.

Kanawha--Evidently intended for Kanwaka.

Kegerville

Lawrence--(Early names--Excelsior, New Boston, Yankeetown, Wakarusa)

Louisiana--A Paper town, later Salem, incorporated 1855, by Daniel Jones, John M. Banks, F. M. Coleman, Joseph Fager, Thomas Emery, Zachariah Johnson, Richard Young, B. F. Bounds, William Cummins, Joshua Cummins, Jonah Wagoner, J. F. Bennet, Thomas Hopkins, Jacob Buckley, H. W. Younger and Andrew J. Isaacs; two miles northwest of Baldwin. (Where Chas. Dow was killed) (Pro-slavery settlers) (Near Hickory Point)

McKinney

Marion--P.O. 1859. Name changed to Globe 1881.

Marshall--Inc. by Thos. H. Doyle and 7 others. On California road, south of Lecompton.

Media--West of Baldwin. (Santa Fe Station)

Miller--P.O. 1855-1856.

Mount Hope--5 miles west of Lawrence, California Road. (Established by Griesa Brothers)

Nevada

Pacific City

Palmyra--Now Baldwin.

Prairie City--Incorporated 1857, by S. R. Hieronymous, P. L. Doane, A. Brisvalder, J. Gilchrist and R. Lester; second incorporation 1859; surveyed by Searl & Whitman.

Salem--On Sante Fe Road. Later Louisiana

Sigel--Southwest of Lawrence

Titus--Voting precinct 1854-1855, near Lecompton.

Twin Mound--Southwest of Clinton. Laid out as a town by Henry Hiatt, who sold a number of lots therein.

Tyler Place--Vacated 1895.

*

Wakarusa--South of Lawrence. (South of Blanton Bridge. Louisiana Street extended to cross Wakarusa Creek.)

Washington--Inc. 1855 by F. P. McGee, Geo. Redman and M. W. McGee. Near Big Springs on California Road.

Weaver--(East of Eudora, Station on Santa Fe)

Willow Springs--Established as Davis 1855, changed to Willow Springs, to Akron, to Willow Springs. (See Davis)

Yankeeton--Later Lawrence.

(*Vinita--Another ghost town, which was located east of the Stanton mansion, on ground that has since been taken over by the Kaw river. This town which was adjacent to Douglas, a proslavery town, was to have been an anti-slavery town. Vinita was a part of the present Harley Armstrong farm. It was there that Bates Collins had a saw mill.)

Saturday Night Club

Saturday Night Club
April 8, 1933-1-

I am not one of those brilliant souls, who on a moments notice can sit down and write beautifully and with some degree of intelligence on most any question. Perhaps even after some thought and study what I write is of little moment.

Casting about for a subject and thinking a bit about this, and then about that; it seemed to me that perhaps nothing more timely and more difficult to handle could be found than a discussion of the status quo and what may be done about it.

Two thousand years ago Christ resorted to parables in order to pierce the density of the comprehension of the people, and now we cannot even understand the parables.

In our Sunday schools/^{recently} several lessons ~~are being~~^{were} taken from Mark. In the 4th chapter the ~~Mark 4. The~~/parable of the sower ~~was~~^{is} given, following which Christ, himself, explained the meaning that he wis^ed to convey: i.e., That the sower soweth the word. This was handled in one lesson and the following Sunday we began with verse 21 of the same chapter as follows: (Read from Bible).

The men of the Baptist and the Methodist men's classes were sitting together. The Methodist class leader, an outstanding farmer, started the lesson in this manner. "Evidently Christ had noticed the patience of the farmer, who sowed his seed and then waited for the crop". The teacher then dilated upon the farmer's hard condition and thought that perhaps he had been too patient and had not taken an active enough part in making things better. Mention was made of the impatience of children, who after planting seed, dig them up to see if they are growing, and more along that line.

