

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Section 5, Pages 121 - 150

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.

Creator: Ackerman, Gertrude

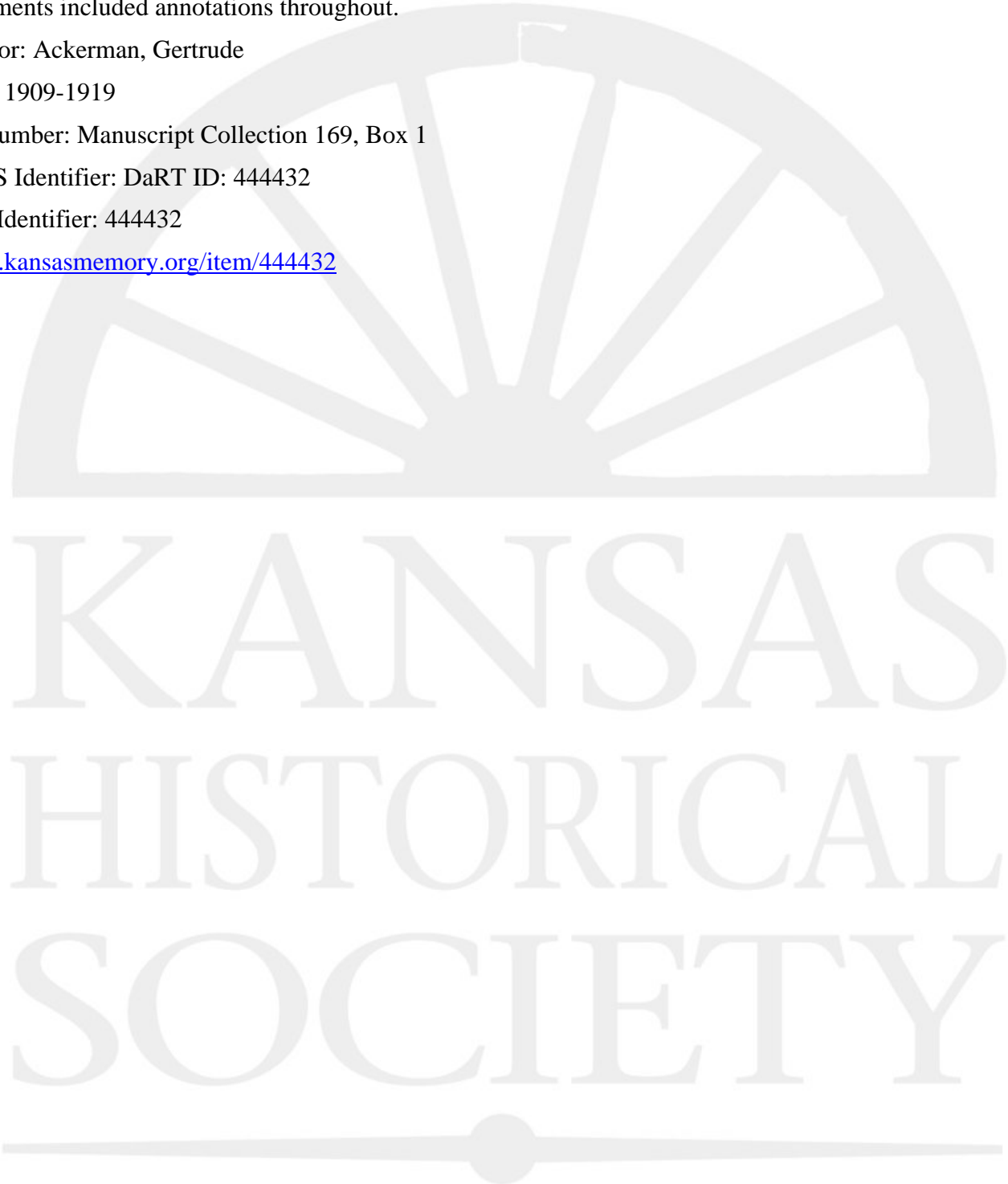
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18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

--2

1910--F. L. Platt

saddle bags and went to Lawrence, leaving in his room this photograph of himself. Perhaps nowhere else in Kansas is there an original photograph of Senator James H. Lane. Time forbids any eulogy of this erratic politician, energetic statesman and wonderful orator, but do you know that to him we are indebted for Lincoln's second nomination? Listen to a few lines of history. The Grand Council of the Union League, a secret Republican organization, met in Baltimore on the eve of the convention. Lincoln's renomination seemed almost impossible. General McClellan's removal from the Army of the Potomac, had furnished the northern Democrats a nominee of great strength. General Fremont already headed the Independent Party. Lincoln still maintained the distasteful army draft. General Grant's glorious record made him a leading candidate. The Grand Council included a large majority of the convention delegates. Upon whom will the scattered forces unite? The debate waxed warm if numerous speeches on one side of the question may be called a debate. Lincoln was severely criticized. Many eloquent speakers held him up to ridicule and scorn, while his few, firm friends seemed choked and dumfounded by the unmerited censure heaped upon him. It seemed folly to oppose such a majority, but during a lull in the storm Senator Lane arose. With sarcasm, he flayed Lincoln's opposers. He clearly explained Lincoln's misconstrued motives. He showed that Lincoln had invariably done the best thing. He asked them to name the man to whom they would entrust the weighty responsibilities, Lincoln had borne through the war. In closing this electrifying appeal, he spoke on the morrow's convention. "We shall come together to be watched in breathless listening by all this country by all the civilized world and if we shall seem to waver as to our set purpose we destroy hope, and if we permit private feeling as tonight, to break forth into discussion, we discuss defeat; and if we nominate any other man than Abraham Lincoln, we nominate ruin!"

"Gentlemen of the Grand Council of the Union League, I have come." "The senator sat down and no man arose to reply."

Resolutions approving Lincoln's course were adopted and the next day he was nominated on the first ballot and a national calamity was averted.

"States are not great,
Except as men may make them.
Men are not great, except they do and dare."

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

--3
1910--F. L. Platt

"It is January 29, 1873, in the Legislative Hall in this city, near the close of a bitter and heated Senatorial campaign. The leading candidate and his friends are confident that the joint ballot for United States Senator is a mere formality. A. M. York, State Senator from Montgomery county arises and addresses the members, and when he finishes a story, which makes every loyal Kansas Republican blush for shame, he walks down the hall and places upon the Speaker's desk \$7000, which had been given him to vote for Samuel C. Pomroy, and demands that the money be used to prosecute the infamous bribe-giver. The vote which followed stood, none against and one hundred fifteen for John J. Ingalls, and one of Kansas most celebrated citizens began his senatorial career."

