

The Standard Life Association

Office Memo

Date 10-17-44To Mr. SimonsFrom Marian Peek

	Number	Amount
Deaths	113,901	\$122,619,542.75
Disability	5,438	2,484,737.44
Total	119,339	125,104,280.19

Claims paid since organization until the present date.

$$\begin{array}{r} 360 \\ \underline{34} \\ 1460 \\ 1825 \\ \hline 19710 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19710 \\ \hline 120104, 280.19 \quad (6352) \\ \underline{118260} \\ 69442 \\ \underline{59138} \\ 193128 \\ \underline{198550} \\ 45780 \\ \underline{39420} \\ 63601 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2460 \\ \underline{1440} \\ 6252 \\ \underline{5920} \\ 2920 \\ \underline{2880} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 420 \\ \hline 63601 \end{array}$$

54 years contain a total of 19,710 days

$$\begin{array}{r} 420 \\ \underline{45} \\ 200 \end{array}$$

5

When the Americans were told to take a ^{certain} hill in 2 or 3 days they did it in as many hours. Our boys had been trained a bit for trench warfare, but preferred the American, open style for methods used by Indians in moving quickly from cover to cover, and not providing a stable target.

Things were breaking in Europe 25 years ago, when you organized ^{the Brotherhood} and 9 days later you were ringing bells, taking horns and trying in every way to show our joy in the victory.

I didn't happen to be in your group, but I know you were working toward the end of creating a close feeling between your men and wanted a large and better equipped church in which to work

6

And what a beautiful
and useful church you now
have - ~~I don't~~

I have known all
your pastors for 50 years
and knew one man in
Salina ("Rev Gotwald")
or some such name before
he came to you - He was
a wonderful man and
really worked himself to
death at Kansas City -

I have liked your
pastors and worked with
them in various capacities
Dr. G. W. Jones, Dr. Stauffer
and myself ~~so~~ formed the
committee perhaps 24
years ago, which paved
the way for a better super-
vision of health for Lawrence
and Douglas county

A. L. Selig, one of your
members ~~was~~ a Mayor
of Lawrence led in modernizing
the city - under him
came curbing and guttering
sewers and later parking -

Ed Erikson was
one of my good friends

To name those of you
now living whom I like
would be like calling
a roll of your membership.

~~In closing I want~~
~~to comment~~ but I have
to speak of Charley Schultz
the big, manly, kindly
man who has made
many friends for you
church

Nov 10, 1483 - 460 years ago Martin Luther was born.

~~The later challenged the right of the Pope & Rome to name & induct prelates. Defending his belief against the hierarchy of the church he became the champion of religion & a judgment in support that a religion left the institution was then left the institution.~~

~~In 1742 - 200 years ago - bookbinding was set to the business & printing in the colonies. In 1906 - Lutherans noted that in numbers in the U.S. being noted only by statistics.~~

In closing I must ^{so} express my gratification over the good work being done by your pastor Rev Alfred J. Dier. Someway he fits in every position to which he is called. He is a good pastor a good preacher a good member of the Diast today and a genuine good citizen. You are to be congratulated from many standpoints and I trust the next 20 years will be most joyful and happy.

1

A Changeless God.

The Priesthood of Laymen.

Justification thru Faith

And a denial of the right of the Pope to justify or to permit the commission of sin, or evil, upon the payment of money.

Opposition to
The granting of Indulgencies was the basic principle upon which Martin Luther staked his life, and because of his success~~ful~~ in upholding his position, he became the father of the Protestant church.

--

Luther's stand was not the result of a vision, or of inspiration, but came about thru the ~~travail of his soul in~~ desire to save his own soul. He saw or the purchase of pardon with money, the futility of seeking salvation thru good works, and came to the conclusions that mankind was to be saved thru the Grace of God only.

To the established church, fettered by as many rules and technicalities as that of the Pharisees, ~~which was~~ Luther's ideas were revolutionary and destructive, and must be blotted out thru recantation on his part, ~~probably~~ ^{doubtless} to be followed by his death. But Luther did not recant.

The issue raised by Luther was so fundamental and of such great importance that it was the source of wars and persecution.

In plain words Luther believed and declared that the Pope was wrong in ~~selling forgiveness for~~ ^{forgiving} sins already committed, ~~and to be committed later~~ ^{or} in the future, upon the payment of money to the church.

The Roman church then held and still holds that the Pope is the mouth, or voice, of God in ~~de~~ relation to the church, and as such is Infallible.

If no Pope was ever wrong then what ~~was done by~~ any Pope has done at any time, may be done again at a later date by a succeeding Pope and it will still be right. To those familiar with history this offers a threat that it is hard to overlook.

Quite recently I was scanning a Catholic manual in which I noted that the decree of a certain Pope was reversed ~~about~~ about twenty years later by his

(2)

successor. ^{naturally} The question naturely arises how could the first edict ~~be~~ ^{be} infallible and its reversal also be infallible? These matters may be satisfactorily adjusted by members of the hierarchy, but they are a bit puzzling to laymen.

It comes to my mind, and I believe I am correct in saying, that at the great council at Nicaea, or Nice, held in the ^{fourth} ~~fourth~~ century, that a matter of tremendous importance was decided by a majority of but one vote. Thereafter anyone failing to believe and act with the majority became a heretic, and subject to punishment by the church.

So you see that you Lutherans are following a great and brave leader, who made possible the existence of all ~~Protestant~~ Protestant churches.

Martin Luther was born Nov. 10, 1483, which was 435 years before your ~~Men's~~ ~~Group, or Brotherhood~~ was founded, twenty-five years ago.

Nineteen Eighteen, the year of your birth, was a fateful one. During the spring and summer of that year Germany had made five fearful drives in the hope of breaking thru the allied lines, ^{to} reaching the sea, and thus ~~cutting~~ ^{to cut} lines of ~~supplies~~ supplies absolutely essential to the allies. In this ^{Germany} almost succeeded, ^{fail} later to ~~fail~~ thru the additional strength, courage and skill of American soldiers and their leaders.

We are all familiar with the slow ^{motion} ~~moving~~ pictures now an then thrown upon the screen. Such slowness in a measure represents the methods used by the English and French during the early years of the war, in which days, weeks or months were deemed necessary to accomplish certain results.

An awakening came when the Americans were told to take a certain hill in two or three days, and they did it in as many hours. While our soldiers had been trained for trench warfare, they preferred to use the open style ^{American} methods, which had been learned thru ~~the~~ years of warfare with the Indians. They moved so ~~rapidly~~ rapidly from cover to cover that they offered no stable target ^{for artillery} and often won the battle before the enemy could get their range.

When you organized this brotherhood twenty years ago, things were rapidly coming to a ^{close} ~~close~~ in Europe and on Nov. 11th. ~~we~~ in Lawrence and everyone

in America gave way to unrestrained joy. The victory had been won, the world ~~was~~
henceforth was to be safe for democracy, and our boys were coming home. May
God grant that we may soon have another such event, ~~but built more solidly~~
a peace built upon a more solid foundation.

