

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Section 17, Pages 481 - 510

This series is part of a bigger collection from Gertrude Ackerman. These documents represent participant lists, speeches and addresses, and correspondence from the 18th to 28th annual Kansas Day meetings. These documents included annotations throughout.

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18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Seventeen years have passed since the repudiation of the Cleveland administration. For the first time since the defeat of Mr. Bryan and the election of William McKinley, we have a Democratic national administration. The Republican policy of a protective tariff has been repealed, a Democratic tariff bill has been enacted, and already throughout the length and breadth of the land is heard the muttering of discontent. In the Western States thousands of men are out of employment. All over the country, manufacturies have been forced to suspend or reduce their payroll. The administration of Grover Cleveland was disastrous to the American farmer and yet the present administration, refusing to be guided by the light of experience, has placed farm products upon the Free List. What is the result? Meat is imported free of duty from Argentine in competition with American cattle. Wheat raised upon the cheap lands of Canada is imported into the United States to compete with wheat raised upon the high-priced farms of Kansas.

A Republican President, what a Republican Congress,
and re-enact a Republican protective tariff law.

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In striking contrast to the magnificent record of the Republican Party is the record of the Democratic Party. Just as the history of the Republican Party is one long story of brilliant achievements, of constructive leadership, of noble, brave, progressive governmental policies, so the history of our opponents is one of dismal failures, of destructive measures.

And so the value of every product raised upon an American farm is decreased by this Democratic tariff law.

But our Democratic friends say that the effect of the law will be to reduce the cost of living. This is not the truth. Not one penny has been taken off the price of articles the farmer must consume. The meat which you today find upon your table costs as much or more than it ever did before. The effect of this Democratic tariff will be to reduce your income and at the same time make you pay as much or more for that which you consume.

Put out the fires in the furnaces of this land, throw the American laborer out of employment, and you will decrease the demand for, and consequently the price of, every product raised on the farm and you will reduce the value of every acre of Kansas land/

What is the remedy? The old, old remedy - elect a Republican President; elect a Republican Congress, and re-enact a Republican protective tariff law.

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In striking contrast to the magnificent record of the Republican Party is the record of the Democratic Party. Just as the history of the Republican Party is one long story of brilliant achievements, of constructive statesmanship, of safe, sane, progressive governmental policies, so the history of our opponents is one of dismal failures, of destructive measures, of industrial ruin. That Party has always been the implacable enemy of a protective tariff. During the Cleveland administration, the McKinley law was repealed and the Wilson Bill enacted. What followed was written in the starving faces of a great army of American laborers. Have the people of this nation so soon forgotten the second administration of Grover Cleveland - an administration that paralyzed industries, closed banks, put railroads in the hands of receivers, foreclosed farm mortgages, threw one-third of the wage-earners of the United States out of employment, an administration during which there were 60,000 commercial failures, 180 railroads went into the hands of receivers and 170 national banks closed their doors. Speaking of this period, Woodrow Wilson, now the President of the United States, said in his history of the American people:

"Not until the very year 1897, when the new Republican administration came in, did the crisis seem past."

Differences have arisen in the Republican Party. It was inevitable that after forty years of almost uninterrupted power these differences should arise. May I not to-night counsel a spirit of moderation? Are not our differences after all more of form than of substance? We cannot achieve success; we cannot serve the nation, unless we bring into our treatment of each other the spirit of tolerance. Let's remember that after all we are

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all Republicans, proud of our Party's past, confident of our future.

A missionary was a castaway upon a cannibal island. For days he had crawled through the tangled underbrush of the thicket, thinking every moment that he would be set upon and disposed of by the gastronomical process. At last he heard voices just ahead of him. He was about to turn to flee for his life when he heard a good old Irish voice cry out in strident tones: "Why the hell did you trump my ace?" The missionary fell on his knees, raised his eyes to heaven in adoration and exclaimed with fervor: "Oh, thank God, they are Christians."

My friends, we have been cast away upon the cannibal island of democracy. We may have had our differences in the past, but let's thank God that we are all Republicans; let's get together; let's present a united front to the common enemy; let's unfurl the Party banner; let's sound the Republican battle cry of national honor, of protection, of progress and prosperity. The bugle sounds the charge; the strains of martial music fill the air. Let's storm the enemy's ramparts. We will win because we are right.

