

NAHA Norse-American Centennial
MSS Papers
Scrapbook, Clippings P 562

SCRAP BOOK



President Coolidge's Trip to the Centennial

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Announcement of President Coolidge's Acceptance
of the invitation to address the Centennial

1925, June 7 - June 28

Wash. Times

June 7-1925

COOLIDGE TO TALK AT NORSE-AMERICAN MEET

President Coolidge today tentatively accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Norse-American centennial celebration to be held in St. Paul-Minneapolis on June 8. The invitation was extended by E. G. Quamme, president of the Federal Land Bank at Minneapolis and Elmer Landes, of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

Explaining the purpose of the centennial, which will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the landing in New York State of Norwegian settlers, Quamme said, that the Premier of Norway and members of his cabinet and the Bishop of Norway would attend. All Norwegian societies and organizations have been asked to hold their annual conventions there at that time.

Heclá, S. D., Journal
THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1925
MAY ATTEND THE CENTENNIAL

Norbeck and Kvale Assure Chairman That President Will Come.

Minneapolis—Coolidge will attend the Norse-American centennial celebration at the State Fair grounds on June 8, S. H. Holstad, managing director, definitely announced.

A letter from Senator Norbeck of South Dakota and a long-distance telephone message from Congressman Kvale at his home in Benson assured Mr. Holstad that the president would appear in person at the celebration.

SAN ANTONIO TEX. EXPRESS
APRIL 4, 1925

COOLIDGE TO ATTEND ST. PAUL CENTENNIAL

By Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—President Coolidge expects to go to St. Paul, Minn., June 8 to attend the Norse-American Centennial celebration. He will make stops en route on his return.

KANSAS CITY MO. STAR
APRIL 16, 1925

SPORTS NO COOLIDGE LURE

PRESIDENT HOPES TO SPEND HIS VACATION READING BIOGRAPHIES.

Speeches Will Be as Few as Possible This Summer. With Occasional Cruises Along New England Planned.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
THE KANSAS CITY STAR
610 ALBEE BUILDING

(By The Star's Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Coolidge's summer vacation will be a combination of reading, mostly of biographies, coupled with some short cruises on the Mayflower along the New England Coast.

While formal plans for the presidential summer has not been announced, intimates for Mr. Coolidge have been told what he has in mind for the hot months, provided there is no big public business that turns up to upset the arrangements.

The President will go to Minneapolis, June 8, to address the Nordic Centennial that will be celebrated there. He has been invited to make stops both on the way out and back, but so far has accepted none of the invitations. His present purpose is to make the one speech and return here by June 11. He has definitely declined the invitation to attend the University of Michigan commencement, which he once contemplated accepting.

DATE OF DEPARTURE UNSETTLED.

Immediately upon his return the President will get ready to go away for the summer. Just when he leaves Washington will depend in large measure on whether there is anything pressing to hold him at the capital and how the weather is along the north coast.

Often there is a spell of cold, rainy weather early in June along the Massachusetts shore. If so, the Coolidges will defer their departure until it is over. They expect, however, to be in Massachusetts by the third week in June, established for most of the summer. A summer White House will be set up at White Gables, the summer home already rented by Frank W. Stearns of Boston for Mr. Coolidge, adjoining the Stearns summer home.

The routine business of government will be handled from there instead of Washington. Mr. Coolidge will decline both the Lexington and Concord celebrations this month and the Cambridge celebration for July 3, the latter to celebrate the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the date George Washington took command of the Continental army. He will accept the Bunker Hill invitation for June 17 and deliver an address then. Perhaps he is influenced

in this choice of the occasion for his one big Massachusetts speech by the fact that Daniel Webster, the most famous of Massachusetts senators, delivered two epochal Bunker Hill addresses.

HOPES HIS CALLERS WILL BE FEW.

Mr. Coolidge hopes to reduce the number of callers to the minimum when he goes to Massachusetts. He desires to get in a good rest, if possible. His idea of a vacation is not golf, motor-ing, walking or even fishing. Rather, what he would like to do, if possible, is to take along a large number of biographies, particularly of American

statesmen, and whenever he gets the chance, slip away somewhere alone in an easy chair and, with a cigar or two, catch up on the reading he hasn't had a chance to do since becoming President.

His present intention is to have the Mayflower cruise up along Massachusetts, where it will be available for occasional week-end trips. He is even thinking of a week's trip along New England Coast. But most of the Mayflower trips will be only a few days at a time. Some time in the summer he will go to Vermont and spend a couple of weeks with his father at the Coolidge farmhouse.

Stillwater, Minn., Gazette
FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1925

Definite Announcement Made That President Coolidge Will Speak at Norse-American Celebration June 8

St. Paul, Minn., May 8.—Announcement of the definite acceptance of President Coolidge to speak at the Norse-American Centennial Exposition here, June 8, was made today by S. H. Holstad, managing director.

Holstad announced receipt of a letter from Everett Sanders, secretary to the president, in which Sanders stated that Mr. Coolidge would not appear at any other social function while here.

The president is scheduled to make a 30 or 40 minutes address which will start about 2 p. m.

Officials of the Centennial Exposition estimate conservatively that one hundred thousand Norwegians from all parts of the country will be in attendance.

Government representatives from Norway and Canada will be in attendance.

The Centennial aims to show the influence of Norse-Americans upon the development of the United States and exhibits of all kinds will be shown.

On the subject of President Coolidge's speech

COOLIDGE TO TALK ON CONSTITUTION

President Much Interested in Norse Celebration Here, Says Quamme, Home

President Coolidge will speak on "Upholding the Constitution" at the State air grounds Monday, June 8, as the principal address of the Norse-American centennial, which is expected to attract 100,000 Norwegians of the world the Twin Cities.

The day President Coolidge speaks will be Americanization day on the air-day program, and will be devoted to patriotic meetings, with the President's address as the feature, E. G. Quamme, president of the Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, said today. He had just returned from Washington, where he invited the President to come here for the celebration.

Norwegians of America and of Norway will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first Norwegian settlement in America.

The President promised definitely to come. Mr. Quamme said. Only illness or vitally important government business will prevent his appearance. Mr. Quamme added.

JOLIET ILL. HERALD-NEWS
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1926.

IMMIGRATION POLICY WILL BE EXPLAINED

Coolidge Expected to Tell Norsemen Why They Are Favored.

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.

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Washington, June 4.—Stout defense of America's immigration policy, with its so-called "pro-Nordic" foundation, is expected to be the keynote of President Coolidge's address at the Norse-American centennial in Minneapolis on June 8.

Many elements, at home and abroad, do not look upon the new United States immigration laws as fixtures. Those who know the trend of Mr. Coolidge's mind on the subject will be surprised if he does not seize the Norse celebration as an occasion for saying in positive terms that restricted immigration has become a settled American policy.

The Scandinavian peoples, in whose midst the president will find himself in Minnesota, are richly favored under the quota law, as compared to "non-Nordic" Europe. The quotas assigned to Norway, Sweden and Denmark total 18,803 admissible immigrants. That is a larger number than are admissible altogether from Italy, Poland, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Greece, Portugal, Yugoslavia and Roumania. From these 11 countries the new law permits only 18,414 to enter the United States annually.

Built Up Northwest.

The Scandinavian leavening in our population has been an important factor in building up the northwest. Agricultural development in such states as Wisconsin, Minnesota and the two Dakotas has been virtually the achievement of immigrants from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The lumber industry, too, has benefited from the sturdy stock they contributed. To a considerable extent Scandinavians have manned the wheat, timber and ore fleets on the Great Lakes. In 1920 there were about three million persons of Scandinavian stock in the United States. Minnesota alone had 112,000 native Swedes and 90,000 native Norwegians.

It was because of the excellent record which Scandinavian immigrants have been making in America for three generations that the framers of the new immigration laws placed Norway, Sweden and Denmark on the "most favored nation" quota list. President Coolidge will make no odious comparisons in Minnesota, but he is certain to underscore the achievements which the race that bred Knute Nelson has to its credit.

As Many Here As in Norway.

It is the arrival at New York harbor on October 9, 1825, after a perilous and romantic three months' voyage of the 40-ton sloop, the Restaurationen, that the Norse centennial is commemorating. That ship, known as "the Mayflower of the North," had 58 Norwegian immigrants on board. This was the first shipload of Norse people to emigrate to this country. The Restaurationen sailed away from the harbor at Stavanger on July 4, 1825. Since then there has been a steady and swelling stream of immigration from Norway. That country has sent to the United States a larger proportion of its population than any other country except Ireland. Representative O. J. Kvale, of Minnesota, told the house of representatives in February that "Norway's sons and daughters here total in excess of 2,500,000, according to careful and conservative estimates of ethnologists and historians." That, Mr. Kvale pointed out, is nearly equal to the actual population of Norway today.

U. S. Government Joins.

The United States government is joining hands with the state of Minnesota in celebrating the Norse centennial. The department of state submitted Minnesota's invitation to the centennial to the governments of Canada, Norway and Iceland. In addition the postoffice department has issued two Norse-American centennial stamps, a two-cent and a five-cent edition, which bear a reproduction of the sloop Restaurationen. The United States mint, for the first time on record, has struck a commemorative medal in honor of a centennial. Hitherto, on such occasions, only commemorative coins have been minted. The medal is octagonal in shape, of silver identical with that used in our money, and approximates a half-dollar in size. It bears appropriate inscriptions, a Viking ship, and the heroic figure of a Viking chieftain in full fighting regalia. The medal was struck under an act of congress, sponsored by Senator Norbeck, of South Dakota.

Fourteen members of congress, of

Norse descent, joined in asking the president and congress officially to recognize the centennial. They include Senators Smoot, Bursum, Norbeck and Shipstead, and Representatives Anderson, Burtness, Christopher, Haugen, Knutson, Michaelson, Nelson, Wefald, Williamson and Kvale.

President's Attendance Uncertain

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. COMM. AFFAIRS
MARCH 21, 1925

COOLIDGE MAY SLIGHT NORWEGIAN FESTIVAL

Action of Senators Likely to Keep Him From Attending.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Coolidge may show his resentment of the action of Senators Norbeck of South Dakota and Shipstead of Minnesota, who voted against the confirmation of Charles Beecher Warren, by refusing to attend the celebration of the landing of the Norwegian "Pilgrim Fathers," to be held in Minneapolis June 8.

Information to this effect is contained in a news story published in Skandivanen, the leading Norwegian newspaper of the country, in Chicago. The reason for the change in the president's plans are ascribed in the Skandivanen to the fact that the invitation was extended by Senators Norbeck and Shipstead and because they had voted against the president he would not accept. Information coming from the White House is that the president is in doubt as to whether he can visit the northwest at the time of the Norwegian celebration, the reason assigned is that the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, shortly after the Minneapolis affair, has intrigued the president and he may not feel able to be absent twice from Washington within so short a time.

The Minneapolis celebration will be a notable affair among the Norwegian-Americans, who are so largely represented in the northwestern population.

It was expected that if the president attended he might discuss the farm problem in which the northwest is so keenly interested.

Hazette
Larinton Mars

JUN 5 1925

President Coolidge to make no other
speeches on his trip to the Centennial

FOND DU LAC (WIS.) COMM
FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1925

SOME TALK OF CALLING OFF COOLIDGE TRIP

(By United Press)

WASHINGTON, June 6.—With no let up in the appalling heat blanketing the east apparent within 36 hours, there was some talk at the White House today of calling off the President's trip to Minnesota to address the Norwegian centennial celebration.

Everett Sanders, the President's secretary, admitted that abandonment of the trip had been discussed, but said the President had not as yet given any indication that he was not ready to go through with it despite the heat.

Two White House physicians examined the President carefully this morning. At the same time a special forecast was asked of the weather bureau concerning weather conditions tonight and tomorrow.

The bureau said the prospects were for a continuation of the terrific heat for at least 24 hours, but expressed the belief that thunder showers would bring moderate temperatures to the twin cities by the time the President arrives, tomorrow night.

The President today, for the first time, abandoned his morning walk, because of the heat. He previously gave up his evening stroll. This morning he took a short airing in one of the White House motors.

The heat here early today was staggering. The temperature jumped from 85 degrees at 8 a. m. to 93 degrees at 9 a. m., and the mercury seemed pointed for 100 and above.

Will Celebrate Founding of the Republican Party

Committee Waits Upon President at White House

President Calvin Coolidge may visit the city of Ripon in July, when the celebration of the founding of the Republican party is held there, as a result of a conference with Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, A. H. Wilkinson, Wisconsin internal revenue collector, and W. E. Hazeltine and Roy Reed of Ripon which was held with the president at the White House today.

The Wisconsin delegates left the White House much encouraged at the prospects of having President Coolidge the honored guest for the occasion, according to wires received from Washington today. All four men took turns in telling the president how pleased Wisconsin would be to have him make the trip. The celebration can be arranged to suit the President's convenience he was told.

President Coolidge showed much interest in the plans for the celebration, reports state, but withheld a decision as to his own attendance.

Senator Lenroot said after the conference that if it was possible, President Coolidge will stop at Ripon on the way to, or returning from, the Norse celebration which is to be held at Minneapolis-St. Paul on June 8. But whatever time the President may decide upon if he will go to Wisconsin, a statewide celebration will be held at the birthplace of the Republican party at Ripon, the delegation told the president.

While plans for the celebration of the founding of the Republican party are still in the embryo, temporary plans to hold the big event on July Fourth in connection with Independence Day program to be staged by the American Legion Post at Ripon have already been made by the Republican Club of Ripon. The celebration will be in the nature of a re-dedication of the Republican party.

Movement State-wide

The idea of the celebration evolved from the meeting of the Sixth District Republican club held at Oshkosh earlier in the year. It met with instant approval and has been taken up by Republican clubs throughout the entire state. Senator Lenroot, W. E. Hazeltine and Roy Reed of Ripon, A. H. Wilkinson of Milwaukee, W. J. Campbell of Oshkosh and a prominent Green Bay Republican form the committee

which is in charge of arrangements for one of the most auspicious events ever planned for Ripon or Fond du Lac county.

The Republican party was born March 20, 1864, seventy-one years ago, at a meeting held in the school building which still stands as a memorial on the Ripon college campus. Major A. E. Bovay, J. Bowen, A. Loper and T. L. Reynolds were the most prominent of the men who signed the petition calling a meeting for the organization of a new anti-slavery party. The Nebraska bill, which had already passed the U. S. Senate, brought the meeting to a head.

Were 54 Originally

There were 54 citizens—Whigs, Free Soilers and Democrats—who signed the call, and all pledged themselves to join the new party. A committee of five was chosen, consisting of three Whigs, one Free Soiler and one Democrat, and then, by formal vote, the town committees of the Whig and Free Soil parties were dissolved and the Republican party in Ripon was born. The members of this committee were: Major Bovay, J. Bowen, Abram Thomas, Amos Loper and Jacob Woodruff.

The American Legion Post at Ripon is rapidly going ahead with its Fourth of July celebration plans. The nine committees appointed to work on the program and arrangements have been busy for some time and will make their first reports at a general meeting to be held Monday night.

SUPERIOR WIS TELE
FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1926.

Coolidge to Make But One Norse Visit Speech

MINNEAPOLIS.—Since it was announced some months ago that President Coolidge intended to accept the invitation to attend and speak at the Norse American centennial here, the White House has been deluged with invitations for addresses from cities in the middle west along the route from Washington to the Twin Cities.

"But the President decided several weeks ago," Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state, in St. Paul to attend the funeral of C. A. Sevrance, told members of the centennial committee "that he would make only the one address on this trip. He considers the celebration commemorating the 10th anniversary of Norse immigration of such national importance that he would not detract from it by making any other visits or addresses on his trip west, despite the many urgent requests from such cities as Chicago, Detroit and Indianapolis.

"The President will make the stopovers in any city en route either from or to Washington on his centennial trip, and he has assured me that he is looking forward to his visit to attend the Norse-American celebration with keen interest."

Duluth, Minn., Herald
FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1925

PRESIDENT CAN'T COME; KNIGHT HEARS FROM F. B. KELLOGG

Through Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg it was learned today by President Fred D. Knight of the board of education that the original plans for the Minnesota trip of

President Coolidge on the occasion of the Norse centennial celebration in June will not be altered.

It had been understood that Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin was very anxious to have the presidential party make one or more stops in his state and that there was some prospect the Coolidge itinerary would be extended to include the Head of the Lakes. As soon as this situation had developed, Mr. Kellogg was appealed to.

"It would have been fine if the school children of this city could have had an opportunity of seeing the president," said Mr. Knight today. "William McKinley was the only president who ever visited Duluth and that event occurred more than twenty-five years ago."

In his personal letter Senator Kellogg wrote "that the president's plans have been made to include only his one-day visit to St. Paul and it is, therefore, impossible to include Duluth in the itinerary. I assure you it would give us much pleasure to visit Duluth, but I am sure you will appreciate the impracticability of arranging it."

Marshfield, Wis., Hub
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925

ASK COOLIDGE FOR SPEECH IN LEGISLATURE

(By Associated Press)

Madison, June 3. — President Coolidge will be invited to address the Wisconsin legislature when he passes through the state to attend the North American Centennial celebration at Minneapolis and St. Paul next week. Both houses adopted a resolution offered by Assemblyman Blanchard containing the invitation.

Preparations for the President's Trip in Railroad Accommodations, Members of party, etc.

St. Paul, Minn., Dispatch
MONDAY, MAY 18, 1925

Coolidge Invites Lenroot to Norse Fete in St. Paul

President Declines Stops in Wisconsin on Way to June Centennial.

Washington Bureau of the Dispatch.

Washington, May 18.—Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin today was invited by President Coolidge to accompany the Presidential party to St. Paul in June for the Norse American centennial celebration. The trip from Chicago to St. Paul and return will be made over the Northwestern railroad. Other details have not been determined, such as whether there will be a special train or the party will go in an ordinary Pullman. The time of departure from Washington and arrival in St. Paul have not been set.

The President and Mrs. Coolidge will be the guests of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg while in St. Paul.

Senator Lenroot called at the White House to inquire about the President's travel through Wisconsin and urged that stops be made. But the understanding is the President will go direct from Chicago to St. Paul.

DENVER, COLO. NEWS
MAY 20, 1925

President Plans to Use Private Train on Next Trip

WASHINGTON, May 19.—(By Associated Press.)—President Coolidge in his trip to Minneapolis next month probably will depart from the precedent he set last year in traveling to Chicago in a regular Pullman berth.

Under the present plans his party will be accommodated in a second section of one of the regular trains between here and Chicago.

From Chicago to Minneapolis Mr. Coolidge expects to use a private train, depending to some extent on the facilities afforded by the regular service.

Mr. Coolidge expects to leave here on about June 6, to attend the Norse centennial exposition at the Minnesota state fairgrounds. He will speak on June 8.

FOND DU LAC WIS REP
TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1925.

THRIFT

Washington, May 19.—When he goes to Minneapolis in June to attend the Norse-American Centennial celebration, President Coolidge will travel as far as Chicago as an ordinary citizen in a regular Pullman sleeper, the White house announced today.

From Chicago to Minneapolis, however, the President may use a private car, it was said.

Last December, the President shattered all precedent by traveling to Chicago and back in a Pullman, taking his meals in the regular diner. The Pullman was decided upon again to cut expenses, it was announced.

Spring Grove (Minn.) Herald
THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1925

COOLIDGE REJECTS FIVE OFFERS OF SPECIAL TRAIN OR CAR FOR TRIP TO NORSE CENTENNIAL AT MINNEAPOLIS

With five railroads clamoring for the honor of supplying a private car or a special train for the President of the United States when he comes to Minneapolis for the Norse-American Centennial, June 8, President Calvin Coolidge sent word today that he would travel from Washington to Minneapolis just as any citizen does—in a lower birth on a regularly scheduled train.

Representatives of the Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago Great Western railroads have all requested the President to take one of their private cars—at least from Chicago to Minneapolis. But Mr. Coolidge has refused all offers.

And the only cheering things about it for the passenger agents of the various lines is that the president has not yet made reservations, and they still can hope to carry him on their train.

Plans Near Completion

Last December, when the President traveled from Washington to Chicago to visit the livestock show, he went in an ordinary Pullman car and took his meals with other passengers in the dining car. He will travel in the same style from Washington to Minneapolis.

Meanwhile, preparations for the great Norwegian celebration are nearing completion.

The cast for "The Pageants of the Northmen," a feature of the centennial celebration at the State Fair Grounds rehearses every night at the Dunwoody Institute athletic field. Willard Dillman, author of the pageant, directed last night's rehearsal, assisted by Thomas Russell.

1,500 to Give Pageant

More than 1,500 persons will take part in the pageant, which will show 24 episodes in the life of Colonel Hans C. Heg, Norse-American patriot. Leading parts will be played by Arne Ofsite as Colonel Heg, and Mrs. John Groseth, as Mrs. Heg.

Major General Harry C. Hale, commanding the sixth corps army area, informed Governor J. A. O. Preus that three government pursuit airplanes will be sent from Selfridge field, Mount Clemons, Mich., to attend the centennial. Major Hale declared that he would take up the matter of sending planes from Chanote and Scott fields.

Officials of the Civic and Commerce Association announced today, following a canvass of hotel accommodations in Minneapolis, that there are adequate facilities here to care for visitors to the centennial.

Children to Form Flags

More than 400 children, most of them of Norse descent, pupils in the Ericsson and Farnsworth schools, St. Paul, will form a living Norwegian flag which will transform itself into an American flag either just before or just after Coolidge's address June 8.

Clad in colors of the Norwegian flag, they will sing the Norwegian national song. Then reversing their colors to become the Stars and Stripes they will sing "America."

The children will be chosen from the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades and will be directed by Miss Elsie M. Shawe, supervisor of music in the St. Paul schools.

Prime Minister Can't Come

Because of the press of domestic politics and work in the Norwegian storting, I. Lykke, president of that body, and John Ludwig Mowincke, prime minister, who were appointed to represent the storting and government at the centennial, will be unable to attend. Word to that effect was received by Governor Theodore Christianson today from Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg. Instead, C. J. Hambro, chairman of the committee on foreign relations in the storting, and L. Oftedahl, minister of labor, have been appointed, and will arrive in New York June 2. They will be accompanied by William de Munthe de Morgenstern, chief of the bureau of foreign ministry.—Minneapolis Journal.

St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1925

PARTY TO ARRIVE NEXT SUNDAY AND LEAVE ON MONDAY

Second Section of Regular Train to Carry President on Longest Trip Since Election.

KELLOGGS TO ACCOMPANY FIRST COUPLE ON JOURNEY

Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin Also Coming; Chief Executive to Be Guest of Governor at Reception.

Washington Bureau of the Pioneer Press.
May 31.—President

Coolidge will arrive in St. Paul Sunday night in preparation for his address next Monday to the Norse-American centennial throngs at the Minnesota State Fair grounds.

While in St. Paul the President and Mrs. Coolidge will be the guests of Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg at their Fairmount avenue home.

The presidential party will be in St. Paul for a day. The return trip to the national capital will be started the night of June 8. This will be his longest trip since he became President.

To Have Train to Self.

Carrying out the Coolidge idea of economy, the President and his party will not use a special train on the trip. However, they will have a train to themselves as the railroads to be used have insisted on furnishing second sections to the regular trains selected by Mr. Coolidge for the journey. The privacy of the presidential party will be the same as a special.

Mr. Coolidge has accepted the invitation to attend a noonday luncheon in Minneapolis a week from Monday. The invitation was extended by Secretary Kellogg on behalf of Minneapolis. Monday night he will be guest at a reception given by Governor Christianson at the state house.

In addition to Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg, Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Everett Sanders, the President's secretary, and Major Coupal, the President's physician, are among those who will be in Mr. Coolidge's personal party on the trip.

Newspaper Men in Party.

Some 15 newspaper correspondents, half a dozen secret service men and two White House employes will accompany the President.

The official announcement follows:

"The President will leave Saturday, June 6, at 3 P. M. for his trip to Minnesota where he is to speak Monday afternoon, June 8, at the Minnesota State fair grounds. The occasion is the centennial anniversary of the first organized Norwegian immigration to the United States.

"The presidential train will, in compliance with the request of the railroad companies for the purpose of operating convenience and every precaution for safety, be run as a separate section of the regular train. It will consist of an observation car, a compartment car for the private use of the President and his immediate staff, dining car, press car and club car. Any other members of the President's immediate party will have accommodations in the President's car, which will afford all necessary facilities and privacy. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin will be with the President's personal party; also the secretary to the President, the President's physician, Major Coupal; the President's personal stenographer, E. C. Geisser; secret service men and one messenger. The other members of the party will be announced later.

The schedule provides for arrival in St. Paul Sunday evening, June 7, and for leaving Monday evening, arriving in Washington Wednesday morning, June 10.

"The President and Mrs. Coolidge will be entertained while in St. Paul at the home of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg."

Minot, N. D. Journal
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925

PRESIDENT TO MAKE TRIP TO CENTENNIAL ON SPECIAL

Washington, June 1.—Stressing the necessity of adequate safety precaution and for facility in operation railroad officials have persuaded President Coolidge to do his train or private cars, rather than share the regular accommodations with other passengers.

Complying with the request of the railroads, the president will travel in a private train to St. Paul, Minn., where on June 8, he is to deliver an address at the Norse-American centennial. It is probable also that a special car will be used when Mr. Coolidge goes to Swampscott, Mass., late in June on his vacation.

With less than a month remaining before he departs for an extended stay at Swampscott, President Coolidge is giving his attention to a mass of routine business he feels should be disposed of before he starts on his New England vacation.

The work of clearing his desk during the next few weeks will be interrupted for a day, however, when he

goes to Annapolis Wednesday to address the naval academy graduating class, and from Saturday until the following Wednesday, when he will be away from Washington on a trip to Minnesota—his longest journey since he became president.

The president intends to leave for Swampscott shortly after the semi-annual business meeting of the government June 22.

Mr. Coolidge plans to leave Washington at 3 p. m. Saturday, arriving in St. Paul where he and Mrs. Coolidge will be guests at the home of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg, about 10 p. m. Sunday.

Traveling with President and Mrs. Coolidge will be Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg, Secretary Sanders, Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Major James F. Coupal, one of the White House physicians; Capt. Andrews and Col. Cheney, the two White House aides; a detail of secret servicemen and several members of the White House office staff.

Prior to going to the state fair grounds Monday for his address, the president will motor from St. Paul to Minneapolis to attend a luncheon which is being arranged in his honor, and Monday night, before boarding his train for the return trip to Washington, he and Mrs. Coolidge will be guests of honor at a reception to be given by Governor Christianson in the state house. The president plans to be back at his desk here Wednesday morning, June 10.

The Minneapolis trip not only will take Mr. Coolidge into a state which has a Farmer-Labor senator, and for a while had two members of that political affiliation in the senate, but will take him through the home state of Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, who opposed him for the presidency last fall. Senator Lenroot, who will be in the presidential party, has allied himself with the administration forces here rather than with the LaFollette insurgents. His term expires March 4, 1927, and if he wishes to continue to serve in the senate it will be necessary for him to be a candidate for re-election next year.

Ames, Iowa, Tribune
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1925

Americans.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Coolidge will leave Washington Saturday, June 6, for a visit to the Norse Centennial celebration at the Minnesota State fair grounds. It was announced at the White House yesterday.

The presidential party will travel in a special section of a regular train which will consist of a observation car, a compartment car for the private use of the president and his immed-

iate staff, dining car, a press car and a club car.

This plan, while different from the method used by the executive on his journey to Chicago last December will insure the needed privacy and safety for the president and at the same time time loup off the extra expense usually entailed in hiring a special train for the use of the president.

Mr. Coolidge will speak on Monday afternoon, at the fair grounds, this being his only scheduled address. Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of state and Mrs. Kellogg, Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Mr. Everett Saunders, the president's secretary; Major Coupal, physician to the president, E. C. Geisser, Mr. Coolidge's stenographer, and the usual group of secret service men will be in the party.

The schedule provides for arrival in St. Paul Sunday evening, June 7, and for leaving Monday evening, arriving in Washington Wednesday morning, June 10. While in St. Paul, the president and Mrs. Coolidge will be entertained at the home of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg.

Stanley (Wis.) Republic
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1925

HERMAN ROE TO TRAVEL WITH PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

Party includes Secretary Kellogg and Senator Lenroot. Arrive in St. Paul Sunday.

President Coolidge and party will leave Washington on Saturday for St. Paul where he will be guest and speaker at the Norwegian centennial on Monday. It happens that Herman Roe is attending the annual convention of the National Editorial Association which will be in Washington Saturday and Herman has been invited to accompany the Presidential party to Minnesota which will include in addition to the President, Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and the President's Secretary, stenographers and passengers and some thirty newspaper men representing the big dailies and press associations. The party will arrive in St. Paul Sunday night where the President and Mrs. Coolidge will be guests at the Kellogg home during their stay.

Herman Roe, as Secretary of the Minnesota state republican central committee, and as President of the Minnesota State Fair on whose grounds the centennial is held will have an important part in entertaining the President.

While the President refused to engage a special train for the trip the railroads will run a separate section of their regular trains for the exclusive use of the Presidential party.

Heralt
Buckley St. Pa.
6-6-25

PRESIDENT WILL LEAVE TODAY ON FIRST TRIP WEST SINCE INAUGURAL

Will Deliver Address at Minneapolis in Formal Celebration of Norse Settlement in Northern States a Century Ago

SPRINGFIELD MO. LEADER
JUNE 6, 1925.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR MINNESOTA TO ADDRESS NORSEMEN

Coolidge Party Travels in Special Section of Regular Train.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—(A.P.)—President Coolidge faced a busy morning disposing of a variety of details requiring his attention before his departure in mid-afternoon today for Minnesota to deliver an address Monday at the Norse-American Centennial. He expects to be back at his desk here Wednesday morning.

Accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg, whose home is in St. Paul, and Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, the president will make the entire journey, his longest since entering the White House, in a special section of a regular train.

Although inclined to travel, as he did on a trip last winter to Chicago on a regular train, sharing accommodations with persons outside his immediate party, the president accepted the suggestion of rail officials that it would be in the interest of operating safely and efficiently to use a special section. Throughout the journey an effort will be made to route the train to avoid congested stations and terminals.

Set aside for the use of the president's party were a compartment car, club and dining cars, and another compartment car for a dozen newspaper men and three camera men.

The schedule calls for a 30-hour run to St. Paul. On arrival there shortly after 8 o'clock Sunday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge will go to the home of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg, whose guests they will be until leaving St. Paul shortly before Monday midnight for home.

(By Universal Service Direct Wire) Washington, June 5. President Coolidge will leave here tomorrow afternoon for St. Paul on his first long trip to the west since he became chief executive.

The President will travel in what is designated as a "special section" of a regular train but which will be in effect a special train. The party which includes Mrs. Coolidge, will arrive in St. Paul Sunday night and will be guests at the home of Secretary of State Kellogg.

On Monday noon the President will be the guest of Minneapolis at luncheon at the New Nicollet Hotel. He will be the guest of honor and will deliver the principal speech at the formal celebration on Monday afternoon of the 100th anniversary of the first organized Norwegian immigration to this country. It will be a state holiday. The observance will be at the state fair grounds in St. Paul. The celebration will be the first for Norse descendants throughout the north-west.

President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge will be given a state reception that night at the Minnesota capital. They will arrive back in Washington Wednesday morning.

In the party with Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge will be the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg, Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Secretary Sanders, Colonel S. A. Cheney, an aide; Major James E. Coupal, the President's physician, and James C. White, an old friend who is also the personal representative of chairman Butler of the Republican National Committee.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR ST. PAUL TODAY

Prepares For Minnesota Visit Apparently Unperturbed By Heat.

ARRIVES SUNDAY NIGHT

Railroad Officials Plan To Make Trip As Comfortable As Possible.

Washington, June 5 (A.P.)—Apparently unperturbed by the heat which has stifled Washington and the territory through which he will travel, President Coolidge went ahead today with plans for his Minnesota trip, which will take him away from the capital from mid-afternoon tomorrow until Wednesday morning.

With the temperature on the street above 100 degrees, the President put in a full day in his office, dressed in a dark gray woolen suit. He had doffed his vest, but otherwise was attired as usual.

Railroad Men Make Plans.

Railroad officials who will be in charge of the President's train on its thirty-hour run from Washington to St. Paul, while hopeful that there will be a material drop in temperature, are making arrangements to give the official party all relief possible in the event the heat wave continues.

Traveling on a special section of regular trains, with accommodations limited to members of his party, the President will have seclusion he preferred to forego last winter when he traveled to Chicago, sharing accommodations with the public.

The train will be made up of a compartment car for the President and Mrs. Coolidge and their guests; club, observation and dining cars and a car for newspaper men.

To Avoid Large Stations.

Wherever possible, the train will be routed to avoid large stations and terminals. Arrival at St. Paul is scheduled for shortly after 8 o'clock Sunday night, and the President and Mrs. Coolidge will go to the home of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg, who will make the trip with them, to be over-night guests.

Monday's program calls for the President's attendance at a noon luncheon to be given in his honor at the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis, to which he will motor from St. Paul, and for the delivery of an address in the afternoon at the Norse-American Centennial at the State Fair Grounds.

In the evening, before boarding his train for the return journey to Washington, he will be guest at a reception

to be held in the State House in St. Paul.

Former Visit Recalled.
Mr. Coolidge is making the trip primarily to speak at the centennial. He will deliver an address on the spot where, as Vice-President in September, 1921, he spoke as one of the features of the annual State Fair.

On that occasion there was some confusion, as Mr. Coolidge was competing with the horse races, and some on the fringe of the crowd, unable to hear the Vice-President, started a noisy demonstration designed to bring on the start of the races.

ELGIN ILL. COURIER
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925.

COOLIDGE GOING TO CENTENNIAL OF NORWEGIANS

Leave Washington On Hottest Day To Deliver Speech.

WILL FOLLOW ORIGINAL PLANS

Two White House Physicians Make Special Examination.

Washington, June 6.—President Coolidge today swept away the fears of those around him and ordered that plans for his trip to Minnesota be proceeded with despite the heat. He will address the Norwegian Centennial celebration at St. Paul.

The president and his party, including Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg and Senator Lenroot, Wisconsin, left here at 3 p. m. as scheduled.

The terrific heat and a special forecast by the weather bureau predicting no let up along the president's route for 36 hours caused tentative discussion of abandonment of the journey out of fear for the president's health.

After examination by doctor's however, Mr. Coolidge ordered that original plans be maintained.

The president's car was filled with ice cakes to keep it cool until he embarked.

Two White House physicians examined the president carefully this morning. At the same time a special forecast was asked of the weather bureau concerning weather conditions tonight and tomorrow.

The president today for the first time abandoned his morning walk because of the heat. He previously gave up his evening stroll. This morning he took a short airing in one of the White House motors. The heat here early today was staggering. The temperature jumped from 35 degrees at 8 a. m. to 93 degrees at 9 a. m. and the mercury seemed poised for 100 and above. The temperature was 96 at 11 a. m.

DESPITE HEAT, COOLIDGE WILL ADDRESS NORSE

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO MINNEAPOLIS SOMEWHAT OF A HERO

AS VICE-PRESIDENT WAS RIDICULED

Will Address Centenary Monday at 2:30; Executive and Party to Leave at 3 p. m. Today

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Coolidge today swept away the fears of those around him and ordered that plans for his trip to Minnesota be proceeded with despite the heat. The president and his party, including Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, will leave here at 3 p. m., as scheduled.

By WILLIAM J. LOSH

United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Down under the placid, unemotional exterior of President Coolidge, it would not be surprising if there were today just a bit of anticipatory thrill, a dash of what a returning hero feels.

For Mr. Coolidge today is going back to Minneapolis and St. Paul, where as vice-president he was hooted down by a crowd one hot day four years ago. He goes back as the president of the United States, with all the panoply of office.

He goes this time to deliver an oration that is wanted. The one he tried to speak the other time distinctly was not. But he was only a vice-president then, a standard bearer of political dogma that in those booming days of insurgency was not possible.

Hooted and Jeered—

The Minnesotans on that occasion were enjoying a state fair. They had paid \$2 to see some races and Mr. Coolidge got in on the program ahead of them. Hot, perspiring under a blazing sun, they hooted, jeered, chattered and paid no attention to the serious vice-president, who, nevertheless, doggedly finished his speech.

The trip the president starts at 3 p. m., today will wind up at the very fair grounds where this incident took place and he will

18
speak, perhaps, to many of the very people who were there four years ago.

The occasion of the speech, which will be delivered Monday afternoon, is the centennial celebration of the landing of the first Norwegian colonists in the United States, whose followers played such a great part in building up the northwest.

The president with Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg, Senator Lenroot, Republican of Wisconsin; Everett Sanders, private secretary; Major Cheney and Capt. Andrews, aides, clerks, secret service men and press representatives, will travel on a special section of a regular train. No others outside those of the immediate party will be aboard.

Speaks at 2:30—

Arriving in St. Paul at 8:15 p. m., Sunday, the Coolidges will be guests at the Kellogg home. At noon Monday the president will lunch at Minneapolis—to show no partiality between the rival twin cities—and give his speech at 2:30.

Monday evening for an hour, the president and Mrs. Coolidge will hold a reception in the state capitol at St. Paul. The return trip will start Monday night at 11:30, landing the party back in the national capital Wednesday morning.

102 ANGELO STRAID
JUNE 4, 1925

ICE TO COOL COOLIDGE ON TRIP

By United Press

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Coolidge today ordered that plans for his trip to Minnesota be proceeded with despite the heat.

The president's party, including Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg and Senator Lenroot, Wisconsin, will leave here at 3 p. m. as scheduled.

The terrific heat and a special forecast by the weather bureau predicting no letup along the president's route for 36 hours caused tentative discussion of abandonment of the journey out of fear for the president's health.

After consultation by doctors, however, Mr. Coolidge ordered that original plans be maintained.

The president's car has been filled with ice cakes to keep it cool.

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idge it would not be surprising if there were today just a bit of anticipatory thrill, a dash of what a returning hero feels.

For Mr. Coolidge today is going back to Minneapolis and St. Paul, where as Vice President he was hooted down by a crowd one hot day four years ago. He goes back as the President of the United States, with all the panoply of office.

MERE VICE PRESIDENT

He goes this time to deliver an oration that is wanted. The one he tried to speak the other time distinctly was not. But he was only a Vice President then, a standard bearer of political dogma that in those booming days of insurgency was not popular.

The Minnesotans on that occasion were enjoying a state fair. They had paid \$2 to see some horse races and Mr. Coolidge got in on the program ahead of them. Hot, perspiring under the blazing sun, they hooted, jeered, chattered and paid no attention to the serious Vice President, who, nevertheless, doggedly finished his speech.

The trip the President starts today will wind up at the very fair grounds where this incident took place and he will speak, perhaps, to many of the very people who were there four years ago.

The occasion of the speech, which will be delivered Monday afternoon, is the centennial celebration of the landing of the first Norwegian colonists in the United States, whose followers played such a great part in building up the northwest.

REGULAR TRAIN

The President, with Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg, Senator Lenroot, Republican, Wisconsin; Everett Sanders, private secretary; Major Cheney, and Captain Andrews, aides; clerks, secret service men, and press representatives, will travel on a special section of a regular train. No others outside those of the immediate party will be aboard.

Arriving in St. Paul at 8:15 p. m. Sunday, the Coolidges will be guests at the Kellogg home. At noon Monday the President will lunch at Minneapolis—to show no partiality between the rival twin cities—and deliver his speech at 2:30.

On Monday evening, the President and Mrs. Coolidge will hold a reception in the state capitol at St. Paul. The return trip will start Monday night at 11:30, landing the party back in the national capital Wednesday morning.

CHARLES IA PRESS
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925.

COOLIDGE OFF FOR EXPOSITION AT TWIN CITIES

By GEORGE E. DURNO
International news Service Staff
Correspondent

Washington, June 6.—President Coolidge will leave Washington this afternoon on the longest journey he

nas ever made during his occupancy of the white house—1200 miles overland to Minneapolis and St. Paul, where on Monday, he will participate in the Norse-American Centennial celebration.

Accompanying the president to the Twin Cities will be Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg; Senator Lenroot, republican of Wisconsin; Secretary to the president, Everett Sanders; Col. A. S. Cheney, Military Aide; Maj. J. F. Coupal, presidential physician; James C. White, secretary to Senator Butler, chairman of the republican national committee, and E. C. Geisser, the president's personal stenographer.

Despite Mr. Coolidge's efforts the presidential party will make the trip on what amounts to special train. The president had intended to travel on a regular train just as he did to Chicago last December but the railroad company on the plea of safety and convenience of operation has made up a second section to the capital limited for the Coolidge entourage. The train which leaves Washington shortly after 3 o'clock, consists of the president's car, an observation car, a dining car, a club car and press car.

Arriving at St. Paul Sunday night, the party will be overnight guests of Secretary Kellogg. At noon Monday, the president will attend a luncheon in Minneapolis, tendered by the Norse-American centennial committee. Two hours later he will deliver his prepared address, where at the state capital, he will hold a public reception for the citizens of Minnesota.

At midnight he will entrain for Washington, arriving home Wednesday morning.

Kelloggs to Be Hosts.