The Lutheran Church¹⁾ is founded 11-2-43
upon Martin Luther's conviction regarding
A Changeless God.

The Priesthood of Laymen.

Justification thru Faith, and
a denial of the right of the Pope
to justify, or to permit, the
commission of sin, or evil, upon
the payment of money.

Opposition to the granting of
Indulgencies was the basic principle
upon which Martin Luther staked his
life, and because of his success
in upholding his position, he
became the father of the Protestant
church.

Luther's stand was not the result of a vision, or of inspiration, but came about thru the desire to save his own soul. He saw the futility of seeking salvation thru good works, or the purchase of pardon with money, and came to the conclusion that mankind was to be saved thru the Grace of God only.

To the established church, fettered by as many rules and technicalities as that of the Pharisees, Luther's ideas were revolutionary and destructive, and must be blotted out thru recantation on his part, doubtless to be followed by his death. But Luther did not recant.

The issue raised by Luther was so fundamental and of such great importance that it was the source of wars and persecution.

In plain words Luther believed and declared that the Pope was wrong in forgiving sins already committed, or to be committed in the future, upon the payment of money to the church.

The Roman church then held and still holds that the Pope is the mouth, or voice, of God in relation to the church, and as such is Infallible.

If no Pope was ever wrong, then what any Pope has done at any time, may be done again at a later date by a succeeding Pope, and it will still be right. To those familiar with history this offers a threat that it is hard to overlook.

Quite recently I was scanning a Catholic manual in which I noted that the decree of a certain Pope was reversed about twenty years later by his successor. The question naturally arises how could the first edict be infallible and its reversal also be infallible? These matters may be satisfactorily adjusted by members of the hierarchy, but they are a bit puzzling to laymen.

It comes to my mind, and I believe I am correct in saying,

that at the great council at Nicaea, or Nice, held in the fourth century, ~~that~~ a matter of tremendous importance was decided by a majority of but one vote. Thereafter anyone failing to believe and act with the majority became a heretic, and subject to punishment by the church.

So you see that you Lutherans are following a great and brave leader, who made possible the existence of all Protestant churches.

Martin Luther was born Nov. 10, 1483, which was 435 years before your Brotherhood was founded, 25 years ago.

Nineteen-Eighteen, the year of your birth, was a fateful one. During the spring and summer of that year Germany had made five fearful drives in the hope of breaking thru the allied lines to reach the sea, and thus to cut lines of supplies absolutely essential to

the allies. In this Germany almost succeeded, later to fail thru the additional strength, courage and skill of American soldiers and their leaders.

We are all familiar with the slow motion pictures now and then thrown upon the screen. Such slowness in a measure represents the methods used by the English and French during the early years of the war, in which days, weeks or months were deemed necessary to accomplish certain results.

An awakening came when the Americans were told to take a certain hill in two or three days, and they did it in as many hours. While our soldiers had been trained for trench warfare, they preferred to use the open style American methods, which had been learned thru years of warfare with the Indians. They moved so rapidly from cover to cover that they offered no stable target for artillery and often won the battle before the enemy could get their range.

When you organized this Brotherhood twenty-five years ago, things were rapidly coming to a close in Europe and on Nov. 11th, we in Lawrence and everyone in America gave way to unrestrained joy. The victory had been won, the world henceforth was to be safe for democracy, and our boys were coming home. May God grant that we may soon have another such event, a peace built upon a more solid foundation.

Naturally, I was not present at the organization of your Brotherhood, but I know you were working toward the end of creating a closer feeling between the men of your church and the community, and that you were looking forward toward a larger and better equipped church in which to work, and what a beautiful and useful church you now have--a thing of beauty for the community and a power for good.

I have known all of your pastors for 50 years, and I knew

one of them, Rev. Gottwold, in Salina before he came to you. He was a wonderful Christian gentleman, a fine preacher, an earnest seeker after the souls of men, who suffered an early death in Kansas City because of over-work.

In Salina I also met John Selig -

I have liked your pastors and I have worked with them in many capacities.

Years ago when there was an epidemic of typhoid fever in Lawrence in which there were many cases and some deaths. Dr. Frank Strong, then Chancellor of the University, came before the Chamber of Commerce, asking for its assistance in creating better health conditions for Lawrence.

At this meeting the late Dr. G. W. Jones, Dr. E. E. Stauffer, then your pastor, and myself were appointed as a committee to give attention to matters of public health. The work of this committee paved the way for a better supervision of health both for the city

of Lawrence and for Douglas County.

When I came to Lawrence 52 years ago next month, A. L. Selig, one of your members, was mayor of the city. Lawrence, then only 37 years old, was aged, infirm, and dilapidated. It was thru Selig that Lawrence began to awaken to its needs and began the construction of sanitary sewers, curbing, guttering, and later paving.

C. J. Eriksen, a lifetime member of your church, was one of my close friends.

To name those of you now living whom I like and respect would be like calling a roll of your membership, but I feel I have to speak of Charlie Schulz, the big, manly, kindly member who stands at the door to greet those whom come to your church, and whose kindly interest undoubtedly has made many friends for the church.

(9)

In closing, I must express my gratification over the good work being done by your pastor, Dr. Alfred J. Beil. Some way he fits well into every position to which he is called. He is a good pastor, a good preacher, a good member of the draft board, and a genuine good citizen.

You are to be congratulated from many standpoints, and I trust that the next 25 years will be equally fruitful and happy.

THEY STOPPED THEIR CAR BUT DID NOT GET OUT

• At this time of the year we see so many bare, dusty spots of earth; scraggly, would-be lawns; no shrubbery; or bushes that have fought a losing battle for life through these hot blistering summer days.

The coming weeks will be the time for preparing the soil in time for grass seed to be sown the early part of September. Care and plenty of watering will give the grass an opportunity to grow strong enough to live through the winter and then next spring it will have a head start and should produce a beautiful carpet of green when many other lawns are just being seeded.

Now is the time to take a second look at the shrubbery and decide whether to tear out the dead spots and replace with new pieces, change the entire arrangement, or merely augment the present landscaping.

There is nothing like an attractive lawn, a flowering shrub, or neat fences and hedges to make even the worst piece of architecture assume an air of respectability. A building surrounded by shrubbery and attractive, well-kept lawns almost invariably sells itself to prospective women tenants; they are pleased instantly, and, what is more, they are aware of all the details that go to make the impression. Men are just as quickly impressed by external appearances. They like a property or they don't, even though they can't put a finger upon all the little whys.

It is easy to see if one is pleased with the exterior that the interior must be pleasing and inviting. In other words—homey and an appeal for delightful living.

KEEPING POSTED

• Did you know that building costs have increased 30 per cent in the past five years?

Have YOU increased your insurance accordingly?

Get out that insurance policy or policies—check them thoroughly—if you need an appraiser, we can furnish one.

Let us help you with your insurance

problems. Ask for one of our booklets to help you list and get the total value of your property.

