

# The Hays Free Press Supplement, September 15, 1917.

## American Royal Prizes Exceed \$12,000.

The premium list of the American Royal Live Stock Show to be held October 1, to 6, at Electric Park, Kansas City, has been issued. It shows classification for Hereford, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus cattle, in breeding and fat stock classes. A notable fact about the prizes this year, is that the Hereford division will have \$1500 more in cash prizes than last year the money being distributed right down the line through the various awards in each class. The Shorthorn division has for two years been offering large awards, the futurity with its \$2500, in prizes having been a substantial stimulant to breeders. The Hereford cash prizes total \$5000; the Shorthorn \$5500 and the Aberdeen Angus above \$2,000.

### Hereford Sales

The Hereford sale of purebred breeding cattle will be held Friday, October 5th, at the pavilion at Electric Park. Only prize-winning animals will be offered in this sale.

### American Royal Poultry Department

The poultry department, which will have a choice location in one of the ornate buildings of Electric Park during American Royal Week, already has sufficient entries to fill the capacity; and probably the number of entries for many more exhibitors will be limited. Uniform coops are provided. There will be no carlot show at the Royal this year. The Royal will be held at Electric Park in the south part of Kansas City, at some distance from the stock yards. The accommodations are ideal for the breeding classes, but inadequate for a carlot display, which even in years that saw the Royal at Convention Hall, was held at the yards.

### Trophies

The Kansas City Stock Yards Company is offering handsome trophies this year in each of the breed divisions of the American Royal Live Stock Show, the prize to go to the owner of the best ten head exhibited. A feature of the Hereford division will be \$500 trophy offered first last year by Celestina Pereda, Buenos Aires, Argentina, or for the best three bulls bred and owned by exhibitor. Last year the trophy was won by R. H. Hazett of Eldorado, Kansas. It is to be competed for annually. In the Shorthorn division, the futurity stakes are each year a feature of the deepest interest. The W. R. Nesontrophy will be given for the champion calf shown in the futurity stakes.

### American Royal Night Horse Show.

A "Miss Loula Long Night" has been arranged for the American Royal Horse Show, when the former Miss Loula Long, now Mrs. Combs, will put on a horse show with her own stable. This will be Wednesday evening, October 3rd; and there will be riding and driving classes, with practically all the hitches that go to make a complete program. On Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, the

horse show will have a varied program of riding and driving events, and special features by organizations such as have added much to the enjoyment of previous Royal horse shows.

### CANADIAN INVALIDS MAKE TOYS

The Khaki League Pays High Wages to Dominion's Disabled Men.

Toy making as a trade for Montreal's returned soldiers is the latest departure on the part of the Khaki League, the organization which is devoting itself to the welfare of the returned men.

At Christmas time, the superfluity shop will overflow with toys, made by the men and many a Montreal kiddie will be made happy by the clever work of soldiers.

On the fourth floor of the league building is the big airy shop where the potential Santa Clauses ply their trade. They are all men who have been disabled in battle, men who have lost a hand, men with one of their arms paralyzed. Since their return they have had hard luck at factory work, because their diablament has meant that factory managers are willing to pay them only about half of the ordinary mechanics wages. The Khaki League has come to their help with the toy-making scheme.

They receive mechanics wages, even while learning, and men who are not yet strong enough to spend the whole day at work are permitted to spend as many or as few hours as they care to in the shop.—From the Montreal Star.

It is interesting to contrast the response made over the country to the first draft with that of Larue county, Ky., where Abraham Lincoln was born. It should be taken into account that pure American stock is the prevailing type of manhood down there, the kind from which our martyred president sprung. In most counties of the United States from 30 to 50 per cent of the young men were disqualified physically and more than 75 per cent, claim exemption because of dependents. The reason is given just as often by the rich as poor. The family that had the disposition to get along somehow while the bread-winner was away is rare. Family consultations, were not along this patriotic line, but rather to devise ways and means of making it appear that father, son or brother was the main and sole support of all the rest of the family. The greater portion are believed to have taken that means to attempt to evade the draft. Now let us consider the community where Lincoln was born: Larue county's quota for the national army was 132 men. Exactly 132 men were examined and everyone proved satisfactory from both physical and patriotic standpoint. They were all, lank, lean and lively, just like Lincoln, and all willing to fight that "government of the people by the people shall not perish from the earth."—Ex.

