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NAHA Norse American Centennial
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SCRAP BOOK



PRAISE FOR MELTING POT.

At the Minneapolis state fair grounds President Coolidge spoke a good word for the "melting pot." He went further and declared it his belief that what has been done on a national scale in the United States to obliterate racial differences and to promote fraternity and co-operation can be done on an international scale.

There is more than a little of the Wilson idealism in the thought expressed by Mr. Coolidge, who talks less and less like a confirmed isolationist. Were the late Senator Lodge alive, he would derive little comfort from the president's remarks in praise of the Scandinavian immigrants to America and of all the racial stocks which compose the American people.

What is unsound in the president's doctrine? Can any of the surviving isolationists point to the weak spot in his argument? We have in the United States people from every part of the world, with European nationalities predominating. Nationalism is stronger in Europe than anywhere else in the world. Yet these Europeans who have settled in America have met the test imposed upon them by patriotism. This was proved so conclusively during the World war that the last doubt as to the homogeneity and singleness of purpose of the American people was banished. The exceptions were so inconsiderable and were so futile in their effect that they would have attracted no attention in normal circumstances. They were exaggerated by war hysteria.

Given the amalgamation of the many races under the American flag, what is to prevent the founding of international brotherhood when nations recognize, as the immigrants to the United States have recognized, that unity is better than dissension, that co-operation accomplishes more than pulling at cross-purposes and that fundamentally the people of one nation are no different from the people of another nation?

It is not desirable to break down all nationalism, but the narrow, intensely selfish nationalism that has caused most of the wars is the thing that must be overcome in achieving international fraternity, and establishing permanent peace.

The Coming of the Norsemen

This week Minnesota will celebrate the centennial of the coming of the Norsemen, or rather the arrival of the first band of Norwegian immigrants to the United States. They played an important part in the development of the Northwest. This little band of homeseekers brought from their native land to America stout hearts and bodies inured to work, character formed by toil often within the boundaries of the Arctic circle and thrift that had been inculcated throughout the centuries. They were prepared for the hardships of pioneering, for the task of transforming the wilderness into fruitful harvests and for the undertaking of building in the new West of the New World a great and prosperous commonwealth.

Unlike their stalwart ancestors, some eight centuries before them who came and left no trace of their settlement, these latter-day Norsemen made the idle prairie work for them, made the earth yield up its mineral and built beside the rivers or on northern lake front the foundations of proud cities. More important of all they made a path into the new West, over which their fellow countrymen have followed them even to the present day and Minnesota's greatness and prosperity are in no small part due to these migrations.

Into this land, it is often recalled by old settlers, came a young Norwegian some forty years ago. He had worked on a hill farm in arctic Norway and he longed to follow in the wake of his countrymen. He was of the same type, industrious and painstaking, frugal and thrifty and yet with something of the roving disposition of those earlier ancestors and Knut Hamsun returned home to make a name for himself as a poet, to delineate the lives of his people in novels that rank among the best in modern world literature.

What Hamsun has done in the realm of letters, his people over here have done in making the history of a peaceful and prosperous people—work worthy of the highest praise. —The Courier-Journal.

COLUMBUS' POSITION SECURE

The Washington Evening Star says that what needs to be said in defense of Christopher Columbus in connection with the effort to rob him of the glory of discovering the new world.

Many writers have attempted, some quite recently, by historical research, to question the title of Columbus as the "discoverer." Writers have been analyzing some old records that have come to light in France to prove that Columbus did not sail from Cadiz without any knowledge of the new world to the west, but with actual information that a rich land lay overseas. An extensive study of these old records was made in a recent issue of the World's Work. It was shown that French merchants, before Columbus sailed, had established trading communication with the new world, but endeavored to conceal their fact to avoid oppressive levies upon their purses by the King of France.

It has long been known that Norsemen came over and settled and left before Columbus hoisted sail—as President Coolidge said in his recent speech before the Norse

at St. Paul—and that other adventurers probably reached these shores before Columbus came. But as the Evening Star says, "it has not until now been contended that Columbus was not in truth a 'discoverer', but that he was simply following a tip and that he knew what he was going to find."

The Evening Star then disposes of the controversy by the following sensible and just comment:

It will be impossible to rob Christopher Columbus of his title. However many adventurers may have preceded him to these shores, however frequently contact had been effected between Europe and the Americas, as they came to be known, the fact remains that not until Columbus came was the New World opened to the Old. If earlier traders came they departed never to return, or they kept their secret of western riches jealously. It was Columbus, and he alone, whose voyages effected the settlement and therefore the development of America.

Some curious motives have entered into the effort to discredit Columbus. Of course sincere lovers of historical truth have delved into the question of the validity of the Columbus story, and with open minds, their sole interest being the establishment of truth. But there were and are at least two other motives, each of which is more urgent than the love of historical truth. It piques the pride of some 100 per cent blonde Nordics to see a Latin explorer with honors that might have gone to the Norsemen. That is the pride of races. And the other motive is religious—Columbus was a Roman Catholic. It does not matter that in his day and time all Christians were Roman Catholics. His discovery of America came late in the 15th century, but the Reformation did not occur until early in the 16th, although Columbus and Martin Luther were contemporaries, Columbus dying in 1506 and Luther in 1546.

Distribution of Scandinavians in the United States

The centennial celebration of the Norse-Americans at St. Paul, which called the personal attention of the President, gave occasion for the statistician of the National City Bank of New York to delve into the general subject of immigration and distribution in this country. The number of natives of Scandinavian countries residing in the United States is found to be 1,178,596 and all are located in restricted territory in the upper Mississippi Valley. It is explained that this disposition of the Scandinavians entering the United States to seek climatic conditions and occupational opportunities similar to those to which they are accustomed in their native lands is characteristic of the method by which the thirty-seven million immigrants entering this country in the past one hundred years have distributed themselves over the entire area of its great variety of soils, climate and industrial opportunities. Not only have the Scandinavians sought out a section in the very center of the country, offering conditions similar to those to which they are accustomed,

but this is true to perhaps a lesser degree of the other groups of people. Of the one and one-half million Germans in the United States in 1920, over 200,00 were in the State of Illinois; 151,000 in Wisconsin; 100,000 in Minnesota, and the Dakotas; and 10,000 in Pennsylvania. The Poles, coming from the northern section of Europe, the mining and manufacturing sections of this country offer special attractions, for out of 1,140,000 Poles in the United States in 1920, 173,000 were in Pennsylvania, 162,000 in Illinois, 103,000 in Michigan about 150,00 in the New England States, and 247,000 in New York State. Of the 1,400,000 Russians in the country in 1920 the mining and manufacturing states had absorbed a large proportion. Pennsylvania 161,000, Illinois 117,000, New England 147,000 and New York State 529,000.

The cities seem especially attractive to the natives of Ireland for of the 1,037,600 natives of Ireland in 1920 in this country, 284,000 were in New York State, 183,000 in Massachusetts, and 121,000 in Pennsylvania.

While the Southern States, with their genial climate, have attracted comparatively few, the opportunity for outdoor life in the grain and fruit areas of California has given that State a larger number of white persons of foreign birth than any other states except New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois, the total number of "foreign-born whites" in California in 1920 being 631,662, a number only exceeded by the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois, despite the fact that the average "foreign-born white" entering the United States had to travel a distance of 3,000 miles to establish himself on the Pacific coast. The official records show the total number of immigrants entering the country in the past one hundred years at about thirty-seven millions, while the total number of "foreign-born whites" in the United States in 1920 was stated at 13,712,754.—Charlotte Observer.