To-night this banquet board is graced by the wit and beauty of the women of this State. Glad and proud should the State of Kansas be that she has granted to her citizens the right of equal suffrage. Kansas amended its Constitution and wrote the prohibitory law upon the statutes of the State. There never was a wiser act; there never was a more beneficent law. Again the Constitution has been amended, giving to the women of this State the right of equal suffrage. The second amendment is worthy of the first. It has to do with the honor and the

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integrity of the home. Just so long as greed and avarice are ever ready to strike at the very vitals of the home and fireside, just so long is there need of women's intuition, strengthened by learning and experience and finding expression in the ballots at the polls.

I believe that the time is not far distant when every State in the Union will follow the lead of Kansas, when throughout the length and breadth of this land will be enjoyed the right of equal and universal suffrage. In all the life of the Republican Party, she has never had more loyal, staunch and fearless adherents than the women of this land. We welcome you to a seat in the council chamber. We believe that you will give new life to the Party and that your influence will strengthen her in her lofty ideals, her magnificent attainments. You cannot purify politics more effectually than by bringing into it the purity, the beauty and the grandeur of American womanhood.

The hour is late and I must close, but before I do, I desire to thank you all for the privilege of meeting with you on this Kansas Day. I thank you for permitting me to speak upon the subject of the Republican Party. The history of Kansas and of that Party are so intimately interwoven that to be familiar with the one is to know the other. From the time old John Brown, a Kansan, unfurled the banner of liberty and equality; from the time the town of Lawrence was burned and sacked by a band of guerillas and the smoldering embers of destroyed homes, the burned and blackened bones of men, women and children remained to tell the awful story of how Kansans can and will fight in defense of their homes and firesides and for the principles in

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which they believe; from the time the voices of John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb thundered in the halls of Congress, down to the present day, the State of Kansas, led by the Republican Party, has ever fought upon the side of truth and right, for the preservation of the Union, for the prosperity and happiness of her people, for the honor and glory of her flag.

Let us, to-night, on this fifty-third anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the Union, pledge again our allegiance to the Republican Party. Let us resolve here in this great mid-western State that united we will fight the battles of Republicanism until victory again perches upon her banner. Let us resolve that, as her past has been magnificent, her future shall be glorious.



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Journal - January 30, 1914
KANSAS DAY BANQUET PROGRAM

R. R. Brewster of Kansas City, Missouri, told of the traditions of the Republican party, scoffed at the Democratic tariff and foresaw calamity and distress in the enforcement of its provisions. He did not hold out the olive branch to the Progressives to return. He devoted his time to the established principles of the party, the doctrine of a protective tariff and the need of a true Republican delegation to congress.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, R. R. Brewster, Missouri (in part)

"The Republican party has always been the friend of American labor. The protective tariff, a fundamental doctrine of Republicanism, since the party's birth, has been the instrumentality through which the American wage earner has been raised to a plane infinitely above that occupied by the laborer of any other nation. The R Republican policy of a protective tariff has raised this nation from a fourth rate power until she stands today the foremost nation of the world. Let the Republican party in this crisis in her history stand firm in her convictions; let her build her house anew upon the solid rock of a protective tariff; let her announce to all the world that as long as the Republican party exists in this nation she will strive to protect American labor and American industries.

"Differences have arisen in the Republican party. It was inevitable that after 40 years of almost uninterrupted power these differences should arise. May I not tonight counsel a spirit of moderation? Are not our differences, after all, more of form than of substance? We cannot achieve success, we cannot serve the nation unless we bring into our treatment of each other the spirit of tolerance. Let us remember that after all we are all Republicans, proud of the party's past--confident of her future. Let's get together; let's present a united front to the common enemy; let's unfurl the party banner; let's sound the Republican battlecry of national honor, of protection, of progress and prosperity. The bugle sounds the charge; the strains of martial music fill the air; let's storm the enemy's ramparts--we'll win because we're right.

"Seventeen years have past since the repudiation of the Cleveland administration. For the first time since the defeat of Mr. Bryan and the election of William McKinley we have a Democratic national administration. Again the Republican policy of a protective tariff has been repealed--again a Democratic tariff bill has been enacted into law. Already, throughout the length and breadth of the land is heard the muttering of discontent. In the western states thousands of men are out of employment. All over the country manufactories have been forced to suspend, or to reduce their payrolls. In the city of Warren, Ohio, where there are a great many factories for the manufacture of incandescent electric light bulbs hundreds of men have been thrown out of employment as a direct result of the new tariff law. The administration of Grover Cleveland, was disastrous to the American farmer, and yet, the present administration, refusing to be guided by the light of experience, has placed farm products upon the free list.