Upon arrival in St. Paul the president and Mrs. Coolidge will go immediately to the home of Secretary Kellogg, where they will make their headquarters.

Early Monday morning the president will receive at the Kellogg residence Minister Bryn of Norway and the distinguished party of Norwegians who have come from Norway to participate in the celebration. Another caller upon the president will be a second cousin who lives in Minnesota.

The official program on Monday will begin with a luncheon at the New Nicolet hotel at Minneapolis, followed by the president's address at 2:30 p. m. at the centennial celebration at the fair grounds.

A reception to the public, which will be held at the capitol building in St. Paul Monday night, will conclude the president's participation in the program of the day.

Departure from Washington

New Detroit News

Chicago News Saturday, June 6, 1925

BY LEROY T. VERNON.

[Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.] Washington, D. C., June 6.—President Coolidge leaves Washington this afternoon for Minnesota, where he will deliver an address at the Norse centennial celebration at the Minnesota state fair grounds on Monday afternoon.

The president's train will be run as a second section of the regular train of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and upon its arrival in Chicago early tomorrow morning it will be delivered intact over the Belt line to the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, which will deliver the president in St. Paul at an early hour Sunday night.

Back in Capital Wednesday.

On the return trip the president will leave St. Paul late Monday night, will repeat the transfer in Chicago Tuesday morning and will arrive in Washington early Wednesday morning. The only passengers on the train will be members of the presidential party. Accompanying the president on his journey to Minnesota will be Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State and Mrs. Frank I. Kellogg, Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Everett Sanders, secretary to the president; Col. S. A. Cheney, military aid; Maj. J. F. Coupal, the president's personal physician; members of the white house staff and secret service operators. The train will consist of private car for the president and an observation car for his use, press car, club cars and a dining car.

COOLIDGE OFF IN 'CAR OF ICE'

President Starts for Norse Centennial in Specially-Cooled Train Section.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Occupying a car which had been packed with ice to relieve him as much as possible from the heat, President Calvin Coolidge and a retinue of friends, Secret Service men and newspaper correspondents, left this afternoon for Minneapolis, where he will speak at the Norse centennial celebration Monday afternoon.

The city was so hot today that the President abandoned his daily morning walk for a ride in a White House automobile. He had abandoned his evening walk prior to today during the hot spell. Before he departed, White House physicians examined the President and pronounced him fit for the tiresome, hot journey ahead, which will land him in Minneapolis tomorrow.

RIVERSIDE, CALIF. PRESS
JUNE 6, 1925

TO ADDRESS NORWEGIAN CENTENNIAL

Train recalls Former Appearance When Hooted Down by Minnesotans

ORATION NOW WANTED

Will Hold Reception Monday Evening at State Capitol, St. Paul

[By United Press Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Coolidge's special train got away for Minneapolis promptly at 3 p. m., eastern standard time, today. The temperature was 97 degrees, but Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge were not visibly affected.

TULSA OKLA. WORLD
JUNE 7, 1925.

COOLIDGE OFF TO CENTENNIAL

He Is Accompanied by First Lady, Secretary Kellogg and Senator Lenroot

TO STOP AT ST. PAUL

Despite Efforts of President Party Is Making Trip on Special Train

By International News Service. WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Coolidge left Washington Saturday afternoon on the longest journey he has made during his occupancy of the White House—1,200 miles overland to Minneapolis-St. Paul, where, Monday, he will participate in the centennial celebration.

With him were Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of States Kellogg, Senator Lenroot, republican of Wisconsin; Secretary to the President Everett Sanders, Col. S. A. Cheney, military aide; Maj. J. R. Coupal, presidential physician; James C. White, secretary to Senator Butler, chairman of the republican national committee, and C. E. Geisser, the president's personal stenographer.

Despite Mr. Coolidge's efforts the presidential party will make the trip on what amounts to a special train. The president had intended to travel on a regular train just as he did to Chicago last December but the railroad company on the plea of safety and convenience of operation, has made up a "second" section to the Capitol limited for the Coolidge entourage.

The train consists of the president's car, an observation car, a dining car, a club car and a press car.

Arriving at St. Paul Sunday night the party will be the overnight guest of Secretary Kellogg. At noon Monday the president will attend a luncheon in Minneapolis tendered by the Norse-American centennial committee.

Two hours later he will deliver his prepared address at the state fair grounds and return immediately to St. Paul, where at the state capitol, he will hold a public reception for the citizens of Minneapolis. At about midnight, he will entrain for Washington, arriving home Wednesday morning.

The cars occupied by the president had been cooled off before departing, by ice. Further relief from the heat was afforded by a shower through which the train passed near Martinsburg, W. Va.

The train's route through the night lay through a corner of Pennsylvania and northern Ohio and Indiana.

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JUN - 7 1926
Presidential Party en route to the Centennial

Coolidge, Off for St. Paul, Wraps Legs in Blankets After Mercury Hits 100

President Coolidge's train, en route to Minnesota; Cumberland, Md., June 6 (AP)—The special train, on which President Coolidge is traveling to Minnesota, passed through Cumberland on time tonight.

With the thermometer around 100 degrees, Mr. Coolidge made his getaway from Washington in mid-afternoon. Boarding a five-car train, which was run as the first section of a limited between the capital and Chicago, he immediately sought relief from the heat on the observation platform.

Wearing a cap and light tweed suit with a blanket wrapped around his legs, the President responded to the hand waving of railroad workers and others as the train sped through the hills of Maryland and West Virginia. At intervals he chatted with Secretary Kellogg, Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, and Secretary Sanders.

Mrs. Coolidge spent the first hours of the journey in the observation car, reading a book. Her traveling dress was of gray printed crepe. She wore a dark blue crepe de chine coat and blue and gray turban.

The cars occupied by the President had been cooled off before departure by ice. Further relief from the heat was afforded by a shower through which the train passed near Martinsburg, W. Va.

The train's route through the night lay through a corner of

Pennsylvania, and Northern Ohio and Indiana.

Left Washington at 3.

Washington, June (AP)—President Coolidge left Washington by special train shortly after 3 p.m. today for Minnesota to attend the Norse-American centennial celebration.

He will arrive at St. Paul tomorrow night and will be the overnight guest at the home of Secretary Kellogg, who accompanied him and Mrs. Coolidge on the special train.

Others in the Presidential party included Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin.

On Monday the President will motor from St. Paul to Minneapolis to be guest of honor at a luncheon. In the afternoon he will deliver an address at the centennial celebration at the State fair grounds, midway between the two cities. After a reception which will be tendered in the evening at the State House by the Governor, the President and Mrs. Coolidge will leave for Washington, arriving here Wednesday morning.

First Long Trip in Six Months.

The President's journey today is his first outside of Washington, aside from short cruises on the Mayflower and a motor trip to Annapolis, since he traveled last December to Chicago. On that occasion he contented himself with regular train accommodations, but at the request of railroad officials who insisted it would be in the interest of operating efficiency and safety, he is making use of a special train on his Minnesota trip.

Heat Delays Los Angeles.

Lakehurst, N. J., June 6 (AP)—The naval dirigible Los Angeles was expected to cast off sometime before morning on her flight to Minnesota to participate in the Norse-American Centennial. Navy officers announced this afternoon. Her flight had been postponed because of the effect of the excessive heat of the day upon the helium gas with which the airship is inflated. If sufficient deflation has occurred the departure will be made about 11 o'clock, eastern standard time.

PRESIDENT ON FAST LIMITED SPEEDS WEST

Baltimore and Ohio's Crack Train Carrying Coolidge to Twin Cities.

BY W. J. LOSH,

United Press Staff Correspondence.
ABOARD PRESIDENT'S TRAIN
ENROUTE ST. PAUL, June 6.—On
the schedule of the Baltimore and
Ohio railroad's crack train, the capi-
tal Limited, President Coolidge's
"regular special" dipped through the
hills of West Virginia tonight, bound
for the Twin Cities, where Mr. Cool-
idge will deliver an address to the
Norwegian Celebration Monday after-
noon.

Cool night breezes from the wood-
ed peaks promised welcome relief
from the blistering heat of the low
lands through which the train raced
during the late afternoon, following
its departure from the capital at
p. m.

The president's party, which includ-
es Secretary of State Kellogg and
Mrs. Kellogg and Senator Irvine Le-
root of Wisconsin and Mrs. Coolidge
occupy two cars of the train. The
other cars are a press car, a dining
and a club car. Secret service men
and the president's secretaries and
personal servants are scattered over
the three passenger cars.

Regular, But Special.

By design or accident, the presi-
dent's train, aboard which he is
supposed to be traveling as a "regu-
lar" passenger, is about as "special"
as special train ever was.

It is the first section of the Capito-
Limited and is running on the Capito-
l's time, the regular train trailing
it at a considerable distance. Every
precaution that could be conceived
by a painstaking railroad surround-
ing its movement. Nothing has been over-
looked to insure its safe passage.

Here are some of the measures
taken.

The engines have been carefully
selected, personally inspected and
inspected by the railroad's master
mechanic. Specially selected coal has
been placed in the tender.

The five cars of the train have
been personally inspected by the
district master car builder of the
road.

Every frog switch, light, crossing,
interlocking plant, signal bridge and
tunnel has been inspected within five
hours prior to the arrival of this
train and a watchman guards each
from the time of inspection until the
train passes.

To make sure the train is as cool
as possible, the president's compart-
ment was packed with blocks of ice
until 20 minutes before he boarded
it.

Track Walkers Ahead.

Track walkers have covered every
foot of the road, a few hours ahead
of the train, inspecting rails and
roadbeds. Section foremen are being
maintained on duty everywhere.

Freight trains have been driven off
the right of way one hour in advance
of the train. Where they are on the
sidetracks they are at a standstill
and have been carefully inspected to
see that nothing projects from them
to endanger the president's train.

All passenger trains which this
train passes are required to be at a
standstill, no matter what track they
are on.

No switching is permitted any-
where 30 minutes in advance of the
train. No stops of the train are
scheduled except for operating rea-
sons and where stops are made, a
division officer is on duty to see
that absolute quiet is maintained.

Curb On Whistles.

The engineers are cautioned not to
blow their whistles, except when ab-
solutely necessary and then as softly
as possible.

Aboard the train, in addition to
the regular crew, are a division su-
perintendent, a road foreman of en-
gines, a car inspector with full re-
pair equipment, and a telegraph
lineman and operator, with a port-
able set and maps.

This is what is meant by the presi-
dent of the United States traveling
aboard a "regular train."

Mr. Coolidge does not intend to
make any back platform speeches on
this trip. He will spend his time
reading and resting so far as the
heat permits.

The train is due in Chicago at
8:30 a. m. Sunday and at St. Paul
at 8:15 p. m.

While in St. Paul, the president
and Mrs. Coolidge will be guests of
Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg.

On Monday noon the president will
lunch at Minneapolis, to show no
partiality between the rival twin
cities, and at 2:30 p. m. will speak
at the celebration at the state fair
grounds, directly between the two
cities.

TUCSON, ARIZ., CH. TEN
JUNE 7, 1925

PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE ON WAY TO NORWEGIAN MEETING

President Reads and Mrs. Coolidge Knits as Carefully Guarded Train Speeds to St. Paul Where President Will Speak

By WILLIAM J. LOSH
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

ABOARD PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S
TRAIN ENROUTE TO ST. PAUL,
June 6.—On the schedule of the Balti-
more and Ohio railroad's crack train,
the capital limited, President Cool-
idge's regular "special" was dipping
through hills of West Virginia to-
night, bound for the twin cities where
Mr. Coolidge will deliver an address
to the Norwegian Centennial cele-
bration Monday afternoon.

A heavy rain at Martinsburg, W.
Va., cooled things considerably, but
it was still hot for the president. He
sat on the rear platform of the ob-
servation car from the time the train

left Washington until just before
dinner, refusing to go inside even for
the storm.

Mr. Coolidge wore a black mohair
suit, an old cap and had a blanket
wrapped around his ankles.

The president smoked several
cigars. Frequently persons along the
roadside waved at him, and he re-
turned the greetings. Mrs. Coolidge
sat alone inside the observation car.
During the first hour of the journey
she read. After that she sat idly
watching the scenery. She wore blue
and gray printed crepe. Her travel-
ing cloak was blue crepe de chene;
her turban of blue gray.

JAMES WHITE ABOARD

James C. White, personal representative of Senator William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican national committee is aboard, foreshadowing political pow-wows at the Twin cities during the trip. The presence of Senator Lenroot is suggestive in this connection. It is believed such conferences would center around the possibility of breaking LaFollette's strength in the northwest in next year's elections.

At Cumberland, Md., where the train stopped two minutes, a little girl sent aboard a bouquet of huge roses for Mrs. Coolidge, gift of the campfire girls of Cumberland. Neither the president nor Mrs. Coolidge got off the train, but Mrs. Coolidge waved to girls and the crowd of about 100 at the station from the rear platform when the train pulled out.

EAT ON DINER

The Coolidge's ate dinner in the diner, "Dolly Madison," amid a score of their fellow travelers, after leaving Cumberland. The two sat alone at one end of the larger tables, democratically surrounded by newspapermen, railroad officials, secret service men and photographers with the party. Secretary Kellogg and Senator Lenroot sat at a small table across the aisle from the Coolidges.

Both President and Mrs. Coolidge

had clam chowder, steak and coffee. The evening was cool enough for that. When the dining car steward asked the president how he found the steak, he replied:

"It's big enough."

After dinner the couple returned to their state room, the president reading and Mrs. Coolidge doing a little knitting.

OCCUPY TWO CARS

The president's party, which includes Secretary of State Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg and Senator Isvir Lenroot, of Wisconsin, occupy two cars of the train. The other three cars are a press car, a diner and club car. Secret service men and the president's secretaries and personal servants are scattered through the three passenger cars.

By design or accident, the president's train, aboard which he is supposed to be travelling as a "regular passenger" is about as special as a train ever was.

Although dispatched as a section of the capitol limited, it is running on the capitol's time, the regular train trailing it at a considerable distance.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Every precaution that could be conceived by a painstaking railroad surrounded the movements. Nothing has been overlooked to insure its safe passage.

Here are some of the measures that have been taken:

"The engines have been carefully selected, personally inspected and tested by the railroad's master mechanics. Specially selected coal has been placed in the tenders.

"The five cars of the train have been personally inspected by the district master car builder of the road.

"Every frog, switch, light, crossing interlocking plant, signal, bridge and tunnel has been inspected within five hours prior to the arrival of this train and a watchman guards each from the time of inspection until the train passes.

COOLED WITH ICE

"To make sure the train is as cool as possible the president's compartment was packed with blocks of ice

until 20 minutes before he boarded it.

"All cuts where there is danger of slides are being guarded until the passage of the train.

"All tunnels have been exhaustively inspected and tunnel signals given careful attention to avoid the necessity of flagging the train through.

"Track walkers have covered every foot of the road a few hours ahead of the train, inspecting rails and roadbed.

"Section foremen are being maintained on duty everywhere until passage of the train."

Few will admit, even with railroad- ing at its present high pitch of efficiency, that all these precautions are taken for every train.

No Platform Speeches

Mr. Coolidge does not intend to make any back platform speeches on this trip. He will spend his time reading and resting so far as the heat permits. The train is due in Chicago at 8:30 a. m., Sunday and at St. Paul at 8:15 p. m. While in St. Paul the president and Mrs. Coolidge will be guests of secretary and Mrs. Kellogg.

On Monday noon, the president will lunch at Minneapolis—to show no partiality between the rival twin cities—and at 2:30 p. m. will speak at the celebration at the state fair grounds directly between the two. The president and Mrs. Coolidge will hold a reception at the State Capitol—St. Paul, from 8 to 9 p. m., the train will leave on the return trip at 11:30 p. m., Monday night, arriving back in Washington Wednesday morning.

All freight trains have been driven off the right of way one hour in advance of the train. Where they are on side tracks they are at a standstill and have been carefully inspected to see that nothing projects from them to endanger the president's train.

A number of freight trains have been put on the road today to insure the least amount of operating difficulties.

Trains are Halted

All passenger trains which this train passes are required to be at a standstill no matter what track they are on.

No switching is permitted anywhere 30 minutes in advance of the train.

No stops of the train are scheduled except for operating reasons, and where stops are made a division officer is on duty to see that absolute quiet is maintained.

Engineers Cautioned.

The engineers are cautioned not to blow their whistles except when absolutely necessary and then as softly as possible.

Baggage and express trucks at stations have been moved far away from the tracks everywhere.

Aboard the train in addition to the regular crews, are a division superintendent, a road foreman of engines, a car inspector with full repair equipment and a telegraph line man and operator, with a portable set and inaps.

This is what is meant by the president of the United States.

HUNTINGDON W VA ADVER
SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1925.

President Speeds West To Minnesota, to Speak At Centennial Monday

'Regular' Special Train Carries Presidential Party to St. Paul Over B. & O. System

Relief From Terrific Heat Is Felt When Rain Cools Train at Martinsburg, West Virginia

ABOARD PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S TRAIN, ENROUTE TO ST. PAUL, June 6. (United News)—With every conceivable attention being paid to his comfort and safety, President Coolidge actually is traveling in state tonight, despite the designation of his transport as a "regular passenger train."

Leaving Washington at 3 p. m., the President's train was speeding through West Virginia tonight en route to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where Mr. Coolidge will speak before the Norwegian Centennial celebration Monday afternoon. As night came on breezes from the West Virginia hills brought relief from the sweltering temperature which followed the President's party out of Washington in the afternoon.

Rain at Martinsburg

The air was cooled when the train ran into a heavy rain at Martinsburg, W. Va., but the President still suffered from the heat. He sat on the rear platform of the observation car from the time the train left Washington until just before dinner and remained outside during the rain.

The President wore a black mohair suit, an old cap and his ankles were wrapped in a blanket. With exception of occasional visits by Senator Lenroot, the president sat alone. He smoked several cigars and once ordered a bottle of ginger ale from the dining car.

Mrs. Coolidge, who sat alone inside the observation car, wore a blue and grey printed crepe dress. Her traveling cloak was of blue crepe de chine; her turban of blue and grey.

Sends Bouquet Aboard

At Cumberland, Md., where the train stopped two minutes, a little girl sent aboard a bouquet of huge roses for Mrs. Coolidge, as a gift of the Camp Fire Girls of Cumberland. Neither the President nor Mrs. Coolidge left the train, but Mrs. Coolidge waved to the girls and the crowd of about 100 at the station when the train pulled out.

After leaving Cumberland Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge ate dinner in the diner "Dolly Madison" amid a score of fellow travellers. They sat alone at one of the larger tables, surrounded by newspaper men, railroad officials, secret service men and photographers. Kellogg and Lenroot sat at a small table across the aisle from the Coolidges.

Both President and Mrs. Coolidge had clam chowder, steak, salad and coffee. The evening was cool enough for that. When the dining car steward asked the President his opinion of the steak, he replied "It's big enough." After dinner, the couple retired to their state room, the President reading and Mrs. Coolidge doing a little knitting. A large crowd turned out at Connellsville, Pa.

In the strict sense of railroad vernacular, the president and Mrs. Coolidge and the members of their party, are traveling on the regular crack train of the Baltimore and Ohio, the capitol limited. Actually, such special attention has seldom been paid a special or any other train. The train is running on its own time, with clear right of way, while the regular limited trails at considerable distance.

Ensemble is Private

The presidential party, which includes Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg and Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, occupy two cars. In addition, there is a press car, a diner and a club car, but as the extra cars are devoted to secret service men, secretaries, servants and newspapermen, the whole ensemble is strictly private in character.

Not a detail has been overlooked to make the journey a pleasure uninterrupted by the slightest annoyance. The engines were personally selected and tested by the road's master mechanic. The cars were inspected by the district master car builder. Every switch, crossing, signal, bridge and other detail of the voyage is being inspected within five hours of the train's arrival. Track walkers are covering the road a few hours ahead of the train and all danger points are being guarded until the train passes.

To insure speed and safety for the president, a minimum number of freight trains are being operated and all of them must leave the right of way an hour before the arrival of Mr. Coolidge's "regular special." Switching is forbidden at all points 30 minutes in advance of the train.

Engineers have been cautioned not to sound their whistles except when absolutely necessary, and then softly.

In addition to the regular crew, a division superintendent, an engineer foreman, a car inspector and a telegraph lineman and operator are traveling aboard the train.

The train is due in Chicago at 8:30 a. m., Sunday and will reach St. Paul at 8:15 p. m. The president will lunch in Minneapolis Monday noon and at 2:30 will begin speaking at the State Fair Grounds. These being located directly between the twin cities, municipal rivalry is expected to be kept at a minimum. In St. Paul the president and Mrs. Coolidge will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg. The presidential train will leave at 11:30 Monday night, returning to Washington Wednesday morning.

OMAHA WEEK. BEE
JUNE 8, 1925.

Coolidge to Be Greeted in Harmony

Political Factions of Northwest Bury Hatchet and Unite, in Preparing Welcome for President.

Shipstead Will Preside

By JOHN T. LAMBERT.

Universal Service Staff Correspondent.
Aboard President's Train, Wisconsin, June 7.—Speeding westward to the Twin Cities of Minnesota on his longest and thus far most enjoyable trip, President Coolidge was this evening assured that the turbulent political discords of the northwest have been buried in honor of his coming to engage in the Norse Centennial celebration.

Radicals and conservatives, wets and dries, republicans, farmer-laborites, the scattered remnant of democrats and all other diverse factions are happily outrivaling each other to make the next 24 hours an epoch in American history, President Coolidge was informed.

Senator Henrik Shipstead, farmer-laborite and the most conspicuous man of Scandinavian descent in public life, has been selected to preside over the great mass meeting on the state fair grounds where President Coolidge will deliver the principal speech commemorating Norse immigration. Senator Peter Norbeck, South Dakota insurgent, will be prominent in the formalities.

Blaine Co-Operates.

And Governor John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, friend and colleague of Senator La Follette, is co-operating with other western governors, including A. G. Sorlie, farmer-labor, of North Dakota, in making great crowds to the Twin Cities demonstration. Blaine, Sorlie and Gov. Carl Sunderson of North Dakota are expected to be in the receiving line at the state reception which Gov. Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, has arranged for President and Mrs. Coolidge at the St. Paul capitol tomorrow night.

President Coolidge was informed of these arrangements of harmony while his special train was speeding westward through La Follette's home state of Wisconsin. With him at the time were his two notable guests of the trip, Secretary of State Kellogg, who was defeated for re-election by Senator Shipstead, and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, who will be opposed at the next election by a candidate supported by Senator La Follette. President Coolidge first heard the detailed plans of harmony from George N. Briggs of the St. Paul association, who boarded the special train at Chicago this morning.

Group Boards Train.

The President's train was boarded at Chicago by a group of prominent Wisconsin people for the remainder of the trip. They included Walter Haneman of Warsaw, Judge A. C. Backus, publisher of the Milwaukee Sentinel; J. F. Fitzbiggon of Milwaukee, Peter Abel of Sparta, A. H. Wilkerson, collector of internal revenue at Milwaukee, and W. H. Dougherty, United States attorney of the western district.

Omaha World News
SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1925

COOLIDGE SMOKES IN SPECIAL TRAIN AS AIRSHIP LEAVES

Dirigible and Nation's Chief Cross Country to Norse Fete.

ON WAY TO MINNEAPOLIS

(By United Press.)

While President Coolidge was speeding across the country early Sunday morning on his crack special train, bound for the Minneapolis celebration of the Norwegian centennial, which opens Monday afternoon, the giant naval dirigible Los Angeles, bound for the same celebration, got away from Lakehurst, N. J., nearly twelve hours behind schedule. The blimp's delay was due to rarified air caused by the intense heat. Until 2:30 this morning the air was not buoyant enough to float the great craft.

Night breezes from the wooded peaks of the West Virginia hills were cooling the brow of the president, a welcome relief from the blistering heat of Washington, as the Capitol Limited, Baltimore & Ohio railroad special train moved westward. The president smoked several cigars as he chatted with members of his party on the observation platform.

The Coolidge special left Washington at about the time the Los Angeles was also due to leave for the Minneapolis celebration. But the heat broke the schedule.

Schedule Revised.

The delay in starting caused the navy department to announce a revised schedule of the trip of the blimp from Lakehurst to Minneapolis. Several cities originally on the route will be passed up. Under the revised schedule the dirigible should reach Youngstown, O., seven and one-half hours after leaving Lakehurst; Akron in eight and one-half; Cleveland in nine; Detroit in twelve; South Bend, Ind., in sixteen and one-half; Chicago in seventeen; Milwaukee in nineteen; Madison in twenty and one-half and St. Paul in twenty-six hours.

Originally a number of other cities were scheduled to get a glimpse of the giant craft.

Capt. George Steele of the Los Angeles said he had found the sun—usually the best ally of the dirigible—had so rarified the air during the days of hot weather that it would hardly sustain the weight of the airship. At the same time the sun had so affected the helium of the balloon that the safety valves would open as soon as altitude was reached.

The blimp left at 2:23 a. m. today.

The Los Angeles is scheduled to arrive in Minneapolis between 7 and 8 a. m. Monday.

PARTY PARLEY HELD LIKELY

Aboard President Coolidge's Train, En Route to St. Paul, June 7 (Sunday)—A heavy rain at Martinsburg, W. V., cooled things considerably, but it was still hot for the president on his special train as his westward trip to Minneapolis started. He sat on the rear platform of the observation car from the time the train left Washington until just before dinner, refusing to go inside even for the storm.

Mr. Coolidge wore a black mohair suit, an old cap and had a blanket wrapped around his ankles.

Returns Greetings.

The president smoked several cigars. Frequently persons along the roadside waved at him, and he returned the greetings. Mrs. Coolidge sat alone inside the observation car. During the first hour of the journey she read. After that she

sat idly watching the scenery. She wore blue and gray printed crepe. Her traveling cloak was blue crepe de chine; her turban of blue and gray.

An unusually large drawing room in the middle of a compartment car of a new type is the president's. The room is upholstered in blue, with panelling of imitation walnut.

James C. White, personal representative of Senator William M. Butler, chairman of the republican national committee is aboard, foreshadowing political pow-wows at the Twin Cities during the trip. The presence of Senator Lenroot is significant in this connection. It is believed such possibility of breaking LaFollette's conferences would center around the strength in the northwest in next year's elections.

At Cumberland, Md., where the train stopped two minutes, a little girl sent aboard a bouquet of huge roses for Mrs. Coolidge, gift of the Camp Fire Girls of Cumberland. Neither the president nor Mrs. Coolidge got off the train, but Mrs. Coolidge waved to girls and the crowd of about 100 at the station from the rear platform when the train pulled out.

Pleased With Steak.

The Coolidge's ate dinner in the diner, "Dolly Madison," amid a score of their fellow travelers, after leaving Cumberland. The two sat alone at one of the larger tables, democratically surrounded by newspaper men, railroad officials, secret service men and photographers with the party. Secretary Kellogg and Senator Lenroot sat at a small table across the aisle from the Coolidges.

Both President and Mrs. Coolidge had clam chowder, steak and coffee. The evening was cool enough for that. When the dining car steward asked the president how he found the steak, he replied:

"It's big enough."

After dinner the couple returned to their stateroom, the president reading and Mrs. Coolidge doing a little knitting.

The president's party, which includes Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg and Senator Irvine Lenroot of Wisconsin, occupy two cars of the train. The other three cars are a press car, a diner and a club car. Secret service men and the president's secretaries and personal servants are scattered through the three passenger cars.

By design or accident, the president's train, aboard which he is sup-

posed to be traveling as a "regular passenger," is about as special as a train ever was. Although dispatched as a section of the Capitol Limited, it is running on the Capitol's time, the regular train trailing it at a considerable distance.

Precautions Taken.

Every precaution that could be conceived by a painstaking railroad surrounded the movements. Nothing has been overlooked to insure its safe passage.

Here are some of the measures that have been taken:

The engines have been carefully selected, personally inspected and tested by the railroad's master mechanics.

Specially selected coal has been placed in the tenders.

The five cars of the train have been personally inspected by the district car builder of the road.

Every frog, switch, light, crossing, interlocking plant, signal, bridge and tunnel has been inspected within five hours prior to the arrival of this train and a watchman guards each from the time of inspection until the train passes.

To make sure the train is as cool as possible, the president's compartment was packed with blocks of ice until twenty minutes before he boarded it.

All cuts where there is danger of slides are being guarded until the passage of the train.

All tunnels have been exhaustively inspected and tunnel signals given careful attention to avoid the necessity of flagging the train through.

Track walkers have covered every foot of the road a few hours ahead of the train, inspecting rails and road-bed.

Section foremen are being maintained on duty everywhere until passage of the train.

Lunch at Minneapolis

At noon Monday Mr. Coolidge will lunch at Minneapolis—to show no partiality between the rival twin cities—and at 2:30 p. m. will speak at the celebration at the state fair grounds directly between the two.

The president and Mrs. Coolidge will hold a reception at the state capitol at St. Paul from 8 to 9 p. m. The train will leave on the return trip at 11:30 p. m. Monday night, arriving back in Washington Wednesday morning.

Mr. Coolidge will make no platform speeches on the trip.

* * *

SCHENECTADY N Y GAS
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

MINNESOTA CELEBRATES NORSE COMING

Centennial Observed at State Fair Grounds of First "Pilgrim Bark"

President on Way

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP).—President and Mrs. Coolidge passed through Chicago today on their way to Minnesota to attend the Norse-American centennial celebration. Their special train was running ahead of schedule, less than half an hour being required to make the transfer through a maze of yards from the Baltimore and Ohio to the Chicago and Northwestern tracks.

An overnight drop in temperature made travel enjoyable and the president and Mrs. Coolidge had in prospect a comfortable day's ride from here through Wisconsin to St. Paul, where he will detain.

The president, remaining up later than is his custom, did not retire last night until nearly midnight. His train then had skirted Pittsburgh and was nearing the Ohio line.

As the train worked its way slowly through the yards here, the president and Mrs. Coolidge enjoyed a morning cup of coffee in their compartment car. They planned to eat breakfast after leaving Chicago.

A small group of newspaper men, camera men, local railroad officials and others awaited the president's train at the transfer point. The president and Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg and Secretary Sanders came out and stood on the observation platform while the motion picture cameras clicked.

The president, during the filming, broached the burning subject of the day—the weather.

"How did you pass the night?" he asked one of the newspaper men assigned to his train.

"Very well, thank you, and how did you rest?" the newspaper man replied.

"Quite comfortably," the president returned. The chief executive appeared that he had. He looked fresh and was apparently in excellent humor. He smiled broadly throughout the interview and maintained a steady banter with his admirers.

The president's train reached the transfer point about four minutes ahead of time and left at 8:54, central standard time, a little more than 20 minutes ahead of his schedule.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

Pete Abel Takes Train Luncheon with President and Mrs. Coolidge

To lunch with President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge on the special train that carried the presidential party from Chicago to St. Paul to attend the Norse-American Centennial celebration and exhibition June 6 to 11, was the good fortune of T. P. Abel, last Sunday. Mr. Abel, or "Pete" as he is popularly known in Sparta was the president of the Coolidge-Dawes organization last fall which was very instrumental in materially reducing the vote for LaFollette in Wisconsin.

A number of Wisconsin leaders, among whom was Mr. Abel, boarded the president's train in Chicago and rode through to the twin cities with the party. Others were Walter Heineman, Wausau; Judge A. C. Backus, Milwaukee, A. H. Wilkerson, Milwaukee; W. H. Dougherty, Janesville, and F. J. Fitzgibbons, Milwaukee.

Quoting from an account contained in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of date of June 8, the following paragraphs are taken:

"All of these men are leaders in the movement to wrest the Republican

party from control of Senator LaFollette and his friends. In turn each was introduced to the president and chatted with him in the observation car on the platform of that car. Mr. Abel had luncheon with the President and Mrs. Coolidge.

"President Coolidge, it was said, was interested in the reports made to him by these men, on changing conditions in Wisconsin. While outwardly politics are taboo on this trip, which has been made to help celebrate with all political factions, the coming of the first Norwegian immigrants to America, the president was not adverse to hearing that his popularity is growing as that of LaFollette wanes...."

"Both Mr. Abel and Mr. Hineman were emphatic in their declaration that radicalism is waning in Wisconsin. LaFollette, they say, is losing ground because of his continued absence from the state, his age, and his utter failure as a third party candidate for president. In their opinion the president is getting more popular every day."

EAU CLAIRE WIS LEADER
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

Life-Long Democrat Insists Coolidge Leave Supper Table and Show Self; Cal Agreeable

Sam Tuffts, one of Knapp's best known and most prominent citizens wanted to see a real, live president of the United States before his sojourn on this terrestrial globe came to an end, and he had his wish, due mainly and principally to his own insistence and President Coolidge's gracious acquies-

cence to Tuffts' virtual demand that he present himself.

The story of this interesting but hitherto unpublished incident of the president's recent trip to St. Paul, where he addressed the Norse-American Centennial crowd on Monday, has just come to light.

It happened shortly after the president special train had passed through Eau Claire, westward bound, when lack of water forced the train to stop at Knapp.

Sam Tuffts, former postmaster of Knapp, present proprietor of the leading eating house there, and always, as at present, a strict and faithful though rather lonely member of the Democratic party, was at the station when the presidential train came to a stop.

Sam, according to eye witnesses of the incident, stepped up close, but Coolidge was not to be seen. Sam told one of the party that he wanted to see the president and was informed that Coolidge and his wife were eating their supper.

That made no difference to Sam, who sent word to the president that he wanted to see him on the platform. So Coolidge left the table and came out, and smiled graciously and acknowledged Sam's greeting as the latter addressed him as follows:

"I have lived here for over 65 years but have never seen a president in my life. I am a Democrat and didn't vote for you, but I like you just the same. I want you to take special notice of the country through which you are now passing for it is the very best country in the whole United States."

Welcome extended President Coolidge on arrival in St. Paul - ovation accorded his speech, etc.

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DENVER, COLO. NEWS
JUNE 8, 1925.

HOUSANDS CHEER COOLIDGE AS TRAIN REACHES ST. PAUL

President Will Speak Today
at 100th Anniversary of
Norwegian Migration

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 7. (By Associated Press.)—President and Mrs. Coolidge arrived here tonight to attend the Norse-American centennial celebration.

The special train which brought the presidential party from Washington in thirty hours, arrived at 8:15 p. m. on time.

President and Mrs. Coolidge were greeted by Governor Christianson, the mayors of St. Paul and Minneapolis, a committee of 100 prominent residents of the Twin Cities and a throng which broke into applause and cheers.

They immediately went to the home of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg to be guests until their departure for Washington tomorrow night.

Thousands Cheer Coolidge.

Thousands of cheering men, women, and children lined the station concourse and the streets near the terminal.

President Coolidge will speak tomorrow at the state fair grounds at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States.

President Coolidge will motor to Minneapolis to attend a noon luncheon given in his honor by the directors of the centennial.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge will be guests tomorrow night at a reception at the statehouse, arranged by Governors Christianson of Minnesota, Blaine of Wisconsin, Sorlie of North Dakota and Gunderson of South Dakota. All four governors are of Norwegian descent.

People Wave Greeting.

During the daylight run from Chicago to St. Paul, the president rested in his compartment car, read the newspapers and chatted with members of his party and several Wisconsin Republicans, and viewed the scenery from the observation platform.

Men, women and children waved a greeting to the president along the route and at isolated places where the train stopped to change engines or take on water he smiled an acknowledgment of applause from the rear platform. He made no speeches.

President Coolidge stood the trip well and displayed a ravenous appetite during the meals he ate en route.

During the trip the train maintained an average speed of forty miles an hour and officials said sixty-five miles an hour was attained at one time.

EL PASO TEX. TIMES
JUNE 8, 1925.

COOLIDGE'S TRAIN REACHES ST. PAUL

Prominent Residents of
Twin Cities Greet
President.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 7 (AP).—President and Mrs. Coolidge arrived here tonight to attend the Norse-American centennial celebration.

The special train which brought the presidential party from Washington in 30 hours steamed into the Union stations at 8:15 p. m., on time to the minute.

As they left their private car, President and Mrs. Coolidge were greeted by Governor Christianson, the mayors of St. Paul and Minneapolis, a committee of 100 prominent residents of the Twin Cities and a throng which broke into applause and cheers.

They immediately went to the home of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg to be guests until their departure for Washington tomorrow night. The secretary of state made the trip from the capitol with them, while Mrs. Kellogg awaited their arrival in St. Paul.

Thousands Greet President.

Thousands of cheering men, women and children, lined the station concourse, eager to get a glimpse of the first president to visit St. Paul since Woodrow Wilson came here in the fall of 1919 on his famous "swing around the circle" in behalf of the league of nations.

President Coolidge came to Minnesota primarily to speak tomorrow afternoon at the celebration which is being held at the state fair grounds, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States.

Will Attend Reception.

Tomorrow night President and Mrs. Coolidge will be guests at a public reception at the state house here, arranged in their honor by Governors Christianson of Minnesota, Blaine of Wisconsin, Sorlie of North Dakota, and Gunderson of South Dakota, all of Norwegian descent.

The president and his party will leave St. Paul shortly before midnight tomorrow, traveling again by special train with arrival in Washington scheduled for Wednesday morning.

Divine, festival services in the Norwegian language and concerts by bands and choirs marked the formal opening at the Minnesota state fair grounds today of the Norse-American centennial celebration.

The speakers, who included Bishop John Lunde, of Oslo, Norway, head of the state church in that country, and Dr. H. G. Stubb, of the Norwegian

Lutheran church of America, lauded the courage and resourcefulness of the first organized group of Norwegians

MEADVILLE PA REPUB
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

PRESIDENT GREETED WITH CHEERS BY ST. PAUL PEOPLE

Arrives Sunday Afternoon for
Speech at Norse Centennial
Celebration.

Will Also Visit Minneapolis to
Attend Luncheon by Cen-
tennial Board.

By Associated Press

ST. PAUL, June 7. — The special train which brought the presidential party from Washington in 30 hours steamed into the union station at 8:15 tonight, on time to the minute.

As they left their private car President and Mrs. Coolidge were greeted by Governor Christianson, by the mayors of St. Paul and Minneapolis, a committee of 100 prominent residents of the twin cities, and a throng which broke into applause and cheers. They immediately went to the home of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg, to be guests until their departure for Washington tomorrow night. The Secretary of State made the trip from Washington with them, while Mrs. Kellogg awaited their arrival in St. Paul.

Thousands of cheering men, women and children lined the station concourse and the streets near the terminal, eager to get a glimpse of the first President to visit St. Paul since Woodrow Wilson came here in the Fall of 1919 on his famous swing around the circle on behalf of the League of Nations. President Coolidge came to Minnesota this afternoon to speak at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States.

Prior to this address the chief executive will motor to Minneapolis to attend a luncheon to be given in his honor by the directors of the centennial.

Tomorrow night President and Mrs. Coolidge will be guests at a public reception at the State House, arranged in their honor by Governors Christianson, of Minnesota; Blaine, Wisconsin; Sorlee, North Dakota, and Gunderson, of South Dakota, all of Norwegian descent.

The President and his party will leave St. Paul shortly before midnight tomorrow, traveling again by special train, with arrival in Washington scheduled for Wednesday morning.

In contrast to the blistering heat which prevailed when the President left the Capitol yesterday, the weather today was cool enough to make traveling a pleasure.

Along the route men, women and children had gathered to catch a glimpse of Mr. Coolidge and to wave him a greeting. At the few stops made at isolated points to change engines or to take on water he appeared on the rear platform to smile an acknowledgment of the greeting, but he declined to make any speeches.

CROWD HAILS COOLIDGE AT NORSE FETE

President Is Given Vociferous Greeting on Arrival at Twin Cities for Huge Celebration

By JOHN T. LAMBERT,

Staff Correspondent Universal Service.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), June 7.—President Coolidge arrived here tonight at the terminus of his Western trip to take part in the Norse-American centennial celebration in the Twin Cities.

A tremendous crowd jammed the concourse of the new Union station and its approaches to hail the arrival of President Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge and the presidential party.

The President was given a vociferous greeting. He made his way through the train shed to the concourse, where the first formal reception was given him by Governor Christianson, Mayor Arthur E. Nelson of St. Paul, Mayor George E. Leach of Minneapolis, Prime Minister Mowinckel of Norway, the Bishop of Oslo, and a committee of 100.

Radicals and conservatives, wets and dries, Republicans, Farmer-Laborites, the scattered remnants of Democrats and all other diverse factions are happily outrivalling each other to make the next twenty-four hours an epoch in American history, President Coolidge was informed.

Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite, and the most conspicuous man of Scandinavian descent in public life, has been selected to preside over the great mass meeting on the State Fair Grounds, where President Coolidge will deliver the principal speech commemorating Norse Immigration. Senator Peter Norbeck, South Dakota insurgent, will be prominent in the formalities.

BALSTON N Y TOUR
MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

Minnesota Celebrating

Coming of the Norse---Coolidge Party Reaches St. Paul

St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—President Coolidge and his party reached the end of their journey into the northwest last night, arriving in St. Paul, the

scene of the Norse centennial shortly after 8 o'clock.

The President received a tremendous greeting. The twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are filled with visiting Norsemen, some of them sleeping in pup tents on account of the crowd.