You will be surprised as many people have been surprised.

WE SERVICE ALL LINES OF INSURANCE — WE GIVE EXCELLENT CLAIM SERVICE.

• Ceiling prices have given the merchant a lot of trouble, but they have also given him an opportunity to show how much discount he is offering when he puts on his sales.

• Smith: "Robinson, the banker, has stolen \$100,000 of the funds and run away with the hotel keeper's wife."

Jones: "Heavens! Who will teach his Sunday school class?"

• Some punster on hearing that Dorothy Lamour was in the hospital for a general check-up, remarked that he bet they would find her in good shape.

• We understand that most blonde up-keep has changed to Bond up-keep.

• We do not know whether the head of the women's army is smart or not but we do know she looks like a million dollars in her uniform and that won't be a detriment.

• It will be pretty bad if we get so we have to put a nickel in the parking meters to hold our horse.

• Orator: "In this great and glorified country of ours there is no North, no South, no East, no West."

"No wonder we don't know where we are at."

• A tornado blew my house away with my wife in it.

Say, that's terrible!

Oh, it's all right—she's been wanting to take a trip for a long time.

• Singer—Now that you've heard my voice, what would you suggest to accompany me?

Impresario—A body-guard.

• Yodeling means to yell. You yell when you have a pain in the abdomen. A pain in the abdomen is the belly-ache. So yodeling is a bellyache.

• We've heard of milking cows and goats but milking rattlesnakes and cottonmouth moccasins was a new one on us. However, it's all in a day's business for Mr. Ross Allen who figures he has milked about 40,000 snakes without ever having been bitten.

• "The umpire for today's game is at the gate with two friends. Shall I pass them in?" inquired the gatekeeper of the manager.

"An umpire with two friends?" gasped the manager. "Sure!"

• Customer (in drug store on Sunday morning)—Please give me change for a dime.

Druggist—Here you are. I hope you enjoy the sermon.

• A pat on the back develops character if administered young enough, often enough, and low enough.

• Recent news story says Mae West is going east. A picture of Mae West going east should be good.



BUSINESS IS GOOD

• For the past few years we have been liquidating estate properties and institutionally owned properties. We have done a good job of it and our supply of listings in this type of properties is rather limited.

We now need more houses, apartment buildings, and duplexes to sell. They should be well located and reasonably priced.

Our estimate of the value of your property on the present market is with-



out cost to you and your inquiry will be confidential.

We can refer you to hundreds of satisfied customers, who will vouch for our fair and honest transactions.

"When we list 'em, we sell 'em."

Just call VI. 2690 to get the job done.

INVISIBLE GREENBACKS

• In managing income property it has been said that the technique and methods of the gay nineties do not produce results today. Elasticity in mental outlook and an attitude of eager receptivity toward helpful refinements in our business procedure distinguish the alert and progressive property manager from the run-of-the mill variety.

Let us strive to catch a clear vision of what we are seeking to accomplish. Income property should not be managed from the viewpoint of squeezing all of the income out of it without preserving the structure outside as well as inside. In other words, we should be careful not to "kill the goose that lays the golden egg" but carefully analyze the entire parcel. After all facts have been studied, then definite conclusions

must be drawn into active and practical plans that will fit the owner's pocket-book as well as the goal.

All of these plans must originate and be executed by a competent property manager that has sufficient experience and training coupled with free interchange of experiences of other competent property managers in his profession. The Certified Property Manager is more qualified than any other person. Just as a Doctor of Medicine, a Lawyer or Scientist has the necessary qualifications to obtain results in his particular field, so is the Certified Property Manager equipped to manage income property in order to show a profit in every dollar of rent collected and at the same time, preserve the capital investment.

• We just can't take it any longer. Our young son finally badgered us into reading his comic "terror" monthlies to him every evening while he prepared for bed. For several nights we had horrible nightmares that we promptly attributed to something in our menu for the day. But as they continued each night for a week, we finally traced these horror dreams to their source. Said source being these deadly little magazines put out under such innocuous names as "Comic Monthly," "Little Folks Merry Tales," "Pleasant Dreams Book," etc. How in the world little children can sleep as soundly as they do after hearing the gruesome details of the green dragon and his latest victims, how the masked marvel escaped from the grist mill and other harrowing tales is beyond our comprehension! Needless to say we've gone back to nursery rhymes even though he complains bitterly that they are too tame.

• Since the war began nearly 100 new chemical and powder plants have been built.

• "Why did your wife leave you, Olaff?"

"She was away all last month. I wrote her that I was spending every evening at home catching up on my reading and last week the light bill came in with only a 50c minimum charge!!! Damn those power companies!!! They ought to be taken over by the government!!!"

• Many of us have had the opportunity of getting better acquainted with our homes this summer than ever before. Some have learned the delights of a loafing vacation, others have learned just how hard the little woman works, and others have found out how boring life can really be. But in spite of the discouraging war news most of us have had an enjoyable get-together this year and mother's cry of "Oh, my, school almost here" is being echoed by a fervent "Thank goodness."

• Absent-minded dentist fixing his car—takes out a wrench and says: Now, this is going to hurt a little.

• Just about the time we decide that walking will be our only means of transportation along comes word that there is a shortage of leather.

• Little facts hardly worth remembering. Given a fountain pen to test, nine out of ten university students wrote his own name. Handed a map of the United States, over 95 per cent looked to see if the name of his home town was printed on it.

• Just to annoy those of you who were born in February and March, scientists find a definite trend toward genius in persons born in those two months. Especially those who are the first born. But, shucks, maybe you knew it all the time.



• A certain club we belong to has had a very astonishing growth through the summer season. Instead of the attendance falling off the group has actually increased in size and the interest in proportion. All because the leader stuck to one simple principle. Always praising every worthwhile effort on the part of his fellow workers and never criticizing their shortcomings. It is so simple it is surprising that it will work such wonders. Yet all of us can mention the praiseworthy things our friends do and overlook the things they fail to do. It's not being "Pollyanna," it's building friendship constructively and pays off in big dividends. One firm has made a success by using just two words—"Thank you!"

• Bookkeeper: "I'll have to have a raise, sir. There are three other companies after me."

Boss: "Is that so? What companies?"

Bookkeeper: "Light, 'Phone and Water."



• A large Swede walked in on Billy Rose and offered him a new stunt for his New York show. Rose wasn't interested but finally consented to see what the Swede had to offer. He had erected a 75-foot tower and proceeded to dive from the top of it into a barrel of sawdust. He came up for air shedding sawdust from every pore, shaking it out of his hair and picking it out of his eyes and ears. "It isn't much of a stunt, but I'll give you \$50 a week," said Rose. "Naw" replied the Swede gruffly. "One hundred," said Rose. "Naw" said the Swede. Rose continued his offer up to \$2,000 but the Swede still turned it down. Finally, Rose asked him why he wouldn't take \$2,000 a week for the stunt. "Vell," said the Swede, still picking out sawdust, "Ay never try dis har t'ing before—an' Ay don't like it."