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Journal 1914

Brewster--2

"what is the result? Meat is imported free of duty from Argentine in competition with American cattle. Wheat raised upon the cheap lands of Canada is imported into the United States to compete with wheat raised upon the high priced farms of Kansas. And so the value of every product raised upon an American farm is decreased by this Democratic tariff. But our Democratic friends say that the effect of the law will be to reduce the cost of living. This is not the truth. Not one penny has been taken off the price of articles the farmer must consume. The meat which you today find upon your table costs as much, or more than it ever did before. The effect of the Democratic tariff will be to reduce your income, and, at the same time, make you pay as much, or more, for that which you consume. Put out the fires in the furnace of this land; throw the American laborer out of employment, and you will decrease the demand for, and consequently the price of every product raised on the farm, and you will reduce the value of every acre of Kansas land. I believe that just as surely as I am standing here tonight the Democratic tariff law will bring disaster and suffering to the American people. What is the remedy? The old, old remedy--elect a Republican president; elect a Republican congress, and re-enact a Republican protective tariff law."



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K. C. Journal, Jan. 30, 1914

R. R. Brewster, of K. C. Mo., paid a fine tribute to the Republican party. He recounted the history of its achievements with great eloquence. He counseled moderation and urged a spirit of tolerance. He said, in part:

"Differences have arisen in the Republican party. It was inevitable that after forty years of almost uninterrupted power these differences should arise. May I not counsel a spirit of moderation? Are not our differences, after all, more of form than of substance? We cannot achieve success, we cannot serve the nation unless we bring into our treatment of each other the spirit of tolerance. WE ARE ALL REPUBLICANS.

Let us remember that after all we are all Republicans, proud of the party's past--confident of its future. A missionary was a castaway upon a cannibal island. For days he had crawled through the tangled underbrush of the thicket, fearing every moment that he would be set upon and disposed of by the gastronomical process. At last he heard voices just ahead of him--he was about to turn to flee for his life, when he heard a good old American voice say in strident tone: "Why the hell did you trump my ace?" The missionary fell upon his knees, raised his eyes to Heaven in adoration, and exclaimed with fervor: "Oh thank God they are Christians." My friends, we have been cast away upon the cannibal island of Democracy. We may have had our differences in the past, but let's thank God that we are all Republicans. Let's get together; Let's present a united front to the common enemy; let's unfurl the party banner; let's sound the Republican battle cry of national honor, of protection, of progress and prosperity, The bugle sounds the charge; the strains of martial music fill the air; let's storm the enemy's ramparts--we'll win because we're right."

Discussing the election of a United States senator, he said:

"What a calamity it would be, not only to Kansas, but to the nation, if next fall instead of electing to the U. S. senate a brainy, stalwart Republican the people of Kansas should elect another Thompson, or the auburn-headed progressive, Victor Murdock."



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Capital, January 30, 1914
Kansas Day Banquet Meeting

R. R. Brewster, of Kansas City, Missouri, delivered the principal speech at the banquet. He eulogized the past history of the Republican party, called attention to the prosperity it had brought to the country, gave a brief history of its rule, and appealed for a spirit of moderation in healing party differences. He said in part:

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. R. R. Brewster, Kansas City, Missouri (in part)

"Fifty-three years ago today appeared a new star in the galaxy of states. From that day to this in the constellation of the nation there has been no brighter star than Kansas. Admitted into the Union just as the nation was entering the throes of civil war, when its very life hung trembling in the balance, she cast her lot upon the side of human liberty, and from that day to this she has been a leader in the nation's thought and life. I need not tell you of her history. It is written in the hearts of you, her people. I need not tell you of her heroes, her statesmen, and her patriots. Their names are written in letters of glory upon the pages of American history--their fame is known around the world.

"And listen to me! in all the glorious history of Kansas she has owned allegiance to the Republican party, and the men whose genius had molded her thought and life have been loyal, patriotic, partisan, conservative, progressive Republicans. Only a few times in her history has Kansas faltered in her allegiance to the Republican party. A wave of populism swept over the state. John J. Ingalls, one of the nation's foremost men, a superb orator, an intellectual giant, was recalled from the United States Senate, and Kansas lost the services of one of the greatest intellects the nation has ever produced.