As the presidential party swept into the St. Paul station the Marine band, which came here for the occasion, played "Hail to the Chief." Governor Christianson, of Minnesota, and a committee of 100 welcomed the President. Mrs. Coolidge was greeted by Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg, wife of the secretary of State, and a number of St. Paul women.

Accompanying Governor Christianson were visiting dignitaries from Norway, including Prime Minister Johann Mowinckel and the Bishop of Oslo. The Rev. Johann Peter Lunde.

The welcome to the President was brief, including a few words by the Governor and presentation of the committee to the President and Mrs. Coolidge and to the secretary of state. After the formal reception, the President and his official party, including Secretary of State Kellogg and the President's secretary, Everett Sanders, were photographed. The Presidential party then went to the home of Secretary Kellogg where they will be the guests while here.

CHICAGO ILL HEREXAM
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

COOLIDGE GIVEN GREAT OVATION

Radicals Forget Enmity and All Join to Celebrate Norse Centennial

BY JOHN LAMBERT,
Universal Service Correspondent.

St. Paul, Minn., June 7.—President Coolidge arrived here Sunday night at the terminus of his western trip to take part in the Norse-American centennial celebration in the Twin Cities Monday.

A tremendous crowd jammed the concourse of the new Union station and its approaches to hail the arrival of President Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge and the presidential party. The president was given vociferous greeting. He made his way through the train shed to the concourse, where the first formal reception was given him by Governor Christianson, Mayor Arthur E. Nelson of St. Paul, Mayor George E. Leach of Minneapolis, Prime Minister Mowinckel of Norway, the Bishop of Oslo, and a committee of 100.

Cheering Continues

Bright spotlights played down upon him from the station ceiling. The scene was light as day. Armed soldiers made a wall between him and the crowd. The cheering was continuous.

After the demonstration, President Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg, Senator Lenroot and the other members of the immediate party motored to the Kellogg home, which will be the president's headquarters during his stay here.

President and Mrs. Coolidge completed the trip in fine trim. They ran into hot weather during the afternoon but it was not oppressive. Large crowds greeted the arrival of his special train at Waukegan, Racine, Menoche and Eau Claire. He made an observation platform appearance personally but no speeches.

Politics Buried

President Coolidge was Sunday evening assured that the turbulent political discords of the northwest have been buried in honor of his coming to engage in the Norse Centennial celebration.

Radicals and conservatives, wets and dries, republicans, farmer-laborites, the scattered remnant of democrats and all other diverse factions are happily outrivalling each other to make the best of the next 24 hours and make it an epoch in American history, President Coolidge was informed.

Shipstead to Preside

Senator Henrik Shipstead, farmer-laborite and the most conspicuous man of Scandinavian descent in public life, has been selected to preside over the great mass meeting on the state fair grounds where President Coolidge will deliver the principal speech commemorating Norse Immigration. Senator Peter Norbeck, South Dakota insurgent, will be prominent in the formalities.

And Gov. John J. Blaine, of Wisconsin, friend and colleague of Senator La Follette, is co-operating with other western governors, including A. G. Sorlie, farmer-labor, of North Dakota, in bringing great crowds to the Twin Cities demonstration. Blaine, Sorlie and Gov. Carl Gunderson of South Dakota are expected to be in the receiving line at the state reception which Gov. Theodore Christianson of Minnesota has arranged for President and Mrs. Coolidge at St. Paul capitol Monday night.

Kellogg And Lenroot on Job

Interestingly enough, President Coolidge was informed of these arrangements of harmony while his special train was speeding westward through La Follette's home state of Wisconsin. With him at the time were his two notable guests of the trip, Secretary of State Kellogg, who was defeated for re-election by Senator Shipstead, and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, who will be opposed at the next election by a candidate supported by Senator La Follette.

President Coolidge arose early Sunday morning in an amiable state of mind after a long, unbroken night's sleep.

With Mrs. Coolidge and Kellogg and Lenroot, he went to the observation platform of his car, Mountain Top, and posed smilingly for motion picture and "still" cameramen, in the Chicago railroad yards before breakfast. A small group of people dared the network of tracks to get a close view of him.

The dining car folks enumerated "wheat cakes with Vernont pure maple syrup" on their breakfast bills of fare.

President Coolidge accepted that nomination. He is also eating for breakfast a coarse cereal mixture of two parts of oats to one of wheat, steamed for five hours before eating. Mrs. Coolidge is said to have seen to it that a portion of that mixture sufficient for the trip was brought from the White House and put aboard the train.

The heat wave was entirely broken in the country through which President Coolidge rode Sunday. The temperature dropped at least 25 degrees during the night. President Coolidge seemed to be enjoying himself hugely.

Unusual secrecy over the train's route was maintained by the Baltimore & Ohio Saturday and by the Chicago & Northwestern Sunday. The train schedule was known only to the roads officials, dispatchers and immediate trainmen. Despite that guarding, little knots of people assembled at practically every station in Illinois and Wisconsin in the hope of catching a glimpse of the famous passenger. He rewarded their interest with a wave of his hand.

The president's train was boarded at Chicago by a group of prominent Wisconsin people for the remainder of the trip. The included Walter Haneman, of Warsaw; Judge A. C. Rackus, publisher of the Milwaukee Sentinel; J. F. Fitzgibbon, of Milwaukee; Peter Abel, of Sparta; A. H. Wilkerson, collector of internal revenue at Milwaukee, and W. H. Dougherty, United States attorney of the western district.

NEW KENSINGTON PA DISPATCH
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

PRESIDENT GIVEN GREAT OVATION IN SAINT PAUL

Faces Hard Day at Norse Celebration

(By United Press)

St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—President Coolidge was given a tremendous ovation on his arrival here to participate in today's Norse centennial celebration. It was the first opportunity this city had had to honor a chief executive since Woodrow Wilson's visit in 1919, and the thousands who jammed the streets surrounding the railroad station cheered many minutes as they recognized the President and Mrs. Coolidge.

The President's train arrived at 8:15 p. m., yesterday.

The presidential party arrived after covering 1,207 miles in 30 hours. This is one of the speediest trips Mr. Coolidge has ever made.

Governor Christianson, of Minnesota, and Helmar S. Bryn, Norwegian minister to the United States, were among those who met the President at the station. As Mr. Coolidge stepped from the train, the marine band played "Hail to the Chief."

When the reception committee had greeted them, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge accompanied Secretary of

LEWISTOWN PA SENT
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

TRIBUTE TO STURDY RACE

President Coolidge in Heart of LaFollette Territory Today to Honor Norse-Americans

St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—President Coolidge today is in the very heart of the territory once claimed by Robert M. LaFollette. He is here to help the Norwegian-Americans celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first organization of the race to America.

Today the president will pay his tribute to this sturdy race. He will give voice to the nation's gratitude for the contribution which the Norwegian-Americans have made to the national life of the United States.

The president arrived in St. Paul Sunday night and went immediately to the home of his secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg, there to rest until he goes to Minneapolis for a noon-day luncheon. Later he will go to the Minnesota State Fair grounds, where he will deliver his address at the centennial celebration.

At the station and again near the Kellogg home, great crowds gathered to do him honor.

It is not expected that the president will even allude to the last campaign in his address today. It is more likely that he will confine himself to the immediate subject in hand. But his very presence is taken as evidence that he appreciates what was done in the last campaign.

On Sunday the presidential train passed through Wisconsin, the only state carried by LaFollette in the last campaign. There were no stops except for operation purposes. Even a proposed stop at Milwaukee was cancelled by the president himself, it is understood. Engines were changed some distance from Milwaukee.

Senator Irvin L. Lenroot of Wisconsin was among those who accompanied the president. It is understood that he will be a candidate for re-election and that he will have administration support.

The president and Mrs. Coolidge spent the night and part of the forenoon in seclusion at the Kellogg home. There were no political conferences to disturb him. It was only his presence in LaFollette territory that was of any significance.

CHICAGO ILL. JOURNAL
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

OVATION TO PRESIDENT AT ST. PAUL

Thousands Gather to Hear Executive's Tribute to Immigrants from Scandinavia

(By the Associated Press)

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—Political differences were forgotten today as the people of Minnesota and the northwest joined in honoring President Coolidge, their guest for the day.

Coming into the territory which was a battle ground in the last political campaign on a nonpolitical mission—to pay tribute to the Norwegian immigrant—the executive was given a welcome that did not know the bounds of race or party.

Speaks at Fair Grounds

Thousands of cheering men, women and children, lining the Union Station concourse and streets near by, greeted the president and Mrs. Coolidge on their arrival last night. Thousands of others awaited an opportunity to get a glimpse of them today, to hear the president's address at the Norse-American Centennial celebration at the State Fair grounds, or to see them at close range at a public reception tonight at the state capitol.

While here the president and Mrs. Coolidge are guests at the home of Sec-

retary and Mrs. Kellogg. They will leave for Washington shortly before midnight tonight on a special train which is due to arrive at the capital Wednesday morning.

President Enjoys Ride

On arrival here after a thirty hour train ride from Washington Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge went to the Kellogg home, but not until the president clasped the grimy hands of J. W. Murphy, engineer, and W. Lang, fireman on the engine which pulled the train into St. Paul with the remark: "That was a fine ride."

Soldiers from Fort Snelling aided police in their efforts to handle the crowd which surged toward the president as he made his way through the station. Even after he had found seclusion at the Kellogg residence, hundreds of curious folk lingered in an adjoining street.

Youngsters Cheer Mrs. Coolidge

A chant started by a group of youngsters, "We want Coolidge," grew in volume, but failed to bring the president to the door for a speech. The crowd let out a wild cheer, however, when Mrs. Coolidge appeared at a window to wave a greeting.

The president's program today called for a morning of inactivity at the Kellogg home, followed by his attendance at a luncheon in Minneapolis, tendered by the directors of the Centennial. Next in order was Mr. Coolidge's appearance at the Fair grounds, midway between Minneapolis and St. Paul for his centennial speech, with the late afternoon reserved for rest, preparatory to the state house reception.

Before leaving for Minneapolis President Coolidge received at the Kellogg home Minister Bryn of Norway and a delegation of Norwegians here for the celebration and a group of men and women who arranged for the centennial.

The weather, in striking contrast to the oppressive heat which prevailed here the last several days, was raw. The sky was overcast and a stiff, cool breeze made top coats desirable.

ST MADISON IOWA DEM
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

DROP IN TEMPERATURE MAKES COOLIDGE VISIT OF GREATER COMFORT

President and Wife Sleep Under Blankets at Kellogg Home in St. Paul—Busy Day Planned for President During His Stay in the Twin Cities.

By WILLIAM J. LOSH,
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—President Coolidge's proverbial luck brought the Twin cities today a sharp drop in temperature that promised ideal conditions for the whirlwind day mapped out for him.

The suffocating heat that hung over the northwest even on his arrival early last evening was swept away during the night by a thunder storm that sent the thermometer tumbling from 90 to 60 degrees.

The change was welcome to everyone and not the least to Mr. Coolidge, who faced a day packed with all the honors and entertainments that two great cities, proud of having him as their guest could devise.

The only disappointment it brought was the cancellation of the trip of the naval dirigible Los Angeles to the northwest. More than 5,000 people gathered at the airport where the great craft was due to arrive, refusing to believe reports that it had turned back.

President and Mrs. Coolidge slept under blankets at the home of Sec-

retary of State Kellogg but were up early to tackle the heavy dual programs before them.

The president's day opened with a reception to the directors of the Norse-American centennial celebration, which he will address at the fair grounds this afternoon.

Mrs. Coolidge meantime received a group of girls from the University of Minnesota, members of her college sorority, who presented her a banner of the order's colors.

Several conferences with state Republican leaders all at the Kellogg home were next on the president's schedule. At 11 a. m. both were due to leave for Minneapolis by motor to attend a luncheon given in their honor there by the centennial committee. The president was not expected to speak.

The climax of the president's day and of the Norse-American centennial was to come at 2:30 at the fair grounds where the president was to make the address for which he came here.

A crowd of more than 100,000 was expected at the vast open air auditorium.

Governor Christianson of Minnesota and Secretary of State Kellogg also will speak.

A tour of the exhibition after the speech and a drive along the Mississippi river back to the Kellogg home were to conclude the afternoon program.

Tonight President and Mrs. Coolidge will attend a great public reception at the state capital, boarding their special immediately afterward for their return trip to Washington.

The Twin Cities welcomed the Coolidges with open arms. The concourse of the Union station at St. Paul was jammed with humanity and the entire route from the station to the Kellogg home was lined by cheering thousands. The city was decked with flags, in which the banner of Norway was prominent.

Among those at the station to receive the presidential party were Prime Minister Nowinkel of Norway, Bishop Lund of Oslo, Norway, guests of the centennial, Governor Christianson, Mayors Nelson and Leach of St. Paul and Minneapolis respectively, and a committee of 100 prominent citizens.

The trip from Washington was more endurable than anticipated. After a cool night crossing Ohio and Indiana, the president found Wisconsin somewhat warm but nothing compared to the heat he left behind at the capital.

PRESIDENT AT ST. PAUL, TALKS TO NORSEMEN

(United Press)

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—President Coolidge and his party left the home of Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg shortly after 11:00 a. m. today for a luncheon engagement in Minneapolis. There was a hint of rain in the overcast sky and strong winds chased the mercury up and down around 60 degrees in the thermometer. The President wore a light top coat.

The President plans to go directly from luncheon with the Norse American Centennial officials to the fair grounds for his speech.

MINNEAPOLIS, MO., COURIER-POST
JUNE 8, 1925.

COOLIDGE IN MINNESOTA FOR SPEECH

PRESIDENT GIVEN OVATION AT
NORSE-AMERICAN CENTEN-
NIAL TODAY

PLEADS FOR UNITY

Executive Traces America's Success
As Melting Pot of Racial Elements
and Calls for Fraternity and Co-
operation

(Associated Press Lease Wire.)

Minneapolis, Minn., June 8.—Cheered by thousands as they passed through the streets, President and Mrs. Coolidge paid Minneapolis a brief visit today to attend a luncheon given in their honor, by the directors of the Norse-American centennial.

In Minnesota primarily to take part in the centennial celebration at the state fair grounds, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge made the ten mile trip from St. Paul where they were overnight guests of Secretary and Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg in a touring car. The top had been turned down to give the crowds which lined the route a better view of their distinguished visitors.

The reception given the president as his automobile moved slowly through St. Paul streets, lined by men, women and school children, many of whom waved small American flags, was continued after the presidential party entered Minneapolis. Schools in both cities had been dismissed and the youngsters gave Mr. Coolidge a vociferous greeting as he passed.

The president's appearance at the luncheon here was preliminary to the delivery of an address during the af-

ternoon at the fair grounds. At the Nicollet hotel where the luncheon was held, the president was greeted by Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, the only farmer-labor member of the senate; Senator Norbeck, republican of South Dakota; Representatives Newton of Minnesota and Burtness of North Dakota and former Representative Volstead of Minnesota and other prominent men in political life of the northwest and in the management of the centennial celebration. Riding with the president and Mrs. Coolidge on their trip from St. Paul, was Gisla Bothne, of the university of Minnesota, president of the centennial.

America's success in fusing national unity from its melting pot of diverse racial elements points the way for fraternity and cooperation among peoples on a world-wide scale, President Coolidge declared in an address at the Norse-American Centennial.

"If fraternity and cooperation," he said, "are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of the world? I feel it is possible of realization. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal."

The president told his audience that in the midst of "loyalties that are all beyond possibility of question" it was "difficult to choose among the many national and racial groups that have sought out America for their home and their country."

"We are thankful for all of them, and yet more thankful that the experiment of their common citizenship has been so magnificently justified in its results," he said, "If one were seeking proof of a basic brotherhood among all races of men, if one were to challenge the riddle of Babel in support of aspirations for a unity capable of assuring peace to the nations, in such an inquiry I suppose no better testimony could be taken than the experience of this country."

"Out of the confusion of tongues, the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the vast differences in talents and tastes there has been evolved a spiritual union accompanied by a range of capacity and genius which marks this nation for a pre-eminent destiny. The American people have commanded the respect of the world."

World Once Skeptical.

"It is not so many years since visitors from other quarters of the world were wont to contemplate our course of races, origins, and interests, and shake their heads ominously. They feared that from such a melting pot of diverse elements we could never draw the tested, tempered metal that is the only substance for national character. Even among ourselves were many who listened with serious concern to such forebodings. They were not quite sure whether we had created a nation with the soul of a nation. They wondered perhaps we had merely brought together a large number of people in a large place."

"Had these misgivings been justified when the hour of trial came, it would have meant disaster to us and to the world. But instead of crumbling into a chaos of discordant elements, America proved its truly national unity. It demonstrated conclusively that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is their universal heritage and common nature. Powerful enough to hold this people to a high ideal in time of supreme trial, why may we not hope that the same influence will at length reach men and women wherever they are found on earth?"

President Coolidge praised the Scandinavian immigrants for their contribution to American life, but made no direct reference to present day immigration problems which prompted congress to enact the law designed to limit the flow of aliens from south Europe and encourage immigration from countries in the northern part of the continent.

Recalls Norse Pioneers.

Recalling that just one hundred years ago a group of 52 persons set out from Norway on the 45-ton sloop Restaurationen as the first organized party of immigrants from that country, the president said that "Minnesota would not be Minnesota, the group of imperial northwestern states would not be what they are, but for the contribution that has been made to them by the Scandinavian countries."

During the period from 1815 to 1848, Mr. Coolidge asserted, immigration from northern and western Europe not only built the United States "into numbers, wealth and authority in the world, but had a tremendous reflex on Europe."

"But for American example and influence," he added, "the democratic movements of 1832 and 1848 in Europe might have been long postponed. The broadly democratic evolution which swayed Europe so greatly in the latter half of the nineteenth century might have failed entirely."

Immigration from north and west Europe, gave "constant encouragement there to liberal thought and action," he said and in this country by gradually giving the north a great preponderance in numbers, hastened the downfall of slavery.

"America with all that it represents of hope in the world," the president told his audience, "is now and will be what you make it. Its institutions of religious liberty, of education and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race."

"These do not emanate from the government. Their abiding place is with the people. They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother, and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home of our country."

St. Paul, Minn., Dispatch
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925

Coolidges in 3-Mile Smile As Kids Cheer

President and Wife Run Gauntlet Between School Children's Waving Flags.

Three solid miles of cheering school children, each boy and girl waving an American flag, greeted President and Mrs. Coolidge today as they drove from Secretary Frank B. Kellogg's home to the city limits on their way to Minneapolis.

It was one of the most impressive displays ever witnessed in St. Paul, and one that brought many smiles of appreciation from Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge on the journey.

Grownups Also in Line.

Besides the children, thousands of grownups who missed seeing the chief executive at the Union Depot Sunday night were stationed along the streets.

Despite the chilly weather, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge rode in an open car in order better to see and greet the throngs which had turned out to honor them.

It was 11:15 A. M. when the presidential party left the Kellogg home at 633 Fairmount avenue. The spectators surrounding the residence cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs.

The procession of official cars proceeded by Dale street to Summit avenue, and followed Summit to River Boulevard and the boulevard to the Marshall avenue bridge.

Three-mile Space Taken.

In the entire course of the three-mile route there was hardly a space

of five yards unoccupied by children or adults. Ready cheering and applauding kept up all the distance.

At main intersections, such as Summit and Snelling avenues and Summit and Marshall, the crowds and waiting automobiles extended back for hundreds of feet on all sides.

Washington newspaper correspondents who have traveled about the country with Presidents for years declared the turnout was one of the finest and most friendly they had ever witnessed.

The President and First Lady rode alone, except for secret service men. Mr. Coolidge had changed his in-

formal dress for formal dinner attire, with a tall hat, and Mrs. Coolidge wore a dark, warm suit. Both were

protected from the cold by heavy robes.

Following the President's car came Secretary of State Kellogg and other officials.

The President arose about 7:30 A. M., apparently refreshed after a good night's rest. He appeared on the front porch of the Kellogg home with Mr. Kellogg a few minutes before going in to eat breakfast at 8 A. M.

Visitors began arriving at 9. Among the first to be received were three Minnesota cousins of Mr. Coolidge, with some members of their families.

The cousins, in the second degree, were Jay P. Brewer, of Pine River, D. W. Brewer, of Kasson, and Mrs. Ella McMahon, of Brainerd. With them were Mrs. Jay P. Brewer, and Miss Helen Brewer. Mrs. Brewer is mayor of Pine River.

Shortly after their arrival a group of a dozen or more boys and girls, children of the neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, were invited over by Mrs. Kellogg.

The children were taken on the front porch, and President Coolidge came out smilingly and shook hands with each one.

Mrs. Coolidge was presented with a corsage bouquet by four represen-

tatives of the Beta Phi sorority, of which she is a member. Miss Bernice Marsolais, president of the alumna club of St. Paul and Minneapolis, made the presentation.

Received by President.

Members of the official delegation representing the Norse-American Centennial then were received by the President. Mr. Coolidge went with them into the Kellogg garden, where the President posed for a large group of motion picture and newspaper photographers.

Returning into the house, Mr. Coolidge remained there until starting for Minneapolis.

Chief of Police Edward Minnane was in front of the Kellogg home with

Captain Michael Gebarat to see that police arrangements went smoothly. The two officers accompanied the party to the city limits.

Given its first opportunity to meet the Chief Executive, Minneapolis turned out by the thousand to greet Mr. Coolidge. Scattering groups of Mill City citizens lined Lake street and Blaisdell avenue but on Nicollet

avenue there were thousands. They gave the President a hearty welcome. Leaving the Nicollet hotel at 1:30 P. M., Mr. Coolidge was taken directly to the State Fair grounds.

Taken for Tour of Grounds.

Following the speaking program of the Centennial celebration, the President was taken for a brief tour of the grounds, inspecting the exhibits and viewing the replica of the Restaurationen, the sloop which brought the first Norwegian immigrants to the United States 100 years ago.

At 8 P. M. today the President and Mrs. Coolidge, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg will be the guests of Governor and Mrs. Christianson at a public reception at the State Capitol. Thereafter the executive and cabinet member will return to Washington.

PRESIDENT DRIVES DOWN NICOLLET IN THUNDER OF CHEERS

Massed Thousands Line Entire Route From St. Paul
to Shout Their Welcome in Truly
Western Style

CHIEF EXECUTIVE BOWS AND
SMILES; POLICE HOLD CROWDS

Coolidge Guest of Honor at Hotel Luncheon—Will
Address Centennial Throngs at Fair
Grounds Late in Day

All Minneapolis gave President Coolidge a western greeting today.

All along a six mile route, traversed by the presidential party, flags and bunting waved silent welcome, while thousands, massed along the sidewalks, waved and cheered their greetings to the nation's chief executive.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge smiled and nodded their response to the cheering throng on either side, while their automobile cavalcade sped through the streets to the Nicollet hotel, where they were guests of the Norse-American Centennial committee at luncheon.

Following the luncheon, the presidential party was to drive by way of the Third avenue bridge and University avenue to the State Fair grounds, where late today Mr. Coolidge was to give the Centennial address. Many more were ready to see the President for a fleeting moment on this journey.

It was the first visit of Mr. Coolidge to Minneapolis as President.

On his former visit in 1922, when he was vicepresident, he spoke to several hundred persons at the Lincoln club. But his coming was no such sensation as it was today.

During the State Fair appearance and the reception at the state capitol

tonight, the president's passage through the streets was the only opportunity for Minneapolis people to see him on his visit. It was but a hurried glimpse but many thousands waited patiently for it.

Lower Nicollet avenue was packed with humanity, long before the presidential party appeared.

Crowds Roar Welcome

Shrill yells, mingled with a deeper roar of cheers, greeted the cavalcade. There was little ceremony about it. A scout car preceded the rest by a few blocks. A few motorcycle policemen followed, motioning the crowd back to the curb. Then came the presidential party.

Riding in an open car, the President was easily seen by the multitude. Mr. Coolidge waved and smiled to the crowd as it shouted for him.

Upper windows were filled with people, and the sidewalks were jammed, on downtown streets. Other traffic was barred from Nicollet for some time, and cross traffic was blocked, the stalled cars banking in three lines each way and reaching for several blocks.

There was a dense crowd about the Nicollet hotel, where police had to fight to hold a line and help the presidential party through.

Leaving the St. Paul home of Secretary Frank B. Kellogg, where they rested last night, the Coolidges and their entourage were driven today by way of Summit avenue and Lake street, into Minneapolis, turning down Blaisdell avenue and thence by way of La Salle avenue, Grant street and Nicollet avenue to the Nicollet hotel.

Waiting Throngs Line Route

The route was lined with waiting crowds. Residents all along the way were on watch. Many of them, especially at business houses along Lake street, had hung out flags and bunting to give the city a gala appearance. Nicollet avenue, from end to end, was brilliant with color.

Thousands of automobile parties found vantage points along the line, and watched the passage of the presidential party. There was a cheer as it appeared. Eyes peered keenly to find the President's car and get a look at the chief executive.

Welcome Relief From Heat

"I want to see Mrs. Coolidge," was a frequent remark, especially among women watchers. The "first lady" evidently has her full share of the love and esteem of Minneapolis people.

Leaving Washington with a mercury reading 100 in the shade, the Coolidge party found some relief along the way to Minnesota, and today they all were rejoicing in the cool, bracing atmosphere provided by the weather man. Fatigue of the trip was forgotten. They enjoyed a good night's rest at the Kellogg home in St. Paul, free from intrusions. Their automobile ride to Minneapolis was invigorating and the President and Mrs. Coolidge showed a keen interest in the sights of the cities as they drove along.

Following the luncheon in Minneapolis, the presidential party was to be taken to the State Fair grounds where the President is scheduled to deliver the oration of the day at the Norse-American Centennial.

The presidential program was to go through regardless of weather, unless a dangerous storm develops, Colonel E. W. Starling, secret service chief, said today. In case of light rain, the program will be in the grandstand, as the speaker's stand is protected by big awnings. If necessary, the program will be in the Hippodrome, where holders of reserved seat tickets will be admitted. There are enough seats there to accommodate all reserved seat ticket holders.

Tickets on Sale at Fair Grounds

Tickets were on sale at the fair grounds today.

The day's ceremonies will end for the President and Mrs. Coolidge with a reception at the State Capitol, from 8 to 9 p.m.

Iceman Refuses to Be Thwarted in Serving Coolidge

WHISTLING cheerily, the iceman ran up the back steps at the Frank B. Kellogg home today, swinging a large block of ice, all unconscious of his impending fate.

He laid his hand on the screen door and a large, grim, imposing secret service man sprang up from nowhere, and with a none too gentle shove, removed the iceman from close proximity to the door.

But the intrepid iceman refused to be discouraged. He was there to deliver ice, to cool the President's ice water during the day, and he was going to deliver that ice, no matter how many secret service men got in the way.

Two more s. s. m. joined the party. Finally, after some argument, the iceman, and two secret service men and the ice moved slowly into the kitchen. Under the direct personal supervision of the assembled s. s. m., the ice was lowered into the icebox, and the iceman was escorted, a little more hurriedly, and very firmly, out and down the steps and off the grounds.

CHILDREN WITH FLAGS GREET ALL WITH CHEERS

Several plain, ordinary citizens know now just how the President feels when he rides out—since they accidentally rode along the President's line of march today, to be greeted with all the vim and vigor which thousands of school children were saving up for the President. School after school was dismissed, and, with a flag for each pupil, marched over to Summit avenue, where children lined the curb. Every car that passed them, in the hour they waited for the President, was greeted with loud cheers and wild flag waving and shouts all along the line, "Here he comes, there he goes." As soon as the children yelled, all the people in the houses rushed out—only to see a truck or a taxicab.

WORK WAITS AS WOMEN PARADE PAST HOUSE

There was no work done by any housewives, for blocks in the vicinity of the Kellogg home in St. Paul today. They bundled the babies into their carriages early in the morning, and paraded up and down past the house, gathered on each others front steps but never went inside the house, until the President had left for Minneapolis.

One small, freckled faced boy, one trouser leg hanging, had the time of his life. Photographers were the only persons admitted to the Kellogg grounds, and they were there in droves. Up on the lawn scrambled Freckled Face, a camera in his hand, a "do-or-die" expression on his face. He snapped and snapped and snapped. Nothing in particular, just members of the crowd and the cars and everything. But he had a wonderful time. And he never stopped grinning.

Mrs. Coolidge probably was the most eagerly discussed woman in the Twin Cities today. Where groups of women and girls had gathered all along the street waiting for the President to pass, Mrs. Coolidge's dress and general appearance were gone over minutely. "She's just darling, I think," one girl exclaimed, plumping down on the curbstone. "She's so sweet—the way she smiles and waves her hands."

GIRL SCOUTS PAY TRIBUTE TO HONORY PRESIDENT

A half dozen Girl Scouts, who stood all morning outside the Kellogg residence, easily were the most thrilled spectators of all. Mrs. Coolidge is honorary president of the Girl Scouts of America, and when she came out of

the house she smiled sweetly at the girls directly in front of her car, who stiffened to attention as excited as they possibly could be.

Colonel John C. Coolidge, father of the President, will receive a specially manufactured, white enameled, nickel finished coal and wood range from Miss Elizabeth R. Ries, mayor of Shakopee. Mayor Ries was to have an interview with President Coolidge just before he spoke late today, through arrangements made by Congressman A. H. Andresen of the third district. Colonel John C. Coolidge was quoted in a recent national magazine as saying he liked a stove and preferred a stove to a furnace, "because, when you have a stove you can generally tell when the fire is burning." Taking pride in the stove manufacturing industry in Shakopee,

Mayor Ries had a special range made for the President's father.

Tens of thousands of Minneapolis citizens were able to say today, with deep sighs of satisfaction, "I saw the President. Nice, common appearing sort of chap, isn't he?"

For the first time since 1922, a President of the United States was in Minneapolis.

50,000 JAM DEPOT TO GREET PRESIDENT

Fifty thousand Twin City residents jammed the St. Paul union depot last night, packed the streets so that traffic was almost impossible, sweltered in the heat for hours—to watch a pale, rather tired looking man in a rumpled blue suit, with one button apparently buttoned in the wrong buttonhole, walk by and smile.

The presidential train was due at 8:15 p.m.

By 7 p.m. the station already was packed with long lines of waiting people, held back by soldiers. For blocks around the depot people stood in the streets, and all along through town out Summit avenue, the way the President was due to drive on his way to the home of Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, where the Coolidges are staying.

Mothers held hot and tired children, stilling their crying with, "Hush, dear, only a little while now, and you'll see the President. Just think!" The crowd took off its coat and its hats, rolled up its sleeves and waited, laughing and joking, and the soldiers stuck their bayonets in the floor, to hold back the straining crowd.

CROWDS WAIT PATIENTLY AS COMMITTEE GREET CHIEF

Near the door stood the reception committee, 50 distinguished Twin City citizens. Governor Theodore Christianson, Mayor George E. Leach and Mayor Arthur Nelson went down on the platform to greet the Coolidges. And the crowd waited. The few people who were trying to leave St. Paul last night had great difficulty getting through the concourse and out to their trains. No trains were running on the upper level at all, and any poor traveler had a long, hard struggle ahead of him.

At 8:15 p.m. sharp, a bugler rushed up the stairway, stood at attention, and blew. The soldiers all around the crowd stiffened at salute and a long breath of anticipation swept through the crowd. Then up the stairway dashed half a dozen photographers, businesslike and efficient, cameras slung over shoulders—travelers with the presidential party. They set their cameras up with quick actions—making at least 18 cameras ready for action—and the crowd drew another breath.

And down below, while the crowd waited, the President stopped to shake the grimy hands of J. W. Murphy, engineer, and W. Lang, fireman on the locomotive which pulled the train into St. Paul, and gave them something to talk about the rest of their lives by saying, "That was a fine ride!"

The President waded up the stairs, and a wild cheer burst from the crowd. Men threw their hats in the air, mothers held babies as high as their arms could reach, squealing excitedly, "See the President, darling—see the President."

COOLIDGE DOFFS HAT AND SMILES AT THRONG

Behind the President came Mrs. Coolidge, smiling and cool looking in a dark blue dress and a gray hat. Then the governor, the two mayors and the rest of the presidential party. The crowd cheered and yelled and shouted. The President took off his hat and smiled.

"Why, isn't he nice?" a woman gasped. "Such a nice friendly smile. And isn't Mrs. Coolidge dear?"

As the Coolidges moved down the long lane of cheering people, the crowd doubled back and ran along the outside of the lane, jumping up on benches to wave their hats wildly and cheer some more. When the President reached the steps a roar went up that almost shook the station, from the thousands of people waiting outside. Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge smiled again and stepped into the car to be swept on their way to the Kellogg home. The crowd ran for its cars, parked in alleyways and clear across the street. But traffic tied itself in such a jam that thousands of people still were riding along the way the presidential party had gone an hour after he had passed.

CARS ROLL PAST KELLOGG HOME UNTIL MIDNIGHT

All the way up Summit avenue, whole families were gathered on the lawns to cheer for the President. In front of the Kellogg house, 633 Fairmont avenue, a huge crowd blocked the street. When the president and Mrs. Coolidge stepped from their car—and smiled again—the crowd cheered and cheered. At least an hour after the Coolidges had gone into the house, there to remain until 11 a.m. today, the crowd still lingered outside, deaf to the pleas of policemen who were trying to clear the street. "Move on, now, nothing more until morning! Move on, please."

Some adventurous boys started chanting, "We want Coolidge! We want Coolidge," and the crowd took up the roar. But Mr. Coolidge did not appear. Mrs. Coolidge came to a window and waved her hand. The crowd cheered, appreciatively, once more. Until midnight and after, a procession of cars still drove slowly by the Kellogg home, their occupants peering curiously out.

Schools were dismissed, and many offices closed today to allow people to see the President go by, when he drove over from the Kellogg's to a luncheon at the Nicolle hotel, where he was the guest of the board of directors of the Norse-American Centennial. Nicolle avenue was packed with a crowd equally as thick as last night's, a crowd that cheered and clapped and yelled when the President and Mrs. Coolidge rode by.

Most thrilled among all Minneapolis hosts to the President were the six B pupils of Van Cleve school, who today had the joy of knowing they had received a letter from the President's secretary. A short time ago, the six B pupils wrote a letter to the President welcoming him to Minneapolis. Today, they had an answer, their chief treasure, a letter from his secretary, expressing the President's pleasure with their letter and thanking them for writing it.

THOUSANDS LINE ROUT OF TRAIN TO TWIN CITIES

The reception in the Twin Cities was a repetition of the reception the special train received all along the line of the 30-hour ride. The train was routed to avoid large cities, but at every hamlet, junction and crossroad along the way, thrilled and excited groups waited, to wave hopefully at the train as it went by. A large group of Negro men and women at Mayfair, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, lined the track, waving

small flags at the train. Mrs. Coolidge nudged the President, who was busy with his cantaloupe, and he smiled and bowed.

Whether the President paid any attention to the crowds or not, Mrs. Coolidge never missed a chance all along the way to smile and wave her hands and bow to people.

The hot weather only seemed to give the President an appetite, for the dining car steward reported that Mr. Coolidge had eaten steak for dinner Saturday, steak for lunch Sunday and steak for dinner Sunday.

COOLIDGE GETS GREAT TRIBUTE IN MINNESOTA

Given Ovation By Gathering Which Stands In Rain During Address

FINDS MUCH WELCOME IN FARM-LABOR STATE

Cites America's Fusion Of Many Races As Lesson To Rest Of World

Minnesota State Fair Ground, June 8—(AP)—Facing a hostile wind but a friendly audience, President Coolidge paid tribute today, in an address at the Norse-American centennial celebration, to the hearty Scandinavian immigrants who settled in the northwest and helped develop this agricultural empire.

Speaks During Storm

A windstorm, with a fine, cold rain falling at intervals, reached its peak as the president was delivering his message to the thousands packed into the stands opposite the speakers' platform. But he completed his prepared address and, with Mrs. Coolidge, waited until several other speakers, among them Secretary Kellogg, had concluded their remarks.

Today's exercises, the feature of the celebration being held to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States, were staged on the spot where three years ago Mr. Coolidge, as vice-president, sought to address a state fair crowd.

Different Atmosphere

On that occasion he was interrupted by a part of his audience, who thought his speech was delaying the horse races which they wanted to see. Today he had the respectful attention of a vast throng throughout his address and repeatedly he was cheered and applauded.

The president was introduced by Governor Christianson, who declared; "Minnesota and the northwest believe in Calvin Coolidge."

Hundreds of uniformed national guardsmen kept the crowd back from the speakers' stand. An added military touch was given by the Marine band from Washington, which played the "Star Spangled Banner" just before the president's address.

Crowd Enthusiastic

As he left the speakers' stand to return to the St. Paul home of Mr. Kellogg, to remain until he attends a reception at the state house prior to his departure later in the night for Washington, the president's silk hat and top coat were covered with dust, whipped into the stands by the wind, but his face was wreathed with a smile as he bowed acknowledgement to the cheers of the crowd.

So great was the crush of men, women and children who wanted to get a glimpse of the president and Mrs. Coolidge at the fair grounds that thirty persons fainted or were injured, none seriously.

Army ambulances dashed through the crowd to take ten persons to a first aid station on the grounds, while the others who collapsed recovered sufficiently to return to their homes without hospital treatment.

Wind Whips President.

The stand from which Mr. Coolidge spoke was covered, and on one side protection from the raw weather was afforded by hastily stretched canvas, but the wind, swirling across the race track, dusty, despite the light rain, repeatedly whipped clouds of fine dirt into the face of the president and members of his party.

Devoid of politics, the afternoon's exercises were presided over by Henrick Shipstead, Minnesota's Farmer-Labor member of

the United States senate, who in 1922, defeated Secretary Kellogg, then a senator, for re-election.

The president, avoiding any reference to political or economical conditions in the Northwest, confined himself to praise of the Norse immigrants and to an expression of satisfaction over the way national unity has been fused from varied racial elements.

Lesson to World.

"If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of a world?" suggested Mr. Coolidge, adding:

"It is not a new thought, but a profoundly engaging one. I firmly believe it is more than a chimera. I feel it is possible of realization. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal."

The secretary of state told his neighbors that the principles of the constitution are being assaulted by propagandists advocating overthrow of the government and substitution of class tyranny, and by "a considerable body of our citizens who in the name of liberty and reforms are impatient of the constitutional restrictions, and by insidious approaches and attacks would destroy these guarantees of personal liberty."

Propaganda Warning.

"I doubt if you are aware," he added, "of the amount of destructive, revolutionary propaganda which is being secretly distributed in this country by foreign influence."

Minister Bryn of Norway extended greetings from the Norwegian king, and the good wishes of Canada were extended by Thomas H. Johnson of Winnipeg, representing Lord Byng, governor-general. Speeches also were delivered by Senator Norbeck of South Dakota and Former Governor Preus of Minnesota.

swept the fair grounds, drenching all but those snuggled under the pavilion roof, but laying the dust.

But the hardy Norseman of the audience heard enough of the great tribute the president paid their race and seemed not to mind.

"When I look upon you and realize what you are and what you have done, I know that in your hands our country is secure," said the president with feeling in his voice.

"You have laid your treasure in what America represents and there will your hearts be also. You have given your pledge to the land of the free, the pledge of the Norwegian people has never yet gone unredeemed."

The great roar that rose from Nordic throats to Thor and Odin above the lowering grey clouds told that the pride of the race had been touched.

The Norsemen pledged, in effect their fealty to the vision that the President expressed in his speech, of a world fused into harmony for peace as America has been molded into a great nation from a melting pot of Polygot peoples.

Twin Cities witnessed such a demonstration. Conservative estimates place the number of participants in the street demonstration at a quarter of a million, while more than one hundred thousand cheered and waved a welcome to the President and the first lady of the land at the fair grounds.

EVEN PRESIDENT MARVELS.

These were the two largest crowds the President has faced since he entered the White House. As imperturbable and self-possessed as he is, Calvin Coolidge marveled at the miles and miles of welcoming folk.

And wherever he and his smiling, gracious lady turned today the descendants of the old Vikings, whose hero, Leif Ericson antedated Columbus by 500 years, showered them with adulation that was without guile.

Enormous crowds, with children predominating in many sections, bent only on giving a real old-fashioned and honest-to-goodness Norse welcome, waved American flags and cheered lustily.

INES OF CHILDREN CHEER.

This was no place for birth control proponents today. I have traveled with many Presidents and viewed many remarkable assemblages of Americans, but I never saw so many children in one day.

There were two massed lines of them, several deep, extending for eight solid miles—not blocks but miles.

From the moment that the presidential party left the home of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Frank B. Kellogg on Fairmont av. in St. Paul, until the distinguished guests alighted at the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis more than an hour later, they passed through these winding

lanes of children, between eight and nine miles long.

DAY IS BEAUTIFUL.

At every vantage point hundreds were massed back of the lines. As far as the eye could see it was a truly American lane, marked on either side by a solid line of small American flags.

All the way over beautiful Summit av., winding down to the Mississippi and thence on into the business streets of Minneapolis the lines grew deeper. By the time the thoroughfares leading to the Nicollet were reached thousands were massed in each city block, while all windows in the high buildings were crowded with smiling faces that shouted welcome.