"But time fails me to more than mention Butler, Barber, Montgomery, Robinson, Plumb, Cordley, the Thatchers, Snow, McVicar, Taylor, Fairchild, Hudson, the Murdocks and the thousands of other loyal Kansans of high and low degree, who either have passed to the Great Beyond or have removed from our borders, whose lives do but repeat the fact that,

"States are not great,
Except as men may make them."

"If it is true that, 'there are no good Indians but dead Indians,' it is not true that there are no great Kansans but dead Kansans."

"The campaign of 1878 was intense. With true Kansas spirit, her best people, realizing that legality does not make wrong, right, elected John P. St. John, Governor, and a Legislature pledged to submit the Prohibitory Amendment. This amendment was submitted by a vote of 132 to 21, and at the general election, carried by 8000 majority. This was the greatest moral victory gained in Kansas since its admission to the Union. St. John and that Legislature helped make Kansas Great."

"Sometimes enforced, sometimes neglected, often ignored, this law has never been better enforced than under our present Attorney General. If our Senators and Representatives realize the real Kansas sentiment, they will pull their coats and fight for a Federal Law to uphold the hands of Fred S. Jackson."

"Kansas intense interest in politics has developed organization after organization, machine after machine. Each in turn became a Juggernaut under whose wheels the real wishes of

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

--4

1910--F. L. Platt

the people were ground. From 1878 to 1908 is a long jump, but in the latter year came the most important State Legislation since the passage of the Prohibitory Amendment. Two bills became laws in that session, which already have revolutionized Kansas politics and placed our State in the forefront of the present progressive movement. The one makes every man's franchise equal, the other says that the transportation which the poor man has always had to buy, the rich man and the politician may not receive as a gift."

"All the arts and wiles of the politicians, backed by the power and money of the "John Barclay's" of commerce, proved unable to defeat these bills, and the Anti-Pass Law and the Primary Election Law mark an epoch in Kansas history, across whose pages are written in letters of living light the names of their authors, our friend Robert Stone, and that red-headed, fighting Quaker, Walter Roscoe Stubbs.

"States are not great,
Except as men may make them.
Men are not great, except they do and dare."

"Speaking of red-headed men, there is another red-headed one whom Kansas delights to honor. Though not a mathematician he knows that X times 7 divided by 7 is less than X times 7 divided by 6. His ever-lasting persistence finally secured a recognition of this simple demonstration, and an investigation into the railroad mail carrying contract, which saves his district, his state, and the whole nation thousands of dollars annually. This red-headed fighter from the Eighth District and his colleague from the Seventh, even though

"Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them"

should "volley and thunder", dare stand for that, which though unpopular in Washington, is might popular on the broad Kansas Prairies. Is it not significant that Madison and Murdock are Kansas' only uncontested Congressman?"

"But a man does not have to be red-headed to be great. If he is honest, earnest, faithful and fearless, he may be so long, lean, and lank that the sun must shine upon him twice to cast a shadow, or he may be so loose-jointed that it is difficult to make his feet track, and yet if his dome of thought contain the regulation gray matter, his ideas will follow in such quick and logical succession that he can o'erleap custom and precedent and in his first

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

--5

1910--F. L. Platt

session become a great senatorial debater. Recognizing Kansas sentiment, as well as party pledges and platform phraseology, he works with a steady hand, speaks with a clear voice, and casts a consecrated ballot."

"Kansas and Joe Bristow know that great as are party regularity and "party solidarity," they are not to be compared with party integrity!"

"States are not great,
Except as men may make them,
Men are not great except they do and dare."

"But Peace, Prosperity, Education, Literature and Business have their truly great, the same as Politics and War. Again I can name only a few other Kansans who have done and are doing their full share to make Kansas great; Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, William Allen White, F. D. Coburn, J. K. Coddington, E. A. Friedenhagen, C. J. Jones, and Doctor Crumbine, with his little tin cup, will join with every loyal Kansan in a toast to Kansas greatness.

"What constitutes a State?
Not high-raised battlement, or labored mound,
Thick wall, or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned.
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No: Men, high-minded men,
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain!"

"God grant that each of us may be imbued with the spirit of our fathers, and be ready to "do and dare" to keep our beloved State ever in the path of rectitude and honor, in prosperity as in poverty, in peace as in war, by developing and maintaining all the true attributes of manhood.



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Capital, Jan. 30, 1910--Mr. Rupe, of Morrill, spoke on Patriotism and Party Fealty. He is a school teacher, an orator and a law student. He said in part

1910

My Paper has to do with the Party

"A man who is a slave to a party is neither patriotic or wise. But he who has no political creed and cares not for the great political problems yet to be solved, is derelict to his highest duty as a sovereign citizen. Parties are organizations that control legislations; principles are fundamental truths, which guide one to right action. Parties are instruments with which men work; principles are causes born of conscience, and conscience is God. Parties are sometimes organizations to gain power and control spoils; principles are immortal and on their solution the fate of our nation rests.

"I worship no idols. Yet I am a firm believer in certain political principles, which have stood the test of the ages. I wish to compare briefly the policies of the Republican party with those of the opposition.

"The Republican party was formed for the sole purpose of preventing the extension of human slavery. It struck the shackles from four million slaves and made them free, and caused freedom to reign supreme from lakes to gulf; it enacted a protective tariff, which has made us the greatest manufacturing nation on earth, and has given to the laboring man contentment and rest; it has created a great navy, which places us on an equality with Europe, and insures us protection and peace; it gave us a national banking system; it created a currency which circulates throughout the world on an equality with gold. It restored specie payment. It inaugurated the homestead system, thus giving homes to the homeless and causing the desert to give way to growing fields of waving grain. It made provisions for the widows and orphans of those who followed the flag through long and weary marches, who suffered the privations of war and finally offered up their lives that their nation might live. It built the Pacific railroad and connected the Boston Harbor to the Golden Gate. It has developed the internal resources of our country and proved to the world that we are creators as well as imbibers, sowers as well as reapers. It compelled France to depart from Mexico and drove tyrant Spain from Cuba. It created the interstate commerce commission and has been the pioneer in the prosecution of great and greedy corporations, who have been wearing crowns of gold bought with money picked from the pockets of the needy. It is building the Panama canal. It has successfully fought two wars and never yet has allowed the American flag to fall in dishonor. It carried the flag of civilization from bleeding Kansas

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

1910-Rupe

--2

westward across the Kansas prairies, still westward across the burning sands and savage wildernesses of the Rocky Mountains. It carried it on through the Golden Gate and planted it to remain forever, midst the isles of the Pacific.