Then the Baptist class leader, a scholarly man, said that he thought that the message was in the manner in which God permeated

all things. He spoke learnedly of the atom, the neutron and the photron, etc. etc., and was wandering in the universe, entirely detached from earth, when the writer called him back in substantially these words. "As I see it the gist of this lesson is that whatever seed is planted is going to grow. We can nurse improper thoughts in our minds, can indulge in improper reveries, can sin in many forms, and think, like the Spartans of old, that it is all right because it is not going to be found out."

Christ said, however, "There is nothing hid, which shall not be manifested; neither was anything kept secret, but that it should come abroad. If any man have ears to hear, let him hear, but take heed what you hear."

In other words he used this simple parable to tell that when the evil seeds are planted they start growing. They do not require special attention. We may think that we have forgotten them, but they come to fruition in due time. The farmer slept and the farmer awoke, but all the time the seed grew and with plants of the vegetable kingdom the earth first bringeth forth the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear. And then comes the harvest. That is the serious and unavoidable part of it and the world today is harvesting a vast crop, which came from the seeds of what has been sown, particularly in the last forty years.

During Christ's brief ministry on earth, when he was doing his best to implant simple truths, he was constantly being asked for further statements, and while I do not recall the verse I remember how he once asked them: "If ye cannot understand the simple truths that I have preached unto you, how can you understand the greater and more complex facts of the kingdom?"

So we today haggle, and twist and distort the statements of Christ, which he made as plain as the words and knowledge of men would permit. We are blind followers of the blind. We think and act superficially and expect justice, prosperity, security and happiness to be the fruits of our folly.

I attended a meeting of the Relay Committee recently and afterwards went to a picture show. One of the feature films was in regard to Technocracy. The speaker had a weak face and voice and reminded one of the character who boasts: - "I have just taken the test and am a hundred per cent Moron". And yet the time of everyone at the theater was taken up with the twaddle of this speaker for perhaps ten minutes. Who pays for putting this sort of thing over and what will the harvest be?

One interesting prediction was that technocracy would put an end to crime, because no one having money and each having as much property as the other, there would be no occasion, or urge, to steal. What fol de rol. David had a score of wives and concubines, yet he put Uriah in the front rank to be killed in order to get ^hBathsheba. Isn't it true that the greater the roue the wider the range of his lust? It is not the one woman man who in the words of Sallust, "is plotting against the sleep of husbands". Theft is not the only crime and the idleness which ^{would} follow 22 hours a day for sleep and leisure, might simply change the forms of crime, while multiplying their number.

Back of our house is a pen in which six ducks are kept. They toil not, neither do they spin. Their food and water is brought to them and they do not even have to spend two hours of the twenty-four in earning it. According to the technocrats they should be

happy, but the contrary is true. There are four ducks and two drakes and they are all kept in a turmoil, because one drake persists in chasing the other. So far as I know they have never fought it out, but one is aggressive and belligerent by nature and the other more timid. Round and round the pen they go and half the time the females are equally disturbed. Shelter, food and drink are provided, they each have all they want, but they are neither quiet nor happy.

No money based on any value ever yet used would be issued, by technocrats, but necessarily there would have to be a token of exchange of some sort so it would probably be based on horse power. The presumption being that the production of horse power is constant and unvarying. Any man, however, who has ever used a team knows that the product of horse power in the field may depend on dampness or aridity, the degree of sharpness of a plow, or mowing machine. *Horse power, at times, may depend* ~~or perhaps~~ upon flood, ice or other conditions effecting water power. The energy of horse power may be ascertained, but the cost of production of horse power is a variable matter and always will be.

Recently the most blatant voice raised in the discussion of American ills is that of the Wets. Overlooking the fact that Great Britain, which is wet; Russia which is wet; Germany which is wet; Austria, which is wet; and all of the other wet countries are in a worse state than we are, the wets still proclaim in season and out of season that the opportunity to spend our ~~money~~ ^{money} for booze in an open market is the one thing necessary to bring the return of prosperity. And the people, knowing all of the things that the Wets know, and knowing that their statements are as false as the devil,

yet accept them as truths and make all other forms of legislation await smoothing the way for intoxicants.

