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KANSAS  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

12 mo. 20—

Cold clear— Council adjourned.

12 mo. 21—

Clear cold morning— We left early & soon found the Creeks obstructed by ice so as to require the aid of our Axe & of poles to make way for the horses— About 9 o'clock Col. Wm P. Ross & Allen Ross came up riding in an open Buggy with two horses & Judge Key on horseback— they took the lead and were of great service in breaking the ice— In one creek with 4 feet of water as Col. Ross' horses came to the ice upon the further shore, one of them with great sagacity, reared up & threw his fore feet upon the ice & crushed it— then advancing again, he repeated the operation and they next time, leaped upon the bank and took the buggy squarely up on the shore line ice— After our horses had mounted the bank & the front wheels came in contact with the frozen bank, it was impracticable to raise the wheels until we all jumped out— the horses had to make a turn very suddenly & the ice was so solid upon the hill side that it was very difficult for them— We drove on until near night— It became cloudy early in the day & was very cold— We succeeded in getting entertainment at the house of a colored man named [omission] and were permitted to have the sole use of a room about 11 feet square with a fire place & one narrow bed— Mr Thompson another of the delegates joined us a little after we got in so there were 8 of us— We furnished our own coffee & bread and they gave us some sweet potatoes & fried pork & we made a good supper— We then took the bedstead out of the house & put down our robes, blankets &c & we 8 wedged ourselves into the 11 feet of width & having some hay spread on the floor, under our robes & a good fire, we succeeded in being comfortable—

[Creek Agency]

12/22

In the morning, it was colder—a strong N. West wind & snowing moderately— We were up early, took a cup of coffee, some cheese & crackers & then started on our way— The snow storm increased & at 10½ we reached the Creek Agency & stopped for dinner & to get the horses shoes fixed so they would not slip on the ice so badly — It has been very hard on our horses— They had to stand out all night last night, though had blankets & plenty of food—& also had grain this morning before we left— We find very comfortable quarters here at the Creek Agency—





Evening— It was nearly sunset when the Blacksmith finished shoeing the horses & so we concluded to remain here to night as there was no house nearer than 8 miles & we were strangers to the road—

12/23

It was extremely cold this morning— One of our Company is a native of Canada & two of New England & they seem to think it is about as cold as they almost ever felt it— We got off after early breakfast & got down to the Arkansaw opposite the mouth of Grand River & a little below the mouth of Verdigris & in sight of Fort Gibson. The steam Ferry Boat was on the other side & they said the pipes were frozen— So we waited all day until dark, they assuring us they would soon be over— We had a fire under the hill & did not suffer extremely with the cold— After night we succeeded in getting permission to stay in a house near by & 4 of us occupied a room with 4 others (strangers) who had come down to cross the river but had to beg a chance to stay in the house—

We fixed beds upon the floor, spreading our robes blankets &c— We had a good fire in the forepart of the night & were comfortable— but as the fire went down it became very cold in the room & at a little before 5 o'clock, I got up & put on wood— As soon as the fire got fairly under way we were able to rest a little more comfortably as our beds were as close to it as we dared to place them.

12/24

We learn this morning that the real reason why the boat does not run, is the ice— They fear it will be cut through— The Surface of the Arkansas is covered with masses & sheets of floating ice, & in the channel, but the still water is hard frozen— It is beautifully clear this morning— wind has changed from N. W. to East or South East— We suppose it will soon be warmer.

This place is called Nevins' Ferry & Nevins receives \$1000 per year rent for the privilege of landing the Ferry Boat on his premises. Edward Earle & Francis King (the Ottawa delegate, half French, a machinist) have gone over in a little canoe— To night they return & say that after they had thawed the pipes, they found the boat fast upon a log — The pump rod broke & they had to go to Ft Gibson to get it repaired— All hands have worked hard all day and moved the boat somewhat & think that in 3 hours effort in the morning they will succeed — In the mean time the river continues to fall & the boat rests more heavily— so we cannot tell when we shall get over— I believe we are favored with a good degree of

patience & feel thankful for health and many comforts, considering our situation—

12/25

It is now past 1 o'clock P. M.— They have been working hard all day and the boat is still fast — We have understood that they move it a little & expect to get it off before night— Enoch, Edward & Francis King are over helping the men at the boat & so are many others— Cyrus & I have packed up, harnessed the horses & paid our bill, hoping to see the old boat move her wheels, but we may after all have to stay where we are a while longer

We learn that all the ferries in this part of the river are impassable so that we should fare no better elsewhere than here— The weather has moderated but the wind is chilly from the south-east and it is quite cloudy— It looks quite as if we might have another snow storm. We expected to be in Lawrence to-day & to meet the Committee there to-morrow unless they have changed the time and place of meeting. We have done our best to meet the engagement. It is simply impossible to make any accurate calculations about traveling through this country—

We thought we had given ourselves ample time in arranging for the Committee meeting. But it will require 4 days yet for us to reach Lawrence even though we could cross the river to-day & if the snow melts suddenly we may expect high water in some of the Creeks between here & Kansas—

Well at half past one P. M. the old Boat blew her whistle and after various efforts to reach the landing places & she finally came so near that we succeeded in getting aboard & by 4 o'clock we were on the north bank of the Arkansaw or rather we had to be landed on the west bank of Grand River. We were rejoiced & our horses seemed as much so as we— We drove 15 miles although a part of it was through the woods & would have been exceedingly bad but for being frozen— Came to a Stage Station which was already filled with men mostly very rough profane fellows but fortunately *not drunk*— One of the men Captain of a surveying party was so clever as to give up his bed to Supt Hoag as he had a mattress & blankets of his own & as I was rather unwell from a cold, Edward Earle made me share the bed with Enoch—refusing it himself— He & Cyrus had all our robes, most of the blankets &c & said they were comfortable F. King & E. Black, got a place before the fire in the family room— Edward & Cyrus spread down in the dining room or kitchen which was as open as a barn— Enoch & I with 11 or 12



others occupied to the full the company room— I believe there were two or three families in the family room where King & Black slept— So the house was full—

12/26

Edward was up early, started a fire in the cook stove & made a pot of coffee— warmed our frozen biscuit & so we breakfasted on coffee, cheese & Biscuit & left a little before sunrise and reached Alberty's Store about 11½ & stopped for dinner— Here we met [F. ?] Adair a prominent Cherokee lawyer who lives opposite this place, east of Grand River & is detained by ice— The weather is still very cold—though clear to-day— The roads are frozen & smooth & our horses get along finely since their shoes were fixed— We begin to hope we may reach the railroad to-morrow night as we are making greater speed than we have hitherto done on this journey We are now 37 miles north of the Arkansaw

Night—Well we are at Cochran's, 40 miles from Chetopa— We arrived here just at dusk and half an hour before getting here we noticed that Faithful Jennie one of our wheel horses seemed sick— As soon as we stopped the Ambulance here, she dropped upon the ground — She seemed in great agony & in 20 minutes she was dead— We cannot tell what was the matter— She had done her part most faithfully upon this long journey & and it was a grief to us to lose her—though, as we are now within one day's journey of the railroad, we can easily make it with three horses— But a faithful performance of duty endears even our domestic animals to us— We learn that about 50 horses have died this year on the road from Chetopa to Ft Gibson—