"The Democratic Party has opposed nearly all of these policies. They have been a party of dreamers. But theirs is not a plowman's hand, nor the gleaner's husbandry.

"We are just beginning to occupy that place in the world's history which other nations have dreamed of, but have never yet realized. Our mission is not ended, not until life, vigor and health, have pervaded every part of our country. Not until we have produced a nation of homes where abides prosperity and love; not until ignorance shall become a crime and every American citizen shall become an educated American citizen; not until the ballot is held sacred and party is made subservient to principle; not until labor and capital are more firmly cemented together, and labor occupies a position of thrift, prestige and respect. Not until our country shall stand as the unchallenged protector of the world's liberty, the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes. Not until we realize that the air of America will not support two flags. When the blood of the Sons of the North and the Sons of the South, the cowboy of the West, and the aristocracy of the East flowed down San Juan hill in one stream, it was prophetic that henceforth class, sectional and industrial wars should be unknown. Not until America is a country where man is free, a country where peace prevails between man and man, a country where art, literature and music thrills and inspires the human heart with faith, and hope and love--a country in which no exile sighs or prisoner mourns, a country without vice or crime, without the widow's wail, or the maniac's yell, will our mission be ended."

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Capital -January 30, 1910

THE PARTY AND ITS LEADERS, Robert Loofburrow, member of the Legislature -
from Wilson county.

(He said in part:)

For over one-half of a century the Republican party has led the fight for every movement designed for the advancement of civilization. Its leaders have been educated in the school of optimism, faced the rising sun and from its increasing grandeur and brilliancy has furthered hope and cheer to direct the *hosts* of Republicanism through the darkness of political strife out into the sunlight of glorious achievements. Through its masterful leaders the Republican party has taken its stand on the right side of every important contest confronting the American people since the foundation of this republic.

We still believe in the survival of the *fittest*, and the Republican party has succeeded because its position on all great questions has never been challenged by any rival party. It was right when with Alexander Hamilton it advocated a government big enough and grand enough to guarantee protection to every citizen of the land; it was right when with Daniel Webster it extended protection to American industries; it was right when with Abraham Lincoln it established forever the fact that this country could not endure half slave and half free; it was right when with Ulysses Grant it trampled under foot the doctrine of repudiation and made sacred every bond of this government; it was right when with our beloved McKinley it declared that the laborer was worthy of his hire and that every honest laboring man was entitled to honest money for his work; it is right today when it says that the splendid policies of Theodore Roosevelt which we believe find unrestrained expression in the person of William H. Taft, must be carried out under every plank of our platform is redeemed to the people and every unlawful corporation made to realize that it is not greater than the law of the land.

There is a growing suspicion in my mind that there is an honest difference of opinion among Republican leaders of today as to what constitute

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Page 2

Robert Loofburrow, Neodesha

1910--Loofburrow

"There is a growing suspicion in my mind that there is a
a full and complete redemption of our party pledges. The national
insurance adjuster pitches his tent amid the withering grass of western
plains and with no uncertain voice proclaims that discontent is abroad
in the land. That things are going wrong down in Washington--that the
tariff has been revised up and not down. On the other hand we are told
that the Payne bill is the best tariff measure ever passed by any Congress.
The people are perplexed. The leaders of each faction are sure of their
position. It is not given to me alone to render a decision in this
matter. It may be that minor reductions in the cost of articles of
general consumption would be of little benefit to the country if secured
at a cost of suspended industries and a general falling market. At any
rate the crisis is on, and the great Republican party with its splendid
leaders will continue to battle for the right as they have done in the
past, and when the smoke of battle within our lines has cleared away,
all differences will have disappeared and the Republican voters will
again present a united front against the common foe.

Insert K. C. Star

Part Paragraph

"We need of leaders, men who will be true
to the party and to the interest of the great common people--men like
Lincoln, Grant and McKinley. We are not without a few such men in our
ranks today, and here tonight we pledge ourselves to be loyal to those
leaders and to that party which stands today as it has in the past, for
law and order, patriotic citizenship and the honest administration of
public affairs, for this is the vital principle of our republic."



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

KANSAS CITY STAR,
JAN. 30, 1910

Robert Loofbourrow of Neodesha spoke
on Party and Its Leaders, and after
briefly reviewing the history of the
Republican Party, he said:

Robert Loofbourrow, Neodesha

"There is a growing suspicion in my mind that there is an honest difference of opinion among Republican leaders of today as to what constitutes a full and complete redemption of our party pledges. The national insurance adjuster pitches his tent amid the withering grass of Western plains and with no uncertain voice proclaims that discontent is abroad in the land; that things are going wrong down in Washington-- that the tariff has been revised up and not down. On the other hand ~~xxxx~~ we are told that the Payne Bill is the best tariff measure ever passed by any Congress. The people are perplexed.

"The leaders of each faction are sure of their position. It is not given to me alone to render a decision in this matter. It may be that minor reductions in the cost of articles of general consumption would be of little benefit to the country, if secured at a cost of suspended industries, and a general falling market.

"At any rate the crisis is on, and the great Republican party with its splendid leaders will continue to battle for the right as they have done in the past, and when the smoke of battle within our lines has cleared away, all differences will have disappeared and the Republican voters will again present a united front against the common foe.

"There will always be need of leaders, men who will be true to the party and to the interest of the great common people--men like Lincoln, Grant and McKinley. We are not without a few such men in our ranks today, and here tonight we pledge ourselves to be loyal to those leaders and to that party which stands today as it has in the past, for law and order, patriotic citizenship and the honest administration of public affairs, for this is the vital principle of our republic."

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

K. C. Star, Jan. 30, 1910 -- W. S. Rupe, Morrill, talking on "Patriotism and Party Fealty," decried slavery to any one party, but held that allegiance to some party was necessity. He said in part:

"A man who is a slave to a party is neither patriotic nor wise. But he who has no political creed and cares not for the great political problems yet to be solved, is derelict to his highest duty as a sovereign citizen. Parties are organizations to control legislation; principles are fundamental truths which guide one to right action; parties are only a means to an end. Principles are an end within themselves. Parties are factors; principles are ideals. Parties are instruments with which men work; principles are causes born of conscience and conscience is God. Parties are sometimes organizations to gain power and control spoils; principles are immortal and on their solution the fate of our Nation rests.

"I worship no idols. Yet I am a firm believer in certain political principles which have stood the test of ages.

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

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"I worship no idols. Yet I am a firm believer in certain political principles which have stood the test of ages.. ."

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

THE EVENING TELEGRAM
GARDEN CITY, JANUARY 29, 1910

(At the Kansas Day club dinner at Topeka
Mayor O. H. Foster will make the following
address.)