The weather man joined with Leif Ericson's folks in making the day ideal. From the broiling prairies to the south the Presidential party emerged today in a temperature of 64. They have had plenty of rain with their torrid spell up this way.

Fields and wooded places were a deep green. The flowers were gorgeous and even the birds from the wooded spots along the Father of Waters seemed to be taking a hand in the paean of good will.

The President laid aside his this year's cap today. He was attired in a frock suit and sported the latest model of high silk hat. He and Mrs. Coolidge rode in an open car, and she, smiling and vivacious, waved her hand continuously to the little ones who sang out to her in piping voices their sincere welcome.

The President, in turn, more than lived up to expectations in his address at the fair grounds. It was largely in the nature of a history of

immigration, and he paid a very high tribute to the character of the immigrants who had come from other shores, particularly from Norway, to help mold this nation into its pre-eminent place of today.

20,000 AT RECEPTION.
Twenty thousand people assembled at the Minnesota state capitol in St. Paul for the state reception in honor of President and Mrs. Coolidge. The President shook hands with about 2,000 between 8 and 9 o'clock and the reception was then halted to enable him to board his train for Washington.

With the President and Mrs. Coolidge in the receiving line were Secre-

tary of State and Mrs. Kellogg and Governor and Mrs. Christiansen. They received in the capitol rotunda.

To the older generation of Norse-Americans it must have been an especially happy day. There were many scenes typical of the memories of the old land. Brilliant costumes brightened the coloring of a colorful throng—of hundreds of thousands, in fact.

NORSE DISHES AND WATER.

At the luncheon at the Nicollet we even had "flatbrode" and mineral waters direct from the Larvik Spa of King Haakon. There was also some "fiske" pudding that was gorgeous. And when the orchestra played Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite the cup of joy was complete.

Next to the President and Secretary of State Kellogg, United States Senator Henrik Shipstead, insurgent Farmer-Labor statesman, was the hero of the day. Mr. Shipstead has not agreed thus far with the Presi-

dent on political matters. In fact, he could have made himself solid at the White House forever, it was rumored at the time, if he had voted to confirm the nomination of Charles Beecher Warren for Attorney General.

But today was Norse day, and all Norsemen in this wonderful land of the Northwest, as well as distinguished Norsemen from the old land, representing the Oslo government, laid aside every other consideration but that of singing the praises of the new land and recalling folk lore of the old.

SHIPSTEAD IN CHAIR.

Shipstead was selected to preside as chairman at the big demonstration at the fair grounds. He also was the principal speaker at an early dinner this evening.

And in performing these functions today he rubbed elbows with Secretary Kellogg, whom he defeated for the Senate in 1922, and all the great and near great G. O. P. regulars of the Northwest. Which recalled the apothegm that, after all, blood is thicker than water, and that when the Norse sagas are recounted it is all for one and one for all.

Aside from all this rejoicing because fifty-two Norwegians landed in New York in 1825, the big significance is the way President Coolidge seems to have "come back" up here. Politically, the wise men are saying

tonight, the President has taken the Northwest by storm, and, though in manner the very antithesis of Col. Roosevelt, he abides for the moment secure in the affections and confidence of these people, sheltered against any political storms that may blow up from the Wisconsin area of low pressure.

Nebraska City, Neb., Press
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925

PRESIDENT PAYS NORWEGIAN RACE GLOWING TRIBUTE

Fifty Thousand Hear Speech at St. Paul Fair Grounds

GROUNDS STORM SWEEPED

But the Hardy Norsemen Seemed Not to Mind Weather

TOUCHED PRIDE OF RACE

(By The United News.)
ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—Wind, dust, and rain did their worst to ruin President Coolidge's visit to the northwest Monday, but the President in a remarkable tribute to the Norwegian race, triumphed over the elements and sent fifty thousand people home from the state fair grounds proud and happy.

The President's open air address at the Norse-American centennial celebration was delivered under trying conditions. High winds swept the Twin-Cities in the morning and had grown to a gale by the time the president began to speak at 2:55 p. m. Then dust clouds swept up the race track almost obliterating the president from view. Driving sheets of rain next

CHICAGO HERALD EXAM
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

NORSE FETE TURNED INTO TRIUMPH FOR PRESIDENT

All Past Turnouts in Twin Cities Eclipsed by Mighty Demonstration Accorded to National Executive.

Coolidge Faces Two Largest Crowds He Has Met in His White House Tenure; 100, 000 Hear His Address.

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER
MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—
The combination of Calvin Coolidge and the Norwegian-American citizenry smashed all records for magnitude of outpouring in this empire of the Northwest.

Not in their history, not even in the days of Roosevelt, have the

President Appears Delighted.

All in all, it was a "never-such" reception which Minnesota gave to Calvin Coolidge, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding—none of them ever was greeted by a more enthusiastic, interested multitude of people than greeted Calvin Coolidge. It was an outpouring which comes only a few times in a generation.

It was evident that Mr. Coolidge was delighted. Naturally reserved, even reticent, the President plainly indicated his appreciation. Mrs. Coolidge couldn't help but show her feelings. She is demonstrative. She is vivacious. She is extremely attractive. She is continually bubbling over with her enthusiasms. She was pleased with the show of affection of the people of the Northwest for her distinguished husband. And she showed it.

Astounded at Numbers.

If the President had remained in the Twin Cities until noon today, he would not have been able to shake hands with the thousands who wanted to greet him personally. Used to the New Year's receptions at the White House the President and Mrs. Coolidge were simply astounded at the number of people who wanted to meet them here. It was merely a case of greeting just as many people as possible in the time allotted and then having the doors of the capitol closed. It was a disappointment to the President that he could not make the reception period longer. But he could not. He apparently enjoyed every minute of the reception.

Both Enjoy Personal Contact.

It has been said that Mr. Coolidge enjoys that sort of personal contact with the people. Surely, Mrs. Coolidge does.

To Mr. Coolidge it is not such a task as it has been to other presidents. He shakes hands easily. He makes the first grip himself. Thereby he saves his hand. Where Roosevelt and others, including the prince of Wales, have endured bandaged hands, Mr. Coolidge comes through without that unfortunate experience. He likes to shake hands. That is apparent. Last night he had his fill of it. If he had stayed, he would have had hours and hours more of it. Tens of thousands were disappointed when the doors of the capitol were closed.

Tracy, Minn. Herald
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1923

Monster Crowd Greet President Coolidge

60,000 Jam State Fair Grounds to
Get Glimpse of Nation's Chief
at Norse-American Centennial
and Is Given Warm Reception

St. Paul, Minn., June 9—(Special Correspondence)—Newspaper correspondents who came here with the President to report the Norse-American centennial celebration, have returned to their posts with the abiding conviction that Mr. Coolidge has "feathered his nest" in the land of the 10,000 lakes.

As they rode thru the streets of St. Paul to the luncheon given the presidential party by the Norse-American directors, thence to the State Fair grounds where the chief executive delivered his address, and

later to Secretary of State Kellogg's St. Paul home, they were more than impressed by the continuous, hearty and spontaneous celebration. They were happily astonished. The President himself was delighted.

The story of Mr. Coolidge's experience at the Minnesota State Fair three years ago had been revived and carefully rehearsed, and there was considerable curiosity among the correspondents to see for themselves what change, if any, there was in the standing of the President with the people of the Northwest.

When they saw sons of toil wave their greasy caps; when they saw white-haired women jump up and down; when they saw and heard young men and women burst forth in enraptured glee—when these things came so forcibly to their attention they were no longer in doubt that President Coolidge has scored heavily with the Northwest.

As for the President—he now has the first authentic, definite public approval of his policies of efficiency and economy in government.

Never has a chief executive of the nation—or any one else for that matter—faced the crowd that confronted President Coolidge at the Fair Grounds Monday. The Eastern newspaper men estimated the outpouring at 60,000. This estimate was based on their experience with inaugural crowds and baseball and football crowds, and they freely predicted it will be a long time before there will be another such.

Faribault (Minn.) Pilot
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1923

30,000 WELCOME PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

Reception at State Capital Marks the
Climax of Visit to the Norse
Centennial.

More than 300,000 persons in the Twin Cities paid their respects to the President of the United States in the twenty seven hours ending at 11:30 p. m. Monday, when Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge started on the return trip to Washington.

This is the estimate of officials of the United States secret service and officers of the Minnesota National Guard, present at all of the functions and accompanying the Chief Executive on all of his trips in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Visits of the late President Roosevelt and Harding were eclipsed by that of President Coolidge. Never be-

fore have the Twin Cities shown such interest in an individual, it was said Monday night after the departure of the President.

Climaxing the day's events was the public reception to President and Mrs. Coolidge and Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg at the State Capitol. Had the President been able to remain in St. Paul until Tuesday, he could not have shaken hands with the throng that was anxious to greet him.

More than 20,000 persons were every door, attempting to pass the barrier of national guardsmen. Placed in line, four deep, the crowd would have reached from the downtown section to the Capitol. Of the 20,000 less than 1,000 were able to greet the President in the one hour before he was whisked away to his train.

The President expressed to Secretary Kellogg his amazement at the reception accorded him. Mr. Kellogg replied, with a smile that showed his pride in his home city, that "St. Paul always lives up to its traditions."

Beginning with his arrival in St. Paul at 8:15 p. m. Sunday, when more than 50,000 persons lined the downtown streets, jammed the Union depot, and crowded the vicinity of the Kellogg home at 633 Fairmont avenue, the stay of the presidential party was one ovation after another.

Another 50,000 lined the streets to watch the President's departure for Minneapolis shortly before noon. Still another 50,000 lined Blaisdell and Nicollet avenues in Minneapolis. More than 75,000 persons were in the stands at the state fair grounds when the President made his speech. Another 25,000 clamored at the gates and thousands scaled the fences and over-ran the national guardsmen to get within sound of the amplifiers which made the speech of the executive audible to all within 100 yards of the speaker's stand.

In the receiving line at the State Capitol Monday night were President and Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg, and Governor and Mrs. Christianson. The State House was decorated beautifully and adequately policed. Seven hundred members of the national guard and 150 members of the city's police force were on duty.

At the State Fair grounds the scene was one that amazed veteran Washington newspaper men who accompanied the President. All of the stands were filled with the exception of a few hundred reserved seats, the owners of which were unable to fight their way through the crowds that blocked all entrances.

The President began his speech in a light rain storm. Umbrellas were

raised in the uncovered sections of the stands. The crowd paid no attention to the rain. It was a crowd that was anxious to see and hear the chief executive. It cheered Governor Christianson as he introduced President Coolidge, and it applauded the President at frequent intervals in his speech. It paid the same tribute to Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg.

National guardsmen policed the track in front of the speaker's stand. The approach of the presidential car was heralded by a bugler. The entire crowd, probably the largest the President has ever address, arose and remained standing as he and Mrs. Coolidge alighted from the automobile.

The United States Marine band played "Hail to the Chief" and then

swung into the strains of the national anthem. The President stood at salute and the vast audience stood uncovered. A windstorm swept hats and papers across the track, but no one heeded the storm.

Sanborn (N. D.) Inter-
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

COOLIDGE ATTENDS NORSE GATHERING

Failure of Los Angeles To Complete Trip Disappoints Thousands Attending Greatest Gathering of 1925.

Washington—The airship Los Angeles was directed by Secretary Wilbur to resume its flight to Minnesota as soon as necessary engine repairs have been made.

St. Paul—Calvin Coolidge, the Nation's chief executive and Mrs. Coolidge arrived in St. Paul to attend the Norse-American Centennial and were greeted by literally tens of thousands of cheering citizens, anxious to do them honor.

Never in the history of the state has the chief executive of the Nation received a more sincere welcome. It is conservatively estimated that at the minimum 250,000 people saw him in the Twin Cities and gave him welcome.

At the state fair grounds, where he addressed probably the largest crowd he has ever faced, the President sounded the keynote of international co-operation.

Having been greeted by fully 150,000 people on the streets of Minneapolis and St. Paul during the day, and having spoken to at least 100,000 more at the State Fair grounds, the President had another experience with the people of the northwest.

The President and Mrs. Coolidge held a public reception in the rotunda of the state capitol. They were assisted by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg and Governor and Mrs. Christianson. Only a few of the waiting thousands found the opportunity to shake the hand of the chief executive. Secret service men, used to large crowds, estimated that there were at least 30,000 surrounding the capitol anxious to be let in. Right after the reception the President left for Washington.

Los Angeles Abandons Trip.

Turned back in its course by high and shifting winds and thunder storms gathering in the middle west, and with its engines in trouble, the dirigible Los Angeles was forced Sunday afternoon to abandon its trip. The giant airship had been sailing with no reports of trouble until it reached the outskirts of Cleveland, Ohio. There it dropped several messages and turned toward an easterly direction.

These messages said the dirigible had been turned back because of engine trouble, and feared going into the storm in its condition.

King Sends Greetings.

Greetings from King Haakon VII of Norway, from members of his official family, and from representatives of various organizations, were extended to the Norwegians of America at the Norse Guests' session of the Norse-American centennial celebration in the grandstand, Sunday afternoon.

Thousands Attend Centennial.

Hundreds of cities and villages in the northwest were "deserted villages," their population gone, in a great exodus of modern times, when Norwegians of the new world poured into the Twin Cities for their anniversary celebration, in the greatest convention scheduled anywhere in the world in 1925.

Hutton, N. D., Free Press
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

PRESIDENT GIVEN ROUSING WELCOME

Political Differences Forgotten In Festive Spirit Of Norse-American Conclave.

St. Paul.—Monday was presidential day at the Norse-American centennial celebration at the Minnesota state fair grounds.

President Coolidge came here to be the principal speaker at the program of the centennial which marks the 100th anniversary of organized Norwegian immigration to America.

Political differences were forgotten as the people of Minnesota and the northwest joined in honoring President Coolidge, their guest for the day.

Coming into the territory which was a battleground in the last presidential campaign on a non-political mission—to pay tribute to the Norwegian immigrant—the executive was given a welcome that did not know the bounds of race or party.

Thousands of cheering men, women and children, lining the union station concourse and streets nearby, greeted the president and Mrs. Coolidge on their arrival. Thousands of others awaited an opportunity to get a glimpse of them, to hear the president's address at the state fair grounds or to see them at close range at a public reception Monday night at the state capitol.

While here the president and Mrs. Coolidge were guests at the home of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg.

Soldiers from Fort Snelling aided police in their efforts to handle the crowd which surged toward the president as he made his way through the station. Even after he had found seclusion at the Kellogg residence, hundreds of curious folk lingered in an adjoining street. A chant started by a group of youngsters, "We want Coolidge," grew in volume, but failed to bring the president to the door for a speech. The crowd let out a wild cheer, however, when Mrs. Coolidge appeared at a window to wave a greeting.

Menno, S. D., Herald
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

PRES. COOLIDGE AND THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

During the last Presidential Campaign it was believed that the great Northwest was opposed to President Coolidge. This was said to be true after the last visit Pres. Coolidge made in Minneapolis while he was Vice President. At that time there was a great deal of disturbance and it even went so far as to find the great crowd hissing at various times. Turning to the other extreme the great Northwest turned out for President Coolidge during his visit in Minneapolis where he addressed the throngs that attended the Norse Centennial. "Never before has Gopher state given a finer welcome to a visiting President than that accorded Mr. Coolidge in the 27 hours that he was here," says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. From the moment of his arrival to that of his departure there was ample demonstration of real confidence in the leadership of the Chief Executive.

Interest in regard to the President's visit held from the time he arrived on Sunday night until he left Monday evening. On their arrival in Minneapolis Sunday night a large crowd greeted them at the depot and they lined the

streets from the depot to the home of Sec. Kellogg where again about a thousand or more people were waiting to greet the President and wife and also Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg. On Monday noon the streets that led from Mr. Kellogg's home to the Nicollet Hotel were crowded with school children and citizens as well as visitors, all anxious to get a view of the president as he passed. It was necessary for the police department to order all cars off the streets along which the President passed on his way to and from the Nicollet hotel.

The President proceeded to the Fair Grounds at the scheduled time where one of the largest crowds that he has ever spoken to in person, awaited him. People had climbed fences, crowded the guards and jamed the grandstands so that they might be able to get within hearing distance of his voice. It was estimated that about 30 people became sick or injured in the crowd that was waiting for the President and his party. After the President arrived the crowd gave him a royal welcome, and settled down so that they might hear every word that he had to say. Every word was heard very distinctly by those who stood within a hundred feet of the stand from which he spoke. The day was dark, cold and rainy. In truth the weather was at it's worst except that there wasn't a deluge of rain. Heavy winds blew up large clouds of dust which would at times cover the entire audience making it almost impossible to see the President. Every once in a while a gusty shower would come then every one would put up their umbrellas and then in a few minutes would have to take them down again. It was surprising how quietly all this was done on the part of the people. However they listened attentively to every word and frequently interrupted with applause.

A public reception for the president was given at the Capitol Building in the evening. This completed the days program for the president. The streets were jamed for many blocks around and took over an hour after the President had left for the police to

clear the traffic.

From a political viewpoint it is sure that the President has at last triumphed in the middle west, but as to what will be the outcome is uncertain because the President has never said anything as yet in regard to another term of office. In his talk he in no way made mention of any political matters or views on government affairs. The President remarks dealt with the Norse peoples and their accomplishments. He made mention of their many accomplishments and of their success in this country and that the Norse people as a class are welcome because of their sturdy nature and willingness to adopt the country in which they live as their own.

Mrs. Coolidge

Duluth, Minn., Register
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925

WOMEN LIKE MRS. COOLIDGE

Women of Twin Cities Enthusiastic
Over Appearance of President's
Wife

(By United Press.)

St. Paul, Minn., June 9. — New England charm met western democracy with Washington graciousness and today Mrs. Calvin Coolidge may say:

"The west is mine."

The personality of the First Lady of the Land was the talk of the Twin Cities today. Her manner of meeting folks, her taste in dress and her all consuming interest in everything and everybody won the White House hostess many friends and incidentally many for her president-husband.

"Oh, our women, I think, are all wild about her," was the enthusiastic accord of Phi Beta Phi sisters of the president's wife.

Mrs. Phil J. Lawrence, Mrs. Frederick Bass, and the Misses Bernice Marualais and Helen Acker were the four Minneapolis sorority sisters honored with the privilege of talking on Mrs. Coolidge.

"She is certainly a lovely woman — so very gracious," said Mrs. Theodore Christiansen, wife of the governor of Minnesota. She seems so intensely interested in every one and everything. I was both amused and impressed when, at the conclusion of the president's address, she turned and smiled:

"I liked that myself."

"All through the speech she was perhaps the most interested listener. I don't believe she had an inkling of what he intended to say and what she said indicated her delight."

Twin City matrons who met her debated today her most charming costume. There were preferences for the tea rose morning gown of printed georgette, for the afternoon green printed crepe and for the gorgeous formal gold lace evening gown worn at the governor's reception.

All remarked on the simplicity of her gowns and the absence of much jewelry. Neither was the First Lady burdened with flowers. She carried a single pink peony, which she waived at the centennial throngs in the morning, on the drive and a very small corsage bouquet of red roses at the state fair grounds ceremonies in the afternoon.

President Coolidge
introduced by
Governor Christenson

President Coolidge's
Address

Austin, Minn. 17
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925

GOVERNOR LAUDS PRESIDENT WITH INTRODUCTION

Virtues Of Coolidge Exalted By State Chief

IDEALS ARE SIMILAR

Ideals Of Norse And Puritans Com-
pared And Praised

[By Associated Press]

State Fair Grounds, June 8.—"It is my pleasant task at this time to extend Minnesota's welcome to the President of the United States," said Governor Christenson in introducing the President today. "As I approach that task, I am deeply conscious of the inadequacy of mere words for the presence of this mighty throng says more emphatically than I can say it that Minnesota believes in Calvin Coolidge."

"There is much in common between Massachusetts and Minnesota. The earliest foundation of commerce, agriculture, industry and religion in our commonwealth were laid by men of New England.

Purposes In Common

"Between the men of New England and those who came here from the countries of Northern Europe, there was community of thought and purpose which made them congenial partners in the task of building an empire in the Northwest. They not only had the same objective—they had the same ideals.

"The men of the 'Restoration' came to find liberty of religion as did those of the 'Mayflower.' The early Norse immigrants were the Puritans of a later pilgrimage, the same serious minded, God fearing, liberty loving, hard working, law-respecting folks. They came to establish homes, churches and schools—the fundamental institutions of society rather than to accumulate wealth.

"Mr. President, I know Norwegians that could beat a Yankee in a horse trade. If they hadn't gone

into the business of making wooden nutmegs it is probably because your folk had already been too successful in exploiting the market.

Oppose False Ideals

"Like the puritans of New England, the people of the 'Restoration,' their successors and their descendants stood firm in their faith in democracy, but repudiated the false assumption that democracy involves a leveling process that should put the slothful and diligent, the thrifty and the thriftless, the sagacious and the stupid on the same plane.

"Fellow citizens, it is now my privilege to present the most outstanding example of rugged virtues of New England.

"We honor him, not for his office, although it is the most exalted in the world, but for his career which has justified the confidence of the American people. Ladies and gentlemen—the president of the United States."

Herald
Transmitter Co. 62 copies

Complete Text of President's Speech

The President's speech in full delivered today in Minneapolis was as follows:

How often in the affairs of this world a small and apparently insignificant occurrence turns out to be an event of great importance, carrying in its train a mighty influence for good or evil. Such importance always flows from the character of those concerned. The generations of the earth treasure the rude hut that sheltered the infancy of Abraham Lincoln, seek out the birthplace of Shakespeare, and give to the uninviting soil of Palestine the title of the Holy Land, all because certain obscure happenings in those places produced those who left a broad mark upon the future course of humanity. The character of the participants brought future fame. It is such an event that we meet to commemorate today. One hundred years ago a little bark sailed from Norway to America. It was almost unnoticed at the time, save for the daring and hardihood of its navigators, but it brought with it the representatives of a stalwart race, men and women of fixed determination, enduring courage and high character, who were to draw in their retinue a long line of their fellow countrymen destined to change the face of an area broad as an empire, direct the historic course of sovereign States, and contribute to the salvation of a great nation. These mighty works have been wrought because those Norwegian immigrants were well worthy to follow in the wake of the Pilgrim and Cavalier.

This celebration is most happily identified with the present year, which is an anniversary of notable events in the history of our country. We are rounding out a century and a half from the beginning of the American Revolution. It was a half a century from the days of Concord and Lexington to the beginning of that stream of immigration from Norway which was to help guarantee that the spirit of freedom which had been so triumphant in the Colonies should not be lost to the States.

When we consider the astonishing number of immigrants which the Scandinavian countries have contributed in proportion to their own population to making the body of American citizenship, we will appreciate the significance of this anniversary. It well deserves the

consideration it is receiving here in this State which has so richly profited by a larger proportion of this north-of-Europe immigration than any other Commonwealth. Minnesota would not be Minnesota, the group of imperial northwestern States would not be what they are, but for the contribution that has been made to them by the Scandinavian countries.

Because of a profound appreciation of that contribution and of its truly national value I have found it an especial pleasure to come here and join in this commemoration. In the midst of loyalties that are all beyond possibility of question, it may be difficult to choose among the many national and racial groups that have sought out America for their home and their country. We are thankful for all of them, and yet more thankful that the experiment of their common citizenship has been so magnificently justified in its results. If one were seeking proof of a basic brotherhood among all races of men, if one were to challenge the riddle of Babel in support of aspirations for a unity capable of assuring peace to the nations, in such an inquiry I suppose no better testimony could be taken than the experience of this country. Out of the confusion of tongues, the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the vast differences in talents and tastes there has been evolved a spiritual union accompanied by a range of capacity and genius which marks this nation for a preeminent destiny. The American people have commanded the respect of the world.

It is a good thing that anniversaries such as this are so widely commemorated. The next few years will be filled with a continuing succession of similar occasions. I wish that every one of them might be so impressively celebrated that all Americans would be moved to study the history which each one represents. I can think of no effort that would produce so much inspiration to high and intelligent patriotism. Occasions of this nature bring to our attention whole regions of the past that would otherwise remain unexplored, tend to be forgotten even by scholars, and pass entirely from the public mind. These incentive to special examination of particular historical phases teach us better to understand our country and our countrymen.

Anyone who will study the institutions and people of America will come more and more to admire them.

One reason that moved me to accept the cordial invitations to come here today was the hope of directing some measure of national attention to the absorbingly interesting subject of the social backgrounds of our country. The making of such a country is not to be told in any mere category of dates, battles, political evolutions and partisan controversies. Back of all these, which are too often the chief material of history, lies the human story of the unsung millions of plain people whose names are strangers to public place and fame. Their lives have been replete with quiet, unpretentious, modest but none the less heroic virtues. From these has been composed the sum of that magnificent and wondrous adventure, the making of our own America. Somewhere in the epic of struggle to subjugate a continent there will be found a philosophy of human relations that the world will greatly prize. If we could seize and fix it, if we could turn it over, examine and understand it, we would have taken a long step toward solving some of the hardest problems of mankind.

It is not so many years since visitors from other quarters of the world were wont to contemplate our concourse of races, origins, and interests, and shake their heads ominously. They feared that from such a melting pot of diverse elements we could never draw the tested, tempered metal that is the only substance for national character. Even among ourselves were many who listened with serious concern to such forebodings. They were not quite sure whether we had created a nation with the soul of a nation. They wondered if perhaps we had merely brought together a large number of people in a large place. Had these misgivings been justified when the hour of trial came, it would have meant disaster to us and to the world. But instead of crumbling into a chaos of discordant elements, America proved its truly national unity. It demonstrated conclusively that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is their universal heritage and common nature. Powerful enough to hold this people to a high ideal in time of supreme trial, why may we not hope that the same influence will at length reach men and women wherever they are found on earth? If fraternity and cooperation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of a world? It is not a new thought but it is a profoundly engaging one. I firmly believe it is more than a chimera. I feel it is possible of realization. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal. Therefore, I urge the deeply thoughtful study and teaching of our history.

No country has a history which starts with its discovery or at its boundaries. For the real beginnings of any people we must go back to the beginnings of all peoples. From the tombs of Egypt and the sands of Mesopotamia men are now unearthing the records

or civilizations so ancient that by comparison we think of the recovered wonders of Carthage as almost modern. But all that we shall learn from the glyphs of Ur, the tombs of the Pharaohs, and the monuments of Crete and Carthage is part of our own history, illumination, for our todays, guideposts on the way to our tomorrows. All the past lives in the present. All the works and thoughts of those who have gone before have left their mark on what we think and do.

These Norsemen whose beginnings in the United States we here celebrate have exercised a great influence upon our modern history and western civilization which it is difficult to match among any other like number of people. In many ways their influence upon northern and western Europe may be compared to that of the Greek states upon the civilization of the Mediterranean. They were the first deep-sea navigators. They pioneered the migrations which boldly struck across the western waters. They were at once the terrors of the Western Roman Empire and the guardians of the Eastern. The medieval Mediterranean was a happy hunting ground for them. They branded their name upon French Normandy, and from it descended upon Britain in the Norman conquest from which there was the beginning of modern English history.

But even before William of Normandy had conquered at Hastings, Lief the son of Erik, near 500 years before Columbus appears to have found the New World. Indeed, there seems little doubt that several centuries before Columbus saw the light of day there was born upon American soil, of Norse parents, a boy who afterward became so great a mathematician and astronomer that his studies may have contributed much to the fund of knowledge which helped Columbus formulate his vision of the world as we know it. Among the fascinating chapters in the history of the dark ages is the story of Iceland. As a little Norse Republic it maintained itself for several centuries as one of the real repositories of ancient culture in a world whose lamp of learning seemed near to flickering out. We have long known of the noble Icelandic literature which was produced during those generations of the intellectual twilight; but we know too little of the part which Iceland performed as an outpost of the sturdy northern culture in bridging over the gulf of darkness between the ancient and modern eras of history.

These sons of Thor and Odin and the great free North shape themselves in the mind's eye as very princes of high and hardy adventure. From Norway to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, from Greenland to the mainland, step by step they worked their way across the north Atlantic. They found the western ocean, and it was a Norseman who first traversed Bering Straits and demonstrated that there was no land connection between Asia and North America. One wonders whether these Northmen would turn for adventure if the earth should ever be so completely charted that exploration offered no more challenges. Within a very few years one of them first traversed the northwest passage from Atlantic to Pacific; and the same one Amundsen carried the flag of

Norway to the South Pole; and now, within a few days past, he has been the first to make large explorations in the region of the North Pole in an airplane, tempting fate which, as I write, is unknown.

One likes to linger over these tales of adventure and exploration. One of them has a special significance in connection with this celebration which entitles it to more particular reference. This, of course, is the voyage of the little sloop Restaurationen, which in 1825 brought the first organized party of Norwegian immigrants to this country. One reared on the New England tradition of the Mayflower will find all the materials for a new legend of pioneering in the voyage of the Restaurationen. She was a sloop of 45 tons, whereas the Mayflower was rated as 180 tons. The Restaurationen sailed from Stavanger, Norway, on July 4, 1825, with a desperately heavy cargo of iron and a party of 52 people. She came safely into the port of New York after a voyage of 14 weeks, which compares with 9 weeks required for the historic passage of the Mayflower.

The arrival of the Restaurationen created a sensation among those inured to the sea. It was claimed that she was the smallest vessel that had ever made the trans-Atlantic crossing. The New York authorities threatened to deny her the privileges of the port on the ground that she carried too many passengers and too much cargo. She was ultimately released apparently through the influence of the Society of Friends. Most of her passengers seemed to have been members of a Norwegian religious community intimately related to the Quakers and it appears, that one of their reasons for coming to this country was that they had not enjoyed entire liberty of religious opinion at home. Thus the parallel between the voyages of the Mayflower and of the Restaurationen, despite that they were separated by more than 200 years, is impressive in several ways.

Almost without money or supplies, the little company of immigrants were taken in charge by the New York Quakers who raised funds to send them to Kendall, Orleans County, N. Y. There they secured lands and established the first Norwegian settlement in this country. It is a curious circumstance that although the Norwegians are among the greatest seafaring peoples, this party was composed almost entirely of farmers, so that their first interest was to get land. And ever since, the greater share of Norwegians have come in search of homes on the land. These first immigrants having practically no money, bought a tract on the shore of Lake Ontario for \$5 per acre to be paid for in 10 annual installments. It is hard to realize that western New York so late as 1825 was so far on the frontier. Their land was heavily timbered and they were compelled not only to clear it but build their own shelter. The first house is said to have been a log cabin 12 feet square, with a garret. In this 24 of them lived for a time, the men seeking such scanty employment as was to be found in the neighborhood to support them through the winter. The only one in the party who could speak English was Capt. Lars Olson and he had remained in New York.

Despite poverty and hardships, the colony thrived, and its members were shortly writing letters back to Norway describing the opportunities of America and urging friends to come. From this beginning the stream of Norwegian immigration set in, but most of the later comers went much farther west. A few years after the settlement at Kendall another party went to La Salle County, Ill. Already the west was fascinating them and many of the original Kendall colony sold out and went on to Illinois. Thence the migration spread to other States of the middle west and northwest. Even before it was formed into a Territory, Iowa had received its first Norwegians, and from about 1835 they spread rapidly into Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and other States.

It is not possible, as it is certainly not needful on this occasion, even to summarize the story of Norwegian immigration. But it should be explained that while the settlement of 1825 in Orleans County, N. Y., was the first Norwegian settlement and represented the first organized immigration, these pioneers of the Restaurationen were not the first Norwegians to come here. Considerable numbers had come even before the Revolutionary War and some as far back as the earliest colonial years. There were Norwegians in both Army and Navy during the Revolution and the War of 1812. But the fact remains that the great movement which established Norwegian communities all over the northwest and contributed so greatly to the building of that part of the country began with the voyage of the Restaurationen. It is said that Norwegians and their descendants in this country are now just about as numerous as the population of Norway itself. Norway is credited with furnishing a larger number of settlers to the United States in proportion to its population than any other European country except one.

It is frequently noted regarding immigration that the newcomers from Europe commonly sought climatic conditions here like those in which they had been raised. So the Scandinavians are found chiefly in the northern parts of this country. About 80 per cent of the population of Norway is agricultural, the remainder maritime and industrial. These proportions are closely carried out in the occupational distribution here. A great majority sought the land, but considerable numbers have always followed the sea. Some of the coincidences in connection with this migration are oddly interesting. Thus we have noted that the little sloop Restaurationen brought a cargo of iron; today Minnesota has more Norwegians and produces more iron ore than any other State. Again, Norway is a land of wonderful freshwater lakes, and it is closely matched by Minnesota.

There is one phase in the story of immigration which seems always to characterize it. Once the tide had set in from a particular European country, the movement thereafter has invariably been encouraged by the early comers. Not only did they urge relatives and friends in the old home to come, but they devoted their new-found prosperity to help them. On this subject there is an opportunity for some useful

historical research. In the pre-Revolutionary days immigration to America seems to have been encouraged from the other side, partly from political and partly from business motives. The colonizing countries of Europe competed to control the best parts of the New World by occupying it with their colonies.

Immigration was encouraged both by the Governments and by companies of merchant adventurers. At that stage of the movement, of course, the colonies possessed no wealth to help their friends to come. But after the Revolution the situation greatly changed. New political conditions made this country more attractive than ever before, and developing wealth and opportunity emphasized its invitation. So encouraging the movement in this direction. There is opportunity for a much more detailed examination of these factors in the European migration than has yet been undertaken. It would be a profoundly interesting contribution to the story of this greatest of all migrations that humanity has ever accomplished if we could know more of the precise motives which have animated it.

The contribution of this country to financing immigration of the last century and a third has certainly run into hundreds of millions of dollars, perhaps into billions. It has had a profound social influence, both here and in Europe. Its economic consequences could hardly be overestimated. A detailed inquiry into these facts should include a close consideration of all the great migrations which have marked the distribution of men throughout the world. Man seems to have been from his beginnings the most migratory of animals. His earlier movements appear to have had their chief motive in adventure and the desire to find the regions where existence was most comfortable. There could hardly have been a very serious pressure of population, for it is only in recent historic times that this factor has existed. Some very early migrations were doubtless due to climatic or other physical conditions. Later on political, social, religious, and economic reasons caused the movements. Some went forth to make conquests, others were driven out by conquest. The children of Israel migrated into Egypt to escape from famine. They left Egypt to escape from bondage and to recover their religious liberty. The old Romans and Phoenicians were great colonizers, the Romans from imperialistic motives and the Phoenicians from desire to extend their trade. The European migration to the American Continent represented in its various phases all the causes that have operated through the ages to bring about such shifts of population. In the beginning there was chiefly the motive of exploration and adventure. Later came the desire to be freed from onerous clerical or political restrictions. Then, with the realization of America's enormous resources, there was the wish to share in its developing riches. Only in the later stages of the movement did the people of this country reach their hand of welcome to the friends across the Atlantic, both urging and assisting them to come.

Though I make no pretense to deep studies in the subject, yet I have been impressed that in this last regard the shift of Old-World peo-

ples to this side of the Atlantic was perhaps unique. From the time when their fast-developing institutions of popular government, religious freedom, and intellectual liberality had begun to take definite and attractive forms, the people of the Colonies took a new interest in inducing their European relatives to follow them thither. They engaged in an inverted crusade, a conquest without invasion and without force. The new country offered not only material opportunities, but possibilities of a spiritual and intellectual emancipation they ardently wished their friends on the other side to share. Citizenship in the New World meant something that it had not meant in the Old. It was seen that the New World offered something new. There was increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here at last the individual was lord to himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he was free.

With the eighteenth century's epoch of intellectual liberalism there came yet more sharp realization that the new country was not bound to ancient manners and prejudices, and that therefore it offered to the common man a better chance. Here he might realize that ideal of equality which by this time was so generally finding a lodgment in European minds. This spiritual evolution moved rather slowly during the first two-thirds of the eighteenth century. The Seven Years' War, or as we commonly call it, the French and Indian War, was for the Colonies a period of rapid awakening and realization. They began to find themselves, to formulate more definite new conceptions of American destiny began in any important way to be shared in Europe until the Revolution, independence and the establishment of the Federal Government forced it upon the old countries. Then a new idea began to fix itself in the European mind. The new country was seen as an essentially vitally, basically different conception of human relationships. It appeared not merely as a new country but as a different kind of country. It was considered not only different from Europe, but different from any earlier social creations. The European peoples had been greatly stirred by the intellectual awakening of the eighteenth century, and the liberals among them had been deeply disappointed at the seeming meager results which accrued from it. We may well wonder what would have been the fate of Europe after 1815, if the liberalism of both England and the Continent had settled down to disappointment and cynicism. We can not doubt that during the period, say from 1815 to 1848, the beacon which they saw had been lighted over the western Atlantic was a lamp to the feet and a hope to the hearts of liberals throughout Europe.

Within this period immigration from the north and west of Europe was not only rapidly building this country into numbers, wealth, and authority in the world, but it was having a tremendous reflex upon Europe itself. But for American example and influence the democratic movements of 1832 and 1848 in Europe might have been long postponed. The broadly democratic

32
evolution which swayed Europe so greatly in the latter half of the nineteenth century might have failed entirely.

In the period we have been discussing nearly all the immigration to the United States was from northern and western Europe. Through its reactions upon Europe it gave constant encouragement there to liberal thought and action. In this country, by gradually giving the North a great preponderance in numbers, it hastened the downfall of slavery and helped rid

our institutions of that great and threatening anomaly.

These Northmen, one of whose anniversaries we are celebrating today, have from their first appearance on the margin of history been the children of freedom. Native to a rigorous climate and a none too productive soil, they had learned the necessity for hard work and careful management. They were moved by that aspiration for a free holding in the land which has always marked peoples in whom the democratic ideal was pressing for recognition. Eager for both political and economic independence, they realized the necessity for popular education, and so have always been among the most devoted supporters of public schools. Thousands of them volunteered in the service of the country during the Civil and Spanish Wars, and tens of thousands in the World War. The institutions and the manners of democracy came naturally to them. Their glory is all about you, their living and their mighty dead. They have given great soldiers, statesmen, scientists, educators and men of business to the upbuilding of their adopted country. They have been rapidly amalgamated into the body of citizenship, contributing to it many of its best and most characteristic elements. To their adaptability the Nation owes much for its success in the enormous process of assimilation and spiritual unification that has made our Nation what it is and our people what they are.

Although this movement of people originated in Norway, in its essence and its meaning it is peculiarly American. It has nothing about it of class or caste. It has no tinge of aristocracy. It was not produced through the leadership of great figure. It is represented almost entirely by that stalwart strain who make the final decisions in this world, which we designate the common people. It has about it the strength of the home and the fireside; the family ties of the father and the mother, the children and

the kindred. It has all been carried on very close to the soil, it has all been extremely human. When I consider the marvelous results it has accomplished I can not but believe that it was inspired by a Higher Power. Here is something vital, firm, and abiding, which I can only describe as a great reality.

An enormous power has come to you, but you are charged with equally enormous responsibilities. Those responsibilities you have never failed to meet, that power you have never failed to sanctify.

Therein lies the sole title to all the glory you have achieved in the past and therein will lie the sole title to all the glory that you will achieve in the future. Believing that there resides in an enlightened people an all-compelling force for righteousness, I have every faith that through the vigorous performance of your duties you will add new luster to your glory in the days to come.

Our America with all that it represents of hope in the world is now and will be what you make it. Its institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of the integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race. These do not emanate from the Government. Their abiding place is with the people. They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother, and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest, and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home of our country. They can have no stronger supporters, no more loyal defenders, than that great body of our citizenship which you represent. When I look upon you and realize what you are and what you have done, I know that in your hands our country is secure. You have laid up your treasure in that America represents, and there will your heart be also. You have given your pledge to the Land of the Free. The pledge of the Norwegian people has never yet gone unredeemed.

Newspaper Comment on
President Coolidge's Speech

EXHIBIT
N. Y. CITY
JUN 9 1925

'MELTING POT' FOLK PRAISED BY PRESIDENT

Nation's Chief Declares Country Has Been Greatly Aided by Immigrant Industry

By JOHN T. LAMBERT,
Universal Service Staff Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, June 8.—In the presence of one of the greatest audiences ever assembled in the West, President Coolidge declared here today that America's vast tide of immigrants have come through the national melting pot with pure patriotism and fraternal spirit that stand as examples to all other nations of the world. Three hundred thousand heard the President's address.

Experience, he said, has dissipated the gloomy prediction that such a diverse concourse of peoples would build a nation strong in numbers, but without a soul.

NATIONAL UNITY.

Instead of crumbling into discordant elements, he said, the immigrants demonstrated a national unity by their prowess in defense of the country and that "there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is their universal heritage and common nature."

America has proved, he said, that people can get along together. What American can do, the world can do. He declared:

"If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of the world? It is not a new thought, but a profoundly engaging one. I firmly believe it is more than a chimera. I feel it is

possible of realization. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal."

IMMIGRANT CELEBRATION.

The centennial celebration here of the arrival at New York of the little band of Norwegian farmers who brooked the Atlantic in the small sloop Restaurationen, marking the first organized party of Norwegian immigrants, was the occasion chosen by President Coolidge for glowing eulogy of the races "that have built up the new nation of the Western World."