12 mo/27

We rested pretty well last night though the accommodations were poor—

We left at 8½ o'clock & a man who stayed there put his horse in & drove 10 miles & then we put one of our horses ahead of the other two & reached Chetopa at 3½ o'clock— I trust we feel thankful to get to the railroad again & hope to be able to leave at 5 in the morning & to reach Lawrence in the Afternoon—

\* \* \* \* \*

At Chetopa, Enoch Hoag— Edward Earle & myself adjusted our accounts—

Enoch has in very many instances paid my expenses, as his assistant, he being allowed an assistant by the Government— Edward

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Earle has supplied most of our Commissary Stores— My part of Edward's bill is

My board bill at Okmulgee.....	\$32.70
My other expenses are.....	10.62
Before Leaving Lawrence for the Territory, I had paid out in traveling expenses since 8/13.....	4.18
	142.00
My traveling expenses from 8/16 to 12/28—	\$189.50
Fare from Lawrence to Washington.....	\$42.00
Sleeping car .....	2.00
Supper 12/29 .....	.75
Dinner 12/30 .....	.75
Baggage &c.....	1.50

\* \* \* \* \*

12/28

Left Chetopa at 5 A. M.—

Just before leaving the hotel Enoch came to our room & said that he had lost his key and wanted a collar— I had just closed my trunk, but told him I would open it & get him one— When I got upon the train I found that I had lost my own keys— I suppose that I locked my trunk & laid the keys upon the floor to adjust the other fastenings & then failed to pick them up— I mention this incident, to remind myself of my own carelessness and to make me careful about complaining of the carelessness of other people— We were momentarily expecting the omnibus to call for us & were of course in some haste—especially as they failed to waken us as early as we expected them to do— Upon arriving at Lawrence, we found Joseph Jonathan Hoag there and with his usual readiness, he set about getting me some more keys & succeeded in supplying the loss of Enoch & myself—

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“The School is not a success & yet I believe Nathan & Mary Ann Pinson are doing the best they can— The Kaws are very much opposed to sending their children to school &c—”

I learn that some Friends have drawn the inference from the above quotation, that I consider the want of success to be due to incapacity in the Superintendents above named— I did not mean this at all— I believe them to be earnest, faithful and capable laborers—but the difficulties against which they have to contend are very great— I felt very great sympathy with them and am sorry that in the haste of correspondence, I should have used expressions





which could possibly be construed unfavorably to these dear friends—

The want of success does not refer to any defect in the management or mode of teaching. The children actually at School are doing all that could be expected— The teaching is successful— I only meant that the school as a *paying* Institution is not a success— The Superintendents are allowed \$100 for each pupil, per annum— Now it costs nearly as much to run the establishment with only a few children as with 40 The great difficulty lies in the disinclination of the Indians to keep their children at the School”—

Sent to Review 12/29 as explanation—

12/28

We were favored to reach Lawrence this afternoon—I learned that the Committee were not in session— A letter from J. B. Garrett instructs E. Earle & myself to attend to such matters as we deem necessary with Enoch Hoag & then come East. We endeavored to do so & left Lawrence 2½ P. M. & at Kansas City, Edward took the Hannibal & St. Joseph, road via Chicago & Boston & I the North Missouri for Washington via Richmond, Ia— We had been almost constantly together for more than 11 weeks and with our other traveling companions had been closely united in our views & feelings about the work we were engaged in— We parted, as we had journeyed in good feelings towards one another—

## The Gompers-Allen Debate on the Kansas Industrial Court

DOMENICO GAGLIARDO

ON THE night of May 28, 1920, in New York City, occurred the climax in the controversy over the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. Carnegie hall was crowded to capacity. Every seat was taken, and fire regulations were stretched to allow standing room. People from all walks of life were there, for everyone expected a great debate, a debate which in the words of its chairman, the Hon. Alton B. Parker, was perhaps to be the most momentous clash since the historic meeting between Lincoln and Douglas.

The industrial court law had been enacted a few months earlier after severe and trying strikes had caused some suffering and much public indignation. Upon the operation of this act the nation's interest was riveted. Against it organized labor stormed furiously, while its adherents offered a relentless and even vociferous defense. The debaters, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Henry J. Allen, governor of Kansas, were recognized leaders of men, were unusually skillful debaters, and by their previous work had given abundant proof of deep faith in the positions they defended.<sup>1</sup>

Unfortunately, the question to be debated had not been specifically formulated. Mr. Gompers had desired to debate the question: "Has the state a right to prohibit strikes?" while Mr. Allen had insisted on the broader statement: "The Industrial Controversy; President Gompers will present the remedy of the American Federation. Mr. Allen will present the remedy as proposed in the Industrial Court."<sup>2</sup> Consequently, though the cheers, applause, groans, and boos of the audience testified eloquently to the interest and satisfaction of the equally divided adherents, there was nevertheless little consistent opposition of argumentation. It would seem fair to say that in this historic debate the minds of the two contestants rarely crossed. Each man developed his own project, and each merely put on record his own views of the struggle between capital and labor.

1. A representative of the American Federation of Labor challenged Governor Allen to debate the industrial court law with Clarence Darrow. This challenge Governor Allen declined, but suggested a debate with Gompers.—*New York Times*, April 26, 1920, 17:7.

2. Henry J. Allen, *The Party of the Third Part* (N. Y., Harper and Brothers), pp. 93, 94.



Mr. Gompers began by stating that the issue involved two principles: On the one hand, freedom, justice, and democracy; on the other hand, tyranny and injustice. He assumed it is a fundamental principle that liberty consists of the ownership of one's self, that the right to organize, strike and peacefully picket flows naturally from one's ownership of himself, and that therefore this right is essential to liberty.

If ownership of free men is vested in them and in them alone, they have not only the right to withhold their labor power, but to induce others to make common cause with them, and to withhold theirs that the greatest advantage may accrue to all. It further follows that if free men may avail themselves of the lawful rights of withholding their labor power, they have the right to do all lawful things in pursuit of that lawful purpose. And neither courts, injunctions nor other processes have any proper application to deny to free men these lawful, constitutional, natural and inherent rights.<sup>3</sup>

These principles, Mr. Gompers maintained, are among the inalienable rights embodied in the Declaration of Independence and are to be found in the statute laws, especially in the Clayton act, and in court decisions.

Not only is it true, he argued, that the right to organize, strike and picket is "lawful, constitutional, natural and inherent," *i. e.*, "divine," but that it is essential to the public welfare. The rocky road of progress, he pointed out, is long and hard, filled with obscure turns and treacherous pitfalls. Valiant bands must of necessity find the way and lead others onward and upward. In the vanguard are the trade unionists, leading the toiling masses to a better life. By being organized into unions, this noble army makes greater and more rapid headway. And it is the better able to overcome those obstacles that naturally lie, or are deliberately placed, in the pathway of their progress. The strike, that terrible weapon which Mr. Allen dreads so much, is used only as a last resort. When all other means have been tried and found ineffective, then, by the sheer force of a strike, the obstacle is overcome, and the onward march is again resumed. The immortal Lincoln could say: "Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workingman may stop."