### Rural Schools in Ellis County that Started this Week.

District	Teacher
3	Pearl Shutts
6	Joseph J. Sraemel
9	Anna B. Stone
12	Freda Knoche
15	Ethel Sites
16	Fred J. Leiker
17	William Johnson, Jr.
18	Lona Thompson
20	Mildred Stein
21	Dora Meistrall
22	Mary Hedges
24	Elsie Grass
24	Lawrence Gross
24	Nettie Hoff
26	Minnie Kutina
28	Nellie E. West
31	Esther Gostchius
32	Cecile Mitchell
33	Julia Mullen
35	Ethel Durham
36	Antoinette Wieland
38	Gladys Dillingham
39	Jennie Shaw
42	Clara Wieland
52	Lyda Sammuelson
55	Mary Bissing
56	Matthew Dreher
58	Mathilda Meier
58	Katie Sargent

### Chemistry of Man.

According to a writer in *Monad*, a man weighing 150 pound approximately contains 3500 cubic feet of gas, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen in his constitution which at 80 cents per thousand cubic feet would be worth 2.80 for illuminating purposes. He also contains all the necessary fats to make a 15 pound candle and thus, with the 3500 cubic feet of gases, he possesses great illuminating possibilities. His system contains 22 pounds and 19 ounces of carbon or enough to make 780 dozen or 9,360 lead pencils. There are about 50 grains of iron in his blood and the rest of the body would supply enough to make one spike large enough to hold his weight. A healthy man contains 54 ounces of phosphorus. This deadly poison would make 800,000 patches or enough poison to kill 500 persons. This with 2 pounds of lime makes the stiff bones and brains. No difference how sour a man looks he contains about 50 lumps of sugar or the ordinary cubical dimensions, and to make the seasoning complete must be added 20 spoonful of salt. If a man were distilled into water he would make about 38 quarts, or more than half his entire weight. He also contains a great deal of starch, chloride of potash, magnesium, sulphur and hydrochloric acid in his system.

Break the shells of 1,000 eggs into a huge pan or basin and you have the contents to make a man from his toenails to the most delicate tissues of his brain. And this is the scientific answer to the question, "What is man?"—Public Service.

### Fall or Spring Tree Planting?

Half of the nurserymen say spring, a quarter say fall, the rest say either. It depends on conditions. Tender varieties which winter kill easily, should

not be planted in the fall. In regions where dry winters are the rule, trees are safest planted in the Spring.

The Station Forest Nursery of the Fort Hays Experiment Station recommends spring planting for Western Kansas, because the chances are ten to one that there will not be enough moisture to carry the fall planted tree through the winter. Chances are also ten to one that the average planter will not take the added pains necessary with fall planted trees.

If you feel you must plant in the fall be sure the trees are thoroughly matured or ripened to give them the extra care they will need. Evergreens may be transplanted from the last of August on. Broadleaved trees should not be moved before the leaves fall.

The most favorable conditions exist in the spring. Better plant your trees and shrubs then.

### What Should a Young Man Do?

Lawrence, September 10th.—In an effort to ascertain the best course for American youth, not in the time of international crisis, Dean Olin Templin, of the University of Kansas has asked leaders in American affairs and thought for advice for the youth of America. Is a boy wasting time by continuing or beginning a college education? Is he neglecting his best opportunity of serving his country by going to school? President Wilson, General Wood, John Wanamaker, and leading business and professional men of America have replied and each has urged emphatically that the youth of America continue in the colleges and universities that the country may not suffer and fall back for lack of trained men and women.