MIAMI, ARIZ., PHOENIX BELT
JUNE 21, 1925

THE COMING OF THE FIRST NORSE IMMIGRANTS

There are times when President Calvin Coolidge reminds us of ~~former~~ President Roosevelt in his love of historical details in connection with historical themes. For instance his recent address at Minneapolis, Minn., when the one hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Norse colonists on the shores of the United States was something that the author of "Winning the West" would have revelled in. President Coolidge first called attention to the parallel between the voyage of the Restaurationen, which brought over the Norwegian immigrants, and the voyage of the Mayflower, despite the fact that 200 years separated them. The ship of the Norse pioneers was a little sloop of 45 tons, whereas the Mayflower was rated at 180 tons. The Restaurationen sailed from Stavanger, Norway, July 4, 1625, with a heavy cargo of iron and fifty-two people. She made port at New York after a voyage of 14 weeks, which compares with nine weeks for the voyage of the Mayflower. It appears that the Norwegians, like early Anglo-Saxon immigrants, came here so that they might worship according to their consciences, for most of them were members of the Society of Friends—Quakers—and the intervention of the latter, already established here, rescued them from threatened exclusion by port authorities, who claimed that the Restaurationen was too heavily laden with cargo and passengers.

The president thus summarizes the subsequent movements of the colonists:

"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, New York. There they secured lands and established the first Norwegian settlement in this country. It is a curious circumstance that although the Norwegians are amongst the greatest seafaring peoples, the 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 to build their own shelter. The first house is said to have been a log cabin twelve 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 sup-

port them through the winter. The only one in the party who could speak English was Capt. Lars Olson and he 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 latter comers went much farther west. A few years after the settlement at Kendall another party went to La Salle County, Illinois. Already the west was fascinating them and many of the original Kendall colony sold out and went 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 1825 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, North Carolina, 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."

Another event significant of American beginnings was also cited by the president, when he called attention to the fact that even before William of Normandy had conquered at Hastings, Lief, the son of Erik, nearly 500 years before Columbus appears to have found the new world. "Indeed," the president added, "there seems little doubt that several centuries before Columbus saw the light of day, there was born on 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."

The Scandinavians

It was a pleasing theme the President had in his address at Minneapolis on Monday—a tribute to the citizenship, virtues and accomplishments of the settlers of Minnesota and the adjacent territory. The Scandinavians come of a habitually law-abiding and thrifty stock, Swedish, Norwegian and Dane. They settled in a region which has since proved to be of the greatest fertility, but whose rigorous climate had not been inviting to immigrants from other parts of Europe. We may believe that if that country had been settled by another people it would not have so quickly become what it now is.

The settlers from the north of Europe did not go into the "Melting Pot" of which we have heard so much and whose output has not been entirely satisfactory. It has been charged at times with too refractory substances. But the Swedes, Danes and Norwegians who went into the Northwest for a long time preserved their language and customs and practiced their virtues. Though they were an alien people, with a greater solidarity than any other alien group in America, they yielded themselves at once to the laws and institutions, so that from the outset they were model citizens.

We believe it may be said that they have contributed more to the development of America than any other alien group which has come into the country; infinitely more than those groups which have settled in the cities and towns.

They had a melting pot, one they brought with them, and not one we had set up and supervised. Its process was slow but certain and efficient. Gradually, as the settlers were ready for them, the English language and our schools were employed.

The influence of the settlers in Minnesota and adjacent states had been beneficially felt from the Great Lakes to the North Pacific. But for them the Hill system of railroads which had contributed to the growth of Portland and Seattle and the interior regions of Washington and Oregon would have been delayed.

IN HONOR OF NORSE

CERTAIN qualities of personality found in the Scandinavian branch of the Teutonic race will be honored at Minneapolis this week, and no less a personage than President Coolidge will take part in the pageantry and ceremonies. There is a reason for this celebration and it is found in the tremendous contributions the Norse people have made to this adopted land.

Not because the Norseman loves his native land the less, but because he is innately an organizer and a pioneer, he has taken one of the highest and most valuable places in the upbuilding of the United States. And unlike him, many of other races, have contributed little and with their miserable bit, have planted seeds of radicalism and division in the land they came to seeking freedom.

It is the spirit of the builder that has made the Scandinavian a valuable citizen. He is one of the world's greatest explorers. His forefathers were the northern counterparts of the Phoenicians, and each of these peoples did more to extend man's knowledge of the physical world than all other races put together. If the seafaring men from Tyre and Carthage circled the African continent, those of the Scandinavian peninsula explored the terror-regions of Iceland, Greenland and Vinland. There are evidences that they coasted southward along the east of America to Florida and perhaps farther as long as half a thousand years before Columbus made his voyage to the West Indies. It is said that the Genoese with his Spanish backers made no landing on the mainland of America, but it is certain that Leif Ericson did and remained for a long time.

It is perhaps a coincidence that later followers of Leif the Lucky, bent upon following the westering sun, penetrated to a certain portion of the American continent and settled it. They left a rich heritage of culture and tradition to be re-collected and re-enacted in pageantry just as the Smoki seek to re-enact that even earlier culture of the southwestern deserts.

And it is to signalize those achievements that the Norse-American Centennial celebration will be held June 6 to 9 at Minneapolis.

AN UNUSUAL CELEBRATION

An unusual celebration was held yesterday at Minneapolis, Minnesota, when observance was given to the one hundredth anniversary of the landing of the first Norse colonists on the shores of America. The fact that President Coolidge participated in the celebration made the event one of national significance, or rather emphasized the national character of it. We are used to celebration of anniversaries of events which were of a common Anglo-Saxon interest, but the celebration held at Minneapolis strikes a new note, though it is an old story—the coming of the first Norse immigrants.

The president in his address called attention to the parallel between the voyage of the Restaurationen, which brought over the Norwegian immigrants, and the voyage of the Mayflower, despite the fact that two hundred years separated them. The ship of the Norse pioneers was a little sloop of 45 tons, whereas the Mayflower was rated at 180 tons. The Restaurationen sailed from Stavanger Norway, July 4, 1625, with a heavy cargo of iron and fifty-two people. She made port at New York after a voyage of 14 weeks, which compares with nine weeks for the voyage of the Mayflower. It appears that the Norwegians, like early Anglo-Saxon immigrants, came here so that they might worship according to their consciences, for most of them were members of

the Society of Friends—Quakers—and the intervention of the latter, already established here, rescued them from threatened exclusion by port authorities, who claimed that the Restaurationen was too heavily laden with cargo and passengers.

The president thus summarizes the subsequent movements of the colonists:

"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 amongst 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 to 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 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 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 1825 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. C., 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."

Another event significant of American beginnings was also cited by the president, when he called attention to the fact that even before William of Normandy had conquered at Hastings, Lief the son of Erik, nearly 500 years before Columbus appears to have found the new world. "Indeed," the president added, "there seems little doubt that several centuries before Columbus saw the light of day, there was born on 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."

Though the celebration at Minneapolis is of the arrival of the Norwegian colonists, the real significance of the anniversary, as the president pointed out, is that the descendants of the immigrations have been thoroughly merged into the confraternity of America.

TUCSON, ARIZ. ARIZONA STAR
JUNE 9, 1925

America as a World Example

"If fraternity and cooperation are possible on the scale of this continent among a people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of a world?" asked President Coolidge in his address at the Norwegian centennial celebration in Minneapolis yesterday.