• Without that radio gag about the \$64.00 question, some of our local wits would have a hard time trying to put over some of their more or less humorous bits of information.

• I do not tell the time of day
As some do by the clock
Or by the distant chiming bell
Set on some steeple rock;
But by the progress that I see
In what I have to do—
It's either done o'clock with me
Or only half-past through.

• Among other things we learned just how to shoot a good game of golf. Just get good and mad at the little woman, hurry out to the course and you'll find the ball will go farther and straighter than ever before. It's a little hard on the family ties but it is guaranteed to do wonders for your game.

• "Be careful of a live wire when you're in the bathtub."

"Oh, I am. I always lock the door."

**BORROW
TODAY'S
WAY**

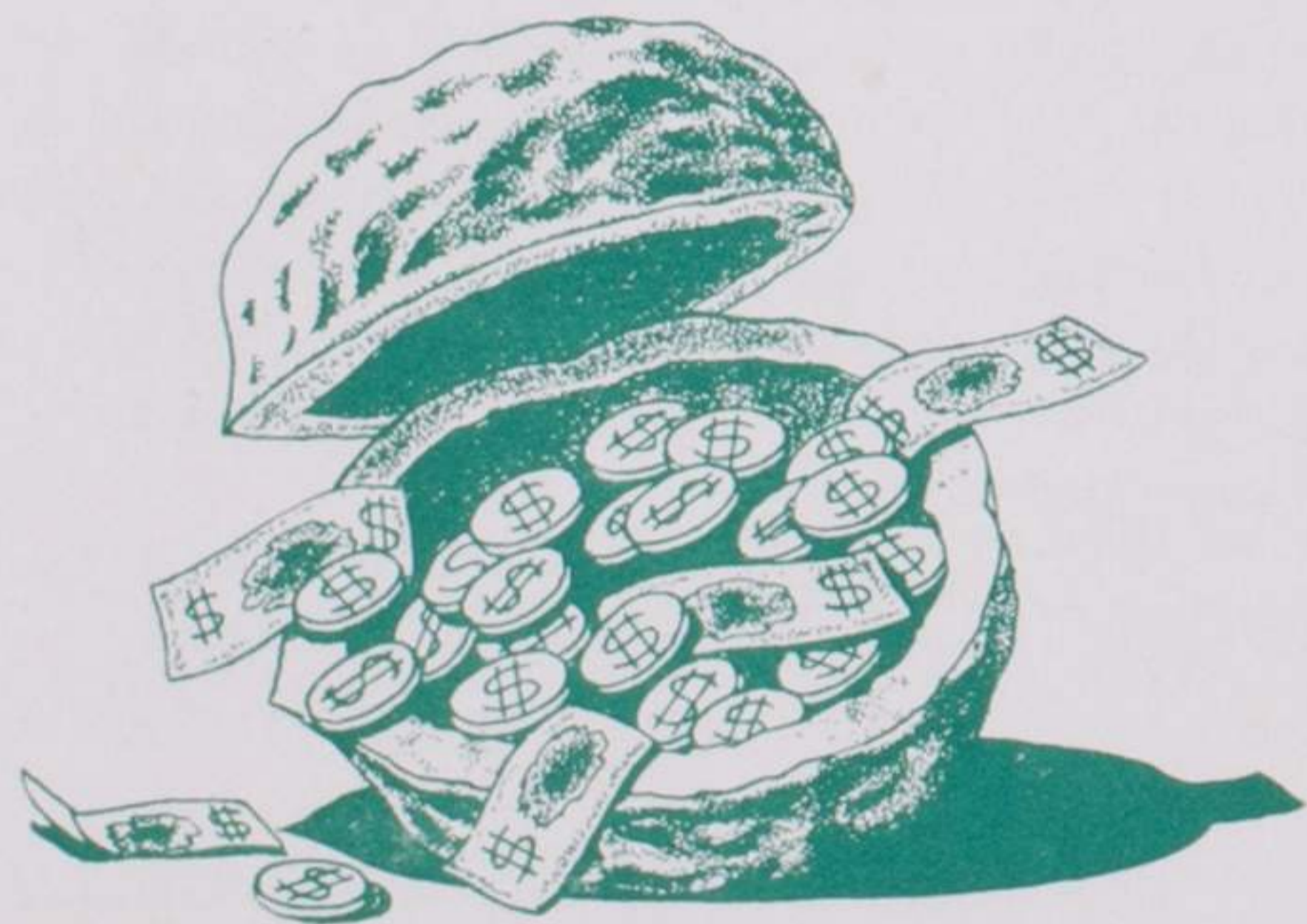


**BORROW
THE MOORE
WAY**

LOAN CORRESPONDENT FOR AETNA LIFE

If you are building a new home, or buying one, if you want to remodel, or if you must refinance your present debt, we will finance you

**At Low Cost and on Convenient Terms
Terms That Are As Easy As Paying Rent**



IN A NUTSHELL

• Is a strange place to find money. Yet savings can be made in small places that will amount to important dollars before a year's business is finished.

When you want a property manager who will spend your money as though it were your own, then we're the ones to see. Careful planning of your management program will result in a maximum net return on your investment.

In a nutshell, call when you need some help in solving a knotty problem in the management of your property or if you feel that you would like to see a larger return. You'll find us eager to please and ready to show you what can be accomplished through careful planning backed up with our years of experience.

JOHN A. MOORE & CO.

1002 Walnut

Victor 2690

KANSAS CITY, MO.

• Personally, we're a member of the "you better pull 'em out" school. That is, you'd better pull the weeds out of the yard if you're going to encourage the grass. We discovered long ago an interesting thing about weeds. They are a great deal like life's problems. . . . They don't go down very deep nor last very long. While weeds are not as one excitable author terms it, "great fun" they are great character builders.

Patience, enthusiasm, imagination are but a few of the traits you can develop by becoming a weed puller. Of course, every year someone comes through with another remedy and theory of dislodging the little nuisances but it proves to be nothing but theory when the summer is over. Therefore we recommend to you a hearty session of weed pulling. Start with a small patch, pretend you are pulling a Jap's hair and before snow falls you will have acquired a broken back, a well bruised set of fingers and a fine scorn of your neighbor who let his grow. In addition, though, you'll

be calm, gracious, easy to get along with and have a peace of mind that comes from a job well done.

• The friend who returned from his vacation the most satisfied of all, listed among his catch the following:

10 lbs. bass

7 lbs. crappie

1 motor car tire good enough to use.

• *Draftee (to make conversation)*—"Do you think opals are unlucky?"

Timmy: "I should prefer diamonds—if it's all the same to you."

• A clergyman and a Scotchman were watching a baseball game together. The Scotchman continually kept taking nips from a bottle, and the clergyman, no longer able to restrain himself, at last cried out, "Sir I'm sixty-nine years old and never in my life have I touched alcohol."

"Well, dinnae worry yourself tae much," replied the Scotchman with a pronounced burr. "You're nae ginna start noo."