Dean Templin's inquiries were addressed almost entirely to business and professional men and not to educators. Educators naturally would advise a college education—that's part of their business. Following is the advice of the President and other foremost men of America to the boys of America:

"It would seriously impair America's prospects of success in this war if the supply of highly trained men were unnecessarily diminished," President Wilson writes. "There will be need for a larger number of persons expert in various fields of applied science than ever before. I therefore have no hesitation in urging colleges and technical schools to endeavor to maintain their courses as far as possible on the usual basis. I would particularly urge upon the young people who are leaving our high schools that as many of them as can avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colleges and technical schools, to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women."

Daniel Willard president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and chairman of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, joins with Hollis Godfrey, chairman of the government's commission on education and engineering in declaring that "The United States will suffer incalculably if there is a general falling off in the attendance at higher institutions. Should operations of the higher institutions be seriously reduced the industrial life of the country must inevitably be handicapped after the close of the war. The South suffered such a shortage of trained leaders after the Civil War. The effects of this shortage lasted nearly a generation. Colleges of liberal arts have proved to be the best producers of materials out of which to fashion officers. This is the unanimous testimony of Great Britain and Canada. American colleges may be expected to make some contribution. Indeed, they are already making it. It is essential for the country's welfare that a constant supply of intelligent and adaptable young men should be turned out of these institutions."

"I believe young men in college and those contemplating entering, but who are below the draft age or who have not been drafted, should go on with their college work, at least for the present." That is the opinion of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commandant of the National Army Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas.

"We have drafted more men than we shall be able to equip for a long time and there are more men included in the first draft, we shall want for a considerable period," General Wood adds. "On the other hand, we must every year have a steady output of technically trained men in order to meet the demands of the war. Young men can prepare themselves to serve better later on if they are well educated and well trained to take up the different lines of technical and professional work in the army. I have discouraged young boys, who are half educated from giving up their studies—this for the simple reason that we cannot use them to advantage. Of course, should a situation arise in which every available man is needed, then everything should be dropped and every man who is physically fit should go, but such a situation has not yet arisen."

Samuel Gampers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has this to say about the young man, his national duty and his education: "It is my opinion wherever it is possible that institutions and the training necessary for the highest development in times of peace and for the betterment of all citizens ought to be maintained in times of war with the least possible interference with their activities. Young men who are not in immediate military service owe it to themselves and their future usefulness to the world to take advantage of ever available educational opportunity."

"It will be little short of a national calamity should great numbers of young American boys under military age leave college or fail to enter because of their desire to help in more direct fields of service," says F. A. Vanderlip, president of National City Bank of New York. "I believe our young boys who will continue their college work will render their country the highest possible service by fitting themselves for the problems to

be solved in the future, and they can evidence their patriotism by earnestly pursuing their college courses until they are called for direct national service."

"Go right ahead along the lines that had planned," is the suggestion of John Wanamaker, nationally known retail merchant. He adds that college men should take any military training provided at their schools and pursue "their studies in the usual way that they may be prepared for any call their country may make upon them, and at the same time any foundation for their life work when the war is over."

Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the government's aircraft production board said: "My personal feeling is that it is a mistake to permit the war to interrupt the education of our young men more than is absolutely necessary, and I believe that every young man, who is not of draft age and who is able to do so, should go to college and carry out his education as far as possible."

Julius Rosenwald, nationally known merchant and chairman of the government's various committees on supplies said:

"Marked preference for men of college training is given in the selection of officers for the United States Army and for every branch of military and naval service. Thoroughly trained minds are necessary in executive positions in war and peace. For the United States to maintain its place among the nations, thorough training of its men and women is essential. A college provides maximum training of intellect and body in minimum time."