"What a calamity it would be, not only to Kansas, but to the nation, if next fall instead of electing to the United States Senate a brainy, stalwart Republican the people of Kansas should elect another Thompson, or the auburn-headed progressive Victor Murdock. Kansas would find herself in the same fix the army of the Potomac was. During the Civil war, in a certain village, the old men would congregate at the corner store to read the papers and discuss the war news. One day the article upon the war was written by a lawyer who knew much of Latin and little of war. In the course of his article he said: the army of the Potomac remained in 'status quo.' Now this was a sticker. None of those old boys knew what in 'status quo' meant, and how in the world were they going to know in what sort of a fix the army of the Potomac was. Finally they decided to take the paper to an old wiseacre, who lived near by, who knew everything, and who could answer every question. The old man took the paper, read and read the article, scratched his head, and said: 'In status quo--in status quo--in status quo----Oh yes, I have it! In a hell of a fix.' My friends, elect another Thompson to the United States senate, send Victor Murdock there, and the State of Kansas will be in 'status quo.'

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Capital 1914

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1914--Brewster, of Missouri

"Differences have arisen in the Republican party. It was inevitable that after forty years of almost uninterrupted power these differences should arise. May I not tonight counsel a spirit of moderation? Are not our differences, after all, more of form than of substance? We cannot achieve success, we cannot serve the nation unless we bring into our treatment of each other the spirit of tolerance. Let us remember that after all we are all Republicans, proud of the party's past--confident of her future.

"My friends we have been cast away upon the cannibal island of Democracy. We may have had our differences in the past, but let's thank God that we are all Republicans. Let's get together; let's present a united front to the common enemy; let's unfurl the party banner; let's sound the Republican battle cry of national honor, of protection, of progress and prosperity. The bugle sounds the charge; the strains of martial music fill the air; let's storm the enemy's ramparts--we'll win because we're right.

"In striking contrast with the magnificent record of Republicanism is the record of Democracy. Just as the history of the Republican party is one long story of brilliant achievements, of constructive statesmanship, of safe, sane progressive governmental policies, so the history of the Democratic party is one of dismal failures, of destructive measures, of industrial ruin. The Democratic party has always been the implacable enemy of a protective tariff. During the Cleveland administration the McKinley law was repealed, and the Wilson bill enacted. What followed was written in the starving faces of a great army of American laborers. Have the people of this nation forgotten the second administration of Grover Cleveland? An administration that paralyzed industries, ruined capitalists, closed banks, put railroads into the hands of receivers, foreclosed farm mortgages, threw one-third of the wage earners of the United States out of employment. An administration during which there were sixty thousand commercial failures; and one hundred and eighty railroads went into the hands of receivers, and one hundred and seventy national banks closed their doors. Speaking of this period in our history Woodrow Wilson, now the president of the United States, said in his history of the American people: 'Not until the very year 1897, when the new Republican Administration came in, did the crisis seem past.'

"Tonight this banquet board is graced by the wit and beauty of the women of this state. Glad and proud should the state of Kansas be that she has granted to her citizens the right of equal suffrage. Kansas amended its constitution and wrote the prohibitory law upon the statutes of the state. There never was a wiser act; there never was a more beneficent law. Again the constitution has been amended giving to the women of this state the right of equal suffrage. The second amendment is worthy of the first. It has to do with the honor and the integrity of the home. Just so long as greed and avarice

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Capital
1914---Brewster, of Mo.

--3

are ever ready to strike at the very vitals of the home and fireside, just so long is there need of woman's intuition, strengthened by learning and experience, and finding expression in the ballot at the polls. I believe that the time is not far distant when every state in the Union will follow the lead of Kansas--when throughout the length and breadth of this land will be enjoyed the right of equal and universal suffrage.

"In all the life of the Republican party she has never had more loyal, staunch and fearless adherents than the women of this land. We welcome you to a seat in the council chamber--we believe that you will give new life to the party, and that your influences will strengthen her in her lofty ideals--her magnificent attainments. You cannot purify politics more effectually than by bringing into politics the purity, the beauty, the grandeur, and the character of American womanhood.

"The hour is late, and I must close, but before I do I want to thank you all for the privilege of meeting with you on this Kansas Day. I thank you for permitting me to speak upon the subject of the Republican party. The history of Kansas and the history of that party are so intimately interwoven that to be familiar with the one is to know the other. From the time old Brown, a Kansan, unfurled the banner of liberty and equality, from the time the town of Lawrence was burned and sacked by a band of guerillas, and the smoldering embers of destroyed homes, the burned and blackened bones of men, women and children remained to tell the awful story of how Kansans can, and will fight in the defense of their homes and firesides, and for the principles in which they believe; from the time the voices of John J. Ingalls and Preston B. Plumb thundered in the halls of Congress down to the present day, the State Of Kansas, lead the Republican party, has ever fought upon the side of truth and right; for the preservation of the Union; for the prosperity and happiness of her people; for the honor and glory of her flag.