Violence, he asserted, "in the form of any attack upon life, body or property," is of course wrong, and those responsible for it must be punished to the end that it be wiped out. But to tie men to their jobs by making strikes unlawful is a confession that republican

3. *Gompers-Allen Debate* (N. Y., E. P. Dutton & Co., 1920). All quotations are taken from this book except where otherwise noted.

institutions and democracy no longer exist. And it is a subterfuge to say that antistrike legislation does not deny the individual the right to quit. The dissatisfied worker may indeed quit his job, "and just imagine what a wonderful influence such an individual would have . . . in the United States Steel Corporation." Deep in every man's breast is the hope of freedom, of better times for himself and his own; and only a poltroon would refuse to struggle for a better day for himself, his dependents and those who are to follow. Strikes, to be sure, are frequently uncomfortable and make for inconvenience; but there are worse things, and among them is that "degraded manhood" which results from antistrike legislation.

And how good have unions and strikes been, for America, land of liberty, whose Declaration of Independence was signed in the hall of a carpenters' union! Precious children have been rescued from the black depths of yawning coal pits, Mr. Gompers declared, from the interminably weary hours of mill and factory, and have been put into schools and into God's sweet sunshine to develop manhood and womanhood. Men and women have been rescued from the degrading sweatshops of the needle trades and from other equally degrading "home" work, when laws for their protection enacted by the state have failed. Those who favor nostrums such as that embodied in the Kansas industrial court law are men who, "impatient of the struggle of the human family, want to find a royal road to the goal of tranquility and peace." Alas! There is no royal road.

During the World War, Mr. Gompers said, American trade unionists loyally fought abroad and faithfully labored at home, to the end that autocracy might forever be destroyed. And now, now that the victory abroad has been won, they find that selfsame autocracy being forced upon them, find their hard-won liberty being destroyed at home. What a travesty on our sacred dead in Flanders Fields. The world is seething with deep unrest. In many countries this unrest is expressed in terms of mild or radical revolution. In our country it is expressed in terms of labor organizations and their activities. Our labor movement has brought so much light and hope and opportunity to the masses that every law which forbids strikes will be futile, and "will simply make criminals and lawbreakers out of workmen who are honest, patriotic citizens." "We are at the parting of the ways," he warned, "and the time is at hand when it must be determined whether eternal principles of freedom, of justice and democracy shall hold sway or be supplanted by the tyranny and the injustice as of old."



Governor Allen began his presentation by describing in some detail the events leading to the passage of the industrial court law. There was the lifting of the fuel ban by Doctor Garfield, the national coal strike and the exorbitant demands of the union, the receivership of Kansas mines, the governor's own fruitless efforts to induce Kansas miners to return to their work, the call for volunteers to operate the mines, and the production of coal by those volunteers. Interspersed throughout his talk were "human interest" stories. There were stories of shivering patients in a local hospital, of a poor washer-woman fearful of harsh and revengeful unionists, of groups of union miners willing to work, but afraid of their leaders, of a brave coal miner who, refusing to strike, was ostracised by his fellow unionists, and of uniformed ex-service men moving bravely and resolutely to the coal-mining front. But all this was not the substance of his remarks.

The substance of Governor Allen's statement was that the public was faced with a formidable condition. Time was, said Mr. Allen, when unions were harmless. That was thirty-five or forty years ago, when economic conditions were simpler. Under the guiding hand of those early unions, progress was made, victories were won from reluctant capital; and the governor could say he was glad for all "legitimate" progress made by unions. But now that times have greatly changed, that economic life has become so interdependent and so exceedingly complex, unions have become truly dangerous. What was liberty then is tyranny now. "Organization has become a huge thing like a Frankenstein in its potentiality. Its power seems unsuspected by Mr. Gompers, who has watched it since its inception as a crude, rudimentary thing, devoted to simple and laudable objects."

The right of an individual worker to quit his job cannot be questioned, and it is not questioned, the governor said. The Kansas law specifically safeguarded that right. But a strike? That is different. A strike is a private conflict between capital and labor. And more important still, it is a conflict that is initiated by union leaders rather than by union workers. The Kansas industrial court law was not really aimed at the workers; it was aimed at their leaders. "The law does not take away from the individual workman the divine right to quit work." It merely takes away from Mr. Gompers the "divine right to order a man to quit work." Naturally, union leaders resent this. Yet the law does not even take away the worker's right to organize and bargain collectively through union leaders, for



these rights are both specifically safeguarded in the act. But it does require reasonable continuity of operations, and eliminates that "economic pressure" from both workers and employers, of which the public has "had enough."

To-day, he continued, strikes bring unendurable suffering to an innocent party—the public. That is a great wrong. The union worker may gain, but the public loses, more even than the union gains. Surely, in a civilized society, this should not be. There should be some way to prevent the needless suffering of the party of the third part. Man's activities in other lines have been curtailed and regulated for the public welfare. Why not here? Already the state has protected the workers. Child-labor, anti-black-listing, anti-injunction, convict labor, free employment services, mechanics' liens, laws regulating the working conditions of women and minors, safety codes for mines and factories, and other laws have already been enacted and made effective. "The quarrel between capital and labor is the only private conflict the government still allows to go on." Unions and strikes are costly. High dues and loss of wages take a heavy toll from workers.

The time has now come when the capital-labor conflict should also be regulated. Surely, Governor Allen insisted, a just government can do better by mankind if it makes impossible a recurrence of those awful conditions which prevailed in the winter of 1919-1920, when miners and operators were at each others throats and the public was helplessly freezing. A fair law can impose justice upon both employers and workmen and give first consideration to the interest of the public. This Kansas has done, and the industrial court law is the only effective method yet attempted to protect the public interest. The right to strike has been curtailed. A great hue and cry has gone up, and it is shouted from the house tops that labor has been deprived of its only weapon. But it is an adequate answer to say that labor has been given "in every honorable controversy the more reliable weapon of the state government." Indeed, many workers, even some trade-union leaders, and many prominent persons have expressed approval of the industrial court. Trade unions in Kansas are actually using it. For, although the wheels of justice may grind slowly, they grind exceedingly fine, and this is being more clearly recognized by thoughtful persons.

In brief outline these were the principal arguments of the two opponents. During the course of the debate, as each alternated with the other in presenting his ideas, both Mr. Gompers and Governor





Allen necessarily took some cognizance of the other's remarks, and there was some thrusting and parrying, but for the most part this was done only in a desultory and haphazard manner. At one point, perhaps the most significant one in the entire debate, Governor Allen asked Mr. Gompers three questions:

When a dispute between capital and labor brings on a strike affecting the production or distribution of the necessities of life, thus threatening the public peace and impairing the public health, has the public any rights in such a controversy, or is it a private war between capital and labor?

If you answer this question in the affirmative, Mr. Gompers, how would you protect the rights of the public?

And . . . who had the divine right to forbid the switchmen to strike in their outlaw strike? Who controls this divine right to quit work?

This thrust struck home. The philosophy of the unionism Mr. Gompers preached was of the "more here and now for us" variety. If the public is hurt, why that is too bad, but we must progress. Let the employer pass the burden on to the consumer, to the public. Yet he couldn't say this, for then Governor Allen would have made his point.