The Minnesota State Fair grounds was the place. It was his first visit so far West since he became President. A State holiday was declared. All the States of the northwest were represented in the great throng.

It is estimated that 300,000 persons lined the streets to the fair grounds awaiting the President. So great was the crush that thirty fainted.

VOID OF POLITICS.

President Coolidge's speech was an historical recounting of American immigration. It was devoid of political significance, except possibly one passage which reminded the people that their strength has come from themselves, rather than from leaders. Shipstead is the senior Senator here. Magnus Johnson was defeated by but a few thousand. Minnesota has been one of the western clouds on the Republican horizon.

In further tribute to the results of the melting pot, President Coolidge said:

"It is not so many years since visitors from other quarters of the world were wont to contemplate our concourse of races, origins and interests, and shake their heads ominously.

FEARED "MELTING POT."

"They feared that from such a melting pot of diverse elements we could never draw the tested, tempered metal that is the only substance for national character.

"Even among ourselves were many who listened with serious concern to such forebodings. They were not quite sure whether we had created a nation with the soul of a nation. They wondered if, perhaps, we had merely brought together a large number of people in a large place. Had these misgivings been justified when the hour of trial came, it would have meant disaster to us and to the world.

"But instead of crumbling into a chaos of discordant elements, America proved its truly national unity. It demonstrated conclusively that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men, which is their universal heritage and common

nature. Powerful enough to hold this people to a high ideal in time of supreme trial, why not hope that the same influence will at length reach men and women wherever they are found on earth?"

AGRICULTURE
TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1925.

MELTING POT WINS, COOLIDGE TELLS NORSE

50,000 Hear Homage to Early Settlers.

BULLETIN.

St. Paul, Minn., June 3.—(A)—The train bearing President Coolidge and his party left St. Paul shortly before midnight on the return trip to Washington.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

St. Paul, Minn., June 3.—[Special.]—"Our country is more, far more than a political union. It is a spiritual union."



CALVIN COOLIDGE
[Hartzook Photo.]

That sentence is the keynote of the memorable speech Calvin Coolidge made to 50,000 men and women on this red letter day of his life as a public man.

It was the greatest of the speeches Mr. Coolidge has made since he became President of the United States—and he who says that has read

them all and heard most of them.

Many Auditors in Tears.

And it contained brief passages of an almost lyric beauty that the President has never before risen to, and its peroration was so intimate, so tender and so appealing that it moved to tears many in the vast and ceremonious assemblage of Norsemen who faced him.

He had been telling them that all that we love and treasure most in our country, all that it holds of hope for us and for the world are not the fruits of government merely.

Then, lifting his eyes from his manuscript and looking intently upon the silent multitude, he emphasized his thought about the origin of those precious possessions of ours.

Fountain of All Benefits.

"Religious liberty, educational and

economic opportunity, constitutional rights, the integrity of the law, these do not emanate from the government," he declared. "Their abiding place is with the people.

"They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother, and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest, and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home. When I look upon you and realize what you are and what you have done, I know that in your hands our country is secure.

"You have laid up your treasure in what America represents, and there will your heart be also.

"You have given your pledge to the land of the free, and the pledge of the Norwegian people has never gone unredeemed."

Pauses—and Cheers Come.

The President closed the little black leather folder that held his manuscript.

There was an instant hush and then, I tell you, the rush and roar and crash of cheers that swept toward him and seemed to envelop him was like the roar of the wind in an autumnal forest when the branches are bare and make a crashing sound as the wind sweeps past them.

Their Calvin Coolidge had voiced their thought and hope and ideal for those 50,000—yes, it was nearer 60,000—sterling Americans of Norse extraction and they were vividly thanking him for it.

I say "their Calvin Coolidge" in no offhand way.

A Significant Occasion.

The deep and affecting sincerity of the greetings which more than a quarter of a million people, who lined both sides of the sixteen mile route of Mr. Coolidge's slow progress through the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis this morning and this afternoon is the fact which made this day the red letter day in the President's public career.

Everybody has marked that fact. Even the troops of sophisticated correspondents who are recording the day have been touched by it.

Theodore Christianson, governor of Minnesota, seized upon the fact and made it the keynote of the ringing little speech in which he introduced the President to the throng at the state fair grounds, where the ceremonies and fêtes of the current Norse-American centennial celebration are taking place.

"I only utter the faith of your hearts and my heart," said the governor, "when I say that the people of Minnesota believe in Calvin Coolidge."

The governor did not have to go any further in his speech, and he did not go much further. He had packed the spirit of the day into his "we believe in Calvin Coolidge."

It is the new credo of the north, and the people act as if they mean it when they say it. I never saw a public man get precisely the same kind of proof of their trust and affection as the people gave Mr. Coolidge yesterday and today. It is not clamorous applause when he rides by; it is respectful and regardful.

This illustrates its quality:

The extent of the crowds is immense, but the authorities have not had to use a rope or a stake in the whole of the Twin Cities in order to

hold back the people or control the excitable. The spirit of decorum and order has been very fine, and it is that side of their character that these thousands of men, women, and children have shown the President today. Their welcome to him has been like their behavior, earnest and considerate.

Uttering a Lovely Phrase.

"The human story of the unung millions of plain people whose names are strangers to public place and fame."

That was one of Calvin Coolidge's lovely phrases in his red letter day speech.

That, he said, was of all stories the one that most interested him, and he defined it as the story of "the social backgrounds of our country." He declared the story to be a thrilling tale of adventure, "that magnificent and wondrous adventure," as he put it, "of the making of our own America."

He begged the attentive throng to read it, to ponder it, to celebrate it often and gorgeously and thoughtfully with anniversary fêtes and ceremonies and studies such as the present celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the first organized emigration from Norway to the United States has moved the people of the northwest to take up in recent weeks.

Why He Went to Fête.

Then he told his hearers why he had come up from Washington to talk to them and with them on this occasion.

"I came," he said, "because I hoped to direct some measure of national attention to the absorbingly interesting subject of the social backgrounds of our country."

In those backgrounds lies what he called "the epic of the struggle to subjugate a continent," and he added that he was sure of this fact:

"Somewhere in our epic there will some day be found a philosophy of human relationships that the world will greatly prize.

"If we could seize and fix it, if we could turn it over, examine and understand it, we would have taken a long step toward solving some of the hardest problems of mankind."

Melting Pot Triumphs.

The President declared that it was not so many years ago that we ourselves were a problem to observers from other parts of the world, and he said that the questions they most often asked, and asked ominously, were these questions:

"Had we created a nation with the soul of a nation? Or had we merely brought together a large number of people in a large place?"

He said that dryly, with his characteristic Yankee pungency.

He thought his countrymen had successfully answered and were continuing successfully to answer those questions.

This, he said, was the answer: "Out of the confusion of tongues, the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the vast differences in talents and tastes there has been evolved a spiritual union accompanied by a range of capacity and genius which marks this nation for a preëminent destiny.

National Unity Proven.

"Instead of crumbling into a chaos of discordant elements, America proved its truly national unity. It demonstrated conclusively that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is their universal heritage and common nature."

From that answer he drew this tremendous lesson and hope, saying:

"If one were seeking proof of a basic brotherhood among all races of men; if one were to challenge the riddle of Cabel in support of aspirations for a unity capable of assuring peace to the nations in such an inquiry I suppose no better testimony could be taken than the experience of this country.

"If fraternity and coöperation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of a world? It is not

a new thought, but it is a profoundly engaging one. I firmly believe it is more than a chimera. I feel it is possible of realization."

The President gave the lesson specific illustration. He pointed to fair and prosperous Minnesota with its mighty population of citizens of Scandinavian birth and Scandinavian descent living happily and tolerantly now

for generations with the people of other origins.

"Minnesota," he said, "would not be Minnesota, the ground of imperial northwest states would not be what they are, but for the contribution that has been made to them by the Scandinavian countries."

He spoke feelingly to the people whose fathers and mothers had come from the old land into this new land and had made it bloom. This was the tribute:

"Their glory is all about you, their living and their mighty dead."

When he considered the work the fore-runners had done and the work their children were carrying forward he said he could not but believe that "their coming was inspired by a Higher Power."

One of the Great Ingredients.

Then he released this:

"I can only describe it as a great reality—something vital, firm, and abiding."

Yes, theirs was a great inheritance, he told the multitude, and an enormous power had been passed on to them. Then his austere warning:

"But you are charged with equally enormous responsibilities. Those responsibilities you have never failed to meet. That power you have never failed to sanctify. Therein will lie the sole title to all the glory that you will achieve in the future."

He believed they would keep the faith of their fathers, and in a tone of solicitude and with slow utterance he said:

"Believing that there resides in an enlightened people an all compelling force for righteousness, I have every faith that through the vigorous performance of your duties you will add new luster to your glory in the days to come."

Children Cheer Guest.

Children—thousands upon thousands of them lining the route of the President's progress—have been the spectacular feature of this day. The schools were closed in honor of Mr. Coolidge's visit, and Commissioner of Education the Rev. Dr. L. R. S. Ferguson and his aids massed the little people along the route. Each child carried a tiny American flag.

COOLIDGE IS A ON VISIT TO

Thousands Acclaim Coolidge As He Pays Tribute To Norsemen

President Praises Vikings' Part in Success of America's Melting Pot At Centennial Celebration at St. Paul.

St. Paul, June 9.—President Coolidge was accorded an ovation here yesterday by the people of Minnesota and adjoining states of the great Northwest that rivaled in its sincerity and exceeded in volume any reception ever given to a President in this section of the United States.

Here to address the Centennial celebration of the arrival on American shores of the first Norse settlers, Mr. Coolidge was acclaimed in striking contrast to the welcome he received when, as Vice President in 1921, he addressed a great throng assembled in the same arena, where more than 100,000 persons greeted him yesterday with tumultuous applause.

On the occasion of his appearance here in 1921 at the Minnesota State Fair, the restive crowd, eager to witness a motor race, forced Mr. Coolidge to cut short his address. Yesterday neither driving rain nor the threatened fury of a serious storm, could discourage the thousands who had come to hear him as President.

Fifty thousand visitors from Canada and neighboring American states joined with the people of Minnesota in paying tribute to the President and Mrs. Coolidge. More than 200,000 persons, in addition to the 100,000 assembled at the Fair Grounds, lined the streets of St. Paul and Minneapolis when the President and his official party passed to and fro between the twin cities during the day.

It was an exuberant throng which appeared to justify the declaration of Governor Christianson, of Minnesota, who introduced the President at the Fair Grounds, that the people of his part of the country have confidence in the President.

When the President began to speak the rain was being driven by the wind into the faces of the people, but they were oblivious to the storm and listened intently to the President's words, which rang out clearly with the aid of the microphone. Fortunately, as the President proceeded, the storm abated and before he had concluded it had been blown away and the sun was shining. The storm came back for a few minutes as the Presidential party was returning to St. Paul. Rain fell in torrents, but by the time the President and Mrs. Coolidge reached the home of Secretary of State Kellogg the sun was shining again.

The President's speech was a tribute to the ancestors of the Norsemen in America and to their descendants. There was a note of politics in his ad-

dress, but Secretary Kellogg launched an attack against the radical elements which followed La Follette to defeat in the last national election.

The President's tribute to the Norse people was a story of their part in the upbuilding of the American commonwealth, which he described as a "human story of unsung millions of the plain people." When Secretary Kellogg followed, he, too, paid tribute to the sturdy descendants of the Vikings, but he injected a political note into the occasion when he referred to the radicalism of this section and denounced those who followed Senator La Follette in 1924 in his proposal to restrain the powers of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Kellogg frankly declared that these who did not like American institutions as they are would be welcome to move.

The President traced the history of the Norwegian movement to America from its beginning until the present time. His address was replete with history and tribute to the Norse pioneers and their descendants who have played such an important part in the development of this section.

The keynote of it was his faith in an America fused in the melting pot and his hope for an international cooperation which would soon bring about an assurance of world peace.

"The pledge of the Norwegian people," said the President, "has never yet gone unredeemed. I have every faith that through the vigorous performance of your duties you will add new lustre to your stories in the days to come.

"If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of the world.

"America has demonstrated conclusively that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is common nature.

"Our America with all that it represents of hope in the world is now and will be what you make it. Its institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of the integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race. These do not emanate from the government. Their abiding place is with the people. They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother, and the devotion of the children.

"They are the produce of the honest, earnest, and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home of our country. They can have no stronger supporters, no more loyal defenders than that you represent, our citizenship which you represent.

"When I look upon you and realize what you are and what you have done I know that in your hands our country is secure. You have laid up your treasure in what America represents and there will your heart be also. You have given your pledge to the land of the free."

The busy day was not tiring to the President or Mrs. Coolidge, who, tonight, after a dinner at the home of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg, received the home and visiting throngs at the Capitol. From 8 o'clock until after 10 the President and Mrs. Coolidge stood in line. At 11:50 o'clock, the official party departed on the return trip to Washington.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar 1924
TUESDAY

ACCLAIMED BY 250,000 NORSE CENTENNIAL

Minnesota Takes President of U. S. to Its Heart.

Reception Given Executive Is Veritable Triumph.

Kellogg Attacks Radicals Who Oppose Government.

The text of President Coolidge's address delivered at the Norse centennial is printed in full on page 8. Secretary of State Kellogg's speech is published on page 18.

By George E. Akerson.

Minnesota took Calvin Coolidge, the President of the United States, to its heart yesterday.

Never in the history of the state has the chief executive of the Nation received a more sincere welcome. It is conservatively estimated that at the minimum 250,000 people saw him in the Twin Cities and gave him welcome.

The President came here ostensibly to pay his tribute to the Norwegian-Americans. He did much more than that. By his very presence he showed his appreciation of the loyalty displayed to the government by a region which has undergone extreme hardships in the aftermath of the war.

The reception accorded the President in the Twin Cities was a veritable triumph. It was well remembered that only three years ago he came here as vice president when under most adverse conditions he made a speech at the state fair grounds. Then the crowds, impatiently waiting for motor races, were not particularly interested. Yesterday everything was different. There was a much larger crowd. And, despite storms—windstorms, sandstorms and even rainstorms—the great crowd listened attentively, respectfully and enthusiastically.

President Coolidge was acclaimed by tens of thousands of men, women and children. There has never been such a demonstration in the Twin Cities as greeted him yesterday. For 10 miles

along the route from the home of his secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg, at 633 Fairmont avenue, St. Paul, to the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, there was a struggling mass of humanity waiting to give him welcome. Not a block in that whole distance but was packed with those anxious to see the chief executive and the "first lady of the land," Mrs. Coolidge.

At the state fair grounds, where he addressed probably the largest crowd he has ever faced, the President sounded the keynote of international co-operation. But he left it to the premier of his cabinet, Secretary Kellogg, to serve a real notice upon those who do not believe in the American system of government.

"If fraternity and co-operation is possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of the whole world?" the President asked.

And right after the President had made his address, largely expressive of his gratitude for the contribution which the people of Norwegian ancestry had made to the national life of the United States, his secretary of state sounded another note.

Secretary of State Kellogg served notice on the radicals who do not like our type of government that they can seek homes elsewhere.

Referring to those who would tear down American institutions, the secretary said:

"If these people are not satisfied with our government and our institutions, let them go where they can find a government which does satisfy them. This is no place for them."

Having been greeted by fully 150,000 people on the streets of Minneapolis and St. Paul during the day, and having spoken to at least 100,000 more at the

State Fair grounds, the President had another experience with the people of the northwest last night.

The President and Mrs. Coolidge held a public reception in the rotunda of the state capitol. They were assisted by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg and Governor Christianson. Only a few of the waiting thousands found the opportunity to shake the hand of the chief executive. Secret service men, used to large crowds, estimated that there were at least 30,000 surrounding the capitol anxious to be let in. Right after the reception the President left for Washington.

DESCENDANTS OF VIKINGS CHEER COOLIDGE ON VISIT TO NORTHWESTERN CITIES

New York World Special

St. Paul, Minn., 9.—The northwest, assembled here Monday greeted the President of the United States. It was a welcome of such generous proportions as has seldom if ever been seen here before.

Not only did the twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, turn out to welcome the chief executive, but they came from the surrounding states, at least 50,000 in number, alive with American respect for the office of the President and for the man who holds it.

About 400,000 people turned out to see the President during the day. They lined the streets for miles, assembled at the state fair grounds to the number of more than 100,000, attending a luncheon in Minneapolis, were present at the official reception to the president at the capital Monday evening and then turned out to bid the presidential party good-bye.

It was a great day for the northwest and a great day for the President. The unfortunate occasion of 1921, when Calvin Coolidge, as vice-president, was booed at the state fair grounds' were wiped out when Calvin Coolidge, the President was given a reception in which the northwest put its heart.

The occasion was the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the advent of the Norwegians in the United States. Representatives of Norway, in attendance together with thousands of Norsemen from all over the northwest, were in the twin cities.

Pictures in store windows portrayed the little sloop Estauantonien, the Norwegian Mayflower, which brought the first fifty Norwegian immigrants to

American soil. Everywhere the descendants of the Vikings gave the dominant color to the occasion.

But the day had about it more than the celebration of the epic story of this great migration of the Norse race. It represented the invading presence of the conservative Republican president into what has become the most radical territory of the Republican party.

While the president devoted his speech almost entirely to a recital of the origin of the Norwegian race in America, there ran through it the note of conservatism in politics, respect for the established order of things and a suggestion that it is not through legislative remedies that the restoration from economic evils is to be brought about.

More pronounced still along this line was the speech made by Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg.

Mr. Kellogg's speech was so distinctly applicable to the delicate political situation in the northwest that it struck almost a discordant note in its frank discussion of affairs. On the platform with him was Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor senator, the man who defeated Mr. Kellogg for the

senate and who was a follower of Senator La Follette in the last campaign.

A warning against meddling with the courts was contained in Mr. Kellogg's statement that "I do not think there is much danger that the American people will deliberately, by amendment to the constitution, take away those rights, destroy the fundamental principles on which our government is founded or place it within the power of any legislative body to do so."

Secretary Kellogg said he was not an alarmist. He added: "but the danger to our institutions by this constant propaganda against the government is not imaginary," and then dropped this: "I doubt if you are aware of the amount of destructive, revolutionary propaganda which is secretly being distributed in this country by foreign influence."

Pays Tribute to Nelson

President Coolidge digressed from his speech long enough to pay a tribute to the late Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota. Senator Nelson, of Norwegian birth, was long the bulwark of Republican stalwartism in this state. His place has been taken by another representative of the Norwegian race, Senator Shipstead.

Around the memory of Senator Nelson the regulars are building a legend which is expected to have a far-reaching effect on the large and influential population of Norwegian descent in Minnesota and in the surrounding states of Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and even in Iowa.

President Coolidge referred to Senator Nelson as the "grand old man of Minnesota."

"The people of Minnesota," he said, "will ever be proud to pay tribute to his memory."

The weather man had worked a miracle change for the second coming of Calvin Coolidge to the northwest and for the triumphant coming of Frang B. Kellogg.

A blustery rain fell during the night, accompanied by almost a gale. In the morning the temperature had dropped and registered about 62 during the day, a drop of thirty degrees from the 92 record of the day before, and a change of 28 degrees from that which the President left at Washington.

Overcoats and heavy clothing chased the straw hats off the streets. It was cloudy during the day, and shortly after the president arrived at the fair grounds, a blustery, cold rain set in, but it failed to scatter the huge crowd that had gathered.

The president had spent the night in the home of Secretary Kellogg in St. Paul, and in the morning a curious and expectant crowd surrounded the house, eager to see the president. About 11 o'clock the presidential party started from the Kellogg home for Minneapolis, where the Norse leaders had arranged a luncheon at the Nicollett Hotel.

From the Kellogg home to the Nicollett Hotel is approximately eight miles. The streets for the entire distance were thronged. School children had been mobilized for the occasion, and all along the route little children, accompanied by their parents, holding American flags and cheering lustily, lined the way.

No speeches were made at the luncheon. From the Nicollett Hotel to the fair grounds, over a route leading through the university section in Minneapolis, is another six miles, and the experience of the morning was repeated, crowds lined the way and there were children and more children.

The huge grand stand at the state fair grounds was filled to overflowing, while at least 20,000 more were scattered about the grounds.

The president spoke from the judges' stand across the race track, facing the vivid audience in the grand stand. The stand was equipped with powerful amplifiers which enabled him to be heard everywhere in spite of rain and wind.

The return to the Kellogg home from the fair grounds and even the journey to the presidential train witnessed outpourings of more people, while at the state capitol in the evening, where a public reception without special invitation was held, thousands more saw the president and Mrs. Coolidge and shook hands with them.

The president's wife has been the guest of Mrs. Kellogg and entered into the events of the day with her usual animation. She made a group of Girl Scouts happy by rounding them up, saying, "Girls, come and meet the president," and had them shake hands with the executive, while the party was preparing to leave the Kellogg home in the morning.

Lake Crystal, Minn., Tribune
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

President Honors Norse Descendants and Our State at Centennial

Thousands of people who had never seen or heard a president of the United States, and perhaps never will again, made strenuous efforts and sacrifices to see President Coolidge at the Norse-American centennial celebration in the Twin Cities. The president scored heavily with the 60,000 or more people who heard him deliver a speech at the state fair grounds. The president was plainly delighted with his reception, and the people, thousands of whom were born in a foreign country, were proud and pleased with this unusual opportunity to listen to the highest executive in the country.

The weather is almost too cool. Save for a brief spatter while the President was speaking, the rain has held off, but he spoke beneath scudding clouds.

Tonight Cass Gilbert's architectural masterpiece, the capitol of the state, is ablaze with light, and Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge are shaking hands with thousands of citizens.

The President said this evening that he had never spent a happier day.

At the luncheon the Norse gave in honor of the President and his wife this noon the company were served with Norwegian flat brode and Norwegian fish pudding, and they drank the Royal Farris water shipped to America from King Haakon's springs at Larvik, in Norway.

Grieg's "Peer Gynt" music is being played frequently by the bands and everywhere the Norwegian flag, with its cross of blue and white on a crimson background, is flying alongside the Stars and Stripes.

WARSAW (IND.) TIMES
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

PAYS A TRIBUTE TO NORSEMEN IN ADDRESS TODAY

President Speaks to Throng at Centennial Celebration at Minneapolis.

CO-OPERATION IS URGED

By WILLIAM J. LOSH

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

State Fair Grounds, Minn., June 8.

—World co-operation among nations for peace was visioned by President Coolidge in his speech at the Norwegian centennial celebration here today.

America's success in moulding a nation from polygot peoples demonstrates "that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is their universal heritage and common nature."

"Powerful enough to hold this people to a high ideal in time of supreme trial, why may we not hope that the same influence will at length reach men and women wherever found on earth?" the president asked.

Is Engaging Thought.

"If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of a world? It is not

a new thought, but it is a profoundly engaging one. I firmly believe it is more than a chimera. I feel it is possible of realization. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal.

"If one were seeking proof of a basic brotherhood among all races of men, if one were to challenge the riddle of Babel in support of aspirations for a unity capable of assuring peace to the nations, I suppose no better testimony could be taken than the experience of this country."

Points to Old Inspirations.

Stressing repeatedly the hope to mankind in what he called "that magnificent and wondrous adventure the making of our own America," the president recalled the doubts that beset its origin and drew from their inspiration for the future.

"It is not so many years since visitors from other quarters of the world were wont to contemplate our concourse of races, origins, and interests and shake their heads ominously," he said. "They feared that from such a melting pot of diverse elements we could never draw the tested tempered metal that is the only substance for national character.

"Even among ourselves were many who listened with serious concern to such forebodings. They were not quite sure whether we had created a nation with the soul of a nation. They wondered if perhaps we had merely brought elements together into a large place.

Command Respect of World.

"Had these misgivings been justified when the hour of trial came, it would have meant disaster to ourselves and to the world. But instead of crumbling into a chaos of discordant elements, America proved its truly national unity.

"Out of the confusion of tongues, the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the vast differences in talents and tastes there has been evolved a spiritual union accompanied by a range of capacity and genius which makes this nation for a pre-eminent destiny. The American people have commanded the respect of the world."

The president paid fine tribute to the part played by Norwegian stock in this building the nation, and his audience, many of them descendants of the pioneer Norwegian colonists who arrived in New York 100 years ago aboard the sloop "Restaurationen," to which the president compared the arrival of the Mayflower, responded appreciatively.

Education Counts for Much.

To the adaptability of these people, Mr. Coolidge said, "the nation owes much for its success to the enormous process of assimilation and spiritual unification that has made our nation

what it is and our people what they are.

"Eager for both political and economic independence, they realized the necessity for popular education, and so have always been among the most devoted of public schools. Thousands of them volunteered in the service of the country during the Civil and Spanish wars, and tens of thousands in the World War.

"The institutions and the manners of democracy came naturally to them. Their glory is all about you, their living and their mighty dead. They have given great soldiers, statesmen, scientists, educators, and men of business to the upbuilding of their adopted country. They have been rapidly amalgamated into the body of citizenship, contributing to it many of its best and most characteristic elements."

Pays Homage to Others.

The president did not confine his laudation of America's foreign components to the Northmen, however. He paid homage to that great mass of common people of all racial origins that make up America—"the unsung millions of plain people whose names are strangers to public place and fame."

"Their lives have been replete with quiet, unpretentious, modest, but none the less heroic virtues," he said. "From these has been composed the sum of that magnificent and wondrous adventure, the making of our own America.

"And it is to these," the president said, "that America owes all it is and all it will be.

"Its institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity of constitutional rights, of the integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race," he said. "These do not emanate from the government. Their abiding place is with the people.

Product of Tireless Effort.

"They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother, and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home of our country."

Addressing himself directly to his audience, the president said:

"They can have no stronger supporters, no more loyal defenders than that great body of our citizenship which you represent. When I look upon you and realize what you are and what you have done, I know that in your hands our country is secure.

"You have laid up your treasure in what America represents, and there your heart will be also. You have given your pledge to the Land of the Free. The pledge of the Norwegian people has never yet gone unredeemed."

Reveals Self as Scholar.

The president revealed himself in a new vein in certain parts of his speech, that of scholar. His sketch of the progress of Norwegian colonization of the middle west and west was finely drawn and delved behind the mere facts of history into their significance. He sought the broad implications behind the major facts of progress and among his conclusions was a statement that he believed America to have been a "beacon lamp to the feet and a hope to hearts of liberals throughout Europe" from 1815 to 1848.

"We may well wonder what would have been the fate of Europe after 1815," he said "if the liberalism of both England and the Continent had settled down to disappointment and cynicism."

Urges More Study.

The president urged more study into the great "regions of the past" in American history, declaring "somewhere in the epic struggle to subjugate a continent there will be found a philosophy of human relations that the world will greatly prize.

"If we could seize it and fix it, if we could turn it over, examine and understand it, we would have taken a long step toward solving some of the hardest problems of mankind."

RIDGWAY PA RECORD
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925

PRESIDENT AT WHEAT BELT CELEBRATION

Thousands Hear Chief Executive Extol Hardy Norse In Celebration in Minneapolis

FROM FAMILY SPRINGS TRUE AMERICAN IDEALS

By GEORGE E. DURNO
INS. Staff Correspondent

State Fair Grounds, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn., June 8.—President Coolidge came into the great wheat belt of the northwest to join in the centennial celebration of the first organized movement of the Norwegian to the New World, pointed to the American melting pot today as the true answer to the "riddle of Babel" and called upon the rest of the world to profit by the American example of assimilation and unity.

Massed before the President as he spoke were packed thousands of citi-

zens but one generation removed from those daring Norsemen who just one hundred years ago sailed into New York harbor and blazed a trail into the vast region west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri.

It was to them, and to other more recently adopted sons from other sections of the old world—to their homely virtues and their staunch allegiance—that the President attributed the rise of the United States to the greatest of powers. In their hands he placed the future of the Nation, and he pleaded that other peoples of the world follow them to a realization that only through fraternity and co-operation can come universal unity, peace and prosperity.

"Out of the confusion of tongues, the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the vast differences in talents and tastes," he said, "there has been evolved a spiritual union accompanied by a range of capacity and genius which marks this nation for a pre-eminent destiny.

"If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of a world? It is not a new thought, but it is a profoundly engaging one. I firmly believe it is more than a chimera. I feel it is possible of realization, I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal."

True attainment of this goal of world harmony and peace, Mr. Coolidge observed, lies along a path emanating from "the family altar". From there, he said, springs those truly American institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of the integrity of the law—the "most precious possessions of the human race."

"These do not emanate from the government. Their abiding place is with the people. They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother, and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home."

As befitting the occasion, the President devoted himself largely to the exploits of the sons of Thor and Odin. He traced their contest of the American continent from the time that the son of Erik, 500 years before Columbus, landed on American soil, through the first organized expedition of 1825 and the settlement of the northwest, into the present era of success and unity.

patches from Athens. into the mountains, according to

Sidney, Neb. Telegraph
FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1925

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Satisfactory Trip of the President to Address the Norse-Americans.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

IT IS likely that President Coolidge never made a more successful and satisfactory trip than that to St. Paul, where he addressed an immense throng at the Norse-American centennial celebration. The journey from Washington was made speedily and in comfort, and the Presidential party was greeted everywhere with cheers. On the Minnesota state fair grounds Mr. Coolidge paid eloquent tribute to the Scandinavian immigrants and their descendants, who have so wonderfully developed that part of the country, and praised their devotion to the basic principles of Americanism.

"Religious liberty, educational and economic opportunity, constitutional rights, the integrity of the law, these do not emanate from the government," he declared. "Their abiding place is with the people.

"They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother, and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest, and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home. When I look upon you and realize what you are and what you have done, I know that in your hands our country is secure.

"You have laid up your treasure in what America represents, and there will your heart be also.

"You have given your pledge to the land of the free, and the pledge of the Norwegian people has never yet gone unredeemed."

In the evening there was a great reception in the capitol building, and then Mr. Coolidge, with the happy assurance that he had made thousands of admiring friends among the Norse-Americans of the northwest, returned to Washington. Mrs. Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg were members of his party on the trip.

DECATUR (ILL.) REVIEW
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925

MR. COOLIDGE IS AN ORATOR

Chicago Tribune: President Coolidge's St. Paul speech was delightfully different from the addresses he and other presidents usually have delivered. It revealed a side of his personality which hitherto has not been disclosed. He makes no pretensions to oratory, as witness his reversion to the custom of sending

messages to congress instead of going up to the capitol and delivering them himself. But this speech was in a literary style not equaled by many who do count themselves orators.

Here was no divulging of the position of the government on weighty and uninteresting questions. Here was no criticism of political foes or foreign governments. Here was no preaching about the duty of the citizens.

The occasion was the celebration of the centenary of the arrival of the vanguard of the vast numbers of Norwegian immigrants who have come to America for homes. If, as our neighbor, The Line, remarked, the President seemed to forget his subject—or what might appropriately have been his subject—in his Memorial day address, the President stuck closely enough to his subject on Monday. Every sentence of his address bore directly upon that subject.

The address was chiefly a moving narrative of the immigration of Norwegians and of their contributions to this country. In it was the drawing of a striking parallel between the coming of the Mayflower and the arrival of the Restorationen. It was an eloquent and deserved tribute to a century of achievements of Norwegian-Americans.

Headline writers grasped at the President's words concerning world peace and his citation of the success of the melting pot of America. But the speech contained little which bore directly upon these topics. The few words given to them were deftly woven into the general theme, woven in the manner of the real orator.

This President who lately has declined something like a score of honorary academic degrees took occasion to make a suggestion to the academic world. He said some historian might well devote himself to a study of the motives which have impelled various groups of immigrants who have come to this country. Such a study would be a genuine contribution to knowledge. That suggestion likewise was made in such a manner as to leave no rough edges of apparent irrelevancy.

No, this unpretentious man makes no pretensions to being an orator. But for unity, for coherence, for beauty of diction, and for brevity the address was a model.

PITTSTON PA GAZETTE
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

AS TO THE MELTING POT.

To the Editor of The Herald:

President Coolidge praises the loyalty of the immigrant. American sentiment, as a whole, prides in America, its institutions and methods, with evidence of this instinctive loyalty predominantly displayed in the Norse-American. Thus automatically do we expect loyalty in the immigrant, if not prompted through sense of sincerity. Thus at least, on the proverbial maybe of "While in Rome, do as Romans do." Though oftentimes we may detect undercurrents leaning to home soil in the immigrant, alien and sometimes perhaps the naturalized citizen of foreign birth as well. Though apparently, at least outwardly, all want to be Americans just the same.

Immigrants in general usually wrangle among themselves, if wrangling there be, in preference to wrangling with Americans. The greatest complaints against foreign-

ers are usually by foreign-born themselves, who would awkwardly pose as Americans. The native American takes little or no interest in wantonly criticizing foreign-borns, believing there will be pickings enough left for him mattering not from which point the wind bloweth.

Prejudice is of foreign origin, for it's not of America. America is as immune to purejudice as Erin is

to snakes! Prejudice may be imported or transported to us, but it's of short lap on American shores; thus an unprofitable shipment for foreign exporters to tinker with, though many efforts at transplanting prejudice to America have been attempted at different periods without success owing to the fact that prejudice won't knit with American ideals. This is one of the many reasons our government forum stands impregnable to assault. J. S. Duluth, June 16.

Duluth, Minn. Herald
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

OUR MELTING POT.

President Coolidge referred in his Norse Centennial address to the wonderful national unity which has been achieved in this country, through that process of amalgamation called our "melting pot." We have taken races which in the Old World could never get along in harmony, and we have made one united people out of them.

If we allowed the faults and weaknesses of all our constituent peoples to develop unchecked, our nation might gain material success from its favorable position, but it would never be a world leader. But if we can adopt the strong points of all these constituent peoples, we shall have a race whose power will set its stamp on all future world development.

MINNESOTA TRIBUNE
TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1925

President Coolidge made the best speech of his life at the Norse State Fair in Minnesota. He said the Norwegians were true American citizens but it took all countries to work together to make this the greatest nation of the world.

REMONT NER TRIBUNE
JUNE 17, 1925

What is Loyalty? What is Patriotism?

(Christia Science Monitor)
It is interesting to observe, in news dispatches describing the experiences of President Coolidge during his journey to and from the middle west and his reception at the Norse-American Centennial celebration in the Twin Cities, the statement that he returned to Washington convinced of the loyalty and patriotism of the people of the section which he visited. It is not hinted that the President had entertained doubts of the existence of those excellent qualities previous to his friendly contact with the vast throngs which greeted him and applauded his utterances, yet there is an inference that he has at least been reassured. One wonders just

what evidence an audience of 100,000 persons, orderly and attentive courteous to an honored guest, can offer in proof of their continuing loyalty to their country and its institutions, or of their patriotism and fidelity.

It is not enough, perhaps, that such a representative audience signifies its approval of the policies championed and defended by the particular spokesman whom they applaud, no matter how sound, or conservative, or constructive these policies may be. Loyalty and patriotism cannot thus be judged infallibly. Those qualities are best displayed in a keen appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. It may even become necessary, while yielding nothing of loyalty or patriotism, to condemn, sometimes unsparingly, what are regarded as abuses or lapses of the administrative authority. The strength and stability of American institutions depend as much upon the constructive criticism of the electorate as upon its readiness to approve sound economic policies.

The particular section which the president visited has for several years been somewhat of a "trouble

center" to those who have called themselves "regulars" in partisan politics, whether Democrats or Republicans. Many of those who were the president's unofficial hosts, and thousands of those who stood in lines along his route to cheer him as he passed, have refused to align themselves with the dominant political parties. But by refusal they have not branded themselves as disloyal or unpatriotic. They are neither more nor less loyal and patriotic now, because they signify their approval of the policies which the president espouses and defends, than they would be if they criticized or denounced less constructive policies.

No doubt a vast majority of those into whose faces President Coolidge looked when he delivered his address in Minnesota were the descendants of those hardy Norse pioneers who first invaded the northwest, or were themselves immigrants or the children of immigrants of a later period. Loyalty and patriotism are inherent qualities with peoples of the Scandinavian races. They defend the established order. The flag of their adopted country stands, to them, as the emblem of liberty and equality. If at any time they have admitted their "irregularity" as Democrats or Republicans, they could never be said to be disloyal or unpatriotic. The president found them as they have always been, and no doubt as they will always be. They have not changed in any vital essentials.

Bowman, N. D. Pioneer
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

COOLIDGE NORWEGIAN CELEBRATION SPEECH

President Coolidge made great speech at Norse centennial celebration at the cities June 8. His speech ended as follows:

Our America with all that it represents of hope in the world is now and will be what you make it. Its institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of the integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race. These do not emanate from the government. Their abiding place is with the people. They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother, and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home of our country. They can have no stronger supporters, no more loyal defenders, than that great body of our citizenship which you represent. When I look upon you and realize what you are and what you have done, I know that in your hands our country is secure. You have laid up your treasure in what America represents, and there will your heart be also. You have given your pledge to the Land of the free. The pledge of the Norwegian people has never yet gone unredeemed.

Norway's Reaction to the President's Address

"President Coolidge's words in high recognition of our compatriots who emigrated from the home country must go directly to the heart and attach Norwegians still closer to the nation of which they are now a part. But words of joy and pride in Norway will also arise, for the president's words will be heard by the families and friends of the emigrants and will be remembered by all Norwegians, because, more than all else, they are evidence of faith and confidence in the Norwegian people and Norwegian abilities in a great country where competition is keen."

And the Aftenposten has this to say:
 "President Coolidge's address can without exaggeration be described as an historic event of the most joyful nature for the American citizens of Norwegian origin, and for every Norwegian. Mr. Coolidge has been called 'The Silent Coolidge,' therefore when he speaks he stands by what he says. His unreserved recognition of Lief Erickson (Son of Eric the Red) as America's discoverer, will be noted by historians of all countries. It will be long before Norway forgets Coolidge."

Everything considered it was a pretty good day's work that Cal did at the Norse centennial.

Coolidge's Address At St. Paul Thrills Norway With Pride

Newspapers Express Joy at Tribute and Say Speech Will Attach Emigrants Even Closer to America

OSLO, Norway, June 11 (AP).—President Coolidge's recent address at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds in commemoration of the Norsemen who emigrated to the United States a hundred years ago has called forth unbounded enthusiasm in Norway, which is reflected in the dispatches, special articles and editorials in the newspapers.

Thus, "The Norwegian Mercantile Shipping Gazette" remarks: "President Coolidge's words in high recognition of our compatriots who emigrated from the home country must go directly to the heart and attach Norwegians still closer to the nation of which they are now a part. But words of joy and pride in Norway will also arise, for the President's words will be heard by the families and friends of the emigrants and will be remembered by all Norwegians because, more than all else, they are evidence of faith and confidence in the Norwegian people and Norwegian abilities in a great country where competition is keen."

The "Aftenposten" declares that the messages describing the commemoration have been received everywhere in Norway with the most sincere joy, not the least because of the participation of the American official authorities and their appreciation of the contribution of Norsemen to the material and cultural development of the United States.

"President Coolidge's speech," says the paper, "can be described without exaggeration as an historic event of the most joyful nature for the 100,000 American citizens of Norwegian origin and for every Norwegian. Mr. Coolidge has been called 'the silent Coolidge'; therefore when he speaks he stands by what he says. His unreserved recognition of Lief Ericson (son of Eric the Red) as America's discoverer will be noted by historians of all countries. It will be long before Norway forgets Coolidge."

San Claire, Wis. Times
 SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1925

NORSE PAPERS LAUD COOLIDGE SPEECH

OSLO, Norway — Norwegian newspapers were enthusiastic over President Coolidge's address at the Norse Centennial Exposition.

MASON CITY IOWA GLOBE
 FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925.

CAL DID A BIG DAY'S WORK.

Those who gave credence to the report that President Coolidge was being kept in Washington during the campaign last year because of his poor speaking voice and bad personality have seen the error of their way in the exceptionally cordial reception with which his address at St. Paul last week met. Papers which had been inclined to belittle his previous addresses conceded that this address will take rank with the greatest delivery by any president.

Just now reports of the reaction in European press, particularly Norwegian, are beginning to make their way back. The Norwegians were openly pleased. The Norwegian Mercantile Gazette remarks:

Plan Many Formal Events During Brief Stay of Visitors

ONE of the most notable events of the week is the arrival of Pres. Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge, who will be entertained at the St. Paul home of Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, 633 Fairmount ave. The presidential party, which will arrive today, will be the recipient of much formal entertaining during its brief stay.

Pres. and Mrs. Coolidge and Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg, have come to St. Paul to attend the Norse-American centennial.

Monday afternoon at the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Pres. Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge will be honor guests at a luncheon which will be one of the outstanding affairs for the prominent visitors.

Mrs. A. C. Floan, Mrs. E. H. Hobe and Mrs. Gisle Bothne will assist members of the board of directors of the centennial in the arrangements for the luncheon.

250 TO BE GUESTS.

Monday evening Gov. and Mrs. Theodore Christianson will receive 250 distinguished guests from foreign countries and the United States at a reception.

Pres. and Mrs. Coolidge have accepted the invitation to meet in the governor's reception room at the Capitol.

Following the affair Gov. and Mrs. Christianson, the governors of several states, representatives of Canadian and Norwegian governments and other centennial visitors will receive the public in the rotunda of the Capitol.