• It sure is going to be hard to get the working gals who are now wearing ankle socks to switch back to silk ones after the duration. We can't blame them, though, after laying out several dollars the other day for the little woman's hose, only to see them run willy-nilly after one day's wear. It's like lighting cigarettes with dollar bills.

• The new secretary of our luncheon club called up excitedly the other day to call attention to the complaints received from several members about the food. We reassured him, however, that the only time to worry was when the food got so good they wouldn't complain. Part of the dues paid to luncheon clubs is for the pleasure of fussing about the disgusting menus.



REAL ESTATE

JOHN A. MOORE
REALTORS & CO., INC.

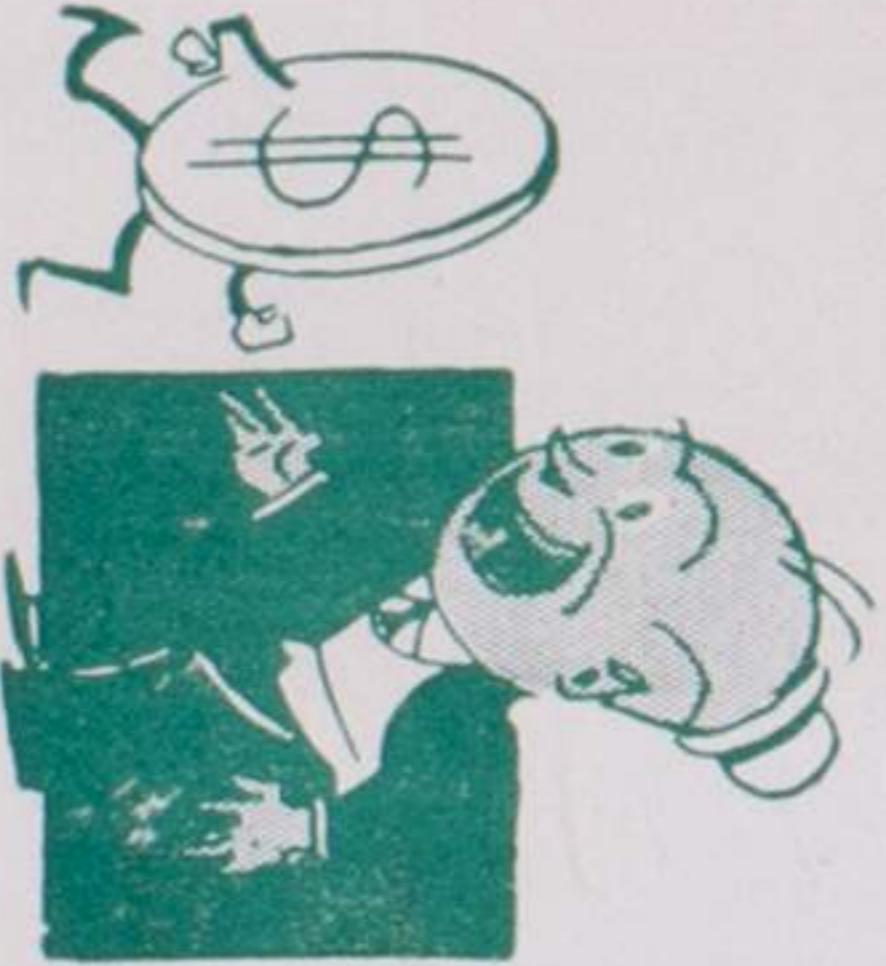
INSURANCE



CONTINUOUS BUSINESS SINCE 1879
415 NATIONAL FIDELITY LIFE BUILDING
1002 WALNUT ST
KANSAS CITY, MO.



Streamlined for Service



Our 63rd PROGRESSIVE Year

NOTICE TO POSTMASTER

If for any reason delivery is impossible, please return promptly to sender.
IF FORWARDED to a new address, notify sender on FORM 3547. Postage
for a notice or return guaranteed. JOHN A. MOORE & CO., K. C., Mo.

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

NEW LITERATURE

To

Mr. W. C. Simmons
Lawrence, Kans.

Moore

Objectives in the Programming of Post-war Sanitation Works*

EARNEST BOYCE, F.A.P.H.A.

*Senior Sanitary Engineer (R), U. S. Public Health Service,
Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.*

WE are now engaged in a great war that is testing our capacity to produce, to arm, and to conquer. Because of the success of their planning, we may never know how much we owe to military staff groups who through the years of peace have prepared the blueprints of war. But when military objectives are won, plans will be needed to guide us upon our return to a peacetime economy. We can lose the peace on the home front through a lack of preparedness.

Our battles are being won because military men with a vision stayed with their planning despite the popular belief that war would be no more. It was not easy for them to go counter to the wishful thinking of a nation that wanted peace—and it will not be easy now to gain popular support for the staff work that must be done in the preparation for peace. Unlike the plans for war, the plans for peace must be of, for, and by the people, and acceptable to the majority. It is proper that we should be concerned with the problems of the post-war period and attempt to analyze the conditions that may give rise to emergency situations, and to find in advance solutions for them.

There are those who have questioned the ability of a democracy to meet emergency problems without resorting

to the direct action procedure of the dictator. The fallacy of their reasoning lies in their failure to recognize our freedom to anticipate emergencies—and by planning their solution in advance to remove the emergency character of their occurrences. We are not regimented when we plan together for our mutual good.

One of the fundamental principles that give strength to our democracy is the recognition it gives to the freedom of the individual citizen to join with his fellows in the formulation of such governmental policies as may be acceptable to the majority of the group.

The problems of post-war reorganization will retain their emergency character only to the extent that we fail now to anticipate them. This nation can ill afford the social and economic loss that must come if we leave to emergency salvage measures plans for the proper utilization of the most valuable of all our nation's resources—its man power.

Past experience has indicated the value of a public works construction program as a means of providing employment during a period of economic depression. It is therefore logical that our plans for the future should have incorporated in them proposals for the use of this method of employment stabilization. It is easy to classify long lists of needed public works and to envision the material changes that can be brought about by their construction.

* Presented before the Engineering Section of the American Public Health Association at the Seventy-second Annual Meeting in New York, N. Y., October 14, 1943.

It is not so easy to appreciate that material change alone will not make this nation strong or its people happy. There is a need in the planning of our post-war procedures to go deeper than the mere providing of bread alone. We need to recognize that, unless in our planning we keep alive the essentials of true democracy, in spirit our nation can starve in the midst of material plenty. Certain basic principles are essential to the continued vigor of our democracy, and in our planning for the post-war period it is important that we recognize these principles and thus establish better the very foundation of our government.

There are many would-be Aladdins who long for a magic lamp to conjure up the objects of their wishful thinking and who envision a post-war world, limited by their conception of what that world should be. Unconfessed dictators at heart, they would impose their particular pattern of perfection by fiat act. Material progress can, and in emergency sometimes must, be made in this way, but the principle is foreign to the spirit of the cause for which we fight.