Mr. Gompers therefore attempted first to put off the answer. "If I had the time, I would answer the governor." From the audience came cries of "You can't! You can't!" This nettled Mr. Gompers, and he shouted: "I will prove it to you, if I live long enough." Then he attempted to parry the thrust. It is "really a catch question" comparable to the question "Do you still beat your wife?" "Let me say this, however, that an innocent child can ask more questions of his father. . . ." Here he was again interrupted by laughter and great applause, and cries from the audience exhorted him to "Answer it! Answer it!" But the veteran president of the American Federation of Labor could only say in reply: "I assure you of an answer, if I have the time, even this evening."

The questions were not answered during the course of the debate. All that the idol of organized labor could say was that if strikes in this country had prostrated the economic system, there might be some justification for the questions, but that the United States, with all its strikes, led the world in production. He added that "if strikes were the abomination and the curse that some people want to attribute to them, then China ought to stand at the head of civilization."

A month later Mr. Gompers attempted in a supplementary statement to answer Governor Allen's questions. I shall discuss first Mr. Gompers' reply to the third question. The question concerning



"rebel" strikes, *i. e.*, those not authorized by unions and opposed by union officials, no doubt greatly troubled Mr. Gompers. Had he answered it properly, he should have had to distinguish between "regular" and "rebel" strikes. This would have led him openly to qualify the "divine" right to strike, and would necessarily have led to other qualifications. But the question was not properly answered. Mr. Gompers said it was absurd and revealed the insincerity of the critics. "Labor is damned if it does and damned if it doesn't," he declared. The whole thing boils down to this, that a "minority, goaded by employers beyond endurance," defies the majority. "That is all there is to that."

This is certainly an unsatisfactory answer, assuming that the strike is "divine," or is an inherent right. For on that assumption no one, including union officials and even a majority of the members of a union, has the right to oppose a strike. But if, on the contrary, the right to strike is based essentially on democratic principles, which theory the writer accepts, then Mr. Gompers' answer is sound as far as it goes. Yet it does not go so far as some might wish. For the same democratic principles justify the state, which includes the union, in forbidding any or all strikes. Thus Mr. Gompers' answer was rather an *argumentum ad hominem* than a reasoned reply.

In discussing the question relating to the public welfare, Mr. Gompers tried first to evade it by saying that the language was improper because it described a strike as a "private war between capital and labor," which, he said, is perilously near thoughtlessness or ridicule of mankind's struggle towards an ideal. Governor Allen had not really described the conflict in that way; he had asked if such a struggle was a private war. Then came another attempt to evade the issue in the statement that to the employer employment has meant profit while to the workers it has meant a "means of sustaining life." This statement might have been lifted bodily from the works of Karl Marx, for whom, it must be added, Mr. Gompers had no love.

Large strikes, Mr. Gompers continued, temporarily affect the general public, but the general public includes union men and women, who account for one-fourth of the total. Now when a strike affects the production and distribution of the necessities of life, thus threatening the public peace and impairing the public health, he admitted, the public does have rights. Here for the first time Mr. Gompers really joined the issue, and could be expected to explain what are the public rights and perhaps how they are protected.





But that he did not do. He merely said that when these strikes occur, the union strikers are usually the first to recognize that the public has rights. But how do unionists show this recognition? Mr. Gompers did not say, did not even suggest. Here he might have struck a blow for organized labor. Had he shown that striking trade unionists do concern themselves with the public interest Governor Allen's sword would have been broken! Instead, he contented himself with saying that there are few such serious strikes which so affect the public. More evasion on the part of Mr. Gompers, and he asserted that most of these have been "strikes in which employers, or public officials influenced by the employers, have created the breach of peace by the use of thugs, armed guards and detectives," a statement which contains only too much truth, but which is quite beside the point.

And then for once he really defined his position. "The public has no rights which are superior to the toiler's right to live and to his right to defend himself against oppression." This constitutes the first ground, the middle ground, and the final ground on which Mr. Gompers stood. The trade unionist is in the vanguard of human progress. "So far as labor is concerned, the right to strike must be and will be maintained, not only as a measure of self-defense and self-advancement, but as a measure necessary to public progress." When, but only when, "industry ceases to be operated for profit alone" will it be time to "relax that eternal militant vigilance which has saved the workers from the abyss and given them a position of power and intelligence fitting our Republic and our time."

What have we here? Samuel Gompers, arch-enemy of socialism, converted to the hated doctrine? I think not. We have rather a man who has been pushed to the wall, inadequately armed and fighting desperately.

This is strictly in accord with the philosophy of the trade unionism which Mr. Gompers represented. That unionism is almost totally devoid of altruistic principles. Mr. Gompers maintained that in bettering their own conditions, trade unionists improved the lot of the masses. This, I think, is true. But it is also true that the improvement of the masses is purely and simply a by-product, and the dominant type of trade unionism does not concern itself with the by-product. Mr. Gompers was unable to answer Governor Allen's main question, and for the inescapable reason that the public welfare was not one of the prime considerations in his brand of unionism.



Perhaps the question was unfair in a debate. It is no simple matter to evolve on the spur of the moment a short answer to a momentous question.<sup>4</sup> But I do not think the question was unfair. For months Governor Allen had been speaking before groups in different parts of the country, extolling the virtues and the success of the Kansas industrial court law. And Mr. Gompers trailed after him, trying to undermine what the governor had said. The fundamental problem involved in the court law was not new to Mr. Gompers. Any trained debater should easily have forecast the tenor of Governor Allen's argument. Why, then, when for the first time in the history of American organized labor, the challenge of the public interest was effectively hurled at trade unionism, did Samuel Gompers, the foremost spokesman of the American trade union movement, persistently evade the challenge? I can see only one answer. Gompersian trade-union philosophy had not adequately felt and considered the challenge.

But a different type of union leader, representing a different brand of unionism, might have answered the question, even on the spur of the moment. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, might have said that the struggles of his union were for the purpose of introducing a better industrial organization, one which promised not only to better the conditions of the worker, but to increase the efficiency of industry and to assure the public a better and a more certain supply of goods.<sup>5</sup> The soundness of this reasoning most certainly would not have appealed to all men. But the issue would have been definite. The question could then have been debated. Trade unionism could then have attempted to show that its methods are superior to state regulation. It would have been possible to appeal to science and reason rather than to emotion and sentimentalism. The strike could have been considered pragmatic rather than divine. But it was not so. And at this crucial point where the minds of these two men clashed, Governor Allen undoubtedly succeeded in inflicting the greater damage.

Governor Allen answered Mr. Gompers' supplementary statement in a stinging sur-rebuttal. That statement, Governor Allen said, was in essence this: "The public be damned." The toiler's right to live is not questioned. But many great strikes are called rather "to dictate the terms of life to society." Mr. Gompers failed to distinguish between a strike in private industry and one in an

4. "The Kansas Challenge to Unionism," *New Republic*, v. 27, No. 339, June 1, 1921, p. 4.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 5.





essential industry, which attempts to "coerce the public" and force the issue by means of economic pressure or distress. To say that industrial conflict in essential industries cannot be settled by the state is equivalent to saying that we must be governed by organized capital or organized labor. The capital-labor conflict is anti-social, and "there is no element of progress in the strike. It is reactionary." The collective bargaining which Mr. Gompers offered as a basis of industrial peace "is not a conciliatory or harmonizing function, but a one-sided arrangement whereby the employee dictates to the employer and lets the devil take the hindmost, which is usually the public."