The decorations in the governor's reception room will be carried out in cybotium ferns and palms. In the private offices the decorations will be shaded peonies and gladioli.

A banking of American beauties, and ferns intertwined with American flags, against the fireplace will form an effective background for the receiving line.

Jane Holland Cameron, contralto, will give a musical program during the receiving hours, and women representatives of the allied organizations and women's clubs of St. Paul will assist Gov. and Mrs. Christianson.

BREAKFAST WEDNESDAY.

Ramsey county, Minneapolis and Minnesota executive boards of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will entertain at breakfast at 10 a. m. Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Calhoun boulevard and Richfield ave., Minneapolis, in honor of women delegates coming to the gathering.

A dinner party will be given that evening in connection with the Norse centennial and for officials of the Centennial association by E. H. Hobe, Solheim, Bald Eagle lake.

Mr. Hobe has been the Norwegian consul in this district for 34 years.

Many Notables Will be in Line at Reception in the Capitol Monday Night for Coolidge and Kelloggs

Elaborate Decorations Prepared for Event Preceding the President's Public Appearance — Musical Program Arranged—Members of Allied Women's Association to Assist in Receiving the Guests.

The Governor's reception room at the State Capitol will be banked with palms and cybotium ferns for the reception which the Governor and Mrs. Theodore Christianson will give Monday evening for President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, and Mrs. Kellogg, a group of Governors and their wives and other distinguished guests at the Norse-American Centennial.

The long mahogany center table will have baskets of pink and white peonies and gladioli, and the mantle of the fireplace, before which those in the receiving line will stand, will be banked with American roses and ferns.

Precedes Coolidge's Public Appearance.

The 250 guests will be those named on an official list from the headquarters of the Norse Centennial.

Jane Holland Cameron, contralto, accompanied by Edith McMillan Robinson, will sing a number of Norwegian and Swedish folk songs and ballads.

The appearance of the President and Mrs. Coolidge at the large reception in the rotunda of the Capitol, to which the public is invited, will depend upon the hour of their departure for Washington. It is expected that the Presidential party will appear for a short time.

At 8:30 P. M. the receiving line for the large reception will form in the rotunda. It will comprise the visiting governors and their wives and representatives of the Norwegian and Canadian governments, with Governor and Mrs. Christianson.

Colored Lights to Play on Fountain.

A large fountain in the center of the rotunda will be played upon by vari-colored lights. An embankment of coleus and ferns will encircle the fountain. Palms will be placed about the archways of the corridors near the rotunda.

A varied program of music to be given during the receiving hours has been arranged by Mrs. Olivia Johnson of the Railway Business Women's association.

*Social Events
in honor of
President
Coolidge and
Party*

James Neigen, President

Presidential Party en route
to Washington 40

VISA CEXA WORLD
JUNE 9, 1925.

**INFORMAL RECEPTION
IS GIVEN COOLIDGES**

By the Associated Press.
ST. PAUL, June 8.—Prior to
boarding a special train Monday
night for the return trip to Wash-
ington, President and Mrs. Coolidge,
here primarily to take part in the
Norse-American centennial celebra-
tion at the fairgrounds, at-

tended an informal public reception
given in their honor at the state
house.

No invitations had been issued,
aside from a few to dignitaries at-
tending the centennial and an hour
was set aside for the public to file
by the executive and his wife. With
them in the receiving line were
Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg, at
whose home they were guests during
their stay in St. Paul, and Governor
and Mrs. Christiansen.

Arrangements had been made for
termination of the reception in time
to enable the presidential party to
make its way leisurely to the train,
departure of which was set for
shortly before midnight. During
the day, as he passed through
crowded streets here and in Minne-
apolis, where he attended a lunch-
eon and at the centennial celebra-

tion and again Monday night on his
way to and from the capital, the
president was given a rousing wel-
come. He spent the morning quietly
at the Kellogg home, leaving short-
ly before noon to motor to Minne-
apolis.

With Mrs. Coolidge in a touring

car, with top down to give the pub-
lic a better view, the president rode
slowly through St. Paul streets, lined
for the most part with thousands of
cheering, flag-waving school chil-
dren. In Minneapolis an equally
cordial reception was accorded him.

**STREATOR H.I. PRESS
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.**

**Duluth, Minn., Herald
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925**

ST. PAUL, June 8.—Prior to
boarding a special train last night
for the return trip to Washington,
President and Mrs. Coolidge, here
primarily to take part in the Norse-
American Centennial celebration at
the state fairgrounds, attended an
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their honor at the state house.

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by the executive and his wife. With
them in the receiving line were Sec-
retary and Mrs. Kellogg, at whose
home they were guests during their
stay in St. Paul, and Governor and
Mrs. Christiansen.

Given Royal Welcome.

During the day, as he passed
through crowded streets here and in
Minneapolis, where he attended a
luncheon, and at the Centennial cele-
bration and again last night on his
way to and from the capitol, the
president was given a royal wel-
come. He spent the morning quietly
at the Kellogg home, leaving short-
ly before noon to motor to Minneapolis.

With Mrs. Coolidge, in a touring
car, with the top down to give the
public a better view, the president
rode slowly through St. Paul streets,
lined for the most part with thou-
sands of cheering, flag-waving
school children. In Minneapolis an
equally cordial reception was ac-
corded him.

Weather Inclement.

The ride to Minneapolis and from
there to the fair grounds was made
in a blustering wind which repeat-
edly threatened to blow off the
president's high hat. Part of the
trip was made in a drizzle. As the
presidential party started to leave
the fair grounds, a drenching rain
fell, but it was of short duration,
and as Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge had
been transferred to a closed auto-
mobile, they suffered no inconven-
ience.

Returning to St. Paul late in the
afternoon, the president and Mrs.
Coolidge went to the Kellogg resi-
dence for a rest and dinner before
the night reception.

**ENROUTE WITH PRESI-
DENT COOLIDGE TO WASH-
INGTON, June 9.**—Wiscon-
sintes learned this morning
that the Coolidge wheat cake
story is no myth. The presi-
dential special stopped at
Evansville, Wis., just as the
President and Mrs. Coolidge
arrived in the diner for break-
fast.

Several hundred persons
gathered around the diner win-
dow and in the front ranks
was a woman holding a small
child. The child had a crack-
er which it apparently was de-
sirous of presenting to Cool-
idge waving it wildly.

The president, just to show
the kid that he also had some-
thing to eat, picked up one of
the flapjacks he had just or-
dered and waved it back at the
child much to the amusement
of the elders in the crowd. Or-
ange juice, cakes and sausage
and coffee made up the presi-
dent's breakfast, Mrs. Coolidge
contenting herself with rasp-
berries, toast and coffee.

Little crowds were gathered
at almost every crossing and
country station to watch the
presidential special speed past.
The executive waved cordially
to all of them.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES GREATEST OVATION OF POLITICAL CAREER WHILE PAYING NORSE HOMAGE

Executive is Enroute to Washington Where
He Will Remain Two Weeks Before Going
to Summer White House in Massachusetts
—On Last Visit to Minnesota, Coolidge
Never Had Opportunity to Even Finish His
Speech.

'CAL' GREET'S EARLY CALLERS WITH PANCAKE

Waves Greeting at Evansville, Wis.

Found at breakfast this morning at Evansville, Wis., as his train enroute from the Norse-American jubilee at Minneapolis to Washington stopped at Evansville, Wis., President Coolidge stuck his fork into a pancake and gaily waved it to several hundred persons gathered at the depot to greet the nation's chief executive.

A few minutes later, the President's special passed through Janesville, but it did not stop, although several hundred more constituents were at the Chicago Northwestern depot to greet President Coolidge.

As the train whirled past the depot, President Coolidge was seen standing on the observation platform and he waved his hand.

Enroute Home.

President Coolidge's train enroute to Washington, Chicago, June 9.—Gratified at the reception given him during his brief stay in Minnesota, President Coolidge was on his way to Washington today for two weeks of intensive work before starting a summer vacation in New England.

As his special train which left St. Paul just before midnight traveled through southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, Mr. Coolidge waved to those who had gathered at towns and cross roads to greet him. He was in a jovial mood and appeared to be greatly enjoying the trip.

Stops at Madison.

Stops in cities of any size were avoided as a rule, but early in the morning before the President arose, the train made a brief half hour stop at Madison, Wis., where Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, who made the trip to the Twin Cities from Washington with the President, left the train.

It was apparent that Mr. Coolidge was deeply impressed by the welcome given him yesterday in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds where he delivered an address at the Norse-American centennial celebration.

Greatly Improved.

The reception given him in Minnesota is regarded by Mr. Coolidge as a patriotic demonstration more than anything else and he believes, reflected general satisfaction with existing conditions.

Mr. Coolidge was impressed by the appearance of the people, the fact that women were smartly dressed and there was a generous display of silk stockings, which were taken by him to mean that the northwest was prospering.

Less than an hour was occupied here in transferring the President's train from one railroad to another and it started for the east shortly before noon with arrival at Washington scheduled for 3 p. m. tomorrow.

PRESIDENT ON WAY BACK TO WASHINGTON

Coolidge Pleased With Reception at Centennial Celebration

CHICAGO, June 9. (A.P.)—Gratified at the reception given him during his brief stay in Minnesota, President Coolidge was on his way to Washington today for two weeks of intensive work before starting a summer vacation in New England.

As his special train, which left St. Paul just before midnight, travelled through southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois, Mr. Coolidge gaved to those who gathered at towns and cross roads to greet him. He was in a jovial mood and appeared to be greatly enjoying the trip.

Stops in cities of any size were avoided Mr. Coolidge waved to those who gathered the president arose, the train made a brief halt at Madison, Wisconsin, home town of Senator La Follette. Several hundred persons were on hand in the hope of getting a glimpse of the president and Mrs. Coolidge but there was no demonstration. Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, who made the trip to the Twin cities from Washington with the president left the train at Madison.

The crowd at the Centennial celebration was the largest ever addressed by Mr. Coolidge with the possible exception of the throng which made the Holy Name Society pilgrimage to Washington last fall, and he is of the opinion that no president ever saw more people in one day than he did yesterday.

The reception given him in Minnesota is regarded by Mr. Coolidge as a patriotic demonstration more than anything else and he believes reflected general satisfaction with existing conditions.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S TRAIN ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON, NEAR MADISON, Wis., June 9. (A.P.)—Somewhat wearied by their strenuous day in the Twin Cities of Minnesota, where the president took part yesterday in the Norse-American Centennial celebration, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge spent a restful night on the first lap of their return trip. Washington will be reached Wednesday morning.

Returning to their train in the Union station yards after the reception held at the state capitol in St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge retired by 10 o'clock last night, more than an hour before the departure of

the train. The downward drop in temperature made for a comfortable night.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge were smiling broadly as they passed the last crowd of the day at the station and, though weary, both were apparently pleased at the reception. The president seemed none the worse for the two hour visit to the State Fair grounds where, on an open stand, he participated in the Centennial celebration during a rain and wind storm, speaking for more than thirty minutes. Despite the severe elements, the huge crowd was attentive throughout.

In his address the president, after praising the hardy Scandinavian immigrants, who helped develop the northwest, held up the American melting pot as an example for the world.

"If fraternity and cooperation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of a world?" he asked.

"I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal."

MADISON, Wis., June 9.—The presidential train returning to Washington from Minneapolis stopped here for two minutes at 7:20 o'clock this morning; but President Coolidge did not appear. Hundreds of persons were at the station in hopes of getting a glimpse of him.

WARM GREETING IN THE NORTHWEST PLEASES COOLIDGE

President Deeply Impressed by Respectful Attention Given to His Speech at State Fair.

WASHINGTON TO BE REACHED TOMORROW

Executive, in Minnesota Address, Holds Up U. S. Melting Pot as Example to World.

By the Associated Press.

ON PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S TRAIN ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON, June 9.—Somewhat wearied by the strenuous day in the Twin Cities of Minnesota, where the President took part yesterday in the Norse-American centennial celebration, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge spent a restful night on the first lap of their return trip. Washington will be reached Wednesday morning.

It was apparent that Mr. Coolidge was deeply impressed by the welcome given him yesterday. Par-

ticularly, he was struck with the attitude of his tremendous audience at the fair grounds, and it was said today that never in his experience had he been accorded closer or more respectful attention. The crowd at the centennial celebration was the largest ever addressed by Mr. Coolidge, with the possible exception of the throng which made the Holy Name Society pilgrimage to Washington last fall, and he is of the opinion that no President ever saw more people in one day than he did yesterday.

His View of Reception.

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In his address yesterday, the President, after praising the hardy Scandinavian immigrants, who helped develop the Northwest, held up the American melting pot as an example for the world.

"If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among peoples so widely diverse, why not on the scale of a world?" he asked. "I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal."

Following the President, Secretary Kellogg in an address told his neighbors that the principles of the Constitution were being assaulted by propagandists advocating overthrow of the Government and substitution of class tyranny, and by "a considerable body of our citizens who in the name of liberty and reforms are impatient of the constitutional restrictions and by insidious approaches and attacks would destroy these guarantees of personal liberty."

"I doubt if you are aware," he added, "of the amount of destructive, revolutionary propaganda which is being secretly distributed in this country by foreign influence."

Repeatedly Cheered.

Yesterday's exercises were in scenes where three years ago Mr. Coolidge, as Vice President, sought to address a State Fair crowd. On that occasion, he was interrupted by a part of his audience, who thought his speech was delaying the horse races, which they wanted to see. Yesterday he had the respectful attention of a vast throng throughout his address and repeatedly he was cheered and applauded.

As he left the speaker's stand the President's silk hat and topcoat were covered with dust, whipped into the stands by the wind, but his face was wreathed with a smile as he bowed acknowledgment to the cheers of the crowd.

So great was the crush of men, women and children who wanted to get a glimpse of the President and Mrs. Coolidge at the fair

grounds that 30 persons fainted or were injured, none seriously.

For more than an hour Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge shook hands with citizens of this section at the reception in the State House. Although it was planned for the reception to close at 9 o'clock, Mr. Coolidge permitted the line to continue for 15 minutes longer. Several thousand were unable to meet him in this time.

BELVEDERE III REPUBLICAN
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

COOLIDGE MADE BIG HIT WITH THE NORSEMEN

POLITICAL OBSERVERS ABOARD
PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN FEEL
THAT HIS TRIP WAS A GREAT
SUCCESS — MADE MANY
FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE
NORTHWEST

By WILLIAM J. LOSH

Aboard President Coolidge's Train, Aboard President's Special Train, En Route to Washington, June 9—President Coolidge today brought away from the northwest a profound impression of the patriotism of that section and a belief that the people there are generally satisfied with conditions in the country.

The White House spokesman—as the train sped across the Great Lakes states—conveyed to newspapermen aboard that the president was greatly pleased with his trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Not only did the president find his reception at the Twin Cities of almost unequalled magnitude and cordiality, but he judged from the appearance of the people that they are prosperous and their economic conditions good. He noted particularly the way they were dressed, the silk gowns of the women, and the general display of silk hosiery.

The president learned, moreover, from men who have come from the wheat belt that crop conditions are promising and good, foreshadowing a continuance of this "happy condition."

En Route to Washington, June 9—With echoing cheers of thousands still ringing in his ears, President Coolidge early today was speeding south through Wisconsin aboard his special train, bound for Washington and his summer's vacation beyond.

His train, which left St. Paul just before midnight last night, was due in Chicago at 11:10 a. m. and at the national capital early tomorrow morning. It was the same train of five cars which took him out to the Twin Cities.

The trip of the president to Minneapolis and St. Paul and his speech at the Norse-American centennial celebration yesterday were generally regarded as a distinct success. It was believed that the president himself viewed it in this light, for the reception accorded him at each place was cordial in the extreme.

Not even the wretched weather could detract much from the genuine enthusiasm demonstrated by the crowds for the man who has been looked on as too cold to provoke an emotional response.

Braved Wind and Rain

They braved howling winds and driving rains by the thousands to wave flags and shout cheers at the silent man in the trim tan car with Mrs. Coolidge by his side. They lined the road in solid phalanxes for 10 miles between St. Paul and Minneapolis for a wave of his hand. They sat, 50,000 strong, at the state fairgrounds, through one of the most disagreeable afternoons imaginable for an open air speech, to listen for words of his address that the tempestuous gusts tore from the mouths of the amplifiers and scattered to the clouds almost before they emerged.

But the president seemed to score despite these element handicaps. His lavish praise of the Norwegian people and their contribution to the upbuilding of the United States, his sympathy for their racial aims and aspirations—the question of politics laid aside—warmed the crowd to him, as far as applause could testify.

Made Many Friends

If the president came to the northwest to make friends, he succeeded, political observers aboard the train claimed. They said they hoped the news would be passed across the border into Wisconsin and Madison, home town of Senator LaFollette, through which the train passed about dawn.

If he came to even scores with the Norsemen, who shouted him down three years ago on the very spot he delivered his address yesterday, as some say, he succeeded in that, too. The Norsemen this time sat through gales, dust, rain, and stinging cold to the very last word and liked it.

Mrs. Coolidge won a personal success, too. With her usual charm she walked right into the affections of Minnesota women, a sphere where politics is barred. She was particularly lovely in her gown of green-beaded crepe de chine, topped with a black cloak, trimmed with ermine and a close fitting black turban that she wore on the drive. A corsage bouquet of red roses presented to her at the Minnesota luncheon stirred red fire in her cheeks.

Much Work Ahead

Ahead of the president on his return to the capital are two weeks of cleanup work preparatory to turning over the White House to the carpenters for the summer and moving to Swampscott, Mass.

A good part of the time he will probably spend in drafting his speech to the semi-annual budget meeting of the government on June 22. Mac-

tically complete revenue measures for the fiscal year will be available then and the president may be able to disclose a little more definitely his plan for tax reduction next year.

Is His Greatest Speech

President Coolidge's address yesterday is declared by many to be the greatest of his career, in which he soared to oratorical heights he never before touched in any of his public utterances, some of the passages being of such beauty as to move many of his hearers to tears.

"Our country is more, far more than a political union," he told his audience. "It is a spiritual union." That was the keynote of his speech.

He told them that all that we love and cherish most in our country, all that it holds of hope for us and for the world, are not the fruits of government merely.

"Religious liberty, educational and economic opportunity, constitutional rights, the integrity of the law, these do not emanate from the government," the president declared. "Their abiding place is with the people."

Product of Honest Effort.

"They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother, and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest, and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home—when I look upon you and know what you have done, I know that in your hands our country is secure.

"You have laid up your treasures in what America represents, and there will your heart be also.

"You have given your pledge to the land of the free, and the pledge of the Norwegian people has never yet gone unredeemed."

A deep-voiced, thunderous roar of applause swept through the crowd of nearly 60,000 people as President Coolidge concluded his address. If applause may be taken as a criterion, the mass of people who heard him believed with the scholars present that it was the president's greatest oratorical effort.

JOLIET ILL. HERALD-NEWS
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

COOLIDGE ON WAY HOME AFTER TRIUMPHAL DAY

President Greatly Pleased
With Reception at Twin
Cities Yesterday.

PROFITS BY VISIT

On Board President Coolidge's Special Train, En Route to Washington,

June 9.—The presidential party today is speeding across the northwest states toward Washington, after a strenuous but highly successful and enjoyable day yesterday at the Norse centennial celebration at St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.

The president and every one on board the train express themselves as highly pleased with the trip and with the reception accorded the president. Coolidge's appearance at the state fair grounds yesterday before a crowd estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000 people was one of his most impressive moments since he entered the White House.

The huge audience and the enthusiastic welcome accorded the president by a people who only months ago were considered no more than passive supporters of Mr. Coolidge, has pleased the chief executive immensely. At every turn all day yesterday, whether the president was speaking or merely driving thru the streets of the Twin Cities of the northwest, thousands upon thousands of descendants of the first immigrants from Norway hailed their chief with unbounded enthusiasm and accord.

Eager to See Him.

President Coolidge received as fine a reception in Minnesota as has ever been accorded any president anywhere. The whole northwest was represented in the gathering to celebrate the Norse centennial and it took the measure of the president by eye and by ear. Veteran observers who have seen all presidents come and go thru this section since the days of Roosevelt are a unit in saying that President Coolidge met all expectations fully and profited greatly by his visit.

There was far more of earnestness than spontaneity in the attitude of the crowds toward the president. They were eager to see him and they listened to his address at the centennial celebration with their hands cupped behind their ears so that not a word would be missed.

The entire route of his automobile journeys thru the Twin Cities, taken at intervals during a period of six long hours, was lined almost from beginning to end with humanity, while the side streets were packed with automobiles.

Twin Cities Take Holidays.

The courts adjourned in honor of the president. The schools were dismissed. The street cars were withdrawn from the streets over which the president passed. The governor of Minnesota told the president in the presence of 75,000 people that the northwest was with him, and this announcement called for one of the really roiling responses of the whole day.

Altogether it was a strong, human and dignified event, the memory of which will be carried gratefully back to Washington by the president and Mrs. Coolidge and retained in the minds of the people here.

Apparently the political doubts which muddled the northwest only last fall have been overwhelmed by a new faith in Calvin Coolidge. Prosperity has returned to this section and with it has come a new light. Undoubtedly this economic fact has cured many a sour stomach and biased mind and led to a reassessment of the principles which the president preaches and represents.

Economy Issue Is Popular.

Chief of these is the economy issue. It is popular up here. Gov. Christianson, who hardly thought of it when

a candidate last fall, has espoused it and has already become a popular hero in Minnesota. So far has the pendulum swung that the prediction is already freely made that Senator Henrik Shipstead is serving his one and only term in the United States senate and that the republican party is about to resume its old-time domination thruout the whole northwest.

As long as prosperity lasts and the farmers can see daylight ahead this prospect will be enhanced. That is one reason why the Coolidge administration is devoting so much of its energy to watching out for the material welfare of the whole country in general and the agriculturists in particular.

The official program, so far as the president was concerned, came to an end last night with a public reception in honor of the president at the state capitol in St. Paul. The president and Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg and Gov. and Mrs. Theodore Christianson were in the receiving line and the crowd was far greater than could pass thru the line in the hour allotted.

Capitol Grounds Thronged.

The capitol grounds were thronged at an early hour, despite the high wind which accompanied and followed the heavy shower which fell on the fair grounds a few minutes after the president departed.

Thousands who came to shake the president's hand were disappointed, but the schedule was kept. It was also kept thruout the day when the president adhered to his previous announcement that he would make no speeches in Minnesota except his public address at the centennial celebration.

Today the president is homeward bound. Early this morning he resumed his back platform appearances in appreciation of the crowds gathered at the stations in numerous Wisconsin towns to see him pass by. In these appearances he was accompanied by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin and sometimes by Mrs. Coolidge.

One of the points of greatest interest thru which the president passed was Madison, Wis., the home of Senator Robert M. La Follette. The presidential party which left Washington is still intact, Secretary of State Kellogg being the other presidential guest. Mrs. Kellogg, who preceded the party to St. Paul, is returning to Washington with Mrs. Coolidge.

CAPITOL LIMITED PASSES THROUGH COUNTY SEAT EARLY THIS MORNING

The "Capitol Limited" carrying Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States, from the Norse-American Centennial Celebration at St. Paul, back to the White House in Washington, passed through Woodstock at 9:40 this morning.

Rumors were afloat on the streets early this morning that the president's special train would pass through Woodstock, but

many were of the opinion that it was just a rumor and let it go at that. Others were fooled when the pathfinder, which preceded the special, passed through about ten minutes before the president's train.

However, a fair sized crowd journeyed to the depot and were repaid a thousand times for they got a good view of the nation's Chief Executive, as he stood on the platform of the observation car and waved his greeting to those who had gathered at the depot.

Most of the people who assembled at the depot were amazed at the way the special train pulled through the county seat. It was not like the usual special train which flies through the city limits at a terrific rate of speed, but simply crawled along as if it had a year to reach its destination. The train was made up of four Pullman coaches and a dining car.

President Calvin Coolidge stood on and those who had the good luck of

the platform of the observation car being at or near the depot saw the Chief Executive wave to them as if he had known them all their lives. It was not the spectacular wave as you might picture it, but just a simple, plain hello from the highest office holder in the United States.

The president looked like a young man. Many remarked that he did not look a day older than forty. The president showed that not only were the people glad to have a chance of seeing him, but that he was glad to have a chance of seeing the people, by the way he left an easy chair in one of the Pullman cars and stood on the platform of the observation car as the train crawled through the county seat.

44
During the 27 hours that he stayed in the Twin Cities of Minnesota, where he featured the hundredth anniversary of the first Norwegian settlement in America, President Coolidge witnessed the largest turnout in his honor that he has ever experienced.

Approximately 60,000 people were jammed into the race track of the State Fair grounds to hear his speech, every street of St. Paul and Minneapolis that he traversed was lined solidly with citizens of the northwest.

A Personal Triumph.

The Coolidge invasion of the wheat belt was a personal triumph in two ways. First, he successfully demonstrated his popularity in that section of the country regarded as a LaFollette stronghold and second he wiped out the odium of his only other attempt to address the people of the twin cities.

In 1922, Mr. Coolidge, then vice-president visited Minnesota in behalf of the re-election of Senator Frank B. Kellogg, competing with an exhausting heat and the prospect of a horse race, he was booed down and never completed his speech. Yesterday 60,000 people jammed the fair grounds and oblivious to a howling wind and intermittent rain, cheered the president to the echo throughout a 45 minute address. On his way to the fair grounds, sixteen miles of streets were packed with flagwaving, enthusiastic citizens.

Enroute Home

The presidential party is returning to Washington aboard the same Baltimore & Ohio special that brought them out to St. Paul. The same group is aboard. In addition to Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg, Senator Lenroot, republican of Wisconsin, Secretary to the President Sanders and the Military Aid and Physician, Colonel S. A. Cheney and Major J. F. Coupal.

Senator Lenroot left the train at Madison, Wis., at 7:20 this morning, where a brief operating stop was made. The President and his guests boarded their train last night at 9:30 following a public reception in honor of Mr. Coolidge, staged at the state capitol of St. Paul. For an hour the president received personally all those who desired to meet him. It was estimated that 3,000 persons filed through the line, with nearly 10,000 disappointed outside.

Visit Of Coolidge To The Twin Cities Was Great Personal Triumph

(International News Service)

Aboard Presidential Special, En Route To Washington, at Chicago, June 9—President Coolidge saw in the tremendous reception he received in the twin cities of Minnesota a great demonstration of patriotism and an indication of general satisfaction throughout the country with existing conditions.

The Ovation accorded the executive by approximately 250,000 people pleased him beyond measure. Only once before—in Boston in 1917, when Gen. Joffre passed through miles of cheering thousands—did the president ever witness a like demonstration. In his opinion, no president ever before addressed a single audience of the magnitude of that which filled the state fair grounds at Minneapolis yesterday.

By GEORGE E. DURNO,
(I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)

En Route To Washington With President Coolidge, June 9—President Coolidge, homeward bound from the greatest reception he ever received in his political career was traveling eastward today towards Washington, there to stay but two weeks before embarking on a summer vacation that will keep him in New England until after Labor Day.

BOONE IOWA REP
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

Coolidge Sure Of Patriotism Of Northwest

President Also Cheered by Evidences of Prosperity Observed on Trip to Norse Centennial

Due Back at Capital At 8 This Morning

Greeted by Crowds Along Route; Cooler Weather Makes Return Enjoyable

From a Staff Correspondent

AKRON, Ohio, June 9. (On Board the President's Train En Route to Washington).—President Coolidge is returning to Washington from St. Paul, where he participated yesterday in the Norse Centennial, convinced of the loyalty of the people of the great Northwest to American institutions, impressed by their demonstration of patriotism and cheered by evidences of their prosperity.

The President was deeply moved by the great throngs which greeted him and Mrs. Coolidge, particularly at the state fair grounds, where he spoke to at least 100,000 persons. Reviewing the events of the day with members of his official party as his train sped eastward, Mr. Coolidge said he doubted if any President of the United States had ever seen in one day as many persons as had turned out to welcome him in the Twin Cities.

Northwest Believes in Coolidge

Although his mission to the Northwest was in no wise a political one, the President returns to his desk assured that the policies of his Administration have stood the acid test. Every indication that the President and his advisers observed justified, they are sure, the declaration, made by Governor Christianson of Minnesota, "that the people of the Northwest believe in Calvin Coolidge."

They indorsed his policy of economy in governmental affairs, approved his advice to the states to cut down their budgets and demonstrated that a people reputed to be most radical in their political views respond heartily to an Administration of honest conservatism.

One of the keenest analysts of public opinion in the Northwest seemed to epitomize the reaction of the people

of the Northwest to Mr. Coolidge as President when he said to the representative of The Herald Tribune:

"Our people believe that Mr. Coolidge is handling a big job honestly. They think he is trying to do the best he can for all the people. They are convinced that he wants to help them solve their problems. They like his policy of economy. They have already realized benefits from tax reduction and feel sure their taxes will be further reduced.

They Like Mrs. Coolidge, Too

"And don't overlook the fact that the women of our part of the country think that Mrs. Coolidge is a wonderful woman. If our women could elect a woman President the next President of the United States would be Mrs. Coolidge."

The President did not comment on his own political reaction produced by his visit to the Northwest, but unhesitatingly indicated that he had been most impressed by the patriotism of its people and their satisfaction with existing conditions in the country. He had not found time to confer in detail about local economic conditions, but he was informed that crop conditions in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas were good. The people, Mr. Coolidge thought, furnished ample evidence of prosperity. They were well dressed. He felt there must be significance in the fact that most of the women he saw wore silk dresses, and he confessed to having witnessed a generous display of silk stockings.

The reception to the President was most invigorating to him. He had never seen such crowds before except

when he was Governor of Massachusetts in 1917 when the people of New England turned out to meet General Joffre of France. He doubted that any President had ever addressed such a throng as he did or yesterday, unless it might have been the crowd assembled on the Ellipse at Washington last September when he spoke to the Holy Name Society. But the President thought the St. Paul crowd was the greater.

It was the most sincere assemblage of listeners he ever addressed, the President believed. Despite the wind and rain which prevailed when he began to speak Mr. Coolidge had the strictest attention.

The President was reminded while in Minnesota about his ancestry. Relatives who called upon him recalled a tradition that the Coolidge family originated in Normandy. This fact, he thought, gave him a fitting Norse background for yesterday's celebration. The Normandy name of his family was spelled "Colynge" and the President had seen on the screen a picture of a castle in a Normandy town which was the home of the "Colynge." He also was reminded by his relatives that he had a tinge of North American Indian blood in his veins. He admitted to Scotch and Irish ancestry, too, and told his Norse friends that his ancestral backgrounds were numerous enough to make him purely an American.

Mrs. Coolidge Breaks Up Ball Game

President and Mrs. Coolidge were dining this evening when their train reached Willard, Ohio. A crowd of boys were engaged in a ball game beside the right of way when the train pulled in. It was a tight game and had reached a strategic stage. Mrs. Coolidge saw the boys from the window and signaled them. They rushed from the field to the rear of the train and Mrs. Coolidge escorted the President to the platform to meet them.

"Glad to meet you, Mr. President."

said one of the boys, when the President waved to them, "but you broke up our ball game."

The President laughed. Mrs. Coolidge punctuated her laugh with the remark: "And you broke up our dinner."

Greeted by Crowds Along Route

On the trip this morning through Wisconsin and Illinois and this afternoon in Indiana and Ohio, crowds assembled at the railroad stations to cheer the President as his train sped along. Early in the day as the President was dressing the train reached Madison, Wis., the home of Senator La Follette. Here Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, who was one of the official party, left the train. Mr. Lenroot, who is to be a candidate for renomination next year, is much encouraged over his political prospects, and the President's trip to the Northwest section, he is certain, has been of inestimable value to Republican prospects in the forthcoming Congressional elections.

When the train stopped at Evansville, Wis., the President and Mrs. Coolidge were at breakfast. So was a baby girl being carried by her mother on the station platform. The baby was munching a doughnut which she proudly held up to the President's car window. The President acknowledged the baby's greeting by waving before her eyes a steaming hot pancake.

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, who was host to the President and Mrs. Coolidge in St. Paul, is returning to Washington with them and received for the President's information this morning a dispatch from the State Department telling of the decision of the Belgian government to send a commission to Washington next month to negotiate a funding arrangement of its war debt to the United States.

Kellogg Enthusiastic Over Trip

The Secretary of State was enthusiastic over the President's trip.

"I never saw any President receive a greater ovation than President Coolidge," he said. "I never saw so many people lining the way on the trip to Minneapolis and from there to the fair grounds, and he certainly spoke to the largest audience ever assembled in the Twin Cities. The crowd was wonderfully attentive and enthusiastic. The President's trip was a tremendous success."

"We have, of course, in Minnesota and adjoining states a very large Norwegian population. They are among the best of our farmers, merchants and bankers. I am sure they were immensely pleased with the President's speech and that it will do a great deal of good in its effect on the Northwest."

The President and Mrs. Coolidge enjoyed the ride to-day, particularly the trip through Wisconsin and northern Illinois, where cool breezes prevailed. After leaving Chicago at noon the temperature rose perceptibly, but it was much cooler than it had been in Washington when the Executive party left there last Saturday. To-night moving pictures of the St. Paul reception were shown to the President and his party in the dining car of their train. The train is scheduled to reach Washington at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SANDUSKY OHIO REC
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

President Amused By Movies Aboard Special Train.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S TRAIN, EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, NEAR AKRON, O., June 9.—The presidential train which was traveling toward the White House today as it sped through southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois and Indiana, became a motion picture theatre as it forged its way to-night through northern Ohio.

During the day, President Coolidge in buoyant spirit as a result of the reception given him yesterday in Minnesota, held his usual bi-weekly press conference with the dozen newspaper men traveling with him, dictated a bit to his stenographer and conferred with Secretary of State Kellogg and Secretary Sanders.

Tonight, to break the monotony of the journey, a movie show was put on in the dining car for the entertainment of President and Mrs. Coolidge. They saw a news reel of scenes yesterday in St. Paul and Minneapolis and at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds where President Coolidge delivered an address at the Norse-American Centennial.

At Evansville, Wis., a chubby youngster in his mother's arms, peered into the diner and extended a nibbled cracker toward the president who was eating breakfast. Smiling, Coolidge reciprocated by dangling a flapjack on the end of a fork and extending it toward the child.

Although he appeared on the rear platform at times to acknowledge salutations along the route, Coolidge remained in the seclusion of the observation car most of the day. While the train was being transferred in Chicago from the Chicago and Northwestern to the Baltimore and Ohio tracks he appeared on the platform to pose, with Mrs. Coolidge and Secretaries Kellogg and Sanders, for a squad of photographers.

During his conference with newspapermen the executive gave his impression of his reception in Minnesota, with the usual restriction that he was not to be directly quoted and announcement was made that Secretary Kellogg had been informed that Belgium would send a commission to the United States in July to negotiate the funding of its \$480,000,000 debt.

"Mr. President," someone shouted, "you ruined a perfectly good ball game." "Well you ruined a perfectly good supper," remarked Coolidge with a smile.

During the day Mrs. Coolidge went forward to the car occupied by reporters, a yard long box of chocolates and tonight the president and she invited the railroad officials and newspapermen their car to be their guests the movies.

BULLETIN.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., June 9 (By A. P.)—President Coolidge, enroute from Minnesota to Washington, passed through Newcastle at 10:25 p. m. tonight. His special train was on time, having made up the few minutes lost near Akron, Ohio, because of a hot box under the tender.

In Excellent Spirits.

ABOARD PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S TRAIN, ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON, NEAR AKRON, OHIO, June 9 (By A. P.)—The presidential train which was a traveling White House today as it sped through southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois and Indiana became a motion picture theater as it forged its way tonight through northern Ohio.

During the day, President Coolidge, in buoyant spirits as a result of the reception given him yesterday in Minnesota, held his usual bi-weekly press conference with the dozen newspaper men traveling with him, dictated a bit to his stenographer and conferred with Secretary of State Kellogg and Secretary Sanders.

Sees Self on Screen.

Tonight, to break the monotony of the journey, a movie show was put on in the dining car for the entertainment of President and Mrs. Coolidge. They saw a news reel of scenes yesterday in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and at the Minnesota state fair grounds where the president delivered an address at the Norse-American centennial, a projecting machine having been put on the train at Chicago especially for the showing.

The special, on time, was traveling well ahead of a fast train, operating between Chicago and the capital. Arrival in Washington is scheduled for about 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. For a time today, while speeding through Indiana, it skirted a wind storm which stirred up a mammoth cloud of dust less than half a mile from the railroad.

In Berth at Madison.

To the disappointment of several hundred persons who had gathered at the station, the president had not arisen when his train made a brief stop at 7:30 a. m. at Madison, Wis., the home of Senator LaFollette.

At Evansville, Wis., a chubby youngster in his mother's arms, peered into the diner and extended a nibbled cracker toward the president who was eating breakfast. Smiling, Mr. Coolidge reciprocated by dangling a flapjack on the end of a fork and extending it toward the child.

Poses for Photographers.

Although he appeared on the platform at times to acknowledge salutations along the route, Mr. Coolidge remained in the seclusion of the observation car most of the day. While the train was being transferred in Chicago from the Chicago and Northwestern to the Baltimore and Ohio tracks, he appeared on the platform to pose, with Mrs. Coolidge and Secretaries Kellogg and Sanders, for a squad of photographers.

During his conference with newspaper men, the executive gave his impression of the reception in Minnesota, with the usual restriction that he was not to be directly quoted, and announcement was made that

Secretary Kellogg had been informed that Belgium would send a commission to Washington in July to negotiate the funding of its \$480,000,000 debt to the United States.

DESPATCH. AUBURN. IND
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

SEE COOLIDGE AT GARRETT STATION

President and Wife Appear on Platform of Special Section of Capitol Limited

STOP OF SEVEN MINUTES

Garrett Railroad Officials Took Every Precaution for Speed and Safety of President's Train

The first section of the Baltimore & Ohio crack passenger train, the Capitol Limited, passed through Garrett Tuesday afternoon bearing President Calvin Coolidge and his party enroute to Washington after attending the Norse-American celebration at St. Paul and Minneapolis Sunday and Monday.

Almost 300 people were present to greet the president's train despite efforts of local railroad officials to keep its arrival a secret. The train arrived in Garrett at 3:23 o'clock, exactly on scheduled time. The president, Mrs. Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg appeared on the observation platform for about two minutes. Mrs. Coolidge waved her hand and said, "Hello everybody." The president, however, lived up to his nickname of "Silent Cal" by not uttering a word. When the people started to clap their hands, a faint smile appeared on Mr. Coolidge's face and he nodded his head. As the train was pulling out, Mrs. Coolidge came to the door and waved her handkerchief.

Engine 5237, with Engineer C. E. Fitzgerald at the throttle, pulled the train from Chicago to Garrett, and Engine 5240, with Engineer S. T. Leek in charge, took the train from Garrett to Willard. The train left Garrett at 3:30 o'clock after a seven minutes' stay to change engines, inspect the coaches and take a supply of ice. Engineer G. M. Ray brought the train from Willard to Garrett Sunday morning and Engineer Jacob Rink completed the last lap of the journey westward over the Baltimore & Ohio lines by taking the train to Chicago on scheduled time.

Supt. H. G. Kruse rode the train over the Chicago division. Delbert Hartle, road foreman of engines,

MARQUETTE MICH JOUR
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

COOLIDGE SEES MOVIES TAKEN AT CENTENNIAL

News Reel Among Pictures Shown on Special Train Returning President and Party to Nation's Capital.

Hundreds Disappointed in LaFollette's Home Town in Not Seeing Chief; Confers With Secretaries.

was on the train over the west end of the division, while W. E. Frazier, road foreman, rode the train between Garrett and Willard. The trainmasters, H. F. Wyatt of the east end, and J. E. Fisher of the west end, were on the train over their respective sections of the division.

O. L. Hott, general car foreman of the Chicago division, was on the train between Willard and Chicago.

Not a detail was overlooked to insure the pleasure of the journey, uninterrupted by the slightest annoyances. The engines were personally selected by the master mechanic. The cars were inspected by the district master car builder. Every switch, crossing, signal and bridge was inspected within five hours of the train's arrival. Track walkers covered the road until the train passed.

To insure speed and safety for the president, a minimum number of freight trains were operated and all of them left the main track an hour before the arrival of the special.

The presidential party, which included Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg, Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, and Everett Sanders, the president's secretary, occupied two cars. In addition there was a press car, a diner and a club car, but as the extra cars were devoted to secret service men, secretaries, newspaper men and servants, the whole train was strictly private in character.

*Marysman Calcut
Hoyak Re
JUN 7, 1925*

Passes Pittsburgh
Aboard President Coolidge's train en route to Minnesota, Laughlin Junction, near Pittsburgh, Pa., June 6.—(Associated Press)—President Coolidge, on his way to the Norse-American Centennial celebration, passed through Laughlin Junction at a few minutes after 10 o'clock tonight. His special train was on time. The trip from Washington had been without incident. As the train forged its way through the mountains there was a noticeable drop in temperature.

Coolidge Back in Capital Following Trip to Minnesota

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—President Coolidge returned to Washington today from Minnesota, where he attended the Norse-American celebrations.