"Until young men are required by the government for military purposes under the system of selective conscription which has been adopted, I think they should take advantage of the intervening time to acquire all possible knowledge to equip themselves for life's battles. Of course, while pursuing their studies they should take such military training as may be available."

The provost marshal general, E. H. Crowder, whose office heads the draft selection work, said:

"I have the honor to acknowledge your letter, asking for the opinions as to the line of action prospective or actual students of military age but not called into immediate service. You state that many believe the best course for such men is to attend college and to take such military training as can be provided and pursue such studies as may best prepare them for citizenship. In reply, I beg to say that I concur with this view, but I would suggest that they would not make engagements or undertake any line of work which would interfere with the full and generous performance of the duties to which they may be called during this crisis through which the country is passing to maintain the liberty secured by the father and which must not be diminished or suffer in the hands of the children."

Among other well known men who strongly urged the young men not to neglect his education at this time are the Secretary of the War, the Secretary of the Navy; E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe Railroad; Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of naval operations, Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry and many others. The letters are being printed in a small folder that will be sent any resident of Kansas on application to the department of journalism at the University.

**Business in War Time**  
It will be to the everlasting credit and honor of business that it rushed to the support and co-operation of the nation the minute it entered the European war and that business threw itself, unreservedly, its whole man power and material power, into the breach of national need.

Regardless of present petty and pernicious efforts to discredit business, to foment class feeling, or keep down the surging tide of patriotic passion—a process still going on in certain quarters—the part that business is playing will not escape the people. Time will serve only to make clearer the perspective. Time always does that. Those who imagine that they can dim or deny in the future the fact of the present are dead to the force of human experience.

We would suggest a warning to any who may be conjuring the idea in their minds that they can keep the masses from understanding the wisdom, the righteousness and the patriotic value of what business, as a whole, is doing for the nation in this, the nation's hour of supreme need. Let such beware, for just so surely as the future bestows its benediction upon business, just as surely will it pour out its malediction upon dissenters, detractors, the defamers. America will never need to excuse or apologize for her entrance into this war. For more than two years and a half she did all that self-respect and honor could do to avoid the war. She endured the most wanton, willful and intolerable outrages from the most ruthless despot of all history. She exhausted the powers of diplomacy, of international comity, of reasonable appeal, of every recourse to the abandonment of peace in a vain and futile effort to keep out of the war. She saw her citizens, helpless women and children, murdered in cold blood, without provocation, on the high seas, her ships denied the right of passage. She saw her peaceful industries—factories and mills—dynamited at fearful monetary and some mortal cost, all as a part of that diabolical plot for world domination by this ruthless despotism. Then she caught—red-handed and active, the accredited representatives of this unconscionable autocracy at the capital engaged in the devilish business of trying to array two friendly powers against this nation, and finally all possibility of maintaining further peace gone. America entered the war, as President Wilson said, "God helping her, she could do no other."

That is the record, that will be history's record. Now, at war America needs, must have, the full co-opera-

tion of every element of her citizenship. Of business, she has it. Let any man or organizations of men who may not be doing their utmost for the nation now take warning. Public opinion rules a democracy. Public opinion is going to be more potent after this war than it ever has been. Let men beware of its wrath, its fury. It may not see as clearly through all the veils of sophistry and demagoguery today as it will see afterwards, when time tears away the veils and exposes the skeleton of truth. Forces that today may be "strong in politics," may have a brow-beating influence over craven office-holders, but better beware. When any partially-organized public sentiment now condones, winks at or justifies, will become an object of its bitterest contempt in that day of definite understanding, after war has spent its fury upon us, takes its toll of our young manhood. It will be too late then merely to hope, memory will exact her retribution.

As Lincoln said: "You may fool some of the people all of the time, you may fool all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool ALL of the people ALL of the time."

Sulkers, slackers, apologists for the enemy, in whatever relation or capacity they may be, anybody and everybody who positively or negatively withholds free-handed and full-hearted support and co-operation from the United States in this period of her crucial trial, will, we are certain have occasion to regret it when war makes plain all things to all men.