Here, I think, Governor Allen's enthusiasm led him astray. To say that without compulsory arbitration we have government by organized labor or organized capital is to identify the scope of limited industrial action with the broader scope of government. It rarely happens, even in important conflicts, that the victorious contestant rides rough shod over the vanquished and the public. To say that the capital-labor conflict is anti-social and that there is no element of progress in the strike, shows, I think, a misunderstanding of social processes. This does not mean that the capital-labor conflict represents the most desirable form of social process in that field. But it does mean that the struggle between capital and labor is, in general, a useful social process. It is costly, perhaps needlessly so, but it is nevertheless useful. Competition is also costly, perhaps needlessly so, but it has certainly not yet outlived its usefulness. I think also that Governor Allen is wrong in his belief that Gompersian collective bargaining is a one-sided arrangement which the union dictates at the expense of the public. The collective bargain is rarely ever dictated by the union, but is generally the product of much deliberation, of give-and-take by both sides, and nearly always with some consideration for the public. It is unfair to organized labor to say that the employer and the public are both at its mercy. And I think it is also an unjust criticism of Mr. Gompers to say, as Governor Allen did, that he once considered the strike a last resort, but now considered it the first resort. The strike is a last resort, and it has, in general, been so used by organized labor.

In conclusion, Governor Allen said that Mr. Gompers' first appeal was on behalf of union leadership, his second on behalf of organized labor, and that for the unorganized worker and for the public he had no consideration whatsoever. Here again it appears to me that Governor Allen was less than just. The large number of union



officials drawing salaries seemed to irk the governor, and on more than one occasion he gave vent to his feelings on that subject. I think Governor Allen both misunderstood the function of the full-time union official, and underrated that official's loyalty to the rank and file of organized labor. Samuel Gompers set a high standard of honesty, faithfulness, and efficiency for his fellow leaders, and he cannot properly be charged with being mercenary in his motives or acts.

I think, also, that the whole episode would have been lifted to a higher plane, and would have been less confusing if Governor Allen had clearly and consistently limited his discussion to strikes in essential industries. That he certainly did not do. Many, and I think most, of his severest criticisms can fairly be interpreted as applying to all strikes. And I also believe that Governor Allen really felt bitterly towards all strikes and not merely towards those in essential industries. But whether or not this last opinion is sound, I am convinced that the issue was not drawn clearly enough or maintained consistently enough. It therefore follows, I believe, that the solution of the fundamental problem involved in prohibiting strikes was not appreciably advanced in the debate between Mr. Gompers and Governor Allen. Consequently, this much heralded clash, which at the time appeared to hold great promise of enlightening the public on the fundamentals of the struggle between capital and labor, has sunk into almost complete oblivion.





## Kansas History as Published in the Press

Historical articles of particular interest to Kansans, appearing in recent issues of *The Aerend*, a quarterly magazine published by the Fort Hays Kansas State College, include: "Tragedies of a Cow Town," by F. B. Streeter, a story of frontier Ellsworth and the shooting of Sheriff C. B. Whitney, featured in the spring and summer, 1934, numbers; "Sorghum—The Emigrant Crop of Kansas," by Arthur F. Swanson; "Wild Bill—Peace Officer in Hays," by Paul King; and "Fort Zarah," by Elizabeth Eppstein, published in the spring number; "Harvest, Then—And How!" by Christine M. Herl; and "The Christening of a Kansas Town [Herndon]," by Alfred Carney, printed in the summer number. Mr. Streeter's story, "Tragedies of a Cow Town," was republished in part in the *Ellsworth Messenger*, July 26, 1934.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Newton First Congregational church was observed May 6, 1934. Notes on the history of the organization were printed in Newton newspapers following the event.

A journey from the Cherokee Nation in present Oklahoma to the California gold fields in 1850 was recorded by John Lowery Brown in his diary, which was edited by Muriel H. Wright and published by the Oklahoma Historical Society in its *Chronicles of Oklahoma* for June, 1934. The party of Cherokees, of which Mr. Brown was one, went northwest from the Grand Saline, Cherokee Nation, struck the Santa Fé trail in present central Kansas and followed it to Bent's fort in present southeastern Colorado, on its way to the coast.

A history of the Larned Portia club, as prepared by Mrs. C. E. Grove, was printed in *The Tiller and Toiler*, Larned, June 7, 1934, and in the *Chronoscope*, in its issues of June 7, 14, and 21.

"When Sherman County was on Frontier," was the title of a series of articles by Lewis C. Gandy which appeared in the *Goodland Daily News* from June 8 to 15, 1934, inclusive. Another series by Mr. Gandy entitled "Old Fort Wallace and the Smoky Hill Trail," was commenced June 22.

The activities of the Homesteaders' Protective Association, later renamed the Homesteaders' Union Association, and the organization



of Sherman county were reviewed in a three-column article published in *The Sherman County Herald*, Goodland, June 14, 1934.

Lawrence school history was reviewed by Dr. A. R. and Jane Kennedy in the *Douglas County Republican*, Lawrence, June 14, 1934.

The history of the Plainville Nazarene church was sketched in the *Plainville Times*, June 14, 1934.

Larned postmasters were named in *The Tiller and Toiler* in its issue of June 14, 1934. The post office was established in Larned on August 15, 1872. George B. Cox was the first postmaster.

A brief historical sketch of the First Baptist church of Wathena was published in the *Wathena Times*, June 15, 1934. The church was organized on June 13, 1858.

"Geologic History of Stevens County, and Southwestern Kansas and Vicinity," is the title of an article by J. W. Dappert, of Taylorville, Ill., being published serially in the *Hugoton Hermes*, commencing with the issue of June 15, 1934. Mr. Dappert was an early-day surveyor in southwestern Kansas.

The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of St. John's Lutheran church of Topeka was observed June 17, 1934. A brief history of the organization was written by Arnold Senne for the *Topeka State Journal*, June 16.

A two-column history of the Chilocco Indian School, located six miles south of Arkansas City in present Oklahoma, was printed in the *Caldwell Daily Messenger*, June 16, 1934. W. J. Hadley established the school for the United States government in 1884.

Notes on the building of Gen. William T. Sherman's house north of Topeka in 1859, a brief history of Topeka's fire department, and W. K. Myers' account of the Battle of Adobe Walls in 1874, were features of the *Topeka Daily Capital*, June 17, 1934. Mr. Myers' story was a reprint from the *Chase County Leader*, Cottonwood Falls, of June 13.

Wichita, as it appeared in 1869, was described by Victor Murdock in an article relating an interview with Landon Haynes, former cattleman, which was published in the *Wichita (Evening) Eagle*, June 19, 1934.

A two-column biographical sketch of C. R. "Buck" Teeters, one of the Fort Wallace buffalo hunters, was written by A. H. Stewart





for *The Sherman County Herald*, Goodland, in its issue of June 21, 1934.

The early history of the Baileyville Baptist church was reviewed by Mrs. Bert Hay, of Holton, in *The Courier-Tribune*, Seneca, June 21, 1934. The church was organized on August 23, 1884.