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84
91
THE INTERPRETER, O. H. Foster, Garden City

It must be, and indeed, I believe is, conceded by all men that in life there is no point of stand-still; that all existence is either advancing or retrograding. This truism applies with equal force to all life and existence, animate or inanimate, national and political.

No men or set of men, the constituent parts of a political party, can point even with pardonable pride to its achievements in the past no matter how useful for the betterment of mankind or how glorious in a national aspect its record and achievements may have been, and sit satisfied with the past, content with the present and without the greatest anxiety, effort and action for the future, and long survive his usefulness to the country.

No nation, no matter the environments of its birth, no matter the basic principles upon which it is founded, no matter the important part it may have played in the great drama of the world towards the betterment of the conditions of humanity and the advancement of civilization, no matter the high place it may have acquired and held among the nations of the earth, may rest upon the past without advancement equal to the march of time, and expect to hold its place in the affairs of the world.

That man, that political party, that nation that lives upon the past without exerting every effort to correct the present and safeguard the future is on the highroad to ruin, death and decay, and Time that ever marches onward will soon sing a requiem o'er its untimely death.

Such is the history of the world.

Political parties are but the interpreters of the people. As poetry, music and painting are the interpreters of the emotions and beauty of life and the soul, so political parties are the interpreters of the conditions, the needs and the requirements of the people of this country, and that political party which correctly hears and interprets the voice of the people crying out their conditions, their needs and their desires and heeds that cry by giving to them the needful laws and regulations, is the political party of the people and must stand for advancement and the maintenance of the high standard and place this country has so rightfully acquired in such a comparatively short space of time.

The deeds, achievements and history of a political party may rightfully be passed in review in determining the justness of its claims for continuance in power, and in presenting to the people of this country the claims of the Republican party we are proud to point to every page of its history. Born of the plain people of this land to save the disruption of the Union; that mighty mission

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

--2

O. H. Foster, 1910

accomplished through the terrors of a civil war the like of which the world never before saw, and notwithstanding the destruction and devastation caused by that great struggle, under republican rule peace, prosperity and happiness again smiled upon this country and her people. That onward march continued until the mistake of placing the entire control of this country into the hands of a political party always opposed to republican doctrine, was made. It is sad to recall the conditions the country fell into during the brief period of control by the opposition. Want, despair, idle labor, lost capital, tramps, Coxey's Army, indeed the manufactory, the mines, the herds, the forest and the fields, all met the same fate of destruction, until the patriotic citizens of the country composing the republican party met in convention and at the polls and paid the last sad rites to the dead and dying industries of the country, stamped out repudiation, and a republican president rekindled the fires of industry and held aloft the flaming torch of prosperity that has led the onward march of progress to this day.

We are proud of the men who have led the country under republican rule; proud to point to the sacrifice they have made in the interests of the country; proud of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and scores of others, the history of whose deeds will last forever, proud of our own part and of the men of Kansas—who have ever been found in the vanguard of the nation, and proud of him whose whole life was devoted to public service, in time of war as well as peace; he whose birth the nation this day celebrates and whose life is commemorated by the decoration of patriotic homes throughout the land with these little flowers, made more beautiful and fragrant by the love of his great heart gave them—the great McKinley. Proud of the strenuous Roosevelt and the examples he set; proud of the present administration, both state and nation; and above all, proud of the great mass of sturdy manhood that make up the rank and file of our great party—a party with such a history, a party with such men, living and dead, a party with such principles commends itself to the patriotic citizenship of America. However, it is not enough that the republican party in the past has kept time with the public pulse, and has met conditions as they have arisen. The onward march of events awaits no political party nor power.

Selfishness, greed and oppression will work itself into all institutions unless a strong, masterful and reliable hand is at the helm to root out as it appears and prevent its reappearance in some other form. New conditions and surroundings in a fast moving age like the present are constantly appearing, presenting new and difficult problems to be solved, and the political party that meets people

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

--3
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these conditions as they arise will continue to be the party of the people. It is a fast moving train that keeps pace with time. In the midst of all the prosperity and happiness this people are now enjoying there are problems to be solved and they must be met at this time. Conditions have arisen that require new action to be taken--conditions are arising that threaten the just rights of the people which must be stamped out and new regulations for the future provided.

This country needs a law that will justly and rightfully protect every industry in every section of the country, framed along the underlying republican principles of protection, and so adjusted as to oppress no man or class of men nor unduly protect any particular line or lines of industry. This result may be accomplished through the medium of a commission whose duty it shall be to ascertain the facts, advise or put in operation such a schedule as shall accomplish the result, or by any other method so long as the result is obtained.

The great mass of consumers of this country who pay transportation charges on nearly every article of the necessities of life need protection against exorbitant freight rates. One section of the country needs protection against discrimination in freight rates in favor of some other section. The small shipper needs protection against discrimination by transportation companies in favor of the larger shipper. These protections must come either by giving to the commissions, both interstate and state, not only the power, but the duty of regulating the rates and manner of shipments so as to avoid this evil. And further by making any order of such commission operative until set aside by a higher power, and then such commission so clothed with such power and impressed with such duty must act, must be up and doing, or the regulation must come in some other appropriate and efficient manner. Some regulations also to compel transportation companies to handle with dispatch the business of public must be had.

The great evils of unlawful combinations in restraint of trade needs the serious consideration of the country. We must not permit competition in trade to be destroyed or even hampered. Just to the extent that competition is injured in any way, just that much are American institutions weakened. These aggregations of wealth combined in corporations must be looked into and safeguarded. The business they engage in and carry on must be understood and scrutinized by proper officials of the state, and above all a summary manner of preventing the continuation of unlawful combinations must be devised. These corporations owe their very existence to the state. It is given