The presidential train arrived at Union Station here on time, after having encountered comfortable weather throughout the night. Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge and other members of the party had breakfast in the dining car just before the train entered Washington.

President Coolidge appeared in fine spirits. He was plainly pleased with the trip as a whole. Last night motion pictures of events at the Minnesota state fair grounds on Monday, when he was cheered by a great throng, were shown aboard the train.

Returning to the White House, Coolidge went immediately to his office to resume the official duties he laid aside on leaving.

President's Reaction to Centennial Trip

SILK HOSIERY PLEASING TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

Display in Northwest Indicates Prosperity—Proud Of Affection Shown Him

By M. E. HENNESSY

WASHINGTON, June 10—President Coolidge turned to Washington from the Northwest, where he attended the Norse Centennial, convinced of the 100 percent Americanism of the people of that section of the country and with the assurances of his party leaders of their support of his policies and economies in Government and the firm belief that radicalism in that section is on the wane.

The President held his usual Tuesday conference with the Washington correspondents aboard his train yesterday before reaching Chicago, during which he expressed himself informally on his visit to the Northwest. That he was delighted with his reception in St. Paul and Minneapolis and at other points along the route of his train was plainly indicated by his happy frame of mind and the enthusiastic comments on what he saw and heard during his brief stay.

No Political Impressions

The President seemed particularly proud of the affection shown for him and Mrs. Coolidge by the people of the Northwest. He gave it as his opinion that his audience at the Fair Grounds, St. Paul, was the biggest he or any other

Chief Executive of the Nation had ever addressed, with the possible exception of the Holy Name meeting in Washington last October and that which greeted Gen. Joffre, when the General visited Boston while Mr. Coolidge was Governor of Massachusetts.

The President declared that he did not get any political impressions on his trip but that he did receive from the outpouring of the Norwegians, an impression of patriotism rather than partisan politics. It was a stirring scene at the Fair Grounds yesterday when he faced nearly 100,000 persons, few of whom had ever seen him before.

Noticed Silk Stockings

His solemn and eloquent appeal to their consciences for the unity of all racial elements, and his tribute to the Norse race for its valuable contribution to the melting pot were appreciated by his great audience and won for him the respect and confidence of an important element in public affairs in that section of the country.

Mr. Coolidge did gain a personal knowledge of the economic conditions in the Northwest by his contact with many of its leading men. He was pleased by evidences of prosperity and contentment of the country through which he passed.

With a roguish wink of his eye and a chuckle in his voice, the President remarked that if the dresses of the women were any indication of general prosperity of the people, he was satisfied that the Northwest is not suffering from a lean pocketbook.

"I noticed that most of the women and young girls—and I presume that you newspaper observers also took note of it, because little escapes your attention—wore silk stockings," he said.

Little Indian in Blood

The President said that he had not met many politicians while he was in Minnesota, but he had talked with business men who had just returned from the Dakotas, who reported that crop conditions out there were promising.

He also met some of his Western cousins—the Brewers, also the Putnams, and the Briggs on his father's side. He referred to a passage in his speech to the Norwegians yesterday in which he said that they had conquered Normandy and recalled a tradition that the Coolidge family of England had traced its descent back to the famous Colynges of France. He only mentioned this, he said, because there seems to be considerable interest in the backgrounds of Presidents.

"But," he added smilingly, "I have so many backgrounds, perhaps it is well not to pursue the inquiry further. One biographer says that I have an Irish background, another, Scotch. I also have a little Indian blood in me, but I know that I am purely American."

Coolidge Waves Flapjack

Senator Lenroot left the train early yesterday at Madison, the capital of

Wisconsin and home city of Senator LaFollette. There was a good-sized crowd at the station to meet the President, but he was dressing at the time. He and Mrs. Coolidge breakfasted soon afterward.

At Evansville, Wis. he encountered the biggest crowd of the forenoon. They gathered about the dining car and the President and Mrs. Coolidge waved and smiled and nodded.

Mrs. Coolidge was interested in the women and, more particularly, the mothers who brought their little ones along and lifted them up in their arms for her and the President to see. The stop was a little longer than the schedule and the first lady of the land laughingly observed that it "looked as if we would have to breakfast the crowd." The President held up a wheat cake on his fork to the crowd outside his car window, which brought a hearty shout of approval.

Lenroot Praises Attitude

Before Senator Lenroot left he said that he was delighted at the way the Northwest took to the President.

"I have never seen more genuine enthusiasm for any President than was shown by the people gathered at St. Paul and Minneapolis," said he. "It was not a noisy demonstration, to be sure, but one could tell from the interest in the President's sincere and scholarly address and the way they turned out to greet him and his wife that they believed in him implicitly."

"I believe that the President's visit to this section of the country will do much to solidify the people in support of him and his policies."

"I think that the President must have been convinced by what he saw and heard that there is a lessening of the radical movement in the Northwest and that in the 1926 campaign the Republicans will face the opposition with a more united front than they have in years."

"For myself I feel greatly encouraged over the political outlook out here, and believe that the people are coming to realize more than ever that they have in the White House a man on whom they can rely."

Secretary of State Kellogg was also enthusiastic over the result of the President's trip and feels sure that with good crops, assuring the farmers prosperity, the Republicans will be in better shape for the next campaign than they have been since 1920.

"I never saw any President receive a better ovation than President Coolidge," he said. "I never saw so many people lining the way on the trip to Minneapolis and from there to the Fair Grounds, and he certainly spoke to the largest audience ever assembled in the Twin Cities. The crowd was wonderfully attentive and enthusiastic. The President's trip was a tremendous success."

"We have, of course, in Minnesota and adjoining States a very large Nor-

wegian population. They are among the best of our farmers, merchants and bankers. I am sure they were immensely pleased with the President's speech and that it will do a great deal of good in its effect on the people of the Northwest."

To Press for Debt Payment

Those who have talked with the President on his return journey say that he is more determined than ever to collect the foreign debt owed the United States by its Allies in the World War. In taking this stand, it is said that the President, fresh from his visit to the great agricultural belt, is satisfied that he will have the backing of the West.

With that question settled, it is believed its benefit would soon be reflected in economic conditions in the entire country. Both the President and Secretary Kellogg favor a policy of leniency toward foreign debtor Governments, but they will insist that the Debt Commission press for a settlement.

While in West, the President was notified of the appointment by Belgium of the former Prime Minister, Theunis, as its commissioner to treat with Washington over its part of our foreign loans. The Administration hopes and expects that when Congress meets in December, the Debt Commission will be ready to make its report and pave the way for closing up this important and far-reaching question.

More than six years have elapsed since the United States advanced its money to these countries, and only Great Britain and Poland of the leading Powers have made a settlement.

The President, it is stated, wants the question settled, the books closed, to lessen the burden on the American taxpayer. From the first Mr. Coolidge has insisted that the Allies hire the money from the United States and that employment carries with it an obligation to pay.

Minneapolis, Minn. Journal
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1923

N. W. Greeting and Crowd That Honored Him Awees Coolidge

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT

Washington, June 10.—It is a happy President of the United States that the "Imperial northwest" as he called it,

sent back to Washington after having given him a welcome and a god-speed that touched him deeply.

The happiest President, perhaps, since the buoyant, boisterous days of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Minneapolis-St. Paul trip to the Norse-American Centennial has given Mr. Coolidge a wonderful contact with hundreds of thousands of his fellow citizens, and he has loved all the intimacy and good will of that contact.

He loved the "Howdy do, Calvin!" that floated out to him from a group

of oldsters lined up near the Lake street bridge by which he crossed the Mississippi river from St. Paul to Minneapolis and when a little farther on a lusty man shouted,

"Three cheers for Cal!" the President beamed in his abashed, self-conscious way and his pale cheeks got quite pink.

The size of the throngs Mr. Coolidge passed through on Monday is rather an awed memory to



The President on his way home



Mrs. Coolidge on her way home

him. He doubts whether a President ever saw an equal number of people in one day.

Notwithstanding the difficulties caused by the high wind and the threat of a downpour at the Fair grounds, he is pleased by the thought that he never had closer attention from the thousands who packed into the grounds to hear him.

Of political impressions he is coming back empty handed. Nor did he seek them. It was not that kind of a party. Statements that the visit had some far flung political significance you can set down as the buncombe of over-wise persons trying to write something about nothing.

The impression that struck in deepest with Mr. Coolidge was a patriotic impression—an impression of the earnest, fruitful patriotism of the northwest.

The President met a goodly number of relatives who are living in Minnesota and true New Englander that he is he loved the reunion. They are children of a brother of his grandmother. They are his second cousins and their name is Brewer. The Biggses and the Putnams also came to renew old times but they are a more distant connection.

At no time did the President feel like a stranger. That thought of the intimacy of his reception abides with him and with it he entwines his memory of the patriotic fervor of the people, their serious interest in the social significance of the Norse Centennial and the gorgeous setting of it. They gave it. He has seen nothing comparable to it in spirit and display since the visit of Marshal Joffre to Boston in June, 1917.

St. Paul, S. D. Times
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1923

PRES. COOLIDGE PLEASSED WITH TRIP TO CENTENNIAL

Chicago, June 9.—Gratified at the reception given him during his brief stay in Minnesota, President Coolidge was on his way to Washington today for two weeks of intensive work before starting a summer vacation in

New England.

As his special train which left St. Paul just before midnight traveled through southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, Mr. Coolidge waved to those who had gathered at towns and cross roads to greet him. He was in a jovial mood and appeared to be enjoying the trip.

It was apparent that Mr. Coolidge was deeply impressed by the welcome given him yesterday at the Minnesota State fair grounds, where he delivered his address at the Norse-American centennial celebration. Particularly he was struck with the attitude of his tremendous audience at the fair grounds, and it was said today that never in his experience had he been accorded closer of more respectful attention, this despite the windstorm that somewhat marred the ceremony.

The crowd at the centennial celebration was the largest ever addressed by Mr. Coolidge with the possible exception of the throng which made the Holy Name Society pilgrimage to Washington last fall, and he is of the opinion that no president ever saw

more people in one day than he did yesterday.

The reception given him in Minnesota is regarded by Mr. Coolidge as a patriotic demonstration more than anything else and he believes reflected general satisfaction with existing conditions.

The president while in the Twin Cities held no political conferences, and made no particular effort to get a line on economic conditions in the northwest. He was told, however, by one observer that crop prospects in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas were good. —Pierre Capital

Political Significance of President Coolidge's Trip to the Centennial

MUNCIE, IND. STAR
SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1925.

Coolidge to Speak in St. Paul as Norse-American Guest

Trip to Centennial in June Will Be President's Longest Journey Since Going to White House—To Make No Intermediate Stops.

By Everett C. Watkins.

Washington, April 4.—President Coolidge will make his longest trip from Washington since he came to the White House a year ago last August, when he speaks, June 8, at the Norse-American centennial, to be held at the Minnesota state fair grounds at St. Paul.

Since it became known the President contemplated such a trip, invitations by the dozens have poured in from the cities between here and St. Paul and to points beyond. Indianapolis was among the cities inviting the President. The White House let it be known, however, that the President does not expect to make any stops en route.

It is understood that while the President will make only one speech, he will likely remain in St. Paul for a couple of days as a guest at the home of Secretary of State Kellogg.

Republican leaders, it is learned, had urged upon the President to include a visit to the "enemy country"—Montana and the Dakotas—but apparently he does not desire to make what might be described as a tour, and will deliver the one message at this time. There is no intimation of the subject upon which the President will speak.

Kellogg Lost Senatorship.

Two years ago Senator Kellogg was defeated for re-election from Minnesota. In his place, Minnesota sent Senator Shipstead, Farmer-Laborite, to Washington, and also elected Mangus Johnson, Farmer-Laborite, to serve an unexpired

term. Since then Kellogg has served as ambassador to London, and more recently has been named to the most important Cabinet post. Mangus Johnson has given way to Thomas D. Schall, Republican, who was elected in November for a six year term. Minnesota may, therefore be declared as redeemed Republican territory.

Though he lost out for re-election to the Senate, due to the insurgent uprising when agriculture was in the dumps, Mr. Kellogg, as a Cabinet member and as host to the President, will be able to make a triumphant return to his home state. It will be Kellogg's first visit to Minnesota since he was returned from London to be the successor to Secretary of State Hughes.

The country has seen little of President Coolidge since he came to the White House. He has spoken two or three times in New York and Philadelphia, cities which could be reached within a few hours, and made a brief visit to Chicago. During the recent presidential campaign he did all of his speaking from Washington. In these days of the radio a speaker is "much heard but little seen."

While the President will make his appearance only before a Minnesota audience, the whole northwest country will be able to listen in on his address. The President isn't much on oratory, but he has what is declared to be a most excellent voice for the radio.

International Falls, Minn., Feb
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1925

FARM PROBLEMS COOLIDGE TOPIC

PRESIDENT TO OUTLINE RELIEF IDEAS IN NORSE-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS

Washington, April 7—President Coolidge's speech at the Minnesota State fair grounds on June 8 when he appears in Minneapolis at the Norse-American centennial, will be his most important address since he entered the White House.

According to reliable information, the president will take advantage of this opportunity to talk to the farmers of the northwest about their own problems. The setting is regarded by his political advisers as ideal for the purpose.

The president will be in the heart of the northwest, where so-called agrarian discontent has been greatest as a result of farm conditions. Mr. Coolidge is expected to outline his ideals as to what can be done to better the condition of the farmers.

His Minneapolis speech will be one of a series he is to deliver on subjects that will come before the next congress. The first of these will be broadcast April 16, opening the Women's fair at Chicago. He will take up at that time the world court. *Old*

Two hats; suitable for

COOLIDGE AND KELLOGG MAY ENJOY SWEET REVENGE ON VISIT TO MINNESOTA

Lair of Farmer-Laborites to Be Invaded by Ranking Government Chiefs Who Once Suffered at Hands of Populace.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Sweet revenge—or some kindred emotion—may be felt by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg when they go to Minnesota to attend the Norse-American Centennial celebration June 8. President Coolidge, when vice president, made a trip there and spoke from the same stand at the magnificent state fair grounds that he will occupy in June. But the vice presidential voice never is interesting and before Coolidge was through, the crowd was yelling for the horse races to begin.

The vice president cut his speech short when the commotion seemed persistent. Kellogg's last stand in Minnesota was his senatorial fight with a youthful Minneapolis dentist, Henrik Shipstead, now Farmer-Labor senator from Minnesota.

Kellogg, who had been a noted lawyer in Minnesota for years, president of the American Bar association and senator, was defeated overwhelmingly.

President Coolidge seems to nurse a special sympathy for anyone who had been walloped in Minnesota, for his first major appointment was the sending of Kellogg to the court of St. James. A few weeks ago he gave Kellogg his best cabinet post.

ST. WORTH, TEX., RECORD JUNE 7, 1925.

COOLIDGE GOES WEST TO SIFT FARM RELIEF

President Starts on Longest Swing; Will Be Guest at Big St. Paul Celebration.

By FRASER EDWARDS.
Universal Service Staff Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Coolidge was speeding Westward tonight into the great American wheat belt where he will study the agricultural problems destined to play an important part in the legislation of the next Congress.

While the President is making the trip, the longest since he entered the White House, to participate in the Norse-American celebration at St. Paul, he will have the opportunity to gain first hand information on the situation in the Northwest.

Nor is the President's journey with-

out political significance. It will be a real test of his popularity with the Minnesota farmers, who, last November gave him a handsome majority over La Follette, after it was freely predicted the third party would sweep the State.

RECALL 1921 FIASCO.

Added interest is given to the President's visit to St. Paul for an incident almost four years old. In September, 1921, Mr. Coolidge, then Vice President, made a speech at the Minnesota State Fair grounds. He was forced to close abruptly because of the disorderly crowd.

It is only fair to say, however, that Mr. Coolidge was competing with horse races and other attractions on a hot September afternoon when oratory is not the kind of amusement sought by farming crowds on pleasure bent. Much was made of the incident and opponents of the Administration endeavored to use it against the President in the campaign.

Another factor which contributed to the failure of his first St. Paul speech to make a favorable impression on the Northwest was the deplorable state of agriculture at the time. Prices had fallen like a plummet from war levels and farmers were going into bankruptcy and were not in a mood to listen to an outline of the Administration's agricultural program.

DIFFERENT THIS TIME.

But the President is expected to get a very different reception when he speaks on Monday from the same platform and to much the same crowd at the State Fair grounds.

While there is still room for improvement, agricultural conditions are vastly improved over four years ago.

COOLIDGE OUT TO WIN NORSE VOTE

Politics Not Direct Cause But Inescapable on Swing North.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
Special Correspondent of Journal-Post.
(Copyright, 1925)

WASHINGTON, June 8.—President Coolidge's brief trip to the Northwest has behind it no direct political motive. Coolidge left the national capital breaking a long period of isolation here, simply to do honor to the Norwegians, who celebrate their centennial. The occasion was a big enough one for him to attend. That's the surface meaning and the predominant thought in the president's mind.

But politics is inescapable, even between campaigns, and there is no denying the incidental opportunities which the western trip affords the president to touch the biggest political problem of his administration—the "rebellious" west in congress.

Coolidge has some excellent political advisers and they have been looking forward for some time to the northwestern trip, believing it would be the rallying point of future campaigns. The Scandinavian population is a big factor in the votes of Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota. While it is true that one trip to the West is not sufficient to win an electorate or any group within it,

nevertheless there is a plain compliment in the willingness of President Coolidge to travel more than 1,000 miles in the summer just to please a group of foreign birth and ancestry.

Would Weld Groups.

Coolidge has been paying attention, too, to other groups in the electorate, making speeches and writing letters from Washington. It is a part of his duty, as he sees it, to weld the groups into a feeling of greater devotion, if possible, to the ideals of America.

Political experts, of course, see value in everything and they stress the importance constantly of keeping the various groups in America happily disposed toward the Republican party. Anything, therefore, the president does "between campaigns" is so much gained toward the campaign of the future.

Coolidge, moreover, comes from New England, which section of the country has not always been looked upon by western Republicanism as likely to take a national view of current problems. The president has been thinking of this phase of politics from time to time and some of his friends even went so far as to urge sometime ago that he might profitably take up his summer abode on the Great Lakes or at least in the middle section of the continent, so as to show his interest in other parts of the country.

Coolidge has not traveled very much throughout the United States. If it were not for the greater advantages of a silent campaign in 1924 the president would have concentrated on the West in such trips as he would have considered at all. He has hardly begun his four-year term and there was evidences that Republicans in nearly every part of the country want him to pay them a visit.

Has Eye on 1928.

Coolidge has his eye on 1928, of course. He hasn't said a word to warrant a statement that he will be an active candidate but he is by nature a politician, having spent the major part of his life in politics and he has been told that the "third" term argument will not be potent if he makes a good record by the time 1928 nominating convention is held.

Certainly the Republican leaders are predisposed already to consider Calvin Coolidge for another nomination, assuming, of course, that he has the same good fortune in the next three and a half years that has thus far attended him and assuring too, that congress does not complicate matters so much beginning next December as to cause a Republican loss of the two houses in the next congressional campaign of 1926.

It is too early to make political prophecies but it is not too early for the political managers to consider the value of playing carefully the presidential cards.

Prices are normal, market conditions have improved, there are no crop failures and the farmers are working and in a better frame of mind.

Moreover, Mr. Coolidge has since been elected President in his own right by a 7,000,000 majority. He no longer speaks as a Vice President with nothing to do in shaping the Administration's policies, but as the man who makes them. And his popularity, with the country is unquestioned.

WILL GIVE PLANS.

Just now the paramount issue in the Northwest is the McNary-Haugen bill. Proponents and opponents of the measure are now engaged in a bitter struggle for the enactment at the next session of Congress of the measure, which would set up a Government agricultural export corporation. Unless something of the sort is passed, the advocates of the bill declare that they will demand a greater tariff protection on farm products.

While the President is expected to avoid the controversy, he may clear up the situation by outlining the broad plan of the Administration designed for the benefit of the farmers in order to give public sentiment time to crystallize before Congress convenes and begins to work out the details.

NORTHWEST HOST TO COOLIDGE

President Honor Guest
at Norse Centennial

(By Associated Press)

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—Political differences were forgotten Monday as the people of Minnesota and the northwest joined in honoring President Coolidge their guest for the day.

Coming into the territory which was a battle ground in the last political campaign on a non-political mission to pay "tribute to the Norwegian immigrant" the executive was given a welcome that did not know the bound of race or party.

Thousands of cheering men, women and children, lining the union station concourse and streets nearby greeted the president and Mrs. Coolidge on their arrival last night. Thousands of others awaited an opportunity to get a glimpse of them today, to hear the president's address at the Norse-American centennial celebration at the state fair grounds late this afternoon or to see them at close range at a public reception Monday night at the state capitol.

While here the president and Mrs. Coolidge are guests at the home of Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg. They will leave for Washington shortly before midnight tonight on a special train which is due to arrive at the capital Wednesday morning.

On arrival Sunday night after a 30-hour train ride from Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge went to the Kellogg home, but not until the president clasped the grimy hands of J. W. Murphy, engineer, and W. Lang, fireman on the engine which pulled the train into St. Paul, with the remark:

"That was a fine ride."

Soldiers from Fort Snelling aided police in their efforts to handle the crowd which surged toward the president as he made his way through the station. Even after he had found seclusion at the Kellogg residence, hundreds of curious folk lingered in an adjoining street. A chant, started by a group of youngsters, "we want Coolidge" grew in volume but failed to bring the president to the door for a speech. The crowd let out a wild cheer however when Mrs. Coolidge appeared at a window to wave a greeting.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE PAYS TRIBUTE TO NORWEGIANS AT 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Guest at Home of Secretary of State Kellogg
Over Sunday Night—Has Busy Program
for Day—Has Lunch at Minneapolis and
Later Delivers Principal Address at Minne-
sota Fair Grounds Where Centennial Cele-
bration is Being Staged.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—President Coolidge today is in the very heart of the territory once claimed by Robert M. La Follette. He is here to help the Norwegian-Americans celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the first organized immigration of that race to America.

Today the president will pay his tribute to this sturdy race. He will give voice to the nation's gratitude for the contribution which the Norwegian-Americans have made to the national life of the United States.

The president arrived in St. Paul Sunday night and went immediately to the home of his secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg, there to rest until he goes to Minneapolis for a noon day luncheon. Later he will go to the Minnesota state fair grounds where he will deliver his address at the Centennial celebration.

When the president arrived by special train, he was greeted by thousands.

At the station and again near the Kellogg home, great crowds gathered to do him honor.

No Politics.

It is not expected that the president will even allude to the last campaign in his address today. It is more likely that he will confine himself to the immediate subject in hand. But his very presence is taken that he appreciates what was done in the last campaign.

On Sunday, the presidential train passed through Wisconsin, the only state carried by La Follette in the last campaign. There were no stops except for operation purposes. Even a proposed stop at Milwaukee was cancelled by the president himself, it is understood. Engines were changed some distance from Milwaukee.

Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin was among those who accompanied the president. It is understood that he will be a candidate for re-election and that he will have administration support.

The President and Mrs. Coolidge spent the night and part of the forenoon in seclusion at the Kellogg home. There were no political conferences to disturb him. It was only his presence in La Follette territory that was of any significance.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

By GEORGE E. DURNO.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS,
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, Minn.,
June 8.—President Coolidge, come into the great wheat belt of the northwest to join in the centennial celebration of the first organized movement of the Norwegian to the new world, pointed to the American melting pot today as the true answer to the "riddle of Babel," and called upon the rest of the world to profit by the American example of assimilation and unity.

Massed before the president as he spoke were packed thousands of citizens but one generation removed from those daring Norsemen who just one hundred years ago sailed into New York harbor and blazed a trail into the vast region west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri.

It was to them, and to other more recently adopted sons from other sections of the old world—to their homely virtues and their staunch allegiance—that the President attributed the rise of the United States to the greatest of powers. In their hands he placed the future of the nation, and he pleaded that other peoples of the world follow them to a realization that only through fraternity and cooperation can come universal unity, peace and prosperity.

"Out of the confusions of tongues, the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the vast differences in talents and tastes," he said, "there has been evolved a spiritual union accompanied by a range of capacity and genius which marks this nation for a pre-eminent destiny."

Engaging Thought.

"If fraternity and cooperation are

possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of a world? It is not a new thought, but it is a profoundly engaging one. I firmly believe it is more than a Chimera. I feel it is possible of realization, I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal."

True attainment of this goal of world harmony and peace, Mr. Coolidge observed, lies along a path emanating from "the family altar." From there, he said, springs those truly American institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of the integrity of the law—the most precious possessions of the human race.

"These do not emanate from the government. Their abiding place is with the people. They come from the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest, and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home."

Traced Exploits.

As befitted the occasion, the President devoted himself largely to the exploits of the sons of Thor and Odin. He traced their conquest of the American continent from the time Lief, the son of Erik, 500 years before Columbus, landed on American soil, through the first organized expedition of 1325 and the settlement of the northwest, into the present era of success and prosperity.

"These northmen, one of whose anniversaries we are celebrating today," he said, "have from their first appearance on the margin of history been the children of freedom."

"Their glory is all about you, their living and their mighty dead. They have given great soldiers, statesmen, scientists, educators and men of business to the upbuilding of their adopted country. To their adaptability the nation owes much for its success in the enormous process of assimilation and spiritual unification that has made our nation what it is and our people what they are."

Kellogg Talks.

STATE FAIR GROUND, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., June 8.—Secretary of State Kellogg, speaking here on the same program with President Coolidge, injected an open political note into the Norse-American Centennial today with a direct warning to his fellow citizens of the northwest either to stand wholeheartedly behind the government and institutions of the United States, or go elsewhere and "find a government that does satisfy them."

In what was regarded as a direct attack on the policies of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, progressive leader whose main strength lies in this art of the country, the secretary of state assailed those advocating "class tyranny," and the "overthrow of the government through attacks on the constitution." Upholding the constitution, as now written, and expressing his confidence in its ultimate integrity, Kellogg added:

"There is no doubt that these principles of our constitution are

being assaulted from two sources; first, the open, as well as secret, propagandists who advocate the overthrow of the government and the substitution of a class tyranny; second, a considerable body of our citizens, who in the name of liberty and reform are impatient of the constitutional revoictions and by insidious approaches and attacks would destroy these guarantees of personal liberty.

"I am not an alarmist. I have confidence in the stability, the character and patriotism of the American people, but the danger to our institutions by this constant propaganda against the government is not imaginary. I doubt if you are aware of the amount of destructive revolutionary propaganda which is being secretly distributed in this country by foreign influence. If these people are not satisfied with our government and our institutions, let them go where they have better.

"I say to you and to all American citizens loving liberty and justice: 'Hold fast to the teaching of your fathers.' These principles of our constitution are the greatest foundation stones on which our fabric of government is builded."

THE POLITICAL UNDERTOW

Touring the Northwest With Mr. Coolidge

By Charles Michelson

WASHINGTON, June 8.—One hundred years ago the sloop Restaurationen brought fifty Norwegians to America, so President Coolidge voyaged to St. Paul during the hottest weather on record to attend the anniversary. The fifty Norsemen settled in New York, but Washington is busily asserting that there was a political reason for the President to go to Minnesota and that the Norse Centennial came in handy.

The purpose of the pilgrimage, says Washington, was to impress upon the insurgent Northwest, and particularly upon the politicians thereof, that it pays to stand on the right side of the President. Exhibit A in this connection is Frank Kellogg, whom the voters of Minnesota discarded a few years ago, supplanting him in the Senate with Henrik Shipstead in the course of a Farmer-Labor revolt. Now Mr. Kellogg comes back to them as Secretary of State, an impressive advertisement that he who goes along with the Administration can come to no lasting harm, even if a constituency turns him down.

"But," some cautious statesman might have observed, "how about Porter James McCumber, who served the President faithfully and has been at loose ends ever since the North Dakota farmers made it evident that they did not send him to Washington to serve the President?"

So just before he took the train Mr. Coolidge waved his magic pen and Ex-Senator McCumber became International Joint Commissioner McCumber and therefore the possessor of a life job at \$7,500 a year, which involves the hardship of going on a fishing trip to Canada as often as he feels the need of a vacation and while he is there observing that the boundary between the United States and its northern neighbor

hasn't moved and that the lakes and rivers between the two countries are still in their proper places.

Mr. McCumber doesn't have to worry about the boundary between Alaska and Canada, or for that matter with the rough country west of the Great Lakes. These border lines are left to the International Boundary Commission, which is another thing entirely, with an engineer in charge. The International Joint Commission is reserved for statesmen who slip up in elections. Just now it is composed solidly of ex-Senators—Clark of Wyoming, who dropped out in 1917; Du Bois of Idaho, who was succeeded by Borah ten years earlier, and McCumber, whose Senatorial career ended two years ago.

So much for Mr. McCumber and Mr. Kellogg. Exhibit C of the Minnesota excursion is Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, who comes up for re-election next year and whom Senator La Follette purposes displacing either with Governor Blaine or Attorney General Kern. The immediate Republican objective is to see to it that La Follette does not have his way in Wisconsin. Hand in hand with this pious purpose goes the plan to beat Dr. Ladd in North Dakota and Peter Norbeck in South Dakota, both of whom are up for re-election in 1926 and both of whom bolted the Administration by voting against Charles Beecher Warren. Ladd in particular is marked for punishment, as he was one of those read

out of the party because he supported La Follette. If the Administration can defeat these two the contrast between loyal lame ducks in the best jobs in the President's gift and another kind of singled poultry in cold storage may be expected to convince ambitious Western statesmen that it is better to be regular than otherwise.

So the Minnesota pilgrimage is really the opening gun of the Congressional

campaign of 1926. Republican National Chairman Butler is to follow the President into the insurgent country and go further even into the Dakotas, to arrange for the chastisement of the rebels. In this connection the rumor grows stronger that Senator Butler will not after all run in Massachusetts next year. The coming Congressional campaign is vital; the continuance of Republican control of both Houses is threatened. To one of Mr. Butler's high sense of duty it would be unbearable if distraction from the command of the general campaign to his personal ambitions should result in disaster. Incidentally David I. Walsh, who means to come back to the Senate next year, is one of the most popular politicians in Massachusetts and lost out last November only because of the Coolidge tidal wave. It would be ominous if the President's campaign manager in the President's own State were defeated. Better it might be for him to take a Cabinet place, which would not interfere with his National Chairmanship, and let somebody else try matching strength with Walsh in 1926.

PRAISES ANCIENT GODS OF NORSEMEN

G. O. P. Paying Court to Petulant Vikings

Minneapolis, June 8.—The sons of Thor and Odin, gods of ancient vintage, one time worshipped by the ancestors of the Norwegian voters of Minnesota plains, never fought so valiantly to bring rival gods to their feet in meek supplication than the leaders of the G. O. P. in seeking to bring back to the republican fold the voting Vikings, who have trekked into other political camps of late years and have forsaken the republican gods, for others.

The Norwegians are celebrating the centennial of the first organized movement of their race to what is now known as the United States. Those hardy pioneers made their way to the great northwest and established themselves there. As long as the price of corn held good, and freight rates were not too high, their votes brought joy to Wall Street, because they were cast for the G. O. P.

But Wall Street got too greedy and could not live on Thor and Odin and they did not like the idea of waiting for their goblet of mead until they visited Valhalla the nagan Scandinavian heaven. So they began to make trouble. Senator LaFollette came along, and though not of the Viking breed, his words sounded good to the ears of the Norsemen. Magnus Johnson made his appearance and his voice boomed all over the prairies, and Wall Street shuddered, though why the devil it should be afraid of Magnus it is not easy to tell. But rocks are notoriously timid, popular opinion to the contrary.

The Norsemen, once so loyal to Wall Street, talked of farmer-labor parties and actually formed one. Now, this is what the gentlemen of Wall Street call a class party. And they don't like "class tyranny." Radicals consider this party very tame, but they welcome it as a step in the right direction. The capitalists are more afraid of what this labor party will do in the future than what it will do now. They feel that in the nature of things, radicals will mould it along more militant lines and carry their propaganda inside it.

Words of Praise

Hence the invasion of the northwest by Coolidge and company. Cal went and told the Norsemen that they were the salt of the earth, but he thinks, as John L. Lewis would

say, that he committed a blunder. And again perhaps he did not. Cal takes the credit for discovering America away from Christopher Columbus and hands it to Lief the son of Erik, who according to Cal discovered this country 500 years before Christopher. Here is good news for the ku klux klan. But there will be gnashing of teeth among the Knights of Columbus, though the Irish will not worry, for they claim Saint Brendan, made the grade ahead of the Norwegian and they are just as well pleased to let Lief the son of Eric have the credit as Columbus is not Irish by a long shot.

Take the Prize

The following excerpt from Coolidge's speech, wins the stuffed hot dog in the great piffle contest. Paying tribute to the blonde sons of Norway, the president said: "They found the western ocean, and it was a Norseman who first traversed Bering strait and demonstrated that there was no land connection between Asia and North America. Within a very few years, one of them first traversed the Northwest passage from Atlantic to Pacific; and the same one, Amundson, carried the flag of Norway to the South Pole."

An Irish-American politician by the name of Fitzgerald, running for mayor of Boston, convinced the Jews of that city that the Irish were descended from one of the lost tribes. He was elected. But the Norsemen of Minnesota are not as emotional as the Jews. They are more business-like and are not so likely to be led away from their material interests by neat compliments to their ancestors. The workers of Minnesota of Norwegian descent are more interested in higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions than in the glory of Thor and Odin.—

DES MOINES IOWA TRIB.-NEWS
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1926.

Speculation Inevitable.

Already the president has been criticized for going to Minnesota for the Norse centenary on a "campaign" tour.

The Boston Transcript comes heatedly to the president's defense:

"If President Coolidge cannot accept an invitation to any section, particularly the first year of his elected term, without arousing the suspicion that he goes merely to advance his own per-

sonal chance to scan future invitations with more care than he has in the past."

JUN 10 1926
R. Y. COO

Boston Transcript (Rep.)

Politicians who are reported as seeing "1928" in the President's trip to the Northwest pay Mr. Coolidge a poor compliment. If President Coolidge cannot accept an invitation to any section, particularly in the first year of his elected term, without arousing the suspicion that he goes merely to advance his own personal chances, he might scan future invitations with more care than he has exercised even in the past. . . . It is important to the country that the Coolidge Administration shall succeed with its program, and it cannot unless the Coolidge policies are rightly understood; and in no part of the country have they been so misrepresented and misunderstood as in the region he is now visiting. . . . The aim of the President is to secure legislative support for his measures, not political support for himself. Any other interpretation of his Western trip would be a reflection not only upon him but upon the self-respecting people that have invited him.

Of course it is true, and yet not even the Transcript is blind to the probabilities of 1928, even if the present administration is in its first year.

What is really suggested again is whether the president of the United States should be a one term officer, with no chance of renomination.

Andrew Jackson devoted his whole eight years to urging a single term presidency. That was nearly 100 years ago now, and nothing has been done about it, although it is always talked about.

Would President Coolidge be free from a lot of annoyance if he was by law a one term official?

Whatever the answer, do not let us get indignant if under our present plan men figure ahead four years and a new campaign begins before the election returns are counted for the preceding one.

Everybody knows that a lot of speculations for 1928 are revolving, one of the chief of them whether the president will be a candidate or not.

It is inevitable under our system.

Claim Coolidge Wins Northwest

(By United News Wire)

ABOUT PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, June 9.—A great stride is believed to have been made toward winning the northwest back to conservative republicanism by the medium of President Coolidge's triumphal trip to the Twin Cities, and no time will be lost in following up the advantage.

Already plans are being laid by Senator William M. Butler, chairman of the republican national committee, to visit the "lost provinces" later in the summer and consolidate the position apparently won by the president. A representative of Butler who made the trip out with the president remained behind to make arrangements for his coming.

Coolidge himself is more than satisfied with results of the journey. The reception accorded him and Mrs. Coolidge personally was the greatest he ever received. More significant for the party, however, is the president's diagnosis of the situation in the northwest region, communicated through the White House spokesman. The president, it was said, gained a profound impression of the patriotism of the people and sensed an apparently general satisfaction with conditions throughout the country. He saw evidences of prosperity, and heard that the crop outlook is most promising.

Third Party Movement Wrecked, 'Tis Said; Ready to Begin Work

WASHINGTON, June 11—Political observers in Washington look upon the trip of President Coolidge to Minnesota, from which he returned to the Capital yesterday, as the opening gun of congressional campaigns of 1926 and not wholly without significance as regards the presidential campaign of 1926.

Although the primary purpose of the pilgrimage to the Northwest was to participate in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the landing of 50 Norsemen in America, the belief persists here that political considerations also influenced the President to travel for four days during the hottest weather on record in many years.

The President is credited with a determination to eradicate the last vestige of radicalism in the Republican party.

Aimed at Third Party

The President's visit to Minnesota, a former stronghold of the insurgents was intended to accomplish the further undoing of what is left of the third party movement in the northwestern state.

Two of his traveling companions, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State and Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin, have borne the brunt of the attack of radical leaders in that section in recent years.

Mr. Kellogg was discarded by the voters of Minnesota when he sought re-election to the United States Senate three years ago, while Senator Lenroot is marked for slaughter in Wisconsin next year by the La Follette wing of the party, which have held the state in its grip for many years.

Their presence in the presidential train was sufficient notice to poli-

ticians of the Northwest that it pays to stand upon the right side of the President.

Returns at Premier

The man whom they rejected as Senator came back to them this week as the Premier of the President's Cabinet and as a former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, to which he was appointed shortly after his defeat in the Minnesota election.

To the radicals of Wisconsin the presence of Senator Lenroot probably served as a warning that no lasting harm will come to him, even if he is turned down for a second term in the Senate.

A few days before the President set out on his trip, appointment of William D. Mitchell, of St. Paul, a former law partner of Justice Pierce Butler, of the United States Supreme Court, to be Solicitor-General of the United States was announced.

On the same day that the presidential special left Washington there came the announcement from the White House of appointment of former Senator Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, to be a member of the International Joint Boundary Commission, a life-time sinecure with a salary of \$7,500 a year.

Beaten By Laborites

Senator McCumber, an Administration stalwart, it will be recalled, was defeated for re-election to the United States Senate in the course of the Farmer-Labor revolt in North Dakota in 1922.

Judging from the vast crowds and the enthusiastic reception that greeted the President throughout his stay in the Twin Cities, his recognition of regular Republicans in the states that have been the seat of the agrarian revolt has not affected his popularity nor his strength among the voters.

New Haven, Conn.

JUN 17 1925

New Greenville
JUN 15 1925

THE NORSE CENTENARY AND POLITICS

The visit of the President to Minneapolis to attend the centenary celebration of the first exodus of Norwegians to the United States was made not so much out of a desire to take part in the festivities as to utilize a good opportunity to fire the first gun for the Congressional elections of 1926. These elections are vital to the Republican party. As things look on paper the Democrats have an excellent chance to control the Senate and a fair one of reversing the Republican majority in the House. Since the Senate has blighted the President's ambitions of giving "big" business a complete control of the government, a clear Republican majority in that body is the alpha and omega of Republican aspirations. Most of the Senators coming up for re-election are above the Mason and Dixon line, which means that the Democrats have only to carry a few of the States north to control the Senate.

The insurgent Republicans of the Northwest are just as good as Democrats as far as opposing the administration in any of its plans to hand over the government to "big" business. Hence the Republican campaign is in most part going to be concentrated on re-gathering to the fold of G. O. P. orthodoxy the rebellious ones. So when the President went west he took on his train to be displayed as one in the confidence and well wishes of the administration Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, who has been marked out by LaFollette for defeat in 1926 because of his culpable political apostasy. The President at the same time in the words of Michelson of the New York World "waves his magic pen" before starting on his Norse pilgrimage and Senator Porter McCumber, one of the old guard who bit the dust in 1922 in North Dakota, was rejuvenated politically and financially by being made a Joint Commissioner on the International Boundary Commission at \$7500 per annum. Also accompanying the President is Frank B. Kellogg, now Secretary of State, who in 1922 was overwhelmingly repudiated by the citizens of Minnesota. The moral is obvious. Fight with the President even if it costs you your elective crown because there are always plenty of appointive ones and the President is a willing "crown" for those who have never questioned Caesar.

The President and Senator Butler, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, will move heaven and earth to put the finishing touches to LaFollettism in 1926. They will take the offensive in the enemy's territory. They will stop at no money limits. "Soft soap dinners" of the Chester Arthur days will predominate. Signed blank checks will be temptingly waved in the eyes of any prospective bolters. We venture to predict that not even the might of Republican dollarism will be able to displace "Bob" in Wisconsin, and if the Progressives hold together they are more than likely to send home the invaders with black eyes.

Periodically after a landslide victory the Republican party thinks that so-called progressivism is dead. But like the sphinx this progressivism rises again. After 1896 many waited anxiously to see if Populism and radical Democracy had been dealt a death blow. Then came Roosevelt with his cudgel of "Reform" and the Progressive revolt of 1912 and 1924. No, the President may have a potent personality, but he can't cure economic conditions or palliate wrong political principles just by sticking his face into a section of the country accompanied by bandwagons.

WAS IT THE PRESIDENT OR CALVIN WHO WAS HONORED?