"Let us tonight on this fifty-third anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the Union pledge again our allegiance to the Republican party; let us resolve here in this great western state that we will fight the battles of Republicanism until victory again p
perches upon her banner; let us resolve that as her past has been magnificent, her future shall be glorious."

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KAGEY, BLACK & KAGEY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 409 SCHWEITER BUILDING
WICHITA, KANSAS
PHONE 5-2614

C. L. KAGEY
HAL M. BLACK
L. M. KAGEY

October 2, 1940

Miss Gertrude Ackerman
State House
Topeka, Kansas

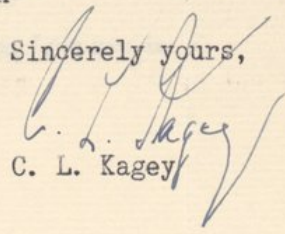
Dear Miss Ackerman:

I have yours of the 30th ult. with reference to the address I delivered before the Kansas Day Club on January 29, 1914. If my speech was ever written out, the Capital probably was furnished a copy. As I told you in my last letter, I do not remember distinctly whether my speech was written at all but from the copy you furnish me, I take it that I must have jotted down at least a portion of it. If I did so, probably a part of it was written and the rest spoken from brief notes. It did not occur to me at the time that what I had to say would be worth preserving and that is the reason why I did not pay any more attention to it. I am very sorry.

I am returning the memoranda sent me and desire to thank you for the interest you have manifested in the matter.

With kind regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,


C. L. Kagey

CLK/lr
Enc.

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topeka, Kansas
September 30, 1940

Mr. C. L. Kagey
409 Schweiter Building
Wichita, Kansas

Dear Mr. Kagey:

I have your letter of July 18 in which you informed me that you did not have a copy of your address before the Kansas Day Club in 1914, when you were President of the Kansas Day Club.

I have received the complete text of Baxter McClain, and Mrs. Charles Scott. Mr. Stone and Mr. Dean's son Laird tell me that I will have the complete copy of the Robert Stone and J. S. Dean addresses in a few days. I have not as yet heard from R. R. Brewster.

I have made copy of the excerpts of your address, which appeared in both the Capital and the Journal. I feel most certain that the complete address was not printed. Therefore, I am sending you the excerpts and I would appreciate it very much if you would check it, and enlarge upon it if you like.

Since it is the plan to publish these addresses before the next Kansas Day, which will be the fiftieth anniversary, I would so much appreciate having the full text of each address if it is at all possible, and if not, would like to have the approval of the speaker as to the excerpts which appeared in the paper. I checked the Beloit papers with hopes of finding your speech, but they only had your picture and an item that you were president of the Kansas Day Club.

I will appreciate hearing from you in regard to the inclosed speech.

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I dislike to bother you again with this detail, yet I feel that some of our good friends will be disappointed if they find that the complete address is not printed of each person who took part, and has played a prominent part in the State's history.

Sincerely yours

GA-a

Gertrude Ackerman
State House



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C. L. KAGEY
HAL M. BLACK
L. M. KAGEY

KAGEY, BLACK & KAGEY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 409 SCHWEITER BUILDING
WICHITA, KANSAS
PHONE 5-2614

1914

July 18, 1940

Miss Gertrude Ackerman
State House
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Miss Ackerman:

I regret the delay in answering your inquiry of the 10th inst. with reference to the address which I delivered at the Kansas Day Club Banquet on July 29, 1914. If I ever wrote out this address, I am sure that I do not have a copy of it. I have made perhaps 2000 to 3000 addresses on different occasions and at different functions in the last twenty-six and a half years and, with possibly one exception, I believe my speeches were all extemporaneous. It seems to me like I did write out the text of an address when I was President of the State Bar Association in 1913 or 1914, and that I had it printed but I do not believe I have any copies of that address. So far as I can remember, that is the only address I have had written out and printed for more than forty years.