A history of West Powhattan school was published in the *Horton Headlight*, June 21, 1934.

"Sixty Years of Newspaper History in Butler County," by George F. Fullinwider, was the title of a four-column article printed in the *El Dorado Times*, June 22, 1934. The *Walnut Valley Times*, founded at El Dorado on March 4, 1870, is the first on record. Additional notes to this newspaper history were supplied by T. P. Manion in the *Times* of July 14.

The fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the Centennial Methodist Episcopal church building near Halstead was celebrated June 17, 1934. A brief history of the church organization was published in the *Halstead Independent*, June 22.

A brief history of the old Hesper Academy near Eudora was printed in the *Douglas County Republican*, Lawrence, June 28, 1934. The Society of Friends chartered the institution on June 10, 1884.

"Post Office Closing Recalls Early Day," was the title of a historical sketch of Bayneville in the *Clearwater News*, June 28, 1934.

Goodland history was reviewed by Jean Beckner in *The Sherman County Herald*, Goodland, June 28, 1934. A biographical sketch of Col. George Bradley, pioneer of Sherman county, written by A. H. Stewart, was another feature of this issue.

"Some Early History" was the title of an article by Lillian Forrest recalling early Jewell county Fourth of July celebrations and the organization of a Union Sunday School, which was published in *The Jewell County Republican*, of Jewell, in its issue of June 28, 1934.

"When Humboldt Was the Distributing Depot for the Great Southwest," an article by J. H. Andrews, was printed in the *Humboldt Union*, June 28, 1934. Humboldt in 1870 was the nearest railroad point to several southwest Kansas towns, Mr. Andrews reported, and trainloads of supplies were deposited there for re-shipment overland by wagon.



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Attica observed the fiftieth anniversary of its founding with a celebration held July 4, 1934. Histories of the city's newspapers, early business houses and railroad were published in the "Golden Anniversary Number" of the *Attica Independent*, issued June 28, 1934. Names of pioneers registering at the event and their recollections of early-day Attica were recorded in the *Independent* July 5.

The history of Oakley, as written in detail by Clarence Mershon, librarian at the Oakley Public Library, is being featured in current issues of the *Oakley Graphic*. The series was commenced in the issue of June 29, 1934.

The fiftieth anniversary of the laying out of the city of Coldwater was recently observed. A letter from Cash M. Cade, of Shawnee, Okla., one of the members of the original townsite company, was included in the historical articles printed in *The Western Star*, Coldwater, June 29, 1934.

A paper by B. R. H. d'Allemand relating the history of Stevens Park at Garden City and the part the late S. G. Norris had in its development was published in the *Garden City News* June 30, 1934.

The pioneer-day celebration held at Greensburg, August 3, 1934, commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Kiowa county. The July and August issues of the *Greensburg News* and *Progressive-Signal*, the *Haviland Review* and the *Mullinville News*, Kiowa county newspapers, contained many historical notes and articles contributed by pioneers and others. The Kiowa County Historical Society, organized on August 19, 1932, assisted in the arrangements.

"An Unexplained Mystery of the Western Plains," was the title of an article by Leta Edgar relating the history of the Beales-Royuella Spanish land grant, published in the *Wichita Sunday Eagle*, July 1, 1934. Dr. John Charles Beales, as a part of his project to colonize this empire of 60,000,000 acres, which included portions of the present states of Texas, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, brought out 100 Catholic families from Massachusetts in 1824, settled them in this region, and then was unable to find the colony again, wrote Miss Edgar.

The history of the *Atchison Globe* was sketched by Samuel T. Bledsoe, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at a dinner held in Topeka, June 30, 1934, honoring Edgar Watson Howe,





founder of the *Globe*. William Allen White, publisher of the *Emporia Gazette* was toastmaster. Other speakers included Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*, Gov. Alf M. Landon, and Frank A. Ripley, president of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce. The speeches by McCormick and Bledsoe and Howe's response were printed in the *Topeka Daily Capital*, July 1.

Early western gunmen were recalled by Fred Sutton in a three-column article appearing in the *Kansas City (Mo.) Journal-Post*, July 1, 1934.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the University Methodist church of Salina was observed at special services held at the church July 1, 1934. A brief history of the organization was published in the *Salina Journal*, July 2.

Reading history was sketched by Joyce Gibbs in the *Emporia Gazette* July 3 and 4, 1934.

Names of Chase county school teachers listed in five-year periods from 1890-'91 to 1905-'06 were published in the *Chase County News*, Strong City, July 4, 1934.

The Spanish bull fights held at the opening of Dodge City's fair grounds in July, 1884, were described in the *Dodge City Daily Globe*, July 4, 1934.

Early Downs and Osborne county history was recalled by W. A. Liston, of Salem, Oregon, in a letter printed in the *Downs News*, July 5, 1934. Mr. Liston arrived in the Downs vicinity in 1879. Additional Downs history was reviewed in the *News* in its September 27 issue.

The fifty-first anniversary of the organization of the Calvary Sunday School, near Randall, was observed June 24, 1934. A history of the organization was briefly sketched in *The Jewell County Republican*, of Jewell, in its issue of July 5.

Early Wichita and southern Kansas history was recalled by L. C. Fouquet, of Chandler, Okla., in a letter published in the *Humboldt Union*, July 5, 1934. Mr. Fouquet arrived in Wichita in 1870. He later served as postmaster at Magnolia and Andale.

"Haun's Bluff Cooled the Dodge Toughies," was the title of an article relating the reminiscences of C. E. Roughton, of Jetmore, which was printed in the *Dodge City Daily Globe*, July 5, 1934.



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Mr. Roughton wrote of a gang's unsuccessful attempt to kill Thomps Haun in 1879.

"Pioneering With Wash Kennedy," was the title of a two-column article published in the *Greensburg News*, July 5, 1934. Mr. Kennedy came to Kansas in 1862.

"Changes of Forty Years in Coldwater," by H. V. Butcher, is the title of a feature column appearing occasionally in *The Western Star*, of Coldwater. The first article of the series was published in the issue of July 6, 1934.

A biographical sketch of Jules B. Billard, first mayor of Topeka under the commission form of government, was written by Dwight Thacher Harris for the *Topeka State Journal*, July 7, 1934. Mr. Billard came to Kansas in 1854.

The history of Fairmount college, now the University of Wichita, was sketched by Rea Woodman in the *Wichita Beacon*, July 8, 1934.

Anecdotes from the life of Col. Sam Rades, for many years publisher of the Topeka city directories, were recalled by Oscar Swayze in the *Topeka Daily Capital*, July 8, 1934.

The settlement of the territory around present Plainville was reviewed by W. F. Hughes in his column, "Facts and Comments," published in the *Rooks County Record*, Stockton, July 12, 1934.

Historical topics of general interest discussed in Harry Johnson's column, "Past and Present," printed in recent issues of the *Garnett Review*, include: "The Ferry Boat Across North Fork," July 12, 1934; "Anderson County's First Citizen—Eliza Priest," and "First Burials in Anderson County," July 26; and "Our Early Autos," September 6.

