

LONDON REPRESENTS MYTHICAL KANSAS OF WILLIAM A. WHITE, EMPORIA EDITOR, DAVIS SAYS

Factor May Become Issue in Presidential Campaign, Writer Declares, as He Outlines Jayhawk State of Mind.

BY FORREST DAVIS
Times Special Writer

TOPEKA, June 13.—The state of Kansas may become a secondary issue in the presidential campaign. It will if William Allen White, the articulate Puritan of Emporia, can so manage it.

Not Kansas the slab of prairie earth sunk between Missouri's Ozarks and Colorado's Rockies; the state which normally grows more wheat than any, fattens more cattle than any save Texas and ranks third in oil production. That Kansas is a utilitarian reality.

The Kansas which may be injected into the conflict between Landon and Roosevelt is a myth created by Editor White and the lesser journalists who labor so cleverly throughout that state to make it endurable, if not desirable.

Alf M. Landon, the Republican nominee, represents White's mythical Kansas—the land of transplanted Pilgrims, hard virtue, John Brown, Carrie Nation, prohibition, anti-cigarette laws and moral victories over grasshoppers and drought. In Kansas, the quality which made Gov. Landon uniquely available for the Presidential nomination was essentially the fact that he was a Kansan, thought, a Kansan, behaved as a Kansan and, presumably, held the lesser breeds outside the law in a proper Kansas contempt.

Arrogance Passes Belief
The arrogance of this state—intensely literate and culturally arid—passes belief. It is perhaps the Kansas in Kansas City, Mo., which causes that up-and-coming prairie metropolis to refer to itself unsmilingly as the "heart of America." Scratch any Kansan and you find a fierce local patriot. Scratch Editor White in his Emporia Gazette sanctum, and you find a man amiable but toptotally.

"Kansas," Mr. White vaunted, "is the old America." Kansas is what Massachusetts would like to be. Here the old stock America persists. The grandfathers of 85 per cent of Kansans were born in America. Our population hasn't varied by 300,000 in 50 years."

Prohibition Held Reason
What, I inquired, had made Kansas an eddy—or, if he preferred it, an island—in the rowdy tide of expanding America?
"We've had prohibition since 1880, you know," Editor White explained. "Prohibition built a sort of Chinese wall against the immigration from northern Europe. Even the beer-drinking Germans avoided Kansas like the plague."

Mr. White, glorifying in Kansas' peculiarities, happens to be the most eloquent journalistic advocate of Mr. Landon. They have been intimates for many years; acquaintances since that time, 30 years ago, when it was Mr. White's duty as a regent of the state university to discipline sophomore Landon for a campus fracas.
"When Alf is in this part of the state," Mr. White said, "he comes to our house. Especially the week of a good meal or if it's late at night. He goes to his room at night without awakening us and we first see him at breakfast."
"I haven't any illusions about Alf," but there are no blow-holes on him."

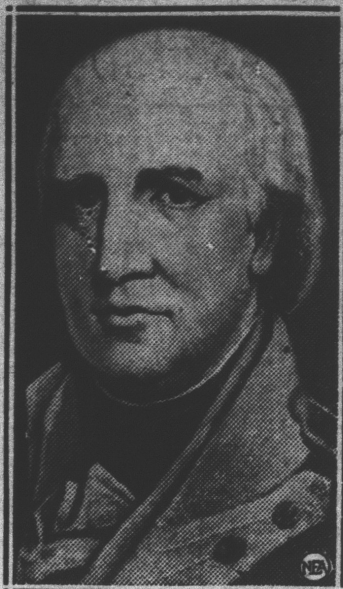
Vain Over Attitude
The Kansas state of mind, which Mr. White claims as a virtue for his candidate, may be subject to real scrutiny before the campaign is ended. Kansas is vain over its attitudes and an ethnical solidarity which other states and regions may mistrust or actively dislike.
A good many years ago Mr. White published an editorial entitled "What's the Matter With Kansas?" The editorial, which took the writer's now long-vanished Populism apart to see what made it tick, became famous along with its author. The fierce light of a Kansan's bid for the presidency probably will direct the attention of other editors to the state's character in 1936.
A first-time visitor to Kansas, conscious, as a traveler must be, of the vastness and the regional dissimilarities of the country, finds the grim belief in Kansas unique value a bit unrealistic. He is likely to come across what is more disturbing, namely, concrete exposures of the Kansas state of mind.

Lasting Impression
I received a lasting impression of Kansas when the driver of the car called to notice a deep, paved ditch at a Main-st. intersection. All the car's occupants hit the roof, one landing on the floor.
While we were gathering ourselves together, with the car halted and passersby staring, a middle-aged bearded man drove alongside us. She, too, came to a momentary stop and, leaning a thin, sharp, malevolent face out of her window, cried in an accented soprano:
"If you'd been a-looking where you were going, you wouldn't a-hit it." Primly, as if she had discharged a duty, the woman drove up Main-st.