I am very sorry that I cannot furnish you with the text of the address in question.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Kagey

CLK/lr

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topoka, Kansas
July 10, 1940

Mr. Charles L. Kagey
Attorney
Wichita, Kansas

Dear Mr. Kagey:

I am making a compilation of the addresses which were delivered at the various Kansas Day Club banquets over a period of forty years. In this connection I find that you were President of the Kansas Day Club in 1914, and at that time you were living in Beloit. You addressed the banqueters at their annual dinner meeting on the evening of January 29, 1914.

The papers carried only excerpts of your address. And while I know it is a long time back, yet I am wondering if you might not have a copy of your address some place in your file--and if so, would you be so kind as to send me a copy?

The plan is to publish these addresses, from over the forty years--like W. Y. Morgan published for the first ten years of the club's activities. We would, therefore, like to have the full text of each person's address.

I will appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman
State House



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

GERTRUDE MARGUERITE ACKERMAN

STATE HOUSE, TOPEKA, KANSAS

July 25, 1940

1914
Ren
Mr. Baxter McClain
Dwight Building
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Mr. McClain:

We are making a compilation of the addresses which were delivered at the various Kansas Day Club banquets over a period of forty years. In this connection we find that you gave the toast to KANSAS at the annual dinner meeting of the Kansas Day Club on January 29, 1914.

The papers here carried only excerpts of your toast, and we are wondering if you might not have preserved a copy; and if so, would you be so kind as to send us a copy?

No record has been kept of the Kansas Day Club addresses since 1902 when W. Y. Morgan published a book on the first ten years' of the Kansas Day Club banquet programs --1892 to 1902. We are attempting to bring this record up to date, and, therefore, will appreciate having the full text of each person's address if at all possible.

We will appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman

GA-m

Gertrude Ackerman

9/9/40
Dear Miss Ackerman:
I do not seem to have a copy
of my 1914 response to "Kansas"
Yours
Baxter D. McClain

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

W. L. DEAN, President
C. L. CARLSON, Vice President

R. M. BUNTON, Cashier

A. H. SAVILLE, Asst. Cashier
P. A. DAHLSTROM, Asst. Cashier

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

TOPEKA, KANSAS

October 21, 1940

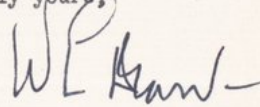
Miss Gertrude Ackerman
Hotel Board
State House
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Miss Ackerman:

I have searched all of Father's papers available and am unable to find any copy of his address given before the Kansas Day Club on January 13, 1914, for which I am very sorry.

I have read the enclosed summary of his remarks as quoted from the papers and I think it entirely proper that you should use these in your publication.

Very truly yours,



WLD:MH



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

STONE, MCCLURE, WEBB, JOHNSON & OMAN
LAWYERS
NATIONAL RESERVE BUILDING
TOPEKA, KANSAS

ROBERT STONE
JAMES A. MCCLURE
ROBERT L. WEBB
BERYL R. JOHNSON
RALPH W. OMAN

TELEPHONE 6533

*use newspaper
article*

October 1, 1940

Miss Gertrude Ackerman,
c/o State Hotel and Restaurant Board,
State House,
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Miss Ackerman:

I thank you very much for sending me
the newspaper reports of a speech which I made
in 1914.

I do recall now that I made some such speech
I wish that I might find the original but I do not know
what became of it. I suggest that you use the Capital
report stating that it is incomplete.

I return the copy herewith, and I want you
to understand that I appreciate your interest in the
matter.

Yours very truly,

Robert Stone

RS:LA
Enc

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

ANGELO C. SCOTT
THE IOLA REGISTER
IOLA, KANSAS

July 15, 1940

Miss Gertrude Ackerman,
State House,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Miss Ackerman:-

I have searched around
as much as I know how and am obliged to
express the certainty that no copies
exist of the speech that my mother made
before the Kansas Day Club in 1914. I am
sorry that I can't give it to you for your
compilation.

Sincerely,

Angelo Scott

*I found complete
speech of Mrs. Scott
and Pastor Mc-Clain
in Iola paper*

ACS:BH

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topoka, Kansas
July 10, 1940

Angelo C. Scott, Editor
Iola Register
Iola, Kansas

Dear Mr. Scott:

I am making a compilation of the addresses which were delivered at the various Kansas Day Club banquets over a period of forty years. In this connection I find that your Mother, Mrs. Charles F. Scott, addressed the Kansas Day Club banquets at their annual dinner meeting on the evening of January 29, 1914.