The political activities of the late Chester I. Long and Jerry Simpson were mentioned by D. D. Leahy in his column, "Random Recollections of Other Days," published in the *Wichita Sunday Eagle*, July 15, 1934.

Brief histories of Sylvan Grove School District No. 22, west of Horton, were printed in the *Horton Headlight* and *The Tri-County News* in their issues of July 16, 1934. The school district was organized in the middle 1860's.

A thirty-six page historical edition commemorating the founding of the South Haven Methodist Episcopal church was issued by the

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South Haven *New Era*, July 19, 1934. The church was organized by the Rev. B. C. Swartz on August 27, 1873.

Life in territorial Kansas and John Brown's slave-running activities were recalled in the *Garnett Review*, July 19, 1934.

The first court docket used in what is now Garden City was briefly discussed by the *Garden City News* in its issue of July 19, 1934. The first case was tried on September 1, 1879, the *News* reported.

"Lawrence, Kas., Was Founded as Free State Stronghold Eighty Years Ago," was the title of an article published in the *Kansas City (Mo.) Star*, July 19, 1934.

Barber county old settlers contributing to the "Pioneer Reminiscences" column appearing occasionally in recent issues of *The Barber County Index*, of Medicine Lodge, include: Arthur D. Shaw, Wm. L. Derrick, July 19, 1934; Aubra Donovan, Allen E. Herr, July 26; H. A. Tedrow, Robert L. Groendycke, August 2; Lela Teagle Yoke, August 23, and Mrs. J. W. Young, September 6.

A biographical sketch of Gen. Henry Leavenworth, founder of Fort Leavenworth, was published in the *Kansas City (Mo.) Times*, July 21, 1934.

Prairie fires, drought, Indian scares, the grasshopper invasion and scurvy combined to make 1874 one of the hardest years ever experienced in Sumner county, the *Caldwell Daily Messenger* reported in a feature article printed in its issue of July 25, 1934.

A story of the building of Chase county's courthouse and the temporary quarters used before its erection, was written by Carrie Breese Chandler for the *Chase County Leader*, Cottonwood Falls, July 25, 1934. The county's present courthouse was completed in 1873.

William Hammond's reminiscences of the drought of 1860 were published in the *Emporia Gazette*, July 25, 1934. Mr. Hammond went to Emporia with his parents in June, 1857.

"Just a Country Town," was the title of an article by C. B. Andrews, which appeared in the *Seneca Times*, July 26, 1934, describing a little town in Nemaha county forty years ago.

Pioneer days in Mitchell county were described by the late Mrs. James Humes, of Beloit, in a paper published in the *Beloit Gazette*,



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July 26, 1934. Mrs. Humes arrived in Mitchell county in September, 1871.

The reminiscences of Henry Lord, of Dodge City, a former Indian fighter, were printed in the *Kansas City (Mo.) Star*, July 26, 1934. Mr. Lord was a member of the Eleventh Kansas regiment.

A history of Shell Rock township, Greenwood county, by Royal Wolcott, was published serially in the *Madison News* in its issues of July 26, August 2, 9, 16, and 23, 1934.

Eighty years of Atchison history were briefly reviewed by the *Atchison Daily Globe* in its issue of July 27, 1934. The first town meeting was held on the townsite of Atchison July 27, 1854.

The history of the Shawnee Methodist mission near Kansas City was recalled by Mrs. Harry B. Tasker, of Topeka, in the *Topeka Daily Capital*, July 29, 1934. Mrs. Tasker is chairman of the Shawnee mission committee of the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution.

The sixty-second anniversary edition of the *Wichita Eagle* was issued July 29, 1934. "The Story of the *Eagle*," by Kent Eubank; "Recollections of Col. Marsh Murdock," founder of the *Eagle*, by David D. Leahy, and "Wichita Was Once a Military Post," by Hor-tense Balderston Campbell, were features of the edition.

Five special services were held by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Bethany church of Lindsborg during August, 1934, in observance of the sixty-fifth anniversary of its organization. Historical notes were published in current issues of the *Lindsborg News-Record* in conjunction with the event.

A brief history of Cadmus Grange, No. 350, of Linn county, was printed in the *Kansas Grange Monthly*, of Kingman, in its August, 1934, issue. The grange was organized on July 21, 1873.

Herington newspaper history was reviewed by Muriel Harris Knox in a page article published in the *Herington Times-Sun*, August 2, 1934.

The history of Garden City's first experiment station was sketched in the *Garden City News*, August 2, 1934. The experiment station was established two miles north of the city in 1888.

A historical sketch of the Eskridge Covenanter church, by Mrs. J. R. W. Stevenson, was featured in the *Eskridge Independent* on August 2, 1934. A committee of the Kansas Presbytery, with Rev.





J. R. Latimer, moderator, organized the congregation on April 16, 1884, with twenty-five members.

Incidents happening at Fort Saunders, Douglas county, during the border warfare period, were briefly discussed in the Kansas City (Mo.) *Star*, August 3, 1934.

Several Kansas newspaper presses have been sunk into a watery grave by irate readers as a result of strong editorial policies on the part of their editors. One newspaper to meet this fate was *The XVIIth Amendment*, of Ness City, edited by Joseph Langellier, and devoted to the cause of prohibition. In 1885 it published almost regularly the names of those who bought liquor at the local drug store for "medicinal" purposes. According to an article published in the Dodge City *Daily Globe*, August 7, 1934, some of these citizens so publicized "did not like to have their tastes aired" and saw to it that the press was dumped into Sunset Lake in Ness City where it rests to-day. Mr. Langellier did not revive the *Amendment* after this disaster.

A history of the St. Mary's Catholic church of McCracken was sketched in the McCracken *Enterprise*, August 10, 1934. The Rev. Father Hardis, of Liebenthal, held the first Catholic service in the community on August 12, 1884.

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of Saint Peter's Lutheran church of Holyrood was observed August 12, 1934. A history of the church was published in the Holyrood *Gazette* in its issue of August 15.

"The Old Home Town Band Stand," was the subject of a two-column sketch by Harry Johnson appearing in *The Anderson Countian*, of Garnett, August 16, 1934.

A history of the Pony Express was contributed by John G. Ellenbecker to the Hanover *Democrat* of August 17, 1934.

The history of the Kimball United Brethren church was reviewed by R. E. Morgan, of Kimball, in the Chanute *Tribune*, August 17, 1934.

A cartoon strip entitled "History of Topeka in Pictures," by Robert Currie, is a weekly feature of the Topeka *Daily Capital*. The series started with the issue of August 19, 1934.

The accomplishments of the Beloit Women's Civic Club since its organization on March 15, 1922, were reviewed in the Beloit *Daily Call*, August 23, 1934.

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Early postoffices and the Santa Fé trail in Lyon county were discussed in the *Emporia Gazette*, August 23, 1934.

The droughts of 1860 and 1934 were compared in the *Humboldt Union*, August 23, 1934. In 1860 relief rations were hauled from Missouri river points with starved teams, the writer reported.

The story of the massacre at Lone Tree in 1874 in which O. F. Short and a party of surveyors were killed by Indians was retold in the *Meade Globe-News* and the *Meade County Press* in their issues of August 23, 1934. A bronze tablet honoring the surveyors has been purchased. It will be placed upon the trunk of the original Lone Tree.