In Ecclesiastes, the saddened King Solomon says: "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun."

Altho this was written some three thousand years ago, it has lost none of its force. The trouble is, however, that in the semblance of new forms old errors often appear to be true. Like reeds we are played upon by the politician and demagogue. Most of the leaders are cheap and tawdry and individually we would not accept their advice or leadership in the smaller things of every day life, yet we hustle around at primaries and elections to do their will.

While there are too many who are inherently dishonest, there seems to be a much larger group, who really desire to do right but who cannot think clearly, who have no convictions of their own, and who had rather blindly follow than exert themselves to lead. We are infirm of purpose and veer with the wind. There is so much that is wrong that we forget that which is good.

We encourage radicalism and then execute the feather-brained product of radicalism, who attempts to kill a president.

Our forefathers wrote that we are endowed by our Creator with certain inalienable rights, among them being-life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The nation they helped to establish believed in and encouraged the development of our country. This development had as its concomitant the creation of wealth.

Every man who cut logs and built himself a home, or who dug

into a bank and roofed it with poles and sod that he might abide therein, by so doing became a capitalist. Every man who stored up the fruits of labor, his own or that hired from others, also became a capitalist to a certain degree.

Benjamin Franklin, one of the wisest of our early statesmen taught frugality and thrift. The man who saved, the man who provided for the rainy day, was held up as a laudable example for everyone to follow. And as long as this idea prevailed in the land, we prospered, and further than that we were God fearing, believed in the rights of others, sacrificed life and property to do away with slavery, taxed ourselves to build schools and to educate our children, and erected churches and public buildings.

Our country became the promised land for all the nations of the earth, but instead of appreciating the freedom that was given them and the right to avail themselves of all our opportunities, many immigrants began in a sinister manner to undermine the confidence of our people. Never having enjoyed political freedom elsewhere, they have a hatred for all governments, irrespective of their character, and have set about to destroy all that our nation has accomplished through the travail of a century.

The great pity is that a portion of our own people, who have been educated in our schools, have joined with the reds and communists and day by day thru radical publications bemean everything that we as a people hold dear.

Immigration laws have been enacted to enable our country to cope with the evil elements from abroad, but the record of criminal courts indicates the nationality of those who are operating our rackets, and who are exercising a control of all kinds of vice.

Altho we in Lawrence may seem far removed from the active influence of racketeering groups in the large cities, we have but to think of the efforts now being conducted to destroy, or control, the cleaning industry in Lawrence; and the recent outrages in Kansas City to control the distribution of milk; to realize that we too are threatened with the extortion that has been exacted from others.

Furthermore the cost of every public building that has been erected in recent years has been wantonly increased thru the operation of labor rackets. Billions of bonds have been sold to the public on hotels and other buildings of a public nature, and undoubtedly there is going to be great loss, ^{due to unwarranted cost} as it will be impossible to secure returns from rentals sufficient to pay overhead, interest and taxes.

Again, I call to your attention that the people of Lawrence have been denied the opportunity to see a road show for several years because of the impossible conditions exacted by a small group of stage hands, and by union musicians.

Church papers have been filled with the same sort of foment that has been breeding Zangaras. Often seeing but one side of a question, and that the wrong side, they have attacked employers unmercifully and have fanned the fires of class hatred. I discontinued the Baptist, the monthly magazine of the Northern Baptist Convention, because of its unfair and often untruthful attitude towards public matters, and afterwards subscribed again, because I wanted to keep informed as best I could on convention work. Now the Baptist has been discontinued and the Christian Century is being sent to former subscribers. It is largely following the same track, so I have declined to renew my subscription.