The Topoka papers carried only excerpts of her fine address, and they stated that it was the first appearance of a woman on the Kansas Day Club program. The subject of her address was --"We The People," and was very well done. We know that it is a long time past, but thought that you might have an extra copy of her address some place in your files. And if you do have an extra copy, would you be so kind as to send me a copy?

It is our plan to publish these addresses, over the past forty years, in book form like W. Y. Morgan published for the first ten years of the club's activities. We would, therefore, appreciate having each person's address in full. And, too, since your Mother was the first woman to appear on a Kansas Day program it would be so fine to have the full text of her clever speech.

I shall appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman
State House

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

LAW OFFICES OF
BREWSTER, BREWSTER & BREWSTER
1007 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MO.

VICTOR 4411

January 10th, 1940.

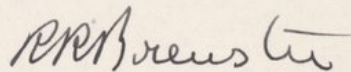
Miss Gertrude Ackerman, ✓
State House,
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Miss Ackerman:-

Enclosed please find the exhumed remains of Kansas Day speech, January 30th, 1914.

I doubt very much whether it is worth the trouble you have been put to in attempting to reconstruct it. I am constrained to believe that its fame would have rested more securely in the silence of the grave.

Very truly yours,



R. R. BREWSTER.

RRB:s

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topeka, Kansas
January 4, 1941

Mr. R. R. Brewster
Attorney-at-Law
1007 Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Mr. Brewster:

Some time ago I wrote to you concerning the address which you made before the Kansas Day banquet club, on January 29, 1914.

And I have your letter telling me that you were unable to find a copy of that speech. Therefore, I have searched through the papers at the Historical building and have copied all the excerpts I could find on your very fine address. I am inclosing these excerpts.

It is my thought, if you will be so kind, that perhaps you could take these excerpts and probably work out that speech almost like the original. I know this is asking a lot. However, I feel that the compilation would not be complete unless we have your fine address.

I am endeavoring to have the compilation of Kansas Day addresses completed by this Kansas Day, and it is the plan to have these addresses published in book form covering fifty years. W. Y. Morgan published the first ten years, and I have gone back to 1902 in an effort to bring the record up to date.

Have been rather successful in this work. And will have to use excerpts from the papers where we have failed to make any contacts with the person who gave the address or members of his immediate family. Of course the papers in latter years did not carry the full text of the Kansas Day addresses as they did in the early days, but they did carry the highlights of most of the speeches.

I will be very grateful to you if you will consent to work out your speech. We think it is one of the best. Will appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman
State House

GA-w

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

LAW OFFICES OF
BREWSTER, BREWSTER & BREWSTER
1007 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MO.
VICTOR 4411

1914

October 4th, 1940.

Miss Gertrude Ackerman,
State House,
Topeka, Kansas.

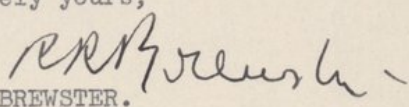
Dear Miss Ackerman:-

I beg your pardon for not having written you before. Since receiving your first letter, I have made diligent search for any manuscript or notes I might have of my address on January 29th, 1914, at the Kansas Day banquet. I regret to say that I can find nothing.

After thinking the matter over, I am sure that my speech in the main was extemporaneous. I have no way of reproducing it. I regret this very much as I should like to help out in the matter.

Thanking you for your interest, I am

Sincerely yours,


R. R. BREWSTER.

RRB:s

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topeka, Kansas
September 30, 1940

Mr. R. R. Brewster
Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Mr. Brewster:

We have written you several times in regard to the address which you made before the Kansas Day Club, at their annual dinner meeting on the evening of January 29, 1914. Perhaps our letters have not reached your desk, and we are writing you again.

The papers carried only excerpts of your fine address, and we are wondering if you might have preserved a copy, and if so would you be so kind as to send us a copy?

No record has been kept of the addresses before the Club since 1902 when W. Y. Morgan published a book covering the first ten years. It is our endeavor to bring this record up to date, and we would so much appreciate having the full text of each person's address if it is at all possible.

In our compilation we will have an address which your brother, Judge Brewster gave at a Kansas Day banquet.

We will appreciate very much hearing from you.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman
State House.

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

August 30, 1940

Mr. R.R. Brewster
Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Mr. Brewster:

We are making a compilation of the addresses which were delivered at the various Kansas Day Club banquets over a period of years. In this connection we find that you were the guest speaker at the Club's annual dinner meeting on the evening of January 29, 1914.

The papers here carried only part of your very fine address, and we are wondering if you might have preserved a copy, and if so would you be so kind as to send us a copy.