It may be characteristic of Kansas that the ditches, used for drainage in the muddy, horse-and-buggy days, should be retained when the villages paved Main-st.
"Appointed by the Lord"
Then there was the woman in white who, actively reminiscent of Carrie Nation, stood at the entrance to the Jayhawk Hotel in Topeka urging America to elect Landon President.
"This country," she declaimed, "will rue the day if it don't elect Alf Landon. The Lord has appointed him to save the country from New Deal ruin and godlessness."

Church Rectory Destroyed
By United Press
AUBURN, Ind., June 13.—Fire, started by sparks on the roof, destroyed the rectory of St. Michael's Catholic Church north of Waterloo yesterday. Damage was estimated at \$20,000.

F. D. R. to Speak at Rogers Clark Dedication



George Rogers Clark



A mural showing British surrender of Fort Sackville.



Gov. McNutt

100,000 Are Expected at Fete Honoring Hero of Northwest.

(Continued from Page One)

complishments. These were painted by Ezra Winter, of New York. The temple was designed by Frederick C. Hiron and E. W. Mellor in a national competition conducted by the Federal Clark Commission.

Shrine Largest Outside Capital
The entire shrine, the largest in the nation outside of Washington, D. C., includes several integral parts.

To the north of the grounds is the beautiful new Lincoln Memorial bridge. It spans the spot where Lincoln's family crossed in their migration from southern Indiana to Illinois.

To the east is the old cathedral and its adjacent French cemetery. The statue of Father Pierre Gibault stands in front of church, and along the river bank, facing the memorial building, is the statue of Francis Vigo.

Vincennes, historically the fountain-head of Midwestern America, was established as a settlement early in the eighteenth century by the French. It was a fur trading post then for all of what is now Indiana, Ohio and Illinois.

The English recaptured the town late in the same year, but their reign was short lived.

Recruited 180 Men
With the Revolutionary War in the East dragging on year after year, the American people were faced with a desperate future.

Realizing this, young Clark, who became a veteran Indian fighter while still in his teens, secured the backing of Gov. Patrick Henry of Virginia, in a desperate plan. He wanted to defend Kentucky from the British and carry the fight north of the Ohio River.

Recruiting 180 men, including a number of Kentucky volunteers, Clark's army floated down the Ohio River from near Louisville. First taking Kaskaskia in southern Illinois, the little band then headed overland for Vincennes. Col. Francis Vigo, Italian fur-trader, aided them.

Starting with 70 of his original force and 60 recruits, Clark battled flood waters in lower Illinois.

On Feb. 24, 1779, the American riders waded through icy water for a surprise attack. Shooting through the loopholes of Fort Sackville, they silenced the British cannons and forced Col. Henry Hamilton to ask for a conference. Tover-igkney, BTA

Indian Raid Repulsed
The British force numbered 80 men, and when Col. Hamilton saw Clark's soldiers tomahawking a band of Indian riders, who had wandered into the neighborhood, he admitted he had met his match. The British surrendered the next day.

Part of the way on that weary overland march Clark's men waded shoulder-deep in icy water. To aid the final advance, Clark had his tall sergeant hoist the 14-year-old drummer boy to his shoulders to beat the advance.

So noisy and self-confident were the Americans that Col. Hamilton believed, until after the British rifles were stacked, that he was surrendering to a large, well-equipped army.

Because of Clark's success, the British were forced to cede the Northwest Territory to the United States. The French were reluctant to see these lands turned over to the new republic, but they were glad the inland empire had been taken from their old commercial and military rivals, the English.



MASONIC CHAPTER IN NEW QUARTERS

West Side Group Moves to 2515 W. Washington-st.

West Side Chapter 138, Royal Arch Masons, now is established in its new meeting place at 2515 W. Washington-st. The new home of the chapter is Evergreen Lodge 713, F. & A. M. Hall.

Removal to the new quarters was celebrated last night with the ex-emplification of the Mark Master's degree for six candidates. Candidates who received the degree were Charles L. Kepner, Philip Wynne, Philip F. Wack, Virgil J. Mount, Lester Boughton and Harry L. Bryant.

Members of the team in charge of the work were Noah A. Brown, high priest; William C. Ludeman, right worshipful master; Sidney Weber, senior warden; Clark Glerner, senior deacon; Robert Lamont, junior deacon; Charles Leap, junior over-seer; William C. Ramsey, junior warden; Ross Manley, senior over-seer; Jesse N. Gray, marshal, and William C. Thomas, tyler.