Any progress that is made without full recognition of the essential need for an informed and responsible electorate will be based on the shifting sands of political expediency without adding to the stability of a free government of the people. Freedom of action is equally essential to the spiritual growth of an individual and to the civic development of a town or city. This freedom is also essential to the vitality of our democracy. Mistakes must be eliminated, not by removing the freedom of individual or group action but rather by the slower process of educating the majority. Real governmental leadership will have been achieved when, through the advantage of careful, economic, social, and engineering analysis, factual information will

make it possible for an informed electorate to assume its proper civic responsibility.

Because of national emergencies, first economic and then military, it has been necessary to expedite construction programs through administrative procedures that have emphasized the speedy attainment of essential national objectives. The immediate success of these procedures in meeting emergency situations makes an appeal to those who are thus relieved of local responsibility.

Should emergency measures that do not require a mature civic response on the part of the majority become permanent, it is inevitable that there will be a loss of civic interest that can lead to an eventual loss of civic liberty. As citizens of a democracy, we must respond to the trust that this form of government places with us and face civic responsibility free of the immaturity of wishful thinking—or we will not be worthy of or long retain the freedom that we now enjoy.

The development of a program of post-war public works will have missed an essential objective if there is a failure between the planning and construction stages to develop a local interest in and civic responsibility for the proposed improvements.

The encouragement of local civic interest in public affairs, including public works, is so essential that the development of governmental procedures which will not only promote but will require this interest may well be a basic objective in programming post-war sanitation works. This will require an integration of the functions of local, state, and federal governments in the planning and development of public works in order to accomplish the program without a usurpation of responsibilities that should remain with local government, on one hand, and an uncoordinated effort that would fail to provide a maximum national benefit, on the other.

A second major objective in the programming of post-war sanitation works may well be the development of procedures that will encourage the planning of projects sufficiently ahead of the construction period and in such detail as to permit a thorough understanding of the objectives to be attained. The development of a proper civic interest in proposed public works requires that there be a time interval between the design and the construction stage of a project to permit an educational presentation to the public of the need for the project.

There should be a more general public appreciation and acceptance of the value of basic engineering data in the design of public works and of the time required for the development of the proper design. Back of every properly designed engineering project there must be a well defined objective—it is the vision of that objective that gives incentive to the engineer to translate it into reality. The need for public works is evident to the engineer responsible for the maintenance of a service facility long before there is a public consciousness of this need. The public tacitly pays homage to the engineering planning back of the completed structure by the ready acceptance of its usefulness. Unfortunately, the same public frequently forgets that the design must be based on a careful engineering analysis of factual data if the completed structure is to be the most effective and economical solution of a public need.

As we study tomorrow's problems, we recall the unemployment emergency of a few years back—and the popular demand for the immediate starting of public construction work. We should not forget that this emergency need for employment found us unprepared for the effective utilization of the manpower then available—and how the public works official was expected to do

the impossible—to provide worth while construction projects without the guidance of adequate planning.

Credit is due to those who faced that emergency and through whose efforts much was accomplished. That was an emergency period and our failure to be ready to undertake the responsibilities that came with it was understandable if not excusable. To have failed to learn by that experience is neither.

We are prone to envision programs of post-war public works against the background of a program that was designed to meet an emergency situation. If our future public works programs are to be most effective in stabilizing a national reemployment situation, certain controls may be necessary to insure the scheduling of construction work at such levels of activity as may be necessary to avoid either a wasteful surplus or a shortage of the necessary supplies and labor.

The post-war public works program will have failed in a proper objective if it functions only after an anticipated situation has been allowed to become an emergency.

We can face the complexity of these post-war problems and attempt to reach rational solutions—or we may become lost in the confusion of conflicting interests and forget that the freedom we enjoy can be had only through the acceptance by the majority of necessary rules of orderly procedure.

We may wait until dole-like contributions of federal funds are necessary to stimulate a sick domestic economy—or we may in government, as in public health, recognize that prevention is better than a cure, and provide the funds necessary for advance planning.

A post-war public works program will be of value in the stabilization of employment to the extent that there is at all times an adequate reserve of planned projects ready for construction, and a

POST-WAR SANITATION WORKS

public willingness to schedule their construction to meet this need.

A reserve of planned public works projects will require more than the mere tabulation of recognized public needs. Advance planning will require the completion of detailed engineering studies and the preparation of engineering reports. It will require that there be an acceptance of the project by the sponsoring community and the completion of necessary legal and financial clearances for construction. The orderly development of a reserve of planned public works may well require that there be a coördination of governmental interest, local, state, and federal, in the planning of projects for deferred construction. The maintenance of an adequate reserve of planned public works to attain a national objective of

effective employment stabilization may require that there be an acceptance of some control of possible over-expansion of construction activity.

Through a properly integrated program of public works, this nation can achieve a standard of national well-being beyond our present expectations. There is little need to catalogue the improvements that can be made in the field of sanitation—they are known to most of us.

If we truly believe in a democracy and are willing to work at keeping its principles alive, we can have this material progress and at the same time save the spirit that has made this nation great. If in the planning for the future we neglect democratic procedures, our public works may well become but a monument to a decadent civilization.

Martin P. Hays, Spicery 1854

506 acres, died 1888 - later
Curl was out. we took out

Married Jan 11 - 1866 Mrs 7000

Eliza Meyer

Battle of Black Jack

Hiway Dept
L. Edwards Publishing

Blackmar's "Kansas Cyclopedia of the State and History"

Vol. I (A-I) P. 188-189.

"The Annals of Kansas" , page 124 and 125 (June 2 to 9),
page 673 (Jan.13) and page 796 (August 4.)

Kansas Historical Collections, Vol. XVI 1923-'25,

pages 524 to 528.

-0-

History of Black Jack

"History of Kansas" page 355.

Herd Book

-0-

*Over - Oct 8 1894
300 + Black*

*Set of Russell Thayer - RFB 1.
1894 M.*

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 12 \\ \hline 224 \\ 284 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 32 \\ \hline 515 \\ 350 \\ \hline 5600 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4650 \\ 80 \\ \hline 372000 \\ 3696 \\ \hline 74 \end{array}$$

Robert 10 yrs
 dot Russell Thompson
 gave lunch
 Martin T. Sharp -
 his parents =
 after civil war -
 Robert Sharp -
 from park looking
 so - deer pasture
 Santa Fe trail
 never pleased

STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION OF KANSAS

Topeka, Kansas

September 28 1940

Dear Mr Simons:

This will answer your letter of September 24.

It would be presumptuous of me to make any suggestions to you in the matter of public speaking, whatever the occasion. I asked the Kansas Historical Society to furnish you with whatever material they thought would be of interest to you. This was done only in case your own opportunities for research might be limited by lack of time.