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

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OHFoster-1910

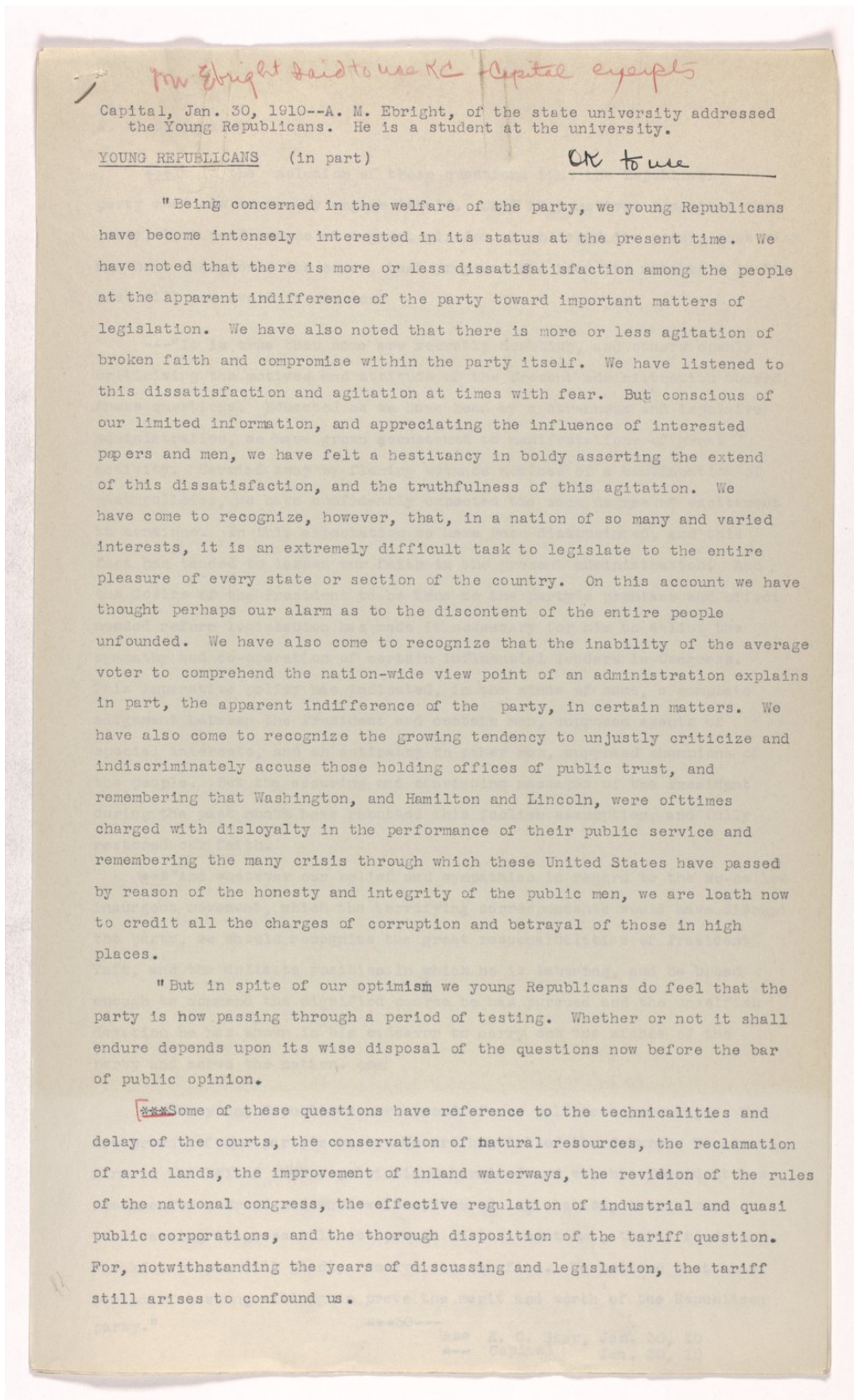
them in an easy, almost informal manner. Provide a way of taking their existence from them in the same simple way and you will have them under control. By some means these evils must be controlled and aggressive action should be taken.

Kansas is proud of being among the first states to provide protection to the man who deposits his money in banks against loss by failure of the banks, but that is not enough. The banking business of the country should be so regulated and controlled that banks will not fail. A system of banking can be so arranged that stringencies in money in any particular section can be averted and a recurrence of the experience of 1907 avoided.

These are some of the conditions and requirements of the country. The political party that is alert and looking to the country's welfare can hear the pleas and cries and the petitions from the bone and sinew of the people in all parts of the country, for a correction of these evils and a guaranty against increasing oppressions. Will the republican party hear and interpret the voice of the people now coming from every direction? The republican party that has at all times in the past met all conditions as they have arisen may be trusted now. The people are the masters and their will must be obeyed. Their rights at the hands of the republican party must be protected as against the so-called corporate interests. These patriotic people throughout the land must be heard by the republican party. No one-man rule shall obtain, and free exercise of independent judgment must not be stifled in legislative halls under republican rule.

There is another voice of the people emanating in the shortgrass country of the west, local and small at first, that has now assumed proportions until it is heard from all parts of this great commonwealth—that is the cry for the Honorable R. J. Hopkins of Finney County for lieutenant governor.

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

1910
A. M. Ebright--2

It is the solution of these questions that the Republican party must now earnestly engage itself. That high motives conceived the party, that performance of a great mission established its power, that wise men have championed its cause, that progress has been its watchword in the past will not avail it now.

---"It is true that some are secretly doubting, and others openly criticising the motives and attitude of the present administration toward these questions. Educated as we have been by a strenuous and impulsive administration, we have grown accustomed to manifestations of great activity. Carried away by flaming advance notices of a continuation of past policies, we have confidently expected the same degree of excitement to continue. In this expectation we have been disappointed, and this fact has tended to lessen our faith in the present administration. And the desire of the President to be true to the party's promises and effect needed reform legislation has made it necessary for him to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of certain influential leaders in Congress. This imperative policy has indicated, in the minds of some, a complete alignment between the President and certain men, supposed agents of special interests, and an antipathy to other men, supposed champions of the people. But the assuring and convincing messages of the President during the past month have rebutted this foolish assumption, and fully restored our faith.

"And whatever our belief and sympathies in regard to the so-called insurgent movement, which the terrifying correspondents would have disrupt the party, we should recognize the great responsibilities of President Taft, and the delicate position in which he is laboring, and be broad enough to commend the dignified course he has pursued and the unselfish devotion he has shown in his endeavor to carry out the wishes of the party and serve the nation.

---"We young Republicans are proud of our political parentage. We are proud of the party's past. We are hopeful of its future. We are firm in the belief that a patriotic determined and capable President has recommended a broad and wholesale system of legislation, that a more or less warring Congress will co-operate in its enactment, that a ready and thankful people will gladly receive its benefits. We believe that this period of testing will again prove the merit and worth of the Republican party."