No record has been kept of the addresses before the Kansas Day Club since 1902, when W. Y. Morgan published a book covering the first ten years of the Kansas Day banquet addresses --1892 to 1902. It is now our endeavor to bring this record up to date, and we would, therefore, appreciate having the complete copy of each person's address if it is at all possible to obtain it.

We will appreciate hearing from you.

Most sincerely yours

GA-a

Gertrude Ackerman

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topeka, Kansas
July 10, 1940

Mr. R. R. Brewster
Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Mr. Brewster:

I am making a compilation of the addresses which were delivered at the various Kansas Day Club banquets over a period of forty years. In this connection I find that you were the guest speaker at the Club's annual dinner meeting on the evening of January 29, 1914.

The papers here carried only excerpts of your fine address, and while I do know it is time long past, yet I am wondering if you might not have a copy of your address some place in your file, and if so, would you be so kind as to send me a copy?

It is our plan to publish these addresses, like W. Y. Morgan published for the first ten years of the Club's activities. We would, therefore, like to have the full text of each person's address.

Your nephew, George Brewster,
referred me to you.

Sincerely yours

Gertrude Ackerman
State House

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Capital, January 30, 1915
Kansas Day Club Banquet Program

*James A. Gibbs
K.C.S. 3?*

PROGRAM

Rec PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS
Rec KANSAS
IN TODAY ALREADY WALKS TOMORROW
- Shall The Republican Party Be Maintained?
The Republican Party of Today
copy received
- FRED W. PARROTT - Clay Center
- W. Eugene Stanley - Wichita
- Mrs. J. M. Miller - Council Grove (Council)
- Willis J. Bailey - Atchison *not Switzer*
- James Watson - Rushville, Indiana
copy
ms Bailey said newspaper article most complete can not find original speech

Officers of the Kansas Club
President Fred Parrott Clay Center
Secretary James A. Gibbs *Joplin* *Chas. Parsons*
Vice Presidents *Kansas City, Missouri*

First	John L. Berry Mrs. W. J. Bailey	Troy Atchison
Second	C. H. Tucker Mrs. Charles F. Scott	Lawrence Iola
Third	R. C. Howard Mrs. W. D. Atkinson	Arkansas City Parsons
Fourth	C. E. Moore Mrs. J. M. Miller	Eureka Council Grove
Fifth	Martin Van de Mark Mrs. Cora M. Deputy	Concordia Manhattan
Sixth	V. C. Flood Mrs. Otis L. Benton	Ellis Oberlin
Seventh	D. W. Travis Mrs. W. Yl Morgan	Pratt Hutchinson
Eighth	J. H. Stewart Mrs. W. L. Riley	Wichita El Dorado

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Read in by Mr. Parrott

Kansas Day Banquet
January 29, 1915

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, Fred W. Parrott, Clay Center

Ladies and gentlemen, members of the Kansas Day Club, It was my good fortune several years ago, by a happy chain of circumstances, to enter our House of Representatives just as the speaker, rapping for order, rose and delivered this short but impressive address, "Gentlemen of the House, allow yourselves no uneasiness, the Almighty has wisely reserved the powers of creation unto Himself alone. All the powers on earth-governors and senators included--cannot make sixty-three men out of fifty eight, and in every free, representative body in the world, the majority governs. The principle of Self-government is on trial today in Kansas as it was once years ago; But it triumphed then and it will triumph now. The friends of the constitution and of the laws, will soon stand as one man in Kansas regardless of party. The constitutional House of Representatives, with sixty-seven lawful members is here and is ready for business and here it will remain, unterrified and unawed".

This speech, as many of you will remember, was delivered by speaker Douglas to the Republican members during the legislative war of 1893, and I refer to it here solely for the purpose of calling your attention to the fact that in this state, in years gone by, the Republican party has been called upon to face vital issues and when it has had the courage to face these issues squarely and unequivocally, it has always been triumphantly victorious.

Permit a brief review of the conditions then prevailing. The situation was tense, a campaign of far more than ordinary intensity and bitterness had been waged, and populists elated by the election of a governor, were chagrined to find that they had lost the legislature *by* ~~of~~ a narrow margin. What they had failed to gain legally, they determined to take by unconstitutional and illegal methods and plans were at once laid to institute groundless contests against several Republican members with the definite and announced intention of throwing a sufficient number out, to give them the control of the House. These violent and revolutionary plans, the Republican members resolutely and steadfastly opposed. Rival Houses were organized