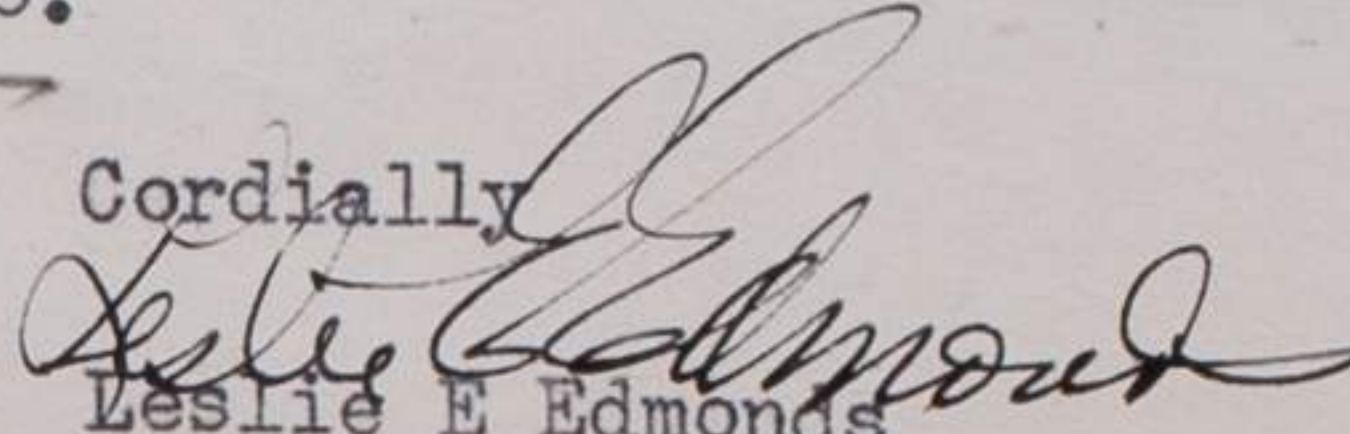
I hope this occasion is as interesting as have been the others which I have attended. It is one of five already set for October, a number that should be increased by two by the end of next week. The happy combination is Black Jack, however, is that the marker commemorates an highly significant incident and is located at one of our best roadside parks.

It is my understanding that Russell Hays, who donated the land for the park desires to have the gift regarded as one by the entire Hays family. I understand also, that a great-granddaughter of the original Hays will actually unveil the marker. This you can confirm with Mr, Robert C. Rankin.

It is advisable that the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce and The Kansas Historical Society be given credit for their preliminary work in connection with this marker campaign. It was begun by the State Chamber in 1934 when Roy Baily was president. It has been carried on by a committee of which Fred Brinkerhoff was chairman. Fine work by those two and Kirke Mechem resulted in Governor Payne Ratner's giving favorable consideration to the project this summer after it had been almost dormant for six years. It should be regarded not as an expense but as an investment. I am certain that when most of the available sites are marked that Kansas will soon achieve further reputation for save, comfortable and interesting highways. Increased travel by our local residents and by guests from other states should result in an increase in gasoline taxes sufficient to offset the expense.

Under the present schedule the Black Jack marker which was constructed more than two years ago will actually be third in erection. Preceding it are the markers at Shawnee Friends Mission near Merriam, and the Pike Pawnee Village near Scandia. It should be understood that the marker is not necessarily on the exact site of the incident which it commemorates. The location of that site is described in the inscription. Incidentally, a stone marker, one of several placed to outline the old Santa Fe Trail, has been moved to the site of the Black Jack marker. The Santa Fe Trail stone was placed originally in 1906.

Mr W C Simons
Lawrence, Kansas

Cordially

Leslie E Edmonds
Information Section

KANSAS
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OFFICERS
T. M. LILLARD, PRESIDENT
JAMES C. MALIN, VICE PRESIDENT
CHARLES H. BROWNE, VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. MARY EMBREE, TREASURER

KIRKE MECHEM, SECRETARY
TOPEKA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOHN S. DAWSON
THOMAS A. LEE
T. M. LILLARD
ROBERT C. RANKIN
CHESTER WOODWARD

September 26, 1940

Mr. W. C. Simons, editor
Daily Journal-World
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Mr. Simons:

Les Edmonds, of the State Highway Commission, informs me that you are scheduled as the principal speaker at the dedication of the marker for the Battle of Black Jack on October 8. Since we have been supplying marker speakers with more detailed information on their subjects, Mr. Edmonds' suggests that we mail you some.

No doubt you already have the standard reference volumes, from which these notes were taken, in your office, but I shall send the information along, anyway.

Please don't hesitate to let me know if I can be of further service.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours

Nyle H. Miller

Kansas State Historical Soc.

Battle of Black Jack

This "battle" was part of the struggle to make Kansas a free state. In May 1856 Pro-slavery men destroyed buildings and newspaper presses in Lawrence, Free-State headquarters. John Brown's company then killed 5 Pro-slavery men on Pottawatomie Creek not far from this spot. In retaliation Henry C. Pate raided nearby Palmyra and took 3 prisoners. Early on the morning of June 2, Brown attacked Pate's camp in a grove of black jack oaks about 1/4 mile south of this sign. Both sides had several wounded and numerous desertions before Pate and 28 men surrendered, Brown claiming he had only 15 men left. As evidence of Civil War this fight received much publicity and excited both the North and South.

From The Annals of Kansas, by D. W. Wilder, 1841-1885, p.124.

June 2.--Battle of Black Jack, in the present Palmyra township, in the southeast corner of Douglas county. Captain Brown calls this "the first regular battle fought between Free-State and Pro-Slavery men in Kansas." [See Sanborn's Life, p.241.] Captain Brown had come up from the Pottawatomie the day before, Sunday, with eleven mounted men, among them his sons, Frederick, Owen, and Watson, and his son-in-law, Henry Thompson. Some of Pate's men had raided Palmyra that day, and taken several prisoners. They then went to Prairie City; the Free-State people were in church; the services were closed, and the Ruffians driven off.

Captain Brown's and Captain Samuel T. Shore's Free-State companies unite that night, and start for Pate's camp; they number twenty-seven men. They find Pate, at daylight, in a grove of black-jack oaks, and open the fight. The Free-State men fire and advance, shooting while lying down in the grass. Pate sends in a flag of truce, proposing to surrender if allowed to retain arms; Brown rejects the proposal. The fight is renewed. Pate sends in another flag of truce, and surrenders without conditions; twenty-eight men are captured, the rest having escaped during the fight.

From History of the State of Kansas, A. T. Andreas, 1883, p. 132.