***30---

*** K. C. Star, Jan. 30, 10
--- Capital Jan. 30, 10



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

A. M. Ebright of the state university
addressed the young Republicans. He
is a student at the university.

CAPITAL

Kansas Day Banquet --January 29, 1910

YOUNG REPUBLICANS, by A. M. Ebright, Lawrence (he said in part)

1910--Ebright

Being concerned in the welfare of the party, we young Republicans have become intensely interested in its status at the present time. We have noted that there is more or less dissatisfaction among the people at the apparent indifference of the party toward important matters of legislation. We have also noted that there is more or less agitation of broken faith and compromise within the party itself. We have listened to this dissatisfaction and agitation at times with fear. But conscious of our limited information, and appreciating the influence of interested papers and men, we have felt a hesitancy in boldly asserting the extend of this dissatisfaction, and the truthfulness of this agitation. We have come to recognize, however, that, in a nation of so many and varied interests, it is ^{an} extremely difficult task to legislate to the entire pleasure of every state or section of the country. On this account we have thought perhaps our ~~alarm~~ alarm as to the discontent of the entire people unfounded. We have also come to recognize that the inability of the average voter to comprehend the nation-wide view point of an administration explains in part, the apparent indifference of the party, in certain matters. We have also come to recognize the growing tendency to unjustly criticize and indiscriminately accuse those holding offices of public trust, and remembering that Washington, and Hamilton and Lincoln, were oftentimes charged with disloyalty in the performance of their public service and remembering the many crises through which these United States have passed by reason of the honesty and integrity of the public men, we are loath now to credit all the charges of corruption and betrayal of those in high places.

But in spite of our optimism we young Republicans do feel that the party is now passing through a period of testing. Whether or not it shall endure depends upon its wise disposal of the questions now before the bar of public opinion. ^{KC} It is true that some are secretly doubting, and others openly criticising the motives and attitude of the present administration toward these questions. Educated as we have been by a strenuous and impulsive administration, we have grown accustomed to manifestations of great activity. Carried away by flaming advance notices of a continuation of

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

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1910--Ebright

past policies, we have confidently expected the same degree of excitement to continue. In this expectation we have been disappointed, and this fact has tended to lessen our faith in the present administration. And the desire of the President ~~of~~ to be true to the party's promises and effect needed reform legislation has made it necessary for him to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of certain influential leaders in Congress. This imperative policy has indicated, in the minds of some, a complete alignment between the President and certain men, supposed agents of special interests, and an antipathy to other men, supposed champions of the people. But the assuring and convincing messages of the President during the past month have rebutted this foolish assumption, and fully restored our faith.

Insert
We young Republicans are proud of our political parentage. We are proud of the party's past. We are hopeful of its future. We are firm in the belief that a patriotic determined and capable President has recommended a broad and wholesome system of legislation, that a more or less warring Congress will cooperate in its enactment, that a ready and thankful people will gladly receive its benefits. We believe that this period of testing will again prove the merit and worth of the Republican party.



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

/ K. C. Star, Jan 30, 1910

A. M. Ebright, speaking for the Young Republicans gave voice to some of the doubts that have beset some of the members of the party. Professing to have had his doubts set at rest he said:

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS, A. M. Ebright, Lawrence

"In spite of our optimism we young Republicans feel that the party is now passing through a period of testing. Whether or not it shall endure depends upon its wise disposal of the questions now before the bar of public opinion. Some of these questions have reference to the technicalities and delay of the courts, the conservation of natural resources the reclamation of arid lands, the improvement of inland waterways, the revision of the rules of the national Congress, the effective regulation of industrial and quasi public corporations, and the thorough disposition of the tariff question. ~~For~~ For, notwithstanding the years of discussing and legislation, the tariff still arises to confound us.

"It is in the solution of these questions that the Republican party must now earnestly engage itself. That high motives conceived the party, that performance of a great mission established its power, that wise men have championed its cause, that progress has been its watchword in the past will not avail it now. ~~It is true that some are secretly doubting and others openly criticising the motives and attitude of the present administration toward these questions. Educated as we have been by a strenuous and impulsive administration, we have grown accustomed to manifestations of great activity. Carried away by flaming advance notices of a continuation of past policies, we have confidently expected the same degree of excitement to continue. In this expectation we have been disappointed, and this fact has tended to lessen our faith in the present administration.~~

~~"And the desire of the President to be true to the party's promises and effect needed reformative legislation has made it necessary for him to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of certain influential leaders in Congress. This imperative policy has indicated, in the minds of some, a complete alignment between the President and certain men, supposed agents of special interests, and an antipathy to other men, supposed champions of the people. But the assuring and convincing messages of the President during the past month have rebutted this foolish assumption, and fully restored our faith.~~

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1910 Ebright--2

Insert ~~_____~~

"And whatever our belief and sympathies in regard to the so-called insurgent movement, which the terrifying correspondents would have disrupt the party, we should recognize the great responsibilities of President Taft, and the delicate position in which he is laboring, and be broad enough to commend the dignified course he has pursued and the unselfish devotion he has shown in his endeavor to carry out the wishes of the party and serve the nation.



18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Capital --January 30, 1910

(A. M. Ebright of the State University
addressed the Young Republicans. He is
a student at the University.)

Mr Ebright says he has no copy

KANSAS DAY BANQUET PROGRAM, January 29, 1910

YOUNG REPUBLICANS, A. M. Ebright, Lawrence (in part)

Being concerned in the welfare of the party, we young Republicans have become intensely interested in its status at the present time. We have noted that there is more or less dissatisfaction among the people at the apparent indifference of the party toward important matters of legislation.

We have also noted that there is more or less agitation of broken faith and compromise within the party itself. We have listened to this dissatisfaction and agitation at times with fear.

But conscious of our limited information, and appreciating the influence of interested papers and men, we have felt a hesitancy in boldly asserting the extend of this dissatisfaction, and the truthfulness of this agitation.

We have come to recognize, however, that, in a nation of so many and varied interests, it is an extremely difficult task to legislate to the entire pleasure of every state or section of the country. On this account we have thought perhaps our alarm as to the discontent of the entire people unfounded. We have also come to recognize that the inability of the average voter to comprehend the nation-wide view point of an administration explains in part the apparent indifference of the party, in certain matters. We have also come to recognize the growing tendency to unjustly criticize and indiscriminately accuse those holding offices of public trust, and remembering that Washington, and Hamilton, and Lincoln were oftentimes charged with disloyalty in the performance of their public service and remembering the many crises through which these United States have passed by reason of the honesty and integrity of the public men, we are loath now to credit all the charges of corruption and betrayal of those in high places.

But in spite of our optimism we young Republicans do feel that the party is now passing through a period of testing. Whether or not it shall endure depends upon its wise disposal of the questions now before the bar of public opinion.

It is true that some are secretly doubting, and others openly criticising the motives and attitude of the present administration toward these questions. Educated as we have been by a strenuous and impulsive administration,

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

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1910--Ebright

we have grown accustomed to manifestations of great activity. Carried away by flaming advance notices of a continuation of past policies, we have confidently expected the same degree of excitement to continue. In this expectation we have been disappointed, and this fact has tended to lessen our faith in the present administration. And the desire of the President to be true to the party's promises and effect needed reform legislation has made it necessary for him to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of certain influential leaders in Congress.