A brief history of the *Kansas City Advertiser* was published in the *Wyandotte County Record* of Kansas City, August 24, 1934. The *Advertiser* is a continuation of the *Argentine Republic*, established in Argentine in 1887.

The history of the Liberal Christian church was briefly reviewed in the *Liberal News*, August, 27, 1934, and in the *Southwest Tribune*, August 30. The church was organized on August 26, 1894, with J. H. Knapp as the first pastor.

Henry Burnard's pioneering experiences in southern Kansas in the early 1870's were related in the *Mulvane News*, August 30, 1934. Mr. Burnard came to Kansas in 1870 and settled along the Arkansas river bottom near present Udall.

The Cheney Methodist Episcopal church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary September 2, 1934. The names of former pastors were included in the history of the organization published in the *Cheney Sentinel*, August 30.

Early Kansas newspaper history was briefly reviewed by Milton Tabor in the *Topeka Daily Capital*, September 2, 1934.

"Graveyard at Chelsea First of Cemeteries in the Prairie Empire," was the title of an article by Victor Murdock published in the *Wichita (Evening) Eagle*, September 5, 1934. Chelsea is the oldest neighborhood in the Butler-Sedgwick county region, wrote Mr. Murdock, and the cemetery was started contemporaneously with the establishment of the town.

Neosho Falls in the 1880's was briefly described by Mrs. Luta Van Boskirk, of Kansas City, in the *Woodson County Post*, September 6, 1934.





Fort Leavenworth history was reviewed in the annual "Fort Leavenworth Edition" of the Leavenworth *Chronicle*, issued September 6, 1934.

The Newton First Presbyterian church celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of its organization on September 9, 1934. A brief history of the church was published in the Newton *Evening Kansan-Republican*, September 8.

An article relating the history of the prohibition movement in Kansas was printed in the Kansas City (Mo.) *Star*, September 9, 1934.

The introduction of electric lighting in Topeka was recalled in the Topeka *Daily Capital*, September 9, 1934. F. B. Roper, who made the installation in 1881, still resides in the city.

Clark county history is being reviewed in detail in a series of articles contributed by John R. Walden to *The Clark County Clipper*, of Ashland. The series was commenced in the issue of September 13, 1934.

The experiences of Thomas A. Butler, western Kansas railroad contractor, were printed in the Dodge City *Daily Globe*, September 13, 1934. The story was obtained by Victor Murdock from the son, Newton W. Butler, of California, and was first published in the Wichita *Eagle*.

A series of articles concerning the personnel of Veteran Company 1779, Civilian Conservation Corps, is being contributed by Capt. Albert Whipple Morse, Jr., commanding officer, to the Burr Oak *Herald*. The series was commenced in the issue of September 13, 1934.

The part Arkansas City played in the opening of the Cherokee strip in 1893 was recalled by F. B. Hutchison in the Arkansas City *Daily Traveler*, September 15, 1934.

A biographical sketch of Gen. James G. Blunt, by Kirke Mechem, was published in the Wichita *Sunday Eagle*, September 16, 1934. General Blunt was Kansas' first major general.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the St. Andrew's Episcopal church of Fort Scott was observed September 20, 1934. The history of the organization was reviewed in the Fort Scott *Tribune* in its issue of September 19, 1934.



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A French settlement made over seventy-five years ago in Chase and present Marion counties was discussed by John Madden in an article printed in the *Marion Review*, September 19, 1934. Names of Kansas pioneers who came to the state before 1880 and who attended the Marion old settlers' meeting held September 13, were also featured. In the issue of September 26, the Irish colonization in Marion county was described by Mr. Madden, and in the October 3 issue the English colonization was reviewed. The history of the Mennonite colony was reviewed in the October 10 issue, by William Burkholder.

Weir's history was briefly sketched by J. W. Farrell in the *Weir Spectator*, September 20, 1934.

Commemorative editions of the *St. John News* and *The County Capital* were issued September 20, 1934, honoring the founding of the First Methodist Episcopal church at St. John fifty-one years ago. A history of the church compiled by Mrs. W. H. Waters, Mrs. L. L. Carleton and L. B. Asher, was published. Photographs of persons prominent in the church history were also featured.

The *Pittsburg Headlight* and *Sun* printed their sixth annual "Kansas Coal Edition," as a part of their issues of September 24 and 25, 1934, respectively. Included in the featured articles was a two-page history of the southeast Kansas industry as it was thirty years ago, republished from the industrial edition of the *Headlight* issued September 10, 1904.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Lyona Methodist Episcopal church was observed during the week ending September 23, 1934. A brief history of the church published in the *Topeka Daily Capital*, September 25, related that the Lyona church was the first organized in Dickinson county.

A. D. Searle's survey of the Lawrence townsite begun on September 25, 1854, was recalled in the *Lawrence Daily Journal-World*, September 25, 1934. The two-column story related the origin of street names and located some of the early boundaries of the city. Over four square miles was included in the original townsite.

"Early Wallace County, General Custer, and the Seventh Cavalry," a series of articles written by Lewis C. Gandy, has been resumed in *The Western Times* of Sharon Springs. The series commenced with the issue of September 27, 1934.





A history of the Dry Creek school, as written by C. H. Gustin in 1900, was published in the *Toronto Republican*, September 27, 1934. The school district was first organized in April, 1866.

A letter from Rev. H. E. Ross, of Whitewater, relating his early-day experiences as a Methodist pastor in Hugoton, was printed in the *Hugoton Hermes*, September 28, 1934. Reverend Ross arrived in Hugoton in 1897.

"When Civil War Threatened Kansas Seventy Years Ago," was the title of an article by Manly Wade Wellman, reviewing Gen. Sterling Price's campaigns around Kansas City in October, 1864, published in the *Wichita Sunday Eagle*, September 30, 1934.

A biographical sketch of Oscar Stauffer, Arkansas City newspaperman, was printed in the *Kansas City (Mo.) Star*, September 30, 1934.

The history of the Masonic Order in Kansas was briefly reviewed in the October, 1934, issue of the *Kansas Masonic Digest*, published at Wichita. Lodges were established in Kansas a few weeks after the territory was opened to settlement in 1854.

Cale, a town founded near the state line southwest of Arkansas City in 1886, was described in the *Arkansas City Daily Traveler*, October 2, 1934. The town did not prosper and the townsite was abandoned a few years after its founding.

A biography of Eugene Fitch Ware, Kansas poet and former editor of the *Fort Scott Monitor*, was published in the *Fort Scott Tribune*, October 3, 1934. A copy of the manuscript as written by A. M. Keene was placed in the cornerstone at the dedication ceremonies for a new school building at Fort Scott, October 2. The school will bear the name of the poet.

Names of persons still alive who resided in the Conway Springs neighborhood in 1884 were listed in the *Conway Springs Star*, October 4, 1934.

Biographical sketches of Civil War veterans who made their homes in the Waterville community are being published in the *Waterville Telegraph*. The first of the series appeared in the issue of October 4, 1934.

The history of Havana, located four miles west of Burlingame on the old Santa Fé trail, was reviewed by Marie A. Olson in the *Topeka Daily Capital*, October 7, 1934. A colony of Germans from