Crowds Hissed Coolidge 4 Years Ago At Fair—Honor Him Now.

Washington Bureau, The Greenville News. By EDWARD E. BRITTON.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—With a fanfare and a flourish of trumpets it was announced that the visit of President Coolidge to Minnesota to speak at the Norse-American celebration had no politics linked in with it, that it was purely a trip to say to the Norse-Americans nice things about them and their place in the United States. But not so in the minds of the politicians of the Republican party, for no sooner had President Coolidge turned his face eastward again and landed in Washington did the politicians begin talking of the political value of the trip, and how vastly it has improved affairs for President Coolidge and the Republican party. This again goes to demonstrate that "politics is never adjourned."

CAPTURES THE WEST.

Washington newspapers in chronicling the return trip of President Coolidge from Minnesota declare "President Coolidge Captures the West" and raise joyous notes of acclaim of the political value of the trip, that the west, the Minnesota west at any rate, just threw up its hat and "hi-hip-hurrahed" for President Coolidge. There is scant mention of the fact that it was the same Calvin Coolidge who four years ago was booed and jeered at the Minnesota state fair, but who was acclaimed this time when he read his address on the same state fair grounds from which he had to retreat in bad order four years ago.

The papers are right about the great welcome given President Coolidge on his visit to Minnesota. There was great applause and great demonstrations for him. But was this for Calvin Coolidge or the president? That is the question which is being studied by the inside political tacticians of the Republican party. They realize, or ought to realize, that when the president of the United States travels through various states and delivers an address in any one of them that there will be great demonstrations. It's the president who is being thus honored, not the individual. There may be proof of this when next year the election takes place and the LaFollette forces in Minnesota buck the man selected by the Republican regulars to make the race for the senate. Senator Lenroot is the man expected to take in the Republican nomination, and the LaFollette forces hold that they will bowl him out and elect a follower of "Battling Bob" as his successor.

TRIP TO SOUTH.

President Coolidge would find great demonstrations of welcome should he visit any of the southern

states — "rock-ribbed" Democratic southern states though they be. The American people always take the utmost pleasure in doing honor to the head of this great nation, be he Democrat or Republican in his politics. President Roosevelt and President Taft received great welcome when they visited the south, and notable receptions were given them by the people in great assemblages. Cities in the south, which are Democratic to the core, gave welcomes to these two presidents even though they were Republicans. It was the high office that was honored in each instance. And just such a welcome would be given President Coolidge should he visit any of the southern states.



Editorials

President Coolidge's trip to Minneapolis will not hurt the West. He returned to Washington with a different view point of the conditions and problems of the Northwest and the fact that the West is influencing the nation by conditions in the East, but one look at the broad prairies of the Mississippi valley told him very quickly that this part of the country has troubles of its own. He returned to the East happy and feeling good, but with a problem he did not know he had.

ISHPFMNG MICH IRON ORE
SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1925,

THE PRESIDENT'S MINNESOTA VISIT.

President Coolidge had a great time in Minneapolis on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the immigration of Norsemen to this country. He was given a reception, the kindness of which there was no doubt of. It was poured out to him so generously and so honestly that he could not mistake its genuineness, and that his presence there pleased all who saw and heard him is certain. It is something to talk about to have a president of the United States attend one's picnic, and it was something for the president to be in attendance, so it was mutually a good thing. And it is our guess that when the next campaign rolls around and the states are lining up for their favorite candidates, "Cal" Coolidge's picture will be found on the banners of the Norsemen and of Minnesotans in general. It will be no surprise to have Magnus Johnson and his wife at the head of the column cheering for "Cal," because they know how their neighbors will be feeling about it, and the Johnsons were always keen politicians.



By Peter Keegan, Special Correspondent for The Gazette.

AMONG politicians in Washington President Coolidge's trip to Minnesota to deliver an address at the Norse-American celebration is taken to mean

that he will be a candidate for President in 1928 and that the 2400 mile journey to Minneapolis and return was for the purpose of putting the presidential fences in order in that part of the country. The President was immensely pleased by the hearty reception which he received in Minnesota, especially in view of the fact that the last time he was there before he was howled down in an attempt to make a campaign speech. At that time he was running for Vice-President with Harding and the Northwest was then getting into the control of the Farm-Labor party, which had slight respect for the red-headed Massachusetts Governor who undertook to explain New England Republican principles to them.

*Honorary Bodyguard for President Coolidge
Civil War Veterans*

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1925

Norse Veterans Will Be Coolidge Guard on June 8

Minneapolis.—Twenty Norsemen who fought in the Civil war and a similar number who saw service during the World war will comprise the bodyguard for President Coolidge when he visits Minneapolis and St. Paul June 8, on the occasion of the Norse-American centennial celebration, according to S. H. Holstad of Minneapolis, managing director.

The Presidential guard will be recruited by Oley Nelson, Civil war veteran, who is now sergeant-at-arms in the lower house of the Iowa legislature, and Edwin L. Lindell, Minnesota commander of the American Legion. More than 4,000 Norsemen fought for the Union in the Civil war and Nelson, now eighty-one, was among those who enlisted as a private. Nelson is president of the Scandinavian Veterans' association, a national organization.

The centennial committee is expecting the official party from Washington

to arrive some time Sunday, June 7.

Among those to be here at the time of the President's visit will be members of the Norwegian cabinet and parliament, said Mr. Holstad. He does not expect members of the royal family, although the suggestion has been made that an invitation be extended Crown Prince Olaf.

Frank B. Kellogg, the new secretary of state in President Coolidge's cabinet, is expected to be in Minnesota in June or will accompany the official party here.

CRESTON IOWA ADVERTISER
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925.

Selects Norse Ancestry Bodyguard For Coolidge

(By The Associated Press)
Des Moines, Ia., June 6.—Oley Nelson of Slater, Ia., delegated to select an honorary bodyguard for President Coolidge from the veterans of the Civil, Spanish-American and world war, who are of Norse ancestry of birth, and who will serve during the president's visit to the Norse-American centennial at the Minnesota fairgrounds Monday, has completed his task.

The Iowans selected are A. L. Olson, Northwood; Andrew Nelson, Cambridge; C. P. Christianson, Roland; Odd Peterson, Evansville; Oley Nelson, Slater and Nels Barsness, Buffalo Center.

DES MOINES IOWA REGISTER
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925.

Picked Guard



Oley Nelson, recently sergeant-at-arms of the Iowa general assembly, chose the bodyguard of war veterans of Norse birth or ancestry which will attend President Coolidge at the Norse-American centennial ceremonies in Minneapolis Monday.

Madison, S. D., Sentinel
MONDAY, MAY 11, 1925

OLDEST NORSE VET. SOUGHT

Pierre, S. D., May 9.—Who is the oldest Norse-American veteran of the civil war now residing in South Dakota? Who is the tallest and biggest Norse-American veteran of the Spanish-American war, and of the World war now residing in South Dakota?

These are questions the state headquarters for the Norse Centennial celebration would like to have answered in order that the committee in charge of the big celebration which will be held on the Minnesota state fair grounds, may be notified. The men are wanted as a portion of the guard of honor for President Calvin Coolidge when he visits the celebration.

The state headquarters would like to hear from those knowing where veterans of these wars may be located

and if possible to give ages in the case of the civil war veterans and "dimensions" in case of the veterans of the other two wars. Communications should be addressed to Hans Ustrud at Pierre.

The state headquarters has received reports from Washington that the big navy rigid airship, the Los Angeles, will come to the Twin Cities for the centennial celebration and it is expected that a fleet of 50 planes of various sizes and models from the army air service will be sent to the celebration also.

Mitchell S. D. Republican
THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1925

USTRUD SEEKS OLDEST NORSE CIVIL WAR VET IN S. D. FOR CENTENNIAL

Pierre, S. D., May 21.—(AP)—If the oldest Norse-American veteran of the Civil war residing in South Dakota will step forward and make himself known to Hans Ustrud as executive chairman for South Dakota of the Norse-American Centennial celebration by the town of Pierre, June 7 and 8, he will be honored by being made a member of the honorary bodyguard at the centennial for President Calvin Coolidge, who will be the principal guest and speaker at the celebration.

Mr. Ustrud announced today his quest for the oldest Norse-American veteran of the Civil War in South Dakota, and declared that he anticipates some sharp rivalry for the honor among South Dakota wearers of the blue who are of Norse descent.

It is possible, Mr. Ustrud announced, that more than one of South Dakota's oldest Norse-American civil war veterans will be honored with a place in the president's bodyguard. Veterans who believe themselves likely contestants for the honor are asked by Mr. Ustrud to communicate with him at Pierre, so that he may ascertain what veteran or veterans of Norse descent in this state are entitled to the honor.

Minneapolis, Minn., Journal
TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1925

First for Coolidge Viking Veterans' Bodyguard Found



MINNEAPOLIS today furnished the first "Viking veteran" located so far, to serve in the Norse bodyguard of President Coolidge, when he comes to the Twin Cities for the Norse-American Centennial in June. The veteran is George H. Johnson, 3232 Grand avenue, 82 years old.

Mr. Johnson presented plenty of credentials to prove his right to a place of honor in the bodyguard to be made up entirely of Norse veterans.

He was born near Bergen, Norway, and came to America on the same boat which brought the late Senator Knute Nelson. He served in the First Illinois Artillery in the Civil war, and came to Minneapolis in 1866.

He was Hennepin county sheriff in 1870, member of the legislature in 1877, member of the Dakota territory legislature in 1885, and published the first Norwegian newspaper in Minneapolis in 1873, the "Nordisk Folkeblad." He is a charter member of Rawlins post, G. A. R.

When Knute Nelson came to Minnesota, in 1871, he brought a letter of introduction from Governor Washburn of Wisconsin, to Mr. Johnson.

Hills, Minn., Crescent
THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1925

Grandpa Niels Jacobson received an invitation last week to act as honorary bodyguard to President Coolidge on the day he will attend the Norse-American Centennial in Minneapolis. This is a great honor to be chosen for this position as invitations have been issued to only twenty Civil War veterans. Although Grandpa is able to come up town every day and do odd jobs about the house, nevertheless he does not feel strong enough to tackle the job of taking such a lengthy journey and much against his will was obliged to decline the invitation.

St. Paul, Minn., Journal
FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1925

FLANDREAU MAN MAY BE COOLIDGE ESCORT

Flandreau, S. D., May 28.—The chances are that James Julson of this city will have an opportunity to act as a member of President Coolidge's personal escort when he appears at Minneapolis to attend the big celebration commemorating the arrival of the first Norwegian immigrants to this country.

Officials in charge of the event have indicated that the President's escort will be composed of the oldest veterans of Norse extraction who served in the Civil war.

Friends of Mr. Julson believe that he is eligible to this honor as he is 87 years of age. He served the full period of the Civil war with the famous 15th Wisconsin Infantry.

John (Minn.) Enterprise
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1925

THOMAS TWEET, 88, TO ATTEND CENTENNIAL

Thomas Tweet of Bend, Ore., is the father of Mrs. H. O. Home of Echo, and the following clipping from his home paper will be of special interest to his many Echo friends:

Thomas Tweet, 88-year old veteran of the Civil war, descendant of the Vikings of the North, today finally accepted the invitation to attend the Centennial of the first Norwegian settlements in America, which will be held in Minneapolis early in June.

He was asked to set as one of the special honorary bodyguard for President Coolidge at the celebration but at first thought he would be unable to attend. Later he was persuaded to reconsider but it was not until today that he definitely accepted the invitation. A telegram urging his acceptance was received this morning and he accepted definitely.

A special train will be run from the Northwest to Minneapolis and Mr. Tweet will leave here June 3. Rev. Bogstad, pastor of the Lutheran church, is the only other person from this district known to plan on attending.

Having observed his 38th birthday a few days ago, Mr. Tweet forms one of a quartet of Civil War veterans in Bend and has at all times been active in local affairs.

With his son-in-law, John Steidl, he was instrumental in bringing the first sawmill to Central Oregon. He came to Bend from Bemidji in 1902 and had been in lumber work before the Civil War.

SUPERIOR WIS TELE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

OLDEST GUARD



THOMAS TWEET

Thomas Tweet, Norwegian, 88 years of age, for most of life a resident of Wisconsin, was the oldest man in President Coolidge's bodyguard when the President spoke at the Norse-American Centennial, St. Paul, Monday afternoon. Mr. Tweet lived in Lodi, Wis., and served with the 7th Wisconsin regiment in the Civil war. He came all the way from Portland, Ore., to attend the Centennial.

Main Street May Furnish Norse Veteran Honor Guard for Coolidge

Main Street may furnish the oldest Norse-American Civil war veteran, who will visit the Norse-American centennial as a guest of the centennial committee and act as guard of honor to President Coolidge when he visits the exposition on June 8.

John Johnson, 92-year-old Norse-American Civil war veteran, who gives Sauk Center as his home, now heads the list of 11 veterans who have entered their credentials for the centennial honor. He was born in Norway, September 17, 1832 and during the Civil war served in company I fourth Minnesota infantry.

Second on the list is Charles Olson, Madison, Wis., who is 87 years old. He served in the war with the famous Norwegian regiment, the fifteenth Wisconsin.

The contest is still open, the committee announced Saturday, and every effort will be made to find the oldest qualified veteran before the exposition opens.

Others now entered in the contest are Erik N. Barsneff, 86 years old, Glenwood, Minn.; Ebrat Sorlkness, 86 years old, Colfax, Wis.; Borra Olson, 85 years old, River Falls, Wis.; Martin Halvorson, 83 years old, Finley, N. D.; Martin Jacobs, Walnut Grove, Minn.; John Johnson, 81 years old, Henning, Minn.; Orin Simmonson, 77 years old, Crookston, Minn., and Chris Logan, Roland, Iowa, and Alvin Alanson, Huxley, Iowa, whose ages have not been ascertained by the committee.

Sauk Center, Minn., News
THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1925

SAUK CENTRE TO FURNISH OLDEST NORSE-AMERICAN

The oldest Norse American Civil War veteran who will attend the Norse-American Centennial exposition June 8 in Minneapolis, may be a Main street man.

John Johnson, 92-year-old Norse-American Civil war veteran, who gives Sauk Centre as his home, now heads the list of 11 veterans who have entered their credentials for the centennial honor. He was born in Norway, September 17, 1832 and during the Civil war served in company I, fourth Minnesota infantry.

He may act as guard of honor to President Coolidge when he visits the exposition.

Menasha, Minn., Journal
FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1925

The Centennial Committee wants to hear from more old Civil War veterans of Norse birth or ancestry. About 20 have so far come forward with claims for the distinction of being "the oldest living Norse-American Civil War veteran." The oldest so far to be named is John Johnson, of Sauk Center, Minn., who is past 92 years of age. Most of the other claimants are from 82 to 88 years old. Is there one older than Mr. Johnson? If so, let us hear from him or from somebody else on his behalf. County chairmen and others receiving this bulletin are urged to give publicity in their local papers to this search for the "oldest veteran." Let us be as certain as it is humanly possible to be that the distinction goes to the veteran entitled to it beyond question. Your assistance in this will be deeply appreciated.

Minneapolis, Minn., Eve. Tribune
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1925

Milwaukee, 96, Leads Norse Veteran Contest

Carl Nelson, 96-year-old Civil war veteran of Milwaukee, Wednesday went to the top of the list in the contest being conducted by the Norse-American centennial committee to determine the oldest Norse-American veteran of the Civil war. The winner is to attend the centennial as a guest of the committee and will serve on the guard of honor for President Coolidge. Nelson served in company F, 15th Wisconsin volunteers, the famous Norwegian regiment commanded by Colonel Hans Heg. He

was born in Norway and is three years older than Amund Ulland of Fergus Falls, who held the honor position in the contest for a week.

St. Paul, Minn., News
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1925

Milwaukee Man Is Held Oldest Norse Civil War Veteran

The Norse-American centennial committee believes it has found the oldest living Norwegian Civil War veteran in the United States.

He is Carl Nelson, 1525 Wells st., Milwaukee, 96 years of age.

The committee has been making a countrywide search for the oldest veteran. S. H. Holstad, managing director, today announced that Mr. Nelson is believed entitled to the honor. He served in Co. F, 15th Wisconsin infantry, of which Col. Hans Heg, killed at Chickamauga, was commander. He was born in Oslo, Norway.

If he proves the oldest, he will be a special guest of the centennial committee at the fair grounds celebration next month, and also be a member of the honorary presidential guard, acting as escort to Pres. Coolidge when he visits the centennial, June 8.

St. Paul, Minn., Dispatch
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1925

OLDEST NORSE VET OF CIVIL WAR IS 96

Carl Nelson of Milwaukee Plans to Attend Centennial Celebration Here.

Carl Nelson, 1535 Wells street, Milwaukee, is the oldest living Civil war veteran of Norse birth or ancestry.

S. H. Holstad, managing director of the Norse-American centennial today announced that after two months' search, to which wide-spread publicity was given, it appears without question that to Mr. Nelson belongs the distinction of being the oldest Norse-American veteran. He will be 96 years old July 25.

Mr. Nelson has been invited to be the honor guest of the centennial management and, according to word received a few days ago, expects to attend the celebration. In spite of his advanced age, Mr. Nelson is reported to be quite active mentally and physically, although his eyesight has become considerably impaired in the past month. For this reason he will be accompanied by a son, H. M. Nelson of Milwaukee.

Mr. Nelson was born in Oslo, Norway, July 25, 1829, and came to America shortly after his marriage in 1851. His honeymoon voyage across the Atlantic took 14 weeks and four days. He and his bride settled in Chicago, but in 1856 they joined a newly established Norse colony near



Carl Nelson.

Ephraim, Wis., where Mr. Nelson continued to make his home until the death of his wife in 1913, since which time he has been living with his children.

In 1862 he enlisted in F company, 15th Wisconsin volunteers, serving through the Civil war. This was the famous Norse regiment raised and commanded by Colonel Hans C. Heg, who was mortally wounded in the Battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863.

Colonel Heg is the central figure of the spectacular "Pageant of the Northmen," which will be the concluding event of the centennial the evening of June 9.

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

Oldest Norse Veteran Honored at Centennial

Carl Nelson, 1525 Wells-st., was a guest of honor at the Norse-American centennial at Minneapolis Sunday as the oldest Civil war veteran of Norse ancestry. Mr. Nelson will be 86 years old July 25. He was invited by the centennial committee after a search of two months had been made to find the oldest Norse-American veteran. Mr. Nelson served in Co. F, 15th Wisconsin volunteers, from 1862 to the end of the war. This was the famous Norse regiment commanded by Col. Hans C. Heg, fatally wounded at Chickamauga. Mr. Nelson, who lives with a son-in-law, A. S. Anderson, was accompanied to Minneapolis by Mrs. Anderson, his daughter.

Albert Lea, Minn., Star
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

LOCAL VETERAN MEETS MESSMATE

Peter Simonson Jellum, of Albert Lea Member of President's Body Guard.

The following reprint from the Pioneer Press is of interest to the many friends of Peter Jellum, Civil war veteran and member of President Coolidge's body guard at the Norse Centennial.

"An interesting by-event of the celebration was that it brought together Monday two Civil war veterans who had been 'bunkies' for more than a year during the rebellion and had never seen each other from the day they separated after being mustered out until they met at the fair grounds Monday afternoon. They were Andrew Abrahamson, 3115 Fifteenth avenue south, Minneapolis, who was on the honorary presidential body guard, and Peter Simonson Jellum, Albert Lea, Minn., also a member of the president's body guard. The gap of more than sixty years in their acquaintance was rapidly bridged over as they swapped stories."

Northwood, Ia., Anchor
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

Hon. Herbrand L. Olson, of this city, served as one of the six Iowa bodyguards for President Coolidge Monday, an honor justly deserved by this comrade of civil war days.

Albert Lea, Minn., Tribune
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925

One of Body Guard—Soren Sorenson Lah of 103 Ermina street attended the Norse Centennial in St. Paul. He is a Civil war veteran and was there as one of the body guard to President Coolidge during the President's appearance at the Centennial.

Eau Claire, Wis., Telegram
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925

ACTED WITH BODY GUARD FOR COOLIDGE

Wautoma Civil War Veteran Visiting Here Was Honored During Centennial

L. P. Selsing, of Wautoma, member of the Grand Army of the Republic, honored recently by being named one of President Coolidge's personal bodyguards while the President was attending the Norse-American Centennial at Minneapolis, is visiting at the home of his brother-in-law, L. J. Hanson here. This is Mr. Selsing's first visit to Eau Claire in many years.

Mr. Selsing came to this country from Norway when 15 years of age, settled in Waushara county. That was in 1861. The following year he enlisted with Company H of the 30th Wisconsin infantry and served for three years and three months in the Union Army.

Now at 80 years of age Mr. Selsing is still hale and hearty. While acting with the President's bodyguard at Minneapolis he had no trouble keeping up with the presidential party during the day's activities. In this capacity at Minneapolis he wore his full uniform as a Union soldier.

Mr. Selsing will not attend the annual encampment of the Wisconsin G. A. R. at Sheboygan next week, he said, as he wishes to have a real visit in Eau Claire this time. However he is planning to be present at the National G. A. R. Encampment at Grand Rapids, Michigan in August.

Evansville, Minn., Enterprise
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

LOCAL CIVIL WAR VETERAN NAMED ON COOLIDGE'S CENTENNIAL GUARD

Odd Peterson, Former Member of the 151st Minnesota, Represented This County as Member of Coolidge Centennial Guard

Fifty Norsemen, veterans of three American wars, were selected last week as the honorary bodyguard for President Coolidge during his one day stay in the Twin Cities last Monday. The stalwart veterans, 15 of them from the Civil War, served the President at the State Fair grounds, where he spoke that day at 2 p. m.

The body guard was selected by Oley Nelson, of Slater, Iowa, president of the Scandinavian Veterans Association, comprising men of Norwegian ancestry who have served in the Civil, Spanish and World wars.

The following is the list:

Civil War Veterans

A. L. Olson, Northwood, Iowa.
K. O. Sletto, Fergus Falls, Minn.
Andrew Nelson, Cambridge, Iowa.
J. G. Johnson, Blooming Prairie, Minn.
C. P. Christenson, Roland, Iowa.
Amund A. Ulland, Fergus Falls, Minn.
Rev. H. E. Boe, St. Paul, Minn.
P. J. Jellum, Albert Lea, Minn.
Odd Peterson, Evansville, Minn.
Oley Nelson, Slater, Iowa.
S. A. Anderson, Dawson, Minn.
L. F. Selvig, Wautoma, Wisc.
G. H. Johnson, Minneapolis.
Carl Nelson, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Lewis Rolfson, Waterford, Wisc.

Spanish American War

Judge L. S. Nelson, Worthington.
Nick Nicholson, Austin, Minn.
Jake Thorson, Duluth, Minn.
Carl Reckner, St. Paul, Minn.
P. G. Timboe, Devils Lake, N. D.
Iver Anderson, St. Paul, Minn.
H. M. Johnson, Eau Claire, Wisc.
Ole Hemrey, St. Paul, Minn.
P. J. Hasel, St. Paul, Minn.
Nels Barsness, Buffalo Center, Iowa.
J. S. M. Welhaven, Duluth, Minn.
Harry Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Theodore Munson, St. Paul, Minn.
Simon Olson, Lakeville, Minn.

World War Veterans

Oscar L. Hemstad, Duluth, Minn.
Soren Halls, Lake Benton, Minn.
Edward Lindgard, St. Paul, Minn.
John Solem, Windom, Minn.
Andrew Aarsond, Storden, Minn.
Ben Lund, Superior, Wisc.
Edw. E. Barsness, Glenwood, Minn.
H. C. Lende, Baudette, Minn.
Gus. Schilbred, West Duluth, Minn.
I. O. Maursland, Albion, Neb.
G. L. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. S. Nash, Hopkins, Minn.

John Hoveland, Northfield, Minn.
H. Halverson, St. Paul, Minn.
Ruben W. Ellertson, Minneapolis.
Nels Brack, St. Paul, Minn.
G. W. Larson, North Branch, Minn.
Rev. Gus Stearns, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Theodore Torbenson, Kalispell, Md.
William Lewis, Allerton, Mont.
Alfred Olson, Avoca, Wisc.

Veterans of Three Wars Are Named To Form Coolidge Bodyguard Here

Oley Nelson of Slater, Iowa, Selects List for Honorary Group
While President Visits Norse Centennial; Colonel
E. M. Johnson Chief-of-Staff.

Civil, Spanish-American and World war veterans of Norwegian extraction who will form an honorary bodyguard for President Coolidge on his visit here to the Norse-American Centennial were named by Oley Nelson of Slater, Iowa, who was authorized by the board of directors to make the selection.

Mr. Nelson, who arrived here Tuesday from Des Moines, where he has just completed his third term as sergeant-at-arms of the Iowa general assembly, has been studying over the list for several weeks. He is one of the two surviving veterans of the Civil war of Norse parentage. The other veteran is H. O. Hendrickson of Ames Iowa.

Father and Son in War.

Nels Nelson, father of Oley, immigrated from Numedal in 1843 and enlisted for service in the Civil war in H company, Eighth Wisconsin infantry, and died in the service in August, 1862. Oley Nelson enlisted in D company, Fortieth Wisconsin, known as the "University regiment," in 1864, and served to the end of the war.

Oley Nelson also is known as a legislator, serving in the Iowa general assembly in the 1887 and 1889 sessions. He is president of the Pioneer Law Givers of Iowa. For 12 years he was president of St. Olaf college, Northfield, Minn. He and S. H. Holstad, managing director of the Centennial, are the only surviving members of the college board on which they served.

Colonel Johnson Chief of Staff.

Colonel E. M. Johnson, 2615 Stevens avenue, Minneapolis, will serve as chief of staff of the honorary bodyguard. With Mr. Nelson, he is arranging details of the duties of the Presidential escort for President Coolidge's visit to the State Fair grounds Monday.

The personnel of the bodyguard follows:

CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

A. L. Olson, Northwood, Iowa.
H. O. Sletto, Fergus Falls, Minn.
Andrew Nelson, Cambridge, Iowa.

J. G. Johnson, Blooming Prairie, Minn.

C. P. Christenson, Roland, Iowa.
Amund O. Ulland, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Rev. H. E. Boe, St. Paul, Minn.
P. J. Jellum, Albert Lea, Minn.
Odd Peterson, Evansville, Iowa.
Oley Nelson, Slater, Iowa.

S. A. Anderson, Dawson, Minn.
L. F. Selvig, Wantoma, Wis.
G. H. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Carl Nelson, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lewis Rolfson, Waterford, Wis.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Judge L. S. Nelson, Worthington, Minn.

Nick Nicholson, Austin, Minn.
Jake Thorsen, Duluth, Minn.

Carl Reckner, St. Paul, Minn.
P. G. Timboe, Devils Lake, N. D.
Iver Anderson, St. Paul, Minn.

H. M. Johnson, Eau Claire, Wis.
Ole Hemrey, St. Paul, Minn.
P. J. Hasel, St. Paul, Minn.

Nels Barsness, Buffalo Center, Iowa.
J. S. M. Welhaven, Duluth, Minn.
Harry Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Theodore Munson, St. Paul, Minn.
Simon Olson, Lakeville, Minn.

World War Veterans.

Oscar L. Hemstad, Duluth, Minn.
Soren Halls, Lake Benton, Minn.
Edward Lindgard, St. Paul, Minn.

John Solem, Windom, Minn.
Andrew Aarsond, Storden, Minn.
Ben Lund, Superior, Wis.

Ed. E. Barsness, Glenwood, Minn.
H. C. Lende, Baudette, Minn.
Gus Schilbred, West Duluth, Minn.

L. O. Maurstrand, Albion, Neb.
G. L. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. S. Nash, Hopkins, Minn.

John Hoveland, Northfield, Minn.
H. Halverson, St. Paul, Minn.
Ruben W. Ellerston, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nels Brack, St. Paul, Minn.
George W. Larson, North Branch, Minn.

Rev. Gus Stearns, Milwaukee, Wis.
Theodore Torbenson, Kalispell, Mont.
William Lewis, Allerton, Mont.
Alfred Olson, Avoca, Wis.

Spanish American War Veterans

Montana Man Serves on Coolidge's Staff at Norwegian Event

Kalispell, June 19.—While attending the Norse-American centennial celebration in Minneapolis, Theodore Torbenson of this city had the honor of being one of the 50 men who were President Coolidge's honorary bodyguard. To be chosen for this a man had to be Norwegian, six feet or more in height and a veteran of one of the former wars. Mr. Torbenson is a Spanish-American war veteran. One of the bodyguard was a civil war veteran, who, Mr. Torbenson said, was 96 years old, but still spry.

On President's Body Guard.

Of the fifty veterans of the American wars of Norse ancestry who were chosen as body guard for President Coolidge at the Norse-American centennial, J. G. Johnson of this place was one. ~~So was Nick Nicholson~~ Austin was another, and Rev. O. A. Ulland of Fergus Falls was also a member of his body guard. He is an uncle of the late L. S. Ulland, Sanford Ulland, O. A. Ulland and Albert Ulland. The oldest Minnesota man selected on the guard was Rev. Ulland, who will be 93 years old in July. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Ulland represented the Civil War veterans, but were both unable to be present on account of ill health. Mr. Nicholson represented the Spanish-American war veterans. The veterans were selected by Oley Nelson, Slater, Iowa.

Sheriff N. Nicholson has been informed that he was appointed a member of the honorary body guard to President Coolidge at the Norse Centennial. The appointment was made by the president of Spanish American War Veterans.

HARRY JOHNSON SELECTED AS PRESIDENT'S BODY GUARD

Minneapolis, Minn., May 2.—The committee on arrangements for the Norse American Centennial which is to take place in this city for five days starting June 6 are rapidly rounding things into shape for this great celebration.

The big feature of the Centennial will be the address to be given by President Coolidge at the Minnesota Fair Grounds on June 8th. A body guard of four men who will escort the President during his stay in Minneapolis was also selected this week. These four men are all Spanish American War veterans and this honor was bestowed on them yesterday.

Washburn (N. D.) Leader
FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1925

DEVILS LAKE CHIEF TO GUARD COOLIDGE

Peter Timboe, chief of police at Devils Lake, has been chosen as one guard to accompany President Coolidge when he comes to the Norse centennial in Minneapolis in June.

Glenwood, Minn., Herald
THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1925

E. E. Barsness of Glenwood has been selected as one of the six foot men who are to act as President Coolidge's body guard at the Norse Centennial to be held at the state fair grounds in June.

Glenwood, Minn., Trib.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1925

GLENWOOD'S MAYOR WILL BE BODYGUARD OF COOLIDGE

Edward E. Barsness received a commission last week from Oley Nelson, president of the Scandinavian Veterans' association, appointing him as honorable bodyguard to President Coolidge when he visits the Norse-American Centennial in June. Twenty World War veterans and twenty Civil War veterans have been selected for this purpose. In order to become a guard the veterans had to be of Viking descent and 6 feet in stature. Mr. Barsness was selected because he filled the physical requirements and because of the military record of his family. The late Erik N. Barsness, father of Mayor Barsness, who passed away on April 25, had been listed as one of the Civil War veterans in the President's bodyguard.

Pierz (Minn.) Journal
THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1925

Glenwood—Mayor Edward E. Barsness, editor of the Pope County Tribune has been selected as one World War veteran who will be honorable body guard to President Coolidge at the Norse-American Centennial on June 7, 8 and 9th. Mr. Barsness' father served in the Civil war while an older brother served in the Spanish American War.

Glendive, Mont., Monitor
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

W. L. LEWIS APPOINTED HONOR GUARD FOR COOLIDGE

One of Dawson county's World War veterans, has been appointed one of the honor guards for President Coolidge at the Norse Centennial, to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., June 6, 7 and 8, in the person of William S. Lewis of Allard, who was in the "Lost Battalion" 77th Division, Co. A, 308th

infantry. The requirements of the guard are that they are Norse descendants and six feet tall, and Mr. Lewis is probably one of the few appointed outside of Minnesota, his name being selected from the war records. He served in the Honor Guard at a French Memorial held a year after the World War in France. He departed for Minneapolis on Wednesday.

Duluth, Minn., News-Tribune
SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1925

Lund Leaves to Join Coolidge Bodyguard

Ben Lund, 1014 N Seventeenth st, a member of Superior post No. 65, American Legion, leaves today for Minneapolis where he will participate as one of 21 World war veterans in forming a bodyguard for President Coolidge during the latter's stay at the Norse-American centennial. Alfred Olson Aycox and Rev. Gus Stearns, Milwaukee, are the remaining World war veterans from Wisconsin cities who will be thus honored. Civil war and Spanish-American war veterans will also act as a guard for the nation's chief executive.

Duluth, West End Advertiser
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925

Coolidge to Have Guard of Three West Duluth Men

Oscar L. Hemstead, Peter Thorsen and Gustaf Schilbred, West Duluthians and members of the Sons of Norway, have been chosen by that organization to act as an honorary guard for President Coolidge during the President's visit at the Norse-American Centennial to be held at the Twin Cities next week. A special train is expected to leave here

both Saturday and Sunday carrying Duluth Norsemen to the centennial. A large delegation of Sons and Daughters of Norway are expected to leave here for the celebration.

Waukesha Wis Freeman
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925.

Former Waukesha Teacher is Chosen President's Guard

George W. Larson was one of the twenty World War veterans chosen to be honorary body guard for President Coolidge while the President was in Minneapolis to deliver his address before the Norse-American Centenary celebration. Mr. Larson was in charge of the agricultural department of Waukesha High school, for four years, and since then, beginning last September, has been county agent for Chicago county, Minnesota, with residence in North Branch, Minnesota.

Oconomowoc, Wis., Reporter
FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1925

WILL BE PERSONAL BODY GUARD TO PRESIDENT

Rev. Gustav Stearns, Milwaukee, has been selected to be personal bodyguard to President Calvin Coolidge, when he attends the Norse-American celebration in Hamline, Minn. June 7-9. Stearns was war chaplain of the 32nd division in France, and came out of the service with the rank of captain. He has since been promoted to Major. The honor comes to him as a World War veteran and as one of the leading Norse-Americans in the United States.

Lake Mills, Ia., Graphic
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1925

Manitou Messenger a paper edited by the St. Olaf students contained the following about John Hovland who graduated from Waldorf last year: "John Hovland received word last week that he has been selected to serve as a member of the bodyguard for Calvin Coolidge during the president's stay at the Centennial celebration in the Twin Cities in June. John applied for this position through the Norwegian Veterans' bureau. He received his commission from them having the qualification of being a world war veteran of Norwegian decent and also being six feet in height. Twenty world war veterans and eighteen Civil war veterans will compose the bodyguard, whose duty it will be to guard the president and other dignitaries who are present at the centennial." Mr Hovland is a brother of our former principal of schools, Robert G. Hovland, now superintendent at Adams, Minnesota.

Northfield (Minn.) Index
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

Was Honor Guard to President.

John Hovland of St. Olaf college was one of 23 World war veterans of Norse extraction who were chosen, with veterans of the Civil war and the Spanish-American war, to form a bodyguard to President Coolidge during his visit at the Norse-American centennial on the state fair grounds last Monday. Mr. Hovland, whose home is at Kanawha, Ia., is a nephew of Dan Hovland, who lives on the Jefferson highway north of Northfield.

Miscellaneous Items in Connection with the President's Trip

Minneapolis, Minn., Star
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925

Coolidge Saves \$11,000 on Trip Here Travel on Regular Train Cuts Expense

President Coolidge saved more than \$11,000 by traveling on a section of a regular train instead of hiring a special to come to the Twin Cities for the Norse-American Centennial.

Treasury figures from Washington today showed that, although the train had been devoted by the railroad company exclusively to his party, the president paid only \$126.10 for transportation while the cost of a special train would have been \$11,522.50.

He saved nearly \$6,000 on his trip to Chicago last winter.

By this means, his allowance for travel and entertainment of \$25,000, will be stretched over the year's expenses including the trip to Swampscott, Mass., this summer. Of this, \$17,500 has already been spent.

Minneapolis, Minn., Star
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1925

Tapestry Woven in Norway to Be Given Coolidges

Name, U.S. Flag Worked in Corner — Gift to Be Presented at Centennial

A fine tapestry, woven by a woman in the mountain fastness of a tiny Norwegian hamlet, will be presented to President and Mrs. Coolidge as a token of the esteem of the native Norwegian people during the Norse-American centennial celebration in Minneapolis, June 7 to 9.

The tapestry was received from Norway today by Prof. Gisle Bothne, chairman of the board of directors of the celebration, with a communication inviting him to act as formal donor in behalf of the Norwegian people. In one corner of the tapestry is woven an American flag bearing the name "Coolidge." The entire tapestry embodies a cleverly conceived floral design.

The students' chorus of the University of Oslo, the first contingent from Norway to arrive in the Twin Cities, made its first public appearance in Minneapolis in concert last night at Kenwood armory before an audience of 2,500 people. The program was featured by the singing of a number of Norwegian folk songs. Alfred Russ, director of the chorus, was presented with a large floral wreath in the name of the Norwegian singing societies of Minneapolis. The presentation was made by Ludvig Arctander, chairman of the committee which arranged for the visit of the chorus. The chorus will sing daily during the celebration proper at the fair grounds.

St. Paul, Minn., News
FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1925

Coolidge to Be Given Finest Hat Ever Produced in St. Paul; Dark Brown Fedora, Size 7 1-8

When Pres. Coolidge visits the Norse centennial celebration at the state fair grounds, June 8, he will be presented with the finest hat ever manufactured in St. Paul.

It will be given him by Charter Gilman, 29 W. 7th st., who now has the hat on display in the window of his store. The presentation talk will be made by J. C. McKibbin of the firm of McKibbin, Driscoll & Dorsey which manufactured the hat.

Leather for the inside band was imported from France; silk for the lining from Japan, shellac from India, and the beaver fur came from Wisconsin.

The hat was especially made for the president, in accordance with his expressed preference in the matter

of hats, as stated in a letter to Mr. Gilman from E. G. Clark, his secretary, reading as follows:

"The president sincerely appreciates your kind letter of the 23d. I ought in all fairness state that through the kindness of friends the president has had sent to him a number of felt hats of different styles and makes, so that he is well supplied. If, however, you wish to present him with one, I know that it would be received. The president prefers a dark-brown hat of the fedora shape, and the size is 7 1-8."

"The hat," commented Mr. Gilman, "is typical of our section, light and airy, yet substantial like our good people of the sturdy northwest."

Shakopee, Minn., Argus
FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1925

Colonel John C. Coolidge Given Sanico Range

Especially Manufactured Product Of American Range Corporation Shipped To President's Father In Plymouth, Vermont

Noting from a recent interview with Colonel John C. Coolidge, father of President Coolidge, which appeared in a recent issue of the Literary Digest, in which he expressed a liking for a stove in preference to other methods of heating, the American Range Corporation of Shakopee was prompted to present him with a specially made Sanico wood and coal range.

The presentation was made at the State Fair grounds in front of the grand stand last Monday afternoon before a vast concourse of people assembled to celebrate the huge Norse-American Centennial in the Twin Cities. The nation's Chief Executive, Calvin H. Coolidge, and the presidential party were on the platform when the presentation was made by Miss Elizabeth K. Ries, mayor of Shakopee, to the President, through his secretary, for his father, Col. John C. Coolidge.

The Sanico range had already gone forward to the President's father, followed by a letter to him from Mayor Ries of which the following is a copy:

June 7, 1925.
Colonel John C. Coolidge,
Plymouth, Vermont.

Dear Colonel:

In the issue of the Literary Digest for April 18, 1925, I find you quoted as saying, that you liked a stove, and that you liked a stove better than a furnace, because when you have a stove, you can generally tell when the fire is burning.

I take great pride in our stove manufacturing industry, it being one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the northwest.

The American Range Corporation have specially manufactured for you, a white enameled, nickel finished Sanico coal and wood range, which they have authorized me to present to you as a token of esteem and respect, and as a mark of appreciation for the visit to Minnesota of your illustrious son, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States.

I know from my own experience in house work that you will enjoy this kitchen range.

Wishing you still many years of happiness, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

ELIZABETH K. RIES,
Mayor of Shakopee

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St. Cloud, Minn., Journal-Press
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925

Capitol to Close While Coolidge Delivers Talk

St. Paul, June 3.—The state capitol will be closed at noon Monday, to give employes and officials an opportunity of hearing President Coolidge speak at the state fair grounds.

The president's speech will be given as part of the Norse-American centennial program.

KANSAS CITY, MO. JOURNAL
JUNE 10, 1925.

WELL! WELL!

**Here's the Latest on
Coolidge—He's of
Norse Descent**

ABOARD PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SPECIAL TRAIN, EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, June 9. —(By United News.) Digging into the Coolidge family's origin is a popular pastime everywhere the president goes.

Mr. Coolidge's trip to the Northwest resulted in the ~~alleged discovery~~ by a genealogist that the Coolidge family once lived in Normandy and is of Norse descent. The president also has been linked with the Scotch, Irish and other national groups.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Coolidge possesses so many race heritages that he can consider himself truly American, a finished product of the melting pot. To add to his claim to the American title, he has been told there is a strain of Indian blood in his family.