NEW ROAD ASSURED BY ACTION OF STATE

Final Appraisements Are Filed in Condemnation Suits.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., June 13.—The last obstacles to construction of a four-lane right-of-way on Road 3, past Memorial Park, fell here before final appraisements filed in land condemnation suits.

With the approval of the State Highway department which instituted suit, the construction is expected to start in a few days.

GOLDEN WEDDING YEAR OBSERVED BY COUPLE

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown Receive Gifts From Family.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Brown, 2619 W. Washington-st., celebrated their golden wedding anniversary last Sunday in the home of their daughter, Mrs. Ralph Fisher, 1001 E. Tabor-st.

Members of the family provided musical entertainment and presented gold rings to Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Howard Daugherty, another daughter, and her family came from Oklahoma city for the occasion.

Food Group to Meet
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REVAMPING OF COVENANT FOR LEAGUE URGED

British Experts Suggest Changes as Result of Italian Conquest.

By United Press

GENEVA, June 13.—Italy's conquest of Ethiopia seemed certain today to force changes in the League of Nations which would take it back to the days of Woodrow Wilson.

British experts were understood to be preparing a plan by which League nations would group themselves into regional bodies to resist or oppose hostile action by any country.

Salvador De Madariaga of Spain, chairman of the League Council, committee of five nations to study means of settling the Italian-Ethiopian dispute, distributed to League leaders a memorandum which suggested that:

1. Members of the League might make reservations that they would decline to enforce Article XVI (the penal article) of the League covenant until all nations of importance in the world joined the League and until world disarmament became a fact and not a dream.

New Covenant
2. A second and subsidiary covenant might be drafted without the inclusion of Articles X and XVI, the first of which pledges League members "to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League"—like Ethiopia, and the second of which provides for specific penalties—such as actual war on an aggressor nation—against a country which attacks a League member.

The second covenant which Madariaga suggested would omit any controversial articles and, in theory, would permit the admission to the League of the United States and other countries which feel themselves unable to subscribe to its covenant as it is now drafted.

Madariaga contends that the League covenant can be applied effectively only when the League becomes universal and the world political situation permits complete application of all articles of the covenant.

Would Revamp Covenant
The British plan is more in line with the events of the year in Europe. It calls, according to credible informants, for a refashioning of the League covenant so that any league penalties against an aggressor would be enforced—at least as regards to possible military measures—only by powers which are directly concerned in the geographical area of a conflict. Countries less directly affected could apply financial and economic penalties.

This plan, which it is understood British foreign office experts have prepared, would straighten the budding system of pre-war world alliances which European nations are forming.

WORKS BOARD ASKS INCREASE IN BUDGET

\$14,050 More Is Needed for Contractual Services.

Filing of the 1937 Works Budget estimate yesterday with Walter C. Boetcher, city controller, revealed a request for an increase of \$14,050 in contractual services. The largest item in the group asks \$13,000 more for heat, power and water than was included in the 1936 appropriation.

The total request in this section of the budget for 1937 is \$748,000 as compared with \$733,000 appropriated a year ago. The sanitation budget revealed that \$78,961.50 in interest is due Jan. 1, 1938, on bonds of the department.

Boys Cause \$40 Fire
Several boys playing with matches late yesterday caused a fire in a clothes closet at the home of Frank Northern, 834 Prospect-st. Damage was estimated at \$40.

Tragedy, before yesterday, hovered near the Farran home, for Betty Maye's mother, Nellie Cole, is near death with heart disease. She was returned to her home Thursday from City Hospital. She was not informed of her brother's death. Betty Maye's father has not been at home during the past two years.

Farran lived with his sister and half-brother, Charles Farran, since last August, when he separated from his wife. A brother, William Farran, lives at 213 N. Belle West-pl. Farran's body was taken to City Morgue pending further investigation. He was 41 years old. During the World War he served in the artillery overseas, and later became a member of the Garfield post of the American Legion. He was to have received \$800 in bonus certificates next week.

Betty Maye's statement that she never before had been in trouble was verified by her uncle, Charles, who said she worked hard, liked school, and recently completed her first year of high school at Ben Davis. She was born in Indianapolis.

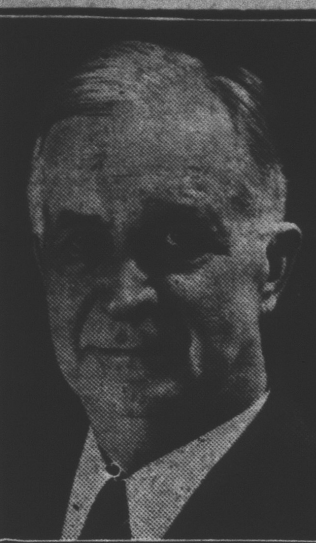
G. O. P. NOMINEES OF INDIANA TO CONFER

Morgan Calls Meeting for Last of Next Week.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—Indiana Republican nominees are scheduled to meet the latter part of next week. It was announced here by Ivan Morgan, G. O. P. state chairman.