The trouble is not a ~~non~~-partisan one and altho I disagree with President Roosevelt in his overweening desire to make the country "dripping wet", to use his own words, still I am fully in accord with his efforts to bring about a new deal. In all fairness we shall have to give credit where credit is due, and must remember that the recent revelations regarding New York banking and bankers is the result of investigations instigated by Herbert Hoover.

I am glad to see Republican senators and congressmen behind Roosevelt as partisan politics will have to be abandoned in order to correct the abuses, which are to be found almost in every walk in life.

John J. Ingalls, always given to the use of high flung phrases, said that "Purity in politics is an iridescent dream, and yet, ten or fifteen years later Theodore Roosevelt rediscovered the Ten Commandments and to a measure succeeded in a number of reforms. When Mark Hanna raised a great fund to put over the election of McKinley the nation applauded, but since then Vare, of Pennsylvania, Newbury of Michigan, and Smith of Illinois, have been denied seats in the senate because of too great an expenditure of money and today in Kansas every political candidate is limited in the amount of money which he can legally spend in securing, either a nomination or an election. Ingalls despaired of seeing improvement, Theodore Roosevelt, in a measure, brought it about.

Our senators and representatives are fickle. A short time ago they ignored demands for necessary legislation by Hoover and let the nation drift. Now they have reversed themselves and have given President Roosevelt greater powers than have ever before been given

a president in time of peace. A few years ago they were continually on Mellon's neck because he was trying to maintain an income tax that would in his judgment meet the requirements of our government, now they have given Roosevelt authority to balance the budget and have boosted income taxes almost to the point of wartime measures.

And ^{Jesus} he said, "So is the Kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground; and should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how."

We all know that we have been reaping a harvest of dishonesty, disloyalty, oppression and murder. We have seen God dishonored, homes broken, and crime and want rampant.

The question naturally follows: - Who sowed the seed? Apparently there has been little unemployment along this line. Members of congress and the senate have vied with soap box orators in breaking down respect for our form of government. I am sorry to say that newspapers and magazines have vilified presidents and governors and have virtually lighted the torches in the hands of incendiary madmen who would destroy life and property. Sociologists and economists have also had their part in teaching unrest. ~~All~~ ^{Most} of us are at heart law breakers, willing to violate the laws which do not meet our approval.

Dishonest officials and business men have had their part in producing the noxious harvest - but perhaps among the leaders of those who have destroyed the faith of our people - the faith of the world - are the dishonest bankers who cloaked in the respect and confidence of the people, have literally robbed them of all they had.

Mitchell of the National City is not a pariah, an Ishmaelite or a maverick, but represents a type that has mercilessly and

unremorsefully preyed upon everyone who came within ^{its} their reach. Some have been great international bankers, while others have been like Bain the plumber of Chicago, who filched from the working classes, thru his system of banks.

Worthless ^{domestic} stocks ^{and those of} ~~of this and~~ foreign nations, stocks and bonds in companies that were but hollow shells, all of these things have so sapped our confidence in investments of all kinds, that it is a wonder that anyone is still trying to save.

What is the answer? Are the sinister influences going to be successful in destroying our government? Will there be a revolution? I think not. Whether or not, we are capable men ourselves, we are the sons of worthy ancestors and the red blood that flowed in their veins, in time of need will again course thru ours.

We have the same soil that has borne great harvests in the past; the same climate which has made our land habitable and fruitful and we have the same ^{potential} manhood and womanhood. In my judgment we shall solve our problems, we shall successfully defend our rights against the scum of nations that has collected in our land and we shall again find it popular to say God Bless our Home and our Country.

The remedy lies within us. When we become unselfish enough to give our time, influence, money and service to politics, there will be a change. When we are willing to take abuse and calumny to overcome the evil forces in politics; when we are big enough to serve all, and by serving all, as one unit of the whole, receive our full share of the reward -- then we shall have better government, and peace, equal opportunity, comfort and happiness will ^{again} be the lot of the average citizen of The United States of America.