Our friendly suggestion is, beware. Civilization is at the forks of the road—nothing but its utmost will do.—Ex.

### When the Flag's a Flyin'.

When I see the Flag a flyin',  
Gee, it makes me feel so fine  
That it sends a lot of joy thrills  
Chasin' up and down my spine;  
Makes me proud that I am livin',  
Underneath its starry fold,  
In this blessed land of Freedom,  
And forget that I am old.

When I see the Flag a flyin',  
Proudly I throw out my chest,  
While my heart it starts a beatin',  
Quicker strokes beneath my vest;  
Makes my old eyes start to flash,  
As they did in youthful years,  
And I feel my lungs a fillin',  
With a lot of lusty cheers.

When I see the Flag a flyin',  
Proudest one on land or sea—  
I give thanks unto my Maker  
For all it has done for me.  
With Protection, I have prospered,  
Safe from aliens afar:  
May the vile schemes of Free-Traders  
Never dim a single star.

—Selected.

### America's Cause for War.

The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our communities with vicious spies and conspirators. They sought to corrupt our citizens. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into hostile alliance with her. They impudently denied us the use of high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send their death ray of our people who ventured to approach the coast of Europe.

"This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand."—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

### Navy Recruiting Station.

To the Public:  
The Navy needs more men both for the Reserve and for the regular service. The Navy Department has issued a hurried call for men skilled in certain lines of work.

Cooks, bakers and radio or telegraph operators are especially needed at the present time. These men can enroll for the period of the war only. Friendly aliens, if well qualified can be enrolled in these branches on first citizenship papers. All men enrolled in these branches are almost certain of active sea duty immediately.

The pay of these men is as follows:  
Cooks, 1st class, receive \$66.50 per month. Cooks, 2nd class, receive \$52.00 per month. Cooks 3rd, class, receive \$41.00 per month.

Bakers—1st class receive \$65 per month. Bakers, 2nd, class, receive \$46.50 per month.  
Radio operators, 1st, class receive \$61.00 per month. Radio operators, 2nd, class, receive \$52 per month. Radio operators 3rd class receive \$41 per month.

Firemen, machinists and water tenders are needed for station duty. As these men are to be used in connection with local heating plants, it will not be necessary for them to stand the same rigid examinations as they would for sea duty.

The pay of these men is as follows:  
Firemen, 1st class, receive \$46.50 per month. Firemen 2nd class receive \$41 per month. Firemen, 3rd, class receive \$36.20 per month.

Machinists Mate 2nd, class receive \$52.00.  
Water Tenders receive \$52 per month.

All of the above men enrolling in the reserve must be between the ages of 21 and 56.

In the regular service there are still openings for Apprentice Seamen and Firemen 3rd class. These men are not required to be skilled in any trade though it is desirable for men enlisting as Firemen 3rd class, to have some previous experience.

The pay of these men is as follows:

Apprentice Seamen receive \$32.60 per month.  
Firemen, 3rd, class receive \$36.20 per month.

Apprentice Seamen must be between the ages of 18 and 25.  
Firemen 3rd class must be between the ages of 21 and 35.

With the large increase of personnel of the Navy a good man is sure of rapid advancement, in all branches, both in the reserve and regular service.

Navy Recruiting Station,  
Kansas City, Mo.



MONDAY,  
SEPT.  
24th

JESSE L. LASKY Presents  
GERALDINE FARRAR  
as JOAN of ARC  
in  
"JOAN THE  
WOMAN"  
for the benefit of  
RED CROSS  
at the  
STRAND  
THEATRE

Monday,  
September  
24th

GERALDINE FARRAR IN "JOAN THE WOMAN."  
"Joan the Woman" is the highest achievement of the motion picture. The story of the immortal Maid of Orleans as related by Geraldine Farrar is a gripping episode of history—more wondrous than any other story in history.