This imperative policy has indicated, in the minds of some, a complete alignment between the President and certain men, supposed agents of special interests, and an antipathy to other men, supposed champions of the people. But the assuring and convincing messages of the President during the past month have rebutted this foolish assumption, and fully restored our faith.

We young Republicans are proud of our political parentage. We are proud of the party's past. We are hopeful of its future. We are firm in the belief that a patriotic determined and capable President has recommended a broad and wholesale ^{some} system of legislation, that a more or less warring Congress will co-operate in its enactment, that a ready and thankful people will gladly receive its benefits. We believe that this period of testing will again prove the merit and worth of the Republican Party.

K. C. Star, Jan 30, 1910--

"And whatever our belief and sympathies in regard to the so-called insurgent movement, which the terrifying correspondents would have disrupt the party, we should recognize the great responsibilities of President Taft, and the delicate position in which he is laboring, and be broad enough to commend the dignified course he has pursued and the unselfish devotion he has shown in his endeavor to carry out the wishes of the party and serve the nation.

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

Topeka Daily State Journal
Monday, January 31, 1910

President Henry J. Waters, of the State Agricultural College, delivered an address before the meeting of the Kansas Day Club. Though he is a Democrat nothing that he said offended the feelings of his Republican audience for he discussed the meat boycott and didn't talk politics. His speech follows:

THE MEAT BOYCOTT, HENRY J. WATERS, President State Agricultural College

"We must continue to be a meat producing and a meat eating people.. The price commanded by the live animal must be such as to make the industry profitable to the farmer. At the same time the steaks and roasts must ^{in the meat stalls} retail at prices that will enable the laboring man and his family to eat meat.

"It may be authoritatively stated that the present high price of meat products is not chiefly due to an extraordinary profit which the man who raises and feeds the animal is securing. In fact, at the present price of feed and farm labor, a material reduction in the price of live animals would mean loss to the stockman and very serious injury to the live stock industry. It is true that with hogs at 8 cents and corn at 60 cents, there is a good profit. A fair profit might be made at 6½ cents. Considering, however, the loss from cholera, etc., the industry would not be generally profitable at a materially less figure than hogs are now commanding. Sheep are reasonably profitable at prevailing prices. But the margin of profit on cattle, even at the present high prices, is very narrow indeed, and a reduction of 75 cents or \$1 a hundred would bring serious loss to the thousands of feeders who now have cattle on feed.

"Generally speaking, the farmer is prosperous, but his chief prosperity has been due to the enhancement in the value of his land. So long as he does not want to sell, this is a disadvantage rather than an advantage. Taking the country over, outside of the enhancement of the value of land, the farmer has not made as much money, on the average, as has the dry goods merchant, the banker, the grocer, the butcher, and the other business man of equal intelligence who has plied his vocation with equal industry. The enhancement of city property and of commercial investments is a fair offset to the increase in the value of farm lands. Therefore the people of the city have no right to charge the farmer with taking undue profits, even in this era of extraordinarily high priced foods.

"The spread between what the farmer is paid for the animal on foot and what the consumer pays for meat is larger in America than in European countries. That is to say, with the live animal bringing a higher price

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

--2
1910--Pres. Waters

in Europe than here, the meat products sell on the average no higher, and sometimes even cheaper. This difference is not believed to be entirely due to the extra profit taken by the American packer and meat retailer, however, generously they may have dealt with themselves in this particular. It is in part due to the difference in the economic conditions of the two countries, and to a large difference in the scale of living of the American and the European people.

METHODS OF HANDLING MEATS EXPENSIVE.

"We are dealing our meat products out to the consumer in a wasteful way. After all that has been said about the great economy of centralized packing houses, the loss entailed in shipping cattle hundreds and often times more than a thousand miles, at a great expense for freight, shrinkage in live weight, etc., and shipping the carcasses back by the most expensive form of freight, viz; the refrigerator car, to be consumed in many instances in the very communities where the cattle originated, more than counterbalances whatever saving there may be in the better utilization of the waste products in the packing centers.

"Whatever may be the opinion of any man with regard to whether we have or have not a meat trust composed of the leading packers of the country, it must be patent to anyone that these large packing industries have been profitable beyond imagination and these stock yards centers have become centers of enormous wealth, either at the expense of the meat producer or of the meat consumer or both.

LOCAL PUBLIC ABATTOIRS

"If we had in every town of reasonable size a public abattoir to which any farmer or meat dealer might take his drove of stock and have them killed in a proper manner, at a fixed and reasonable scale of prices, and properly inspected, we should be able to cut down much of the expense of long transportation of the live animal and of the meat, and in this way materially reduce the expense of getting the carcass ready for retail in the meat stall. We should be able, furthermore, to have this locally killed meat inspected, and in addition to having cheaper meat we would have more wholesome meat than that which is now slaughtered locally.

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

--3

1910--Pres. Waters

BURDENS IMPOSED UPON RETAILER

"We are extravagant in our tastes, wasteful in our methods of buying, and impose unnecessary burdens upon the retailer from whom we buy. The best cuts are demanded by nearly all classes, and the cheaper parts of the carcass are a constant drug on the market. In Europe, the opposite is true, and it is far easier to dispose of the trimmings, the sausage, the liver, the soup bones and the coarser and cheaper parts of the carcass than of the sirloin and porterhouse steaks and roasts.

"We insist upon having our meat delivered to our homes at such hours and in such quantities and with such frequency as may best suit our own convenience and pleasure, without regard to extra cost this all may entail to the retailer. In Europe, the housewife or the servant goes to the meat stall, makes the selection once or twice a day, carries the meat home, and of more significance, pays cash on the spot. We pay our meat bills at the end of the month or whenever it happens to be convenient, and a portion never pay at all. The meat retailer buys from the packer for cash, or when he buys the live animal from the farmer, gives him a check before the animal is slaughtered, all of which makes it necessary for the meat retailer to take a higher percentage of profit than would otherwise be necessary in order to make a reasonable net profit.

"It is not to be implied from this that the butcher or meat retailer has not made money, particularly in the last few years, and that he has not contributed in a way to the rise in meat prices which have in recent years prevailed. A quarter of a century ago, the butcher, by reason of hard labor and good business judgment, made a comfortable living in the course of a life of reasonable length accumulated a modest home and perhaps owned a small shop and a modest business. In recent years he has ^{been} among the most thrifty class of merchants, and has been able to make investments in cold storage plants, and investments outside of his business. In other words he has his full part in the profit-sharing which has occurred among the merchants of recent years and has contributed not a little toward the increase in the cost of his wares.