The meeting will be the first of G. O. P. candidates since their nomination at the state convention last week. Plans for the fall campaign are to be tentatively outlined at the meeting.

ENDS ACTIVE CAREER



I. U. REGISTRAR RESIGNS OFFICE

John Cravens Retires After Serving Institution for 40 Years.

Times Special

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 13.—John W. Cravens today was secretary and registrar emeritus of Indiana University after an active career of more than 40 years with the institution.

His resignation, because of ill health, was accepted last night by the board of trustees, which adopted resolutions of appreciation for his work.

Provisions are to be made for an office for Mr. Cravens in the new Administration Building, where he may continue in an advisory capacity.

Secretary Cravens held an executive office with the university longer than any other official and has been second ranking officer to President William Lowe Bryan since 1915. He became registrar in 1895 and secretary in 1915.

Mr. Cravens founded the Bloomington Gazette. He served two terms in Legislature.

Tributes to his service were presented by President Bryan and members of the board, who pressed hope that the university would continue to have his aid in the advisory position.

NEW I. U. BUILDING IS NAMED FOR BRYAN

Honoring University President Urged By Gov. McNutt.

Times Special

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., June 13.—The new Indiana University administration building is to be called the William Lowe Bryan building according to a resolution adopted last night by the Board of Trustees. Gov. McNutt, who recommended naming the building for the University president, said, "All alumni and former students have erected a memorial of him in their hearts, but future students need a tangible symbol of the greatness of the man who brought the university to its place in the academic world."

The corner stone is to be laid Monday.

MAN, WIFE GUILTY IN BURGLARY CASE

Woman Convicted After Mate Pleads Guilty During Trial.

FRANKFORT, Ind., June 13.—Mrs. Edna Hathaway and her husband, Henry, today awaited sentence on grand larceny charges after their trial in Clinton Circuit Court yesterday.

Mrs. Hathaway was convicted of burglary of the home of Robert Lucas, Frankfort banker. Her husband pleaded guilty during the trial. Sentence is to be passed early next week. The defense attorney said a new trial would be asked.

BORAH LEADS DEMOCRATS IN GOLD ATTACK

Plank in G. O. P. Platform Seen as 'Threat to U. S. Producers.'

By United Press

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Senator William E. Borah (R., Idaho), the question mark of the 1936 presidential campaign, today led Democrats in criticizing Gov. Alf M. Landon's inclusion of a gold standard plank in the Republican platform.

Borah, a leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination before the Landon-Borah wagon got under way in Cleveland, said there could be "no greater threat to producers of this country than a pledge to return to the gold standard."

Democrats echoed Borah's sentiments. They raised the cry of "Wall Street" against the Kansas Governor because of his gold plank, and charged the Republican Party had shown itself as "still representing capital."

Plank Lifted, Borah Admits

Considerable interest was elicited in Borah's admission that the gold plank, incorporated in the Republican platform when he personally presented it, had been "lifted" almost word for word from the Democratic platform of 1912.

Both planks—this year's Republican and the 1912 Democratic—started with the same sentence: "A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable."

At this point the Republicans inserted one sentence which did not appear in the 1912 Democratic platform: "It menaces and, if continued, will utterly destroy constitutional government and the liberty of the citizen."

But the next paragraph returned to almost identical wording: "We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, as well as the civil laws, against monopolies and trusts and their officials, and we demand the enactment of such additional legislation as is necessary to make it impossible for private monopoly to exist in the United States."

Others Keep Quiet
Other Republican liberals, for the most part, kept mum concerning the nomination and the platform.

However, Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R., N. D.), one of the liberal Republicans who boycotted four years ago to support President Roosevelt, emulated Borah in sticking to a middle course when he remarked that "the chances are" he will support Gov. Landon.

Frazier said that he voted Democratic in 1932, but had been "disappointed" in President Roosevelt. He added that the farm plank in this year's Republican platform was "not strong enough," and that "the money plank doesn't suit me, either."

RUSSIA WINS PLEA FOR NAVAL SECRECY

British Leaders Agree That Soviet Activities May Be Concealed.

By United Press

LONDON, June 13.—Soviet Russia has won its argument for complete secrecy of the strength of its Far Eastern warship fleet, it was understood today.

British experts, negotiating with Russian naval men for a treaty which would complement the British-French-American naval treaty, have agreed that because of the possible menace of Japan, Russia in certain circumstances might conceal both its existing naval strength and its building programs in the Pacific Coast.

In return, Russia renounces its demand that its Far Eastern fleet should be exempted from the limits on tonnage and gun caliber of ships in individual classes imposed by the recent British-French-American treaty.

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