Pate's Campaign.--Capt. Henry Clay Pate, who, with his command, was still in the vicinity of Franklin, had, in addition to his military rank, the somewhat questionable authority vested in him by his commission as Deputy United States Marshal, granted him during or just prior to the sack of Lawrence. On hearing of the murders, he set out for Osawatomie with his company, with the design of "capturing or killing old Brown," who was assumed to be the leader of the murderous gang. The old man was in hiding on his arrival. Failing to find him, he took prisoners two of his sons, John Brown, Jr., and Jason, whom he found at work upon their claims, on suspicion of their being accessories to the crime. They were charged with murder, and put in irons. Other arrests of Free-State men were made and a few cabins burned. A company of United States dragoons, under Capt. Wood, joined Pate soon after the arrests were made, to whom he turned over his prisoners. On May 31, [1856], the two companies moved together as far as Middle Ottawa Creek. There they separated, Pate going into separate camp a few miles further on. The prisoners were kept under guard of the dragoons, near Middle Ottawa Creek, for several days, and were subsequently conveyed to Lecompton, where Gaius Jenkins, G. S. Brown, and other Free State prisoners were already in confinement. Agony, horror, anxiety and fatigue, unsettled the mind of John Brown, Jr., to that extent that, while in camp as a prisoner, he was at times violently insane.

Battle of Black Jack.--Capt. Pate's company, once more in camp, began anew their system of marauding and plundering of Free-State settlers on a more extensive scale than before. His campaign came to a sudden and inglorious end on June 2, in an encounter with an armed party of Free-State men, much inferior to his in numbers. It is memorable, as the first pitched battle in which the Free-State men were engaged. Many conflicting accounts of the affair have been published, varying so widely in detail as to throw distrust on the entire ac-

curacy of any of them. The following, gathered from what are deemed reliable sources of information, is believed to be an essentially correct account of the battle of Black Jack. This battle occurred June 2, 1856. Old John Brown came up from the Pottawatomie the day before, Sunday, to Prairie City, with twelve mounted men, including himself, three of his sons--Frederick, Owen and Watson--and his son-in-law, Henry Thompson (who was hanged at Harper's Ferry), James Townsley, a Mr. Winner, a German named Wininger, and Charles Kaizer.

Six of Henry Clay Pate's men had that day made a raid on Palmyra, in retaliation for the Pottawatomie massacre, and had taken several prisoners, among them two of the Barricklows and Dr. Graham. They then concluded they would go over to Prairie City and take that village also. The people were in church when the descent was made. Services were immediately closed, without the formalities of a benediction, and firing commenced. After a round or two of firing, two of the attacking party were wounded. All retreated, effecting their escape to the main command of Pate. Pursuit was made, but Pate's forces were not found that day. About 10 o'clock the same night, Capts. Brown and Shore, having collected their men, started out again to find Pate's men, and about daylight next morning, discovered them near a small rivulet, with quite a little grove of Black Jack oaks, amounting then to but underbrush, on the west and south sides, about three miles from Prairie City.

The Missourians were about seventy-five or eighty in number, commanded by Capt. Pate, of Missouri, and Lieut. Brockett, of South Carolina, and drawn up behind their wagons, which they used for breastworks. Capts. Brown and Shore's men dismounted two or three hundred yards from where the skirmish began, and leaving Wininger and Henricks in charge of the horses, advanced upon the enemy in a curved line, wings farthest advanced. Brown, armed with a revolver, was in the center, in advance, in command. He repeatedly cautioned his men to aim low. Brown's men were armed with a variety of short range guns, while Shore's men had Sharpe's rifles. When within supposed range of the latter,



BATTLE OF BLACK JACK

The Battle of Black Jack was fought on September 23, 1846, between the United States Army and the Mexican Army. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a strategic victory for the United States. The Mexican Army, led by General Manuel de Mier y Terán, was defeated by the United States Army, led by General Zachary Taylor. The battle was fought in the state of Missouri, near the town of Black Jack. The battle was a significant event in the Mexican-American War.

fire was opened on Pate's army, the whole thirty-one guns going off simultaneously. A second and a third volley were poured in, when Brown ordered an advance, so that the short-range guns of his own men might be more effective. Some of the men started forward on a run, and the line became somewhat broken. When the line was again formed, the order was given to lie down in the grass, then from one to two feet high. From this time, until a flag of truce was raised by Pate's command, firing was promiscuous and continuous. In the meantime, Dr. Graham had escaped from his captors, by running directly across from them to Brown, falling down from time to time in the grass, to escape the shots fired at him by the Missourians. He told Capts. Brown and Shore that they could capture the whole outfit if they persisted, so when the flag of truce appeared and Capt. Pate proposed to capitulate, upon the condition of retaining their arms, Capt. Brown informed him they were not taking prisoners on those terms, and that the surrender must be unconditional. The flag was withdrawn and the battle renewed.

It was soon discovered that Pate's men were one by one falling back, mounting their horses, and "skedaddling." Orelus Carpenter, a crack shot, was detailed to stop that kind of business by shooting their horses, and in six shots brought down six horses, himself having the end of his nose shot off, and receiving the ball in his right arm, near the shoulder. The flag of truce was finally run up the second time, and the terms of unconditional surrender accepted by Pate. Only twenty-eight of Pate's men were captured, the rest having escaped during the fight.

The men of Capt. Shore's command actually engaged in the fight were the following: Capt. Samuel T. Shore; First Lieut. Elkanah Timmons; Second Lieut. Elizur Hill; Silas H. Moore, Elias Bassinger, Richard M. Pierson, Orelus A. Carpenter, Sylvester Harris, Augustus Shore, Montgomery Shore, Hiram McAllister, ---Collins, William A. David, C. L. Robbins, J. M. Robbins, John S. Edie, James P. Moore, Hugh McWhinney, John McWhinney and Dr. Westfall.

From Kansas, A Cyclopaedia of State History . . . , edited by Frank W. Blackmar,
Vol. 1, pp. 188, 189.

Black Jack, Battle of.--Late in May, 1856, Capt. H. C. Pate, in command of a company of Shannon's Sharpshooters, started for Osawatomie for the purpose of capturing John Brown. Near that place he found two of Brown's sons--John and Jason, the former a member of the legislature--working on their farms, arrested them and put them in irons, but the elder Brown was in hiding. A few other free-state men were arrested and some cabins burned. Soon after this Capt. Wood arrived with a company of dragoons and the prisoners were turned over to him, and on May 31 both companies moved together toward the Santa Fe road, Wood going on to Lecompton with his prisoners. On the march the two Browns were treated with great severity, and this, with the stories of murder told on his father, caused John's mind to give way, and at times he was violently insane.

Pate's company continued to the Santa Fe road near Hickory Point, and made camp on the head of a small branch called Black Jack, 5 miles southeast of Palmyra, at the head of a ravine on the edge of the prairie a little north of the Santa Fe road. Phillips in his *Conquest of Kansas* says, "The bottom of the ravine at Black Jack, besides the growing timber, had some deep water-drains or ruts, round which was a thicket; there were several bogs on the spot where the camp was." That night Pate's company occupied the town of Palmyra and took several prisoners. In the morning they plundered the place, and in the afternoon six of his men attempted the same thing at Prairie City. Being Sunday, most of the people were at church, but as they attended services armed the men rushed out when a watchman gave the alarm and two of the men were captured.

As soon as he heard of the capture of his sons John Brown determined to rescue them and watched for the enemy's camp with the design of attacking it and releasing the prisoners. He hunted through the woods of the Marias des