In theory the President is right; in practice the world has a long road to follow before fraternity and cooperation will overcome the diversity of its population. The diverse elements in the American melting pot, over which visitors to our shores shook their heads with doubt, were as unlike as the diverse elements in the world at large; but when they came to this country seeking a common cause—liberty and opportunity—they found a people whose ideals were fundamentally the same and whose principal of government was already well founded. Moreover, the class of immigrants to this country in our formative period were of the better European stocks, such as the Norwegians to whom the President pays high regard in his address.

But in the world at large the diversity of ideals and interests are greater. This is illustrated today by the two danger points which are occupying the news columns—China and Morocco.

National unity in China is subservient to the individual aims of the war lords; added to this is a strong dislike for foreigners who in turn have their own interests which conflict with the Peking government. Japan and Russia look at each other with hostile eyes across China while England and this country seek trade advantages.

Iron deposits in Morocco form the bone of contention among European nations while Spain, an unwilling policeman, is trying to keep order among an unruly people led by an educated bandit supplied with German arms.

Fraternity and cooperation, such as President Coolidge bespeaks, is all right in theory but fraternity and cooperation in China and Morocco will not bring order out of chaos until the principals are willing to lay aside their own desires for the sake of world peace. The wish must be father to the act. The wish for world peace should be extremely strong at this time—seven years after the World war—but it is not sufficiently strong to bring conciliation at these two danger points.

The aim of world peace is well worth working for and America, as the President points out, can be a living example of peace; but the world is just beginning what this nation has accomplished in the last hundred and fifty years.

TUCSON, ARIZ. ARIZONA STAR
JUNE 9, 1925

Dwindling Labor Supply

While President Coolidge was pointing to our "truly national unity" in his address at the Norwegian centennial celebration in Minneapolis yesterday and congratulating the nation on assimilating early immigrants a report was made by a committee of the National Association of Manufacturers which pointed out so-called defects in our present immigration law and recommended changes which would make it "flexible enough to expand and contract in accord with accurately ascertained economic requirements."

What are these economic requirements? In the last paragraph of the advance news (?) report sent out with the compliments of the association is contained the answer, which says that the changes should be made in view of the "dwindling of labor supply."

Of course the National Association of Manufacturers wants the immigration law changed so that cheap foreign labor will lower the existing wage scale in this country. Already the manufacturers, thanks to the Republican party, have enacted a high tariff law, which is distinctly to their advantage and to the disadvantage of the average American consumer.

Could the manufacturers obtain cheap foreign labor in addition to the tariff law now existing they would be profiting at both ends: their articles would be cheaply manufactured and sold as high as the tariff law would allow before coming in competition with foreign goods.

Under the guise that the present law furnishes no system for deporting those advocating political change in this country, the manufacturers would open the flood gates and let in those elements which are creating disturbances such as have made Herrin famous—or rather infamous.

If the manufacturers really had national unity at heart they would seek a revision of the tariff rates, bring down their own prices, save the consumers millions of dollars yearly and make the farmer's dollar worth more nearly 100 cents.

BERRYVILLE (ARK) STAR
JUNE 19, 1925.

NORWAY PLEASSED WITH COOLIDGE'S ADDRESS

President Coolidge's recent address at the Minnesota State Fair grounds, in commemoration of those 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 Norwegian papers. 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."

Afterposten says: "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 Leif Ericson, (son of Eric the Red) as America's discoverer will be noted by historians for all countries. It will be long before Norway forgets Coolidge.—Ex.

WIT SMITH ARK TIMES-RECORD
JUNE 10, 1925.

The Norse-American Event.

There are many foreign-ers, who have largely colonized in various parts of this country, that are not amenable to the effect of the national melting pot; who would give cause for national distrust were they to undertake a celebration such as that which opened in Minneapolis Saturday, June

The event is a great gathering of the foreign born Norsemen and their descendants who have so largely pioneered in the northwest, particularly in Minnesota and the Dakotas. They are gathering to celebrate reunion of Norsemen, who have made the United States their adopted country.

In this case, specific racial comparisons would be odious, but every thoughtful native American knows of races constituting a high percentage of the population who could not stage such an event without raising serious concern.

But the immigrants from Norway and Sweden and their descendants do not fall within that category. The second generation of the Nordic race, is always loyally proud of its Americanism. It is quite likely to have even lost its knowledge of the language of its forebears.

If the American melting pot were as effective in assimilating other foreign stocks into the native stock, there would be less national concern about the foreign dilution of the American race. Nobody ever heard of a Norse hyphenated American.

WORLD BOOK ARK GAZETTE
JUNE 10, 1925.

NORWAY AND AMERICA.

President Coolidge performed in his speech at the Minnesota state fair ground, the educational service of setting forth the story of Norway's contribution to America, both in discovery and in settlement. The occasion was the Norse-American centennial, the one hundred anniversary of the arrival in this country of the first colony of settlers from Norway.

In the president's address the Restaurationen was set beside the Mayflower. The little sloop that in 1825 brought the first organized party of Norwegian immigrants was rated at only 45 tons, whereas the Mayflower was rated at 180 tons. The Restaurationen carried 52 people and a heavy cargo of iron and when it reached the port of New York, after a voyage of 14 weeks, against the Mayflower's nine weeks, the authorities threatened to deny the Norwegian boat the privileges of the port on the ground that it carried too many passengers and too much cargo. It was said that the Restaurationen was the smallest vessel that had ever made the Atlantic crossing and its arrival created a sensation among people acquainted with the sea.

With the aid of New York Quakers the Norsemen, who belonged to a religious community related to the Quak-

ers, settled in Orleans county, New York, on the shore of Lake Ontario. That was the nucleus, as President Coolidge showed, of a movement that was to spread West and Northwest. Today the Norwegians and their descendants in this country are estimated to be as many as the people living in Norway itself. It should be noted that 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.

Although the Restaurationen brought the first organized party of Norwegians to America, Norwegians had come to this country in considerable numbers before the Revolutionary war and even as far back as the earliest colonial years and there were Norwegians in both the army and the navy during the Revolution and the War of 1812.

RESTAURATIONEN ARK TEXARKANTAS
JUNE 8, 1925.

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL.

On October 9, 1825 the ship Restaurationen arrived in America bringing 52 Norwegians. This was the first organized group to emigrate from Norway to the United States. It marked the first low wash of a great wave of Norwegian immigration which followed.

It is in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the event that President Coolidge went to Minneapolis to be present at the Norse-American Centennial. No small portion of the development and up-building of the Northwestern states is due to the efforts of Norwegians or descendants of Norsemen. And no better class of people ever sought a new home in America. They had within them the spirit of Americanism before they came to the new land and adapting themselves to the new environment involved no radical alteration of views or habits. They may take a justifiable pride in exhibiting what has been achieved by them in the development of a section of the United States where the mass of them is settled.

A pageant portraying a composite picture of the part played by Norsemen in the settlement of the Northwest will be presented. The event also provides the opportunity for a great reunion of those American who have an ancestry dating back to Norway. That they take pride in their origin does not necessarily

make them any the less American in spirit or the the less devoted to our institutions. It has been to the profit of America that so many Norwegians sought homes here as well as profit to the former immigrants themselves.

ALAMEDA CAL. NEWS STAR
JUNE 22, 1925

GOOD CITIZENS

In Minnesota they have just celebrated with great pomp and thoroughness the hundredth anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States. In a sense it is a national celebration because the Norwegians are represented in every state of the Union and because the whole nation recognizes that the country gained much when it received that first band of Norwegian immigrants to its shores.

Conservative, industrious and honest the Scandinavian people, including the Norwegians, have brought progress and wealth to every section in which they have settled. The up-building of the Northwestern states has been due in large extent to the efforts of this hardy and thrifty race.

The Nordic races have brought to America no problems of assimilation. They have sought the expanses of land and sea rather than crowding into overpopulated cities, so they created no housing and labor problems.

Who will deny that the Scandinavian immigrants have more than compensated their adopted country for its hospitality and protection?

That the Norwegians have not confounded loyalty to political organizations with loyalty to country is demonstrated by the stupendous reception given President Coolidge at their centennial in spite of their notorious aloofness from the president's party in the last presidential election.

Everything in the makeup of the Scandinavian makes him a good American citizen.

CHICAGO SUN
JUNE 20, 1925

FOXY AMUNDSON

The man who said that scientists lacked the commercial instinct evidently did not know explorer Amundsen, says the Santa Barbara News.

While the world waited in anxiety for news of the explorer, the thrifty Norseman was sitting tight in safety preparing his "story" of the thrilling adventures of himself and companions in the flight over the Arctic wastes.

When he did return to Spitzbergen, the world was permitted to know that he had come back

safely but not one word as to the results of the journey was permitted to leak out until the statement prepared for the newspaper clients of the explorer had been served.

The world which had been ready to send expeditions to the relief of the airplane party was permitted to wait while the explorer and his trusty typewriter prepared to earn the money that such things usually bring.

And then came the story—a story of failure to reach any objective, an account of a dash toward the pole and a dip into the polar sea.

The much-heralded north pole trip was a dismal failure as an exploration adventure but it may have proved of some value as an adventure in finance.

But so far as the world as large is concerned, Mr. Amundsen will be a smaller figure than he was before he undertook to make exploration the hand-maiden of finance.

Next time he starts out on one of his explorations and disappears for a few weeks there will be less widespread anxiety about him.

EUREKA CAL. STANDARD
JULY 1, 1925

PRESIDENT DISSIPATES RADICAL WAVE

The radical wave, already receding, has been further dissipated by President Coolidge's visit to Minnesota, and the generous welcome he received there, according to many of Washington's most skilled political observers. These observers see in the President's Minneapolis speech, the opening gun of the congressional campaign of 1926.

It is regarded as especially significant that the President and his party received so cordial a welcome in the state which, next to Wisconsin, was the radical stronghold in the northwest. The fact that the President's party included Secretary of State Kellogg, who as senator was engulfed in the radical wave, and Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, who is about to clash with the radicals in his own state, is said to show the significance of the political situation as now shaping up in the northwest.

"Secretary Kellogg must have gotten a great deal of satisfaction out of his visit" one political seer put it. "A few years ago the people of his state, infected with radicalism, defeated him for the Senate. Now he comes back to them, as a former ambassador to Great Britain and the present Secretary of State in the President's cabinet.

"Evidently the President's recognition of the regular Republicans in Minnesota, to the detriment of the radicals, has not affected his standing in Minnesota. He was greeted by large crowds and much enthusiasm, which indicates that the Republicans of Minnesota have had enough of their excursion into the political by-paths."

FRESNO, CAL. REPUBLICAN
JUNE 4, 1925

FREDRIK STANG

Professor Fredrik Stang, who is on his way to Minneapolis and St. Paul to attend the Norse centennial jubilee as the official representative of Norwegian colleges, is the son of the well known Norwegian statesman and one time premier, Emil Stang. Fredrik Stang has long been connected with the University of Oslo as professor of jurisprudence. He has been a member of the Storting, and at one time was minister of justice. Like his father, whom he succeeded in that capacity, he has also been leader of the Conservative party. Some years ago he resigned his Conservative leadership and retired from active politics, to devote himself to jurisprudence. When, however, vital questions bearing upon the welfare of mankind and his nation arise, Fredrik Stang steps forward and takes up the cudgels for broad and liberal ideas, independent of all political parties.

GRASS VALLEY, CAL. UNION
JUNE 13, 1925

President Coolidge maintains his reputation for speaking tersely and epigrammatically. His address in Minnesota was of this nature. His addresses are directed to the furtherance of world peace, of domestic order and of orderly economic advancement. The doctrines, principles and policies dealt with by the President in his pronouncements are sound and healthy and the frequent voicing of these sentiments and convictions has wholesome influence both in America and abroad.

FRESNO, CAL. BEE
JUNE 9, 1925

No Parallel

In his speech at St. Paul yesterday President Coolidge said America had proved that people could get along together, and was thus an example to the world. He added that he believes the American plan can be applied on a world-wide scale.

Without going into the question of just how well Americans do get along together—which might be a trifle embarrassing—it may be observed that America and the world are different places. The problems of Europe, for instance, offer no true parallel to ours, either in terms of geography or in terms of race.

It is true that we have managed to assimilate after a fashion a number of nationalities which have never been able to get along together in the old world. But in this country national groups are broken up; no physical boundaries anywhere coincide with racial lines; there are at present—though some people are busily trying to create them—no traditions of hate between nationalities.

If you could take the world, abolish over night all national frontiers, mix its population up until all semblance of racial grouping were lost, expunge from every mind most traditions of racial or national or religious hatred, and finally set before this scrambled population some aim or ideal which should be big enough to enlist the sympathies of all—then you would have roughly duplicated the American situation on a world scale.

Since this procedure is obviously impossible to any one but the Creator of the world, it seems futile to talk about America as an example of this sort. And it seems, too, rather irritatingly self-righteous.

LONG BEACH, CAL. PRESS-TELEGRAM
JUNE 11, 1925

MELTING-POT INSPIRES

The success of the "melting-pot" in America, in fusing different races into one homogeneous people, afforded inspiration for the address of President Coolidge at the Norse-American Centennial celebration in Minnesota. "If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among peoples so widely diverse, why not on the scale of the world?"

This thought of a world-wide "melting-pot" was dwelt upon by the President as being more than a mere chimera. He hailed it as "a profoundly engaging" thought. "I am convinced that our national story might help somewhat to guide mankind toward such a goal."

President Coolidge renewed his earnest appeals for world peace—appeals which he puts forth frequently. He is a consistent advocate of peace and his administration bids fair to rank high for its achievements in promotion of concord throughout the world. It is probable that, at the first favorable opportunity, Mr. Coolidge will summon another arms conference to carry forward the great work begun at Washington in the administration of President Harding.

LONG BEACH, CAL. PRESS-TELEGRAM
JUNE 13, 1925

POPULATING THE UNITED STATES

Based on pre-war influx of aliens, the United States is 9,000,000 short of the normal flow of immigration, which in 1913 totaled 1,200,000, and since that time has ranged from 250,000 to 700,000 annually. Restrictions imposed by Congress are responsible for this decrease, and there is no sign of a change in national attitude in this respect. The cause of this policy is a desire to more effectually merge foreign and domestic blood, or to protect the American Republic against weakness through too large an importation of nationalities and beliefs which do not conform to the standards of this country. One of the results of the movement is to create a shortage of labor and a consequent gradual increase in wages for such service.

If the entire population of Mexico had moved across the line into the United States, the shrinkage in immigration during these eleven years would have been not much more than evenly balanced. As a matter of fact, approximately 1,000,000 Mexicans have made this move, and the greater number of them are in South-western United States. Immigration bars are not raised against natives of any country on the American continents. Because of this exception, thousands of Canadians also are coming into the United States.

America has absorbed during the past century and a quarter more Irish blood than the whole of Ireland contains today. There are in the United States at the present time almost as many sons and daughters of Norway as there are Norwegians in their native country. Both the Irish and the Norse have proved themselves valuable additions to the rank and file of American citizens, and many of them have gained places of leadership.

Except that they tend to limit the demands upon the melting pot, the existing immigration rules are not satisfactory. If this country is to develop fully, there must be more people to man its industries and its farms. Sooner or later there will be a demand for less severe barricades against aliens. Instead of arbitrary regulations, a merit system of some form should be devised.

LOS ANGELES RECORD
JUNE 9, 1925

Coolidge on Freedom

WHEN President Coolidge's thought is unhampered by the pressure of political expediency and he gives free rein to his fancy he shows a fondness for adventure in the realms of idealism.

His address at the Norwegian Centennial celebration in Minnesota was non-political and his mind seemed to be having a thoroughly good time. Results: An interesting address.

This particular celebration commemorated the arrival of Norwegian immigrants in 1825, after the successful American revolution and the firm establishment of the United States as an independent nation.

Having discoursed on the motives that had prompted earlier immigration to these shores from Europe, largely stimulated from the other side, the president came to the immigration encouraged from this side of the Atlantic after the establishment of our government.

"Citizenship in the New World meant something that it had not meant in the Old," says Mr. Coolidge. "It was seen that the New World offered something new. There was an increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here, at last THE INDIVIDUAL WAS LORD OF HIMSELF, MASTER OF HIS OWN DESTINY, KEEPER OF HIS OWN SOVEREIGNTY. HERE HE WAS FREE."

President Coolidge can devote himself to no greater crusade than to lead the fight to restore this country to the blissful condition he so eloquently describes as existing in 1825.

A thoughtful survey of his country today, of the harmony, patriotism and idealism of all of the people in 1917 and 1918 and the insidious attacks on freedom during the past few years of awful reaction, must convince him that he cannot say truthfully today that in the United States in 1925 the "individual is lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he is free."

For probably at no time in the history of this country has bigotry and intolerance been more vigorously offensive, or religious freedom and intellectual liberty less secure than right now.

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS
JUNE 10, 1925

NORSEMEN WELCOME COOLIDGE

The wheat belt put away tempestuous politics to give Norsemen's welcome and hospitality to President and Mrs. Coolidge. Henrick Shipstead and Peter Norbeck, United States senators; A. G. Soril of North Dakota, Carl Gunderson of South Dakota and Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, governors, striding with the bold tread of their proud Viking ancestors, marched forth at the head of throngs of their followers from all the insurging Northwest to meet and greet the President, and the voices of these rose above the multitude in the echoing "skal" with which the President was received.

The Northwest is celebrating the centennial of the Scandinavian "Mayflower." Not that the ship Restaurationen brought the first Norsemen to America any more than the Mayflower came with the earliest British; but the passengers of that daring voyage made up the first organized Norwegian immigration movement to the New World—and significant enough, sailed from Norway on July 4, one hundred years ago. The President and Mrs. Coolidge went to aid in the celebration. Their hosts are descendants of the passengers of the Restaurationen, and the many thousands that in the century since that ship's arrival have come to make homes in this land, and finding conditions congenial settled mostly in those states of the northern border, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, where they have made farms, built towns and cities, created a social condition which, while distinctly American, yet retains much of the grace and charm of the lands of their ancestors, and have engaged in the most intense politics practiced on the continent.

But for the President and Mrs. Coolidge, their guests, was only the grace of hearty hospitality.

The President's speech at Minneapolis on Monday was pitched in the same tone with which he had been received, a note of heartfelt pleasure at being with and the guest of such hospitable and happy hosts. The American President addressed staunch Americans, to whom he said, "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."

LOS ANGELES TIMES
JUNE 17, 1925

THE BIG FAMILY

While President Coolidge was in the Northwest a Minnesota couple celebrated the diamond anniversary of their union. The husband is 36 and the wife 94 years of age and their twelve living children were with them. The venerable pair now have 181 living descendants—which would make something of a picnic group in itself. A few families like that could stock up a city in a generation or two. The head of such a flock is worth a lot on election day.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER
JUNE 22, 1925

The Heroic in Man Spurs Him Upward

OUT of the bleak and frozen North comes Amundsen, giving the world a new drama of human courage, ingenuity and determination.

Although he did not reach the Pole, the tremendous Norseman has taught us two things of supreme value—one, that an airplane flight to the top of the world is practicable, although he himself failed of the goal by 100 miles; the other, and more important, is the conquering genius of man. Least in his contributions to the sum of knowledge, but of scientific value, is his new fund of observations of the Polar regions.

Amundsen's attempt is a new and splendid exhibition of what a great writer once called "the high and heroic state of man."

"A man's reach," said Browning, "should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?" Behind every great thing man has flames the sun of adventure and gives the deed or the thought its color.

Sometimes, as with Newton, there is involved no self-sacrifice; sometimes, as with Doctor Ricketts, in his investigation of spotted fever, death leaps out and drags the thinker, the doer, the investigator, down. Alexander Bell makes millions, St. Stephen is stoned by the mob. Peary finds the North Pole by sledge and lives in undying glory; Amundsen sought it by airplane and took the risk of martyrdom. The history of progress, however, is a history of martyrdom—of progress in thought, conduct and science. "Still, God upon our lifted foreheads pours the boon of endless quest."

Even when no great end may be in view, this happy courage is an inspiration to humanity.

In the future, men, if they so desire, will be winging their way above the ice fields surrounding the Pole; but history will say most of the man who pioneered the perilous ways, pursuing the shadow cast by his plane and himself pursued by the shadow of death.

The world rejoices over Amundsen's return, and it has a new inspiration.

Coolidge To Minnesotans

President Coolidge does not have much to say as a ruler, but when he does talk to the people of these United States, he says something worth while.

In an address before thousands of American citizens at the centennial celebration in Minnesota yesterday, citizens but one generation removed from the daring Norsemen who sailed into New York harbor and blazed the way into the Great Northwest, the President declared:

"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.

"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, Coolidge observed, lies along a path emanating from "the family altar." From there, he said, spring 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," he continued. "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 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 1825 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."

President and People

A great preponderance of the population of Minnesota is made up of the hardy sons of Norway—men of thrift, sobriety and all the higher virtues. An audience of sixty thousand such men President Coolidge had the privilege of addressing at Minneapolis the other day. Referring to this fact the S. F. Chronicle well says:

"The President spoke of the things that have an abiding place in the hearts of these people, the kindly authority of the father, the love of mother, the devotion of children, the sacred home. He rested the enduring quality of our institutions on the perpetuation of the family relations. They are the well springs of orderly government, from which proceed the most precious possessions of the human race—religious freedom, freedom of education, of economic opportunity and the integrity of the law.

"These simple themes appeal to the people of the Northwest. The homely virtues are well understood and practiced among them. In choosing them as the basis of his address, President Coolidge demonstrated that he understands his people and is keenly sympathetic with their ideals and aspirations. They, too, understand him."

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 nor who undertook to explain New England Republican principals to them

PRESIDENT'S MINNEAPOLIS SPEECH.

At Minneapolis yesterday President Coolidge spoke of two kinds of foreign influences which are at work in this country.

He spoke of those men and women from other countries who, possessing the pioneer spirit, came to these shores to establish homes and become a part of the nation and he called attention to the hidden work of agents of other foreign countries to spread here the propaganda of dissatisfaction and unrest.

In America, said the President, is the proof that fraternity and cooperation, shown to be possible here, are possible also on the scale of the world.

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

Speaking in Minneapolis, a center of Scandinavian settlement, he called attention to the contributions of Scandinavian immigrants to American life. "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."

And this America which is made up of the stock of many races to represent the hope of the world is now and will be, President Coolidge said, what the people make it. "Its institutions of religious liberty, of education and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of integrity of law, are the most precious possessions of the human race."

Then came the warning. If we are to cherish these institutions, maintain them and progress with them, we must not be blind to the efforts of those other nations which have no interest here except to incite dissatisfaction. The Red propagandist is as far removed from the hopeful immigrant who comes here to establish a home as Moscow is removed from Minneapolis. He and his agents are active, active against the interests of this country and in furtherance of a philosophy which has not proved its merits abroad. The future of America is in the keeping of its citizens despite the effort of alien agitators to play a part in its shaping.

California Invites President

There is a chance that President Coolidge will visit California in September and, with the possibility, the lack of cordial invitations. The recent trip of the executive to Minnesota and the Norse celebration was called in the eastern press a "trip to the Northwest" and "the far West," indicating what Californians believe to be a woeful lack of geographical grounding. Be that as it may, the Minnesota trip was the Coolidge farthest west since he has been President and it is known he would like to make the journey. As this is Diamond Jubilee year, there is an added reason. Sacramento is in early with an invitation asking him to be present at the opening day of the State Fair on September 5; Congressman Curry has pledged to second it, and the leading spirits behind the Diamond Jubilee celebration will do the same.

THE NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

The celebration last week at Minneapolis and St. Paul of the Norse-American Centennial was an event of interest to Patterson, as the descendants of those hardy pioneers whose deeds were commemorated at the Centennial have been a prominent factor in the development of this colony, one of the latest manifestations of their instinct for finding new territories and establishing prosperous empires.

The Centennial celebrated the anniversary of the arrival of the sloop "Restaurationen" from Norway with the first organized band of settlers, the first wave of the great tide that was to follow, fifty-two in number. The emigrants took fourteen weeks to make the voyage in their 39-ton sloop. Today, over two million Norsemen dwell in the United States and Canada and their record has been one to be proud of for constructive achievement. This is especially noteworthy when it is realized that Norway has a much smaller tillable area than Minnesota and a population no greater. It is said that with the possible exception of

Ireland, no European country has sent so large a percentage of its population to this country.

The arrival of the hardy band in 1825 was not the first movement of Norsemen to the New World however. It has been fairly well established that the actual discoverer of America was Lief Ericson, a Norseman, who landed in Vinland in the year 1000, and many Norsemen figure in the early history of the Colonies. But the impulse for emigration was not a noticeable factor until the "Restaurationen" passengers sent back their glowing accounts of conditions here and started the remarkable migration.

And the Norwegian wave of immigration has been but one phase of the great movement from the Scandinavian countries. They have all thrived and while their adopted country has been helping them they have also aided it very materially, both in physical development and in maintaining high ideals. And Patterson also was exceedingly fortunate to have such a marked percentage of Swedish and Norwegian settlers among the pioneers of the Colony.

TRAVELING OF PRESIDENTS

President Coolidge is to journey to St. Paul, early in June, to attend the Norse-American centennial celebration. He will make no stops en route or on his return.

Mr. Coolidge has no taste for journeying about the country. He perhaps will go about as little as any President of recent years. There is no likelihood that he can be induced to come as far West as the Pacific states this year. His plans are laid for the summer. There will be a temporary White House in a quiet spot in New England. There, and with his aged father, Mr. Coolidge will spend his summer vacation.

There has developed a fixed public sentiment that the President belongs to the people and to the whole country and that he should visit, at one time or another, every section of the country so that his countrymen may see him and hear him. This lies with the discretion of the incumbent President however.

How much each succeeding President shall journey about the country depends much upon the temperament of each chief magistrate. The practice of traveling about extensive distances began with President Cleveland. He however, traveled most distances compared with some later Presidents. Mr. McKinley made some notable trips, including a journey to the Pacific Coast and another into the heart of the South. Colonel Roosevelt, as President, set the pace as a spectacular traveler. His journeys were punctuated with stirring speeches. Mr. Taft, as President, was an inveterate traveler. Mr. Wilson was rather frugal in his journeyings, but made a memorable pilgrimage across the country in behalf of the League of Nations. Mr. Harding traveled modestly, up to the time of his journey to Alaska, which ended tragically for him.

OUR MELTING POT

President Coolidge referred in his Norse centennial address, to the wonderful national unity which has been achieved in this country, thru 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.

The President is going to the Norse Centenary in Minnesota next month, but he will not travel in a plebian day coach on a regular train. There are those in Washington who think the chief executive should at least compromise between his rock-bound thrift principles and a style becoming the richest nation in the world. He and his party of friends and reporters will therefore have a club car, a couple of Pullmans, a diner and a baggage car, as second section of the Washington-Chicago express.

Then, too, President Coolidge in his personal touch and in his address to the Norwegian people of the northwest was happy in his manner. What he had to say was a sincere tribute to the genuinely stalwart character of Scandinavian people. He was not discussing politics—he was discussing a people. And that people happened to be a type fully worthy of every compliment he might be prompted to put into words. Naturally those to whom he was talking in complimentary language agreed with him—people always like to hear nice things said about them. Then, too, his reference to the call of the day for loyal support of American institutions was fully re-echoed in the hearts of those to whom he was speaking. Again they agreed with him. And so President Coolidge put his best manner and his most appropriate thoughts forward—the Minnesotans met him half way. And both are happy.

Again, it is apparent that America's "first lady" is a truly capable, tactful, winning helpmate for our chief executive. She met the western spirit of Minnesota's women with her New England charm. And they are happy. And so is she. And both are better minded for having met and said nice things to each other.

But politically—that's another thing. Time will tell whether Minnesota had any effect on President Coolidge's politics, or whether President Coolidge had any effect on the Minnesotans. The average Norwegian is hardheaded—he changes his mind slowly.

Minnesota's Welcome

"A hostile wind but a friendly audience." That's what President Coolidge, and Mrs. Coolidge, faced on their visit to St. Paul and Minneapolis as expressed in the apt language of a news writer describing the event. And as a result the president and his worthy helpmate returned to Washington happy and the people of Minnesota are now talking it all over in friendly spirit among themselves.

This little jaunt of President Coolidge into the territory of Magnus Johnson, Robert M. La Follette and others whom conservatives are wont to characterize as radicals may or may not have more than passing significance.

It is true that when vice president Mr. Coolidge was given a noticeably cool reception in his speech-making, the Minnesotans unmistakably showing their preference for pigs, chickens and cows and horse races as attractions of their state fair. But time has changed the man. From vice president to president is a step of distinction. And it must be credited to the Norwegians that they know how to show courtesy to the president of the United States. They might do this as good hosts and good citizens to the fullest without at the same time expressing favor for any policy of his administration or the political party which landed him in the place of power.

THE UNSUNG MILLIONS

President Coolidge used one phrase in his Norse centennial speech worthy of special emphasis, when he spoke of the "unsung millions," the plain and quiet people who daily display modest and unpretentious virtues.

The heroic is found not merely in the exploits of our soldiers and in the ideals of our statesmen. It is found in the daily toil of the people who have built up this country in spite of great difficulties and sacrifices, prominent among them were the Norsemen, in whose honor President Coolidge has just spoken.

Looking to 1928

NO DOUBT there were those who smiled when the editor of The Sun wrote from Washington last December that unless a political upheaval should intervene, Calvin Coolidge will be renominated and reelected President in 1928. Now the indications are more easily discovered, and no observer has read of the President's trip to Minnesota, to pay his tribute of respect to the Norse element in our population, without making the mental note that while the trip was proper and the purpose admirable, it will lose Mr. Coolidge no votes in territory that might be considered doubtful on election day. For Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the Dakotas, which include in their citizenship so many of Norse ancestry, are also fertile fields for progressive and racial sentiment.

We do not recall having seen the statement made so boldly before, but in his column in The Sun Wednesday morning, David Lawrence, than whom no Washington correspondent is "closer up" in matters political, wrote this:

Mr. Coolidge has his eye on 1928, of course.

He Said What We All Hope

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE had a chance at Minneapolis recently to voice the basic idealism of America, and he seized that chance.

That basic idealism is the possibility of the political brotherhood of man. You find it in the phrase that all men were created free and equal.

Nobody but foolish quibblers ever contended that that meant equal in ability. It meant equal in the right to the opportunity of self-government.

Said the President:

Out of the confusion of tongues, the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the basic differences in talents and tastes, there has been evolved a spiritual union.

And they cheered him wildly, because he announced the evolution of what they all hoped and longed for.

Maybe the President was too optimistic in believing that this "spiritual union" has actually been accomplished. Maybe that "respect of the world" which he truly declared America has com-

manded is due more to the power which our natural resources have enabled us to evoke than to the quality of our spiritual achievement. And then again maybe not.

One thing is sure—it is that spiritual union for which we long, for which we seek, whether we come of stock originally Norse or Polish, Italian or German, Saxon or African; whether we celebrate the adventurousness of the Viking Ericson or the thoughtfulness of the Explorer Columbus.

We want oneness. We want democracy to mean political kinship as well as political assertion. We want to be a nation great in feeling as in material accomplishment. We are ready to unite for spirit as for power and comfort; the President but speaks in fitting words, that which we all believe.

It was the recognition of the harmony of their President's announcement with their own deepest as well as noblest instincts that made the crowd cheer him to the echo and turn away more resolved, surely, than before, that their inner longing should be reflected in their outer life.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE NORTHWEST.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S hurried visit to the northwest revealed his popularity to himself and his friends.

So many things have been said of the trip and of the receptions given to the President that one would suppose it had just developed that he was actually an object of admiration. The truth is that since his inauguration the President has grown tremendously in public esteem, and that in all his recent utterances he has made a highly favorable impression. He is particularly interested in the farmer and that pleased the people of Minnesota. He made no promises of relief from their troubles, but briefly stated his views of what may be expected from the future.

He had only a day in Minnesota and North Dakota. In fact, from the time he left Washington until his return he had but three days. Presidents travel in their special trains in these sumptuous days unlike former Presidents before special trains were known. We have grown rich and extravagant, and strange to say even the careful canny gentleman from the New England states now in the White House has found the temptation to enjoy these luxuries more than he can resist.

It is highly necessary for the President occasionally to meet his own people. Coolidge likes it, not only because of his intense patriotism, but because he has faith in the sturdy Americanism of the west. He knew too before he met the people of Minnesota the trials and problems that beset them, and if he could not point to a solution at least he could manifest his interest, which he did. As Mr. Kellogg, his host, says: "On no occasion that I know of has the President appeared to better advantage than in his trip

to the northwest. The general public and the partisan press united in praise of his splendid bearing and democratic attitude."

The President could be nothing but democratic, for he came from a one hundred per cent American state and from parents who hewed out their own future in that state. His rise to executive distinction was not an accident, but due entirely to his own high character and his ability to meet and clarify difficult situations. Hence it was but natural that the people of the northwest, themselves inured to many hardships, should appreciate the closeness of the President to them, and his complete understanding of their perplexities.

It has been suggested that the President should come farther west, to include the Pacific slope, which will prepare a reception in his honor in all of its cities quite the equal of anything he has yet had. Travel is the most effective of all illuminants, it is inspiring and educative to those who indulge in it, and even the President at the end of a journey across the continent would be better equipped for dealing with the questions which come before him and more capable of sizing up the various situations in the various states with reasonable intelligence and accuracy.

SAN JOSE, CALIF. NEWS
JUNE 13, 1925

The Melting Pot

Mr. Coolidge Renews the Lustre of That Valuable Utensil.

MR. COOLIDGE'S habit of uttering platitudes sometimes leads him to say things which much need to be said. At the Norse-American Centennial in Minnesota the other day, for instance, he said this, which much needs to be said for many reasons:

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

This is worth thinking about, not merely because the world could profit by the consideration of the example of fraternity and co-operation set by America, but because America herself needs to be reminded of her own ideal of fraternity and co-operation. Of late years there has not been so much talk about the melting pot as there used to be, but instead there has been a vast deal of talk about unassimilable races, and about Nords and Mediterraneans, and goodness knows what else.

In the shuffle, and because of the racial hatreds which were stirred up by the war, there has been very little emphasis laid on this aspect of our life which Mr. Coolidge stresses. It is encouraging to have our president advocate the elder and nobler doctrine of fraternity and co-operation among the various racial elements.

But of course, despite the temporary obscuring of our concept of that doctrine, the fact remains, as Mr. Coolidge says, that the American example is a good one for the world to follow. We have been better than we intended to be in this country in this respect. We have often had hearts full of bitterness and jealousy and scorn, yet the very necessities of our national existence have forced us to treat all races fairly well, and so to set that good example to which Mr. Coolidge alludes.

San Jose, Cal., Mercury-Herald
JUNE 19, 1925

GOOD CITIZENS.

IN MINNESOTA they are celebrating with great pomp and thoroughness the hundredth anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States. In a sense it is a national celebration because the Norwegians are represented in every state in the union and because the whole nation recognizes that the country gained much when it received that first band of Norwegian immigrants to its shores.

Conservative, industrious and honest the Scandinavian people, including the Norwegians, have brought progress and wealth to every section in which they have settled. The upbuilding of the Northwestern states has been due in large extent to the efforts of this hardy and thrifty race.

The Nordic races have brought to America no problems of assimilation. They have sought the expanses of land and sea rather than crowding into overpopulated cities, so they created no housing and labor problems.

Who will deny that the Scandinavian immigrants have more than compensated their adopted country for its hospitality and protection?

That the Norwegians have not confounded loyalty to political organizations with loyalty to country is demonstrated by the stupendous reception given President Coolidge at their centennial in spite of their notorious aloofness from the president's party in the last presidential election.

Everything in the makeup of the Scandinavian makes him a good American citizen.

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Meaning to Melting Pot

President Coolidge's address at the Norwegian centennial celebration at Minneapolis last Monday was more literary in tone than most of his state papers and speeches. The latter have been characterized by clear thinking and short, epigrammatic pungent sentences, often obtrusive and somewhat jerky.

The centennial address was up to the Coolidge standard in clear thinking, in sanity of view and in the enunciation of the American attitude of a broad tolerance. In addition, there was the grace and felicity of expression giving that indescribable charm one feels in literature.

To the concept of the melting pot, the president gave its true and only meaningful interpretation when he treated it in terms of spiritual union and likemindedness, rather than in its cruder biological aspects. In the better language of the president:

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.

Mrs. Coolidge is reported to have exclaimed, with quite girlish naivete, at the closing words of her distinguished husband's address, "Oh, I like that." See if you do not agree with Mrs. Coolidge, and if you note the simplicity of language, the sincerity of feeling, the absence of conventional perorational bombast, you will agree, too, that the thought was beautifully expressed:

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.

On October 9, 1825, the ship Restaurationen arrived in America bringing 53 Norwegians. This was the first organized group to emigrate from Norway to the United States. It marked the first low wash of a great wave of Norwegian immigration which followed.

It is in honor of the 100th anniversary of the event that President Coolidge went to Minneapolis to be present at the Norse-American Centennial. No small portion of the development and upbuilding of the Northwestern states is due to the efforts of Norwegians or descendants of Norsemen. And no better class of people ever sought a new home in America. They had within them the spirit of Americanism before they came to the new land and adapting themselves to the new environment involved no radical alteration of views or habits. They may take a justifiable pride in exhibiting what has been achieved by them in the development of a section of the United States where the mass of them is settled.

A pageant portraying a composite picture of the part played by Norsemen in the settlement of the Northwest was presented. The event provided the opportunity for a great reunion of those Americans who have an ancestry dating back to Norway. That they take pride in their origin does not necessarily make them any the less American in spirit or the less devoted to our institutions. It has been to the profit of America that so many Norwegians sought homes here as well as profit to the former immigrants themselves.

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WILLOTT'S CAL. JOURNAL
JUNE 20, 1925

CLAP TRAP FROM COOLIDGE.

One statement of President Coolidge in his address at the Norwegian Centennial celebration in Minnesota should be interpreted more as the goal of a national crusade than as a description of an existing condition. That part of the president's address referred

to "From the time when their fast-developing institutions of popular government, religious freedom and intellectual liberality had come 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 spiritual and intellectual emancipation which 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 an increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here, at last, the individual was lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he was free."

Ordinarily the president is a practical politician, in spite, or perhaps because of his silly provincialism, but inspired by the noble history of the Norse peoples and the exemplary ideals of the Scandinavian population in the United States he has allowed himself to deviate from his usual course in this instance.

Many must question the truth of the statement that in the United States in 1925 the "individual is lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he is free."

At no time since the early years of the formation of the Union have bigotry and intolerance been more in evidence and freedom of thought, speech and religion less secure than in this year of 1925.

WOODLAND, CAL. MAIL
JUNE 24, 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.

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WOODLAND, CAL. MAIL
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THE UNSUNG MILLIONS

President Coolidge used one phrase in his Norse centennial speech worthy of special emphasis, when he spoke of the "unsung millions," the plain and quiet people who daily display modest and unpretentious virtues.

The heroic is found not merely in the exploits of our soldiers and in the ideals of our statesmen. It is found in the daily toil of the people who have built up this country in spite of great difficulties and sacrifices, prominent among whom were the Norsemen, whose honor President Coolidge has just spoken.

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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.

President Coolidge on the Norsemen

In 1825 a little sloop, the "Restaurationen", carried the first organized party of Norwegian immigrants to the United States. Today at Minneapolis this event is being observed by an appropriate Norwegian Centennial Celebration at which President Coolidge this afternoon was the chief speaker. His address, as usual, was interesting and instructive.

"In the midst of loyalties that are all beyond possibility of question", he declared, "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 permanent destiny. The American people have commanded the respect of the world. * * * * * The making of such a country is not to be told in any mere category of dates, battles, political evaluations, 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."

And President Coolidge paid a well deserved tribute to the influence of Norsemen on world history and to their unflinching loyalty to the country of their adoption. "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. * * * * * 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. * * * * * 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. * * * * * It should be explained that while the settlement of 1825 in Orleans County, New York, 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. * * * * * 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 eighty 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 sought 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 fresh-water lakes, and is closely matched by Minnesota."

As to the American loyalty of those of Scandinavian birth or descent, "thousands of them volunteered in the service of the country during the Civil and Spanish wars and tens of thousands in the World war. * * * * * 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. * * * * * The institutions and manners of democracy come natural 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 some great figure. It is represented almost entirely by that stalwart strain who make the 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 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. * * * * * The pledge of the Norwegian people has never yet gone unredeemed."

The News-Herald whole-heartedly agrees with the sentiments expressed by President Coolidge in his tribute to the hardy, true-hearted Northmen.

BOEYER COLO. CAMERA
JUNE 9, 1925.

COOLIDGE ON WORLD PEACE.

President Coolidge told the Norsemen of Minnesota and the rest of us yesterday that the United States must lead the nations in the ways of fraternity.

Seems to us we have heard that before, yet we are glad to have the President reiterate that sentiment.

Since we control the purse-strings it should not be difficult for us to prevent a war on a colossal scale. Yet American gold has been used by European nations since the World War for armaments and actual warfare.

Just now France, which says it is too poor to even discuss payment of its debt to us—the debt owed not for war expenses entirely but for the rehabilitation of that country, is carrying on war in Morocco to control that people so it may sell them goods. If there is any other reason for Spain and France warring in another continent and against these people we have not heard it stated.

A world court needs hastening. Our voice in the League of Nations in some really representative capacity should be heard.

Is Mr. Coolidge to break with his powerful friend, Senator Borah, who, as chairman of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, isn't for a world court or for sitting in council with other nations in any league or court, has held back the world court?

We hope so and we hope the Democrats of the Senate will back the President.

Meanwhile the government should advise American bankers that it does not favor foreign loans here.

American development needs cheaper money and American money should not be loaned to governments that fail to recognize their debt to us and to some of those who are maintained on the status of nations in

A fine, broad sweep to the address delivered by the president yesterday at the Norse-American centennial at Minnesota. As an historical review of Scandinavia in America it is terse and true and free from any exaggeration. This country as a whole owes a very great deal to those freemen who came from the northlands of Europe to this land, and in so admitting it is not required that one be an ultra-Nordic. As a review of historical migrations and their effects upon world history, the Coolidge statement is interesting and backed by sound authority. We, with the rest of the Western world, owe ever so much to the Icelandic Saga and our literature would be enervating without it and our religions would be equally unsatisfactory. Up in that bleak land they had gods of girth and splendor. Compare them with the Greek and Roman ones and we can understand better why the older civilizations gave way to those of a sturdier, healthier breed of people who were ever in contest with elements on land and sea. At this moment we are being given demonstration of the tenacity of the Scandinavian character from arctic explorations.

Out of the millions who came from Scandinavian lands, from nations not so far north and from nations and states to the south, a new nation has been formed with an Ethos of its own. This is the chief contribution to history in the last three centuries. The Great Architect has planned such a nation, distinctive, with a soul of its own and into the matrix were gathered many races. For a long time students of races and their migrations doubted the efficacy of this experiment on such a giant scale, but there are few doubters today, for often, subconsciously, the nation has steered clear of the dangers predicted in bringing together such heterogeneous masses. The national instinct has seen the red signal in time. If the World war had done nothing else for us but to hoist the semaphore, it may have been worth the price which the American people paid for it.

The president is satisfied that we have now the soul of a nation, as well as an aggregation of more than a hundred million people of immense wealth and potentialities; and as part of that soul