FARMERS CEASED TO BE PACKERS

"The farmer has contributed not a little to this general result, but in a way different from that which has been ordinarily ascribed to him. He has ceased to be a meat packer, and has come to rely upon the

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

--4
1910--Pres. Waters

central packing supply, in the main. Formerly he cured at home most of his own meat, and the country merchant bought from him practically all of the cured meats which he retailed during the year. To correct this tendency among the farmers, the Kansas Agricultural college has this year put on a course in slaughtering and meat curing.

"It is apparent, therefore, that a resolution not to eat meat by a dozen or a million people will not solve the problem. We cannot maintain our soil fertility without a live stock industry. Such a policy if general and persisted in would be fatal to the live stock industry of our country, upon which rests all permanently prosperous agriculture, and such a change in our dietary standards would bring the American laborer to the low plane of efficiency of the poorly nourished European laborer.

"Our wheat crop last year robbed Kansas soils of more than twenty million dollars' worth of plant food. This sum would have bought, at a valuation of nearly one-hundred dollars per acre, every acre grown in this crop in the leading wheat county of the state, Barton. Or, it would have bought all the lands grown in wheat last year in Shawnee, Riley and Brown counties, at a valuation of one hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

"The 150,000,000 bushels of corn grown by us last year took from the Kansas soil over twenty-two million dollars' worth of plant food.

"Compel Kansas farmers to sell their crops as raw material, and thereby sustain a yearly loss of plant food of more than fifty million dollars, instead of permitting them to feed them to improved live stock, and ~~xx~~ return to their land fully three-fourths of this fertility, would bring disaster to our agriculture. In this case the Kansas farmer would face a constantly diminishing crop yield, whereas, to meet the demands of increasing population he must double his yield per acre in the next third of a century.

LABORING MEN MUST EAT MEAT

Compel the laboring man to abstain from eating meat, and as has already been stated, his standard of efficiency is immediately lowered. Of all of our people, the man who labors with his hands and the growing child can least afford to materially reduce their consumption of meat. The beefsteak has played an important role in our civilization. The meat eating nations of the world have dominated in all ages, and such self-

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

-5
1910--Pres. Waters

denial as we are now witnessing among our laboring men, if persisted in, could have but one effect, that of lowering the standard of American manhood and womanhood.

"It has been well said that an aristocratic government rests upon the prejudices of the governed, that a monarchical form of government depends for its security upon the chicanery and treachery of those in power, while a representative government, such as ours, finds its security in the intelligence of all the people. I would amend this last statement by saying that our government is secure only when it rests upon the intelligent and well fed laboring class."

18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

KANSAS CITY STAR
January 30, 1910
Page 8A, col 4

"The Meat Boycott" was the timely topic of H. J. Waters, President of K. S. College. He was the only Democratic speaker at the banquet. He said:

THE MEAT BOYCOTT, Pres. H. J. Waters, Manhattan

~~"The Meat Boycott" was the timely topic of H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Professor Waters was the only Democratic speaker at the banquet. He said:~~

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p1 "We must continue to be a meat producing and a meat eating people. The price commanded by the live animal must be such as to make the live stock industry profitable. At the same time the steaks and roasts must retail in the meat stalls at prices that will permit their purchase by the laboring man.

"At the present price of food and farm labor it may be authoritatively stated that the live animal cannot bring less than the prevailing prices and return a reasonable profit. To effect a material saving at this point under present conditions would bring loss to the feeder and serious injury to the live stock industry.

"The spread between the value of the animal alive and the price of the various parts in the meat stall is materially larger in American than in Europe. Whether this is due to the difference in the economic conditions of the two countries or whether it is in part at least because the packers and meat sellers of America are exacting an undue profit is a very proper subject for a rigid and fair governmental inquiry.

~~"A resolution not to eat meat by a dozen or a million people will not solve the problem. Such a policy, if general and persisted in would be fatal to the live stock industry of our country, upon which rests all permanently prosperous agriculture, and such a change in our dietary standards would bring the American laborer to the low plane of efficiency of the poorly nourished European laborers.~~

~~'Our wheat crop last year robbed Kansas soils of more than \$20,000 worth of plant food. This sum would have bought at a valuation of nearly \$100 per acre every acre grown in this crop in the leading wheat county of the state, Barton. Or it would have bought all the lands grown in wheat last year in Shawnee, Riley and Brown counties at a valuation of \$150 per acre.~~

~~"To compel our farmers to sell their crops at raw material and sustain a yearly loss on plant food of more than \$50,000 instead of permitting them to feed them to improve live stock and return to their land fully three-fourths of this fertility would bring disaster to our agriculture. In this case the Kansas farmer would face a constant and diminishing crop yield, whereas, to meet the demands of increasing population, he must double his yield per acre in the next third of a century.~~

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18th - 28th Annual Kansas Day Meetings

K.C. Star
January 30, 1910 --2

their consumption of meat.

"The beefsteak has played a large role in our civilization. The meat-eating nations of the world have dominated in all the ages, and such self-denial as we are now witnessing among our laboring men, if persisted in, could have but one effect, that of lowering the standard of American manhood and womanhood.

"It has been well said that an aristocratic government rests upon the prejudices of the governed, that a monarchical form of government depends for its security upon the chicanery and treachery of those in power, while a representative government, such as ours, finds its security in the intelligence of all the people. I would amend this last statement by saying that our government is secure only when it rests upon the intelligent and full-fed laboring class.

"So long as the laborer who digs in the ditch has in his dinner pail good meat, wheat bread, cake and woffee, essentially as good a dinner as has the mayor of the city he will feel the responsibility of citizenship. It is only when hunger pinches that prejudices are aroused. So long as his children may go to school, well clothes, rosy cheeked and clear eyed, an under ample nourishment, he will feel and act the man. When they must go with a crust for breakfast, carrying an empty lunch box to conceal their poverty, all the passions of his soul are aroused.

"It has been said that class distinctions are essentially distinctions of food supply. That, for example, you cannot expect families to occupy the same pew at church-- the one eating black bread and potatoes, and the other having meat, white bread and coffee.

"Macaulay, in writing to an American friend, said, in substance, 'I think I can look far enough into the future of your country which is now blessed with an abundance of food, for all, to see a time when the multitude who have had but half a breakfast and have no hope for more than half a dinner, will elect a legislature. It does not require extraordinary intelligence to accurately forecast the kind of laws they would enact. Such a condition being general, either your liberty or civilization must perish.'

"In the harvests of our fields, and not the Dreadnoughts of the sea, will our institutions and our civilization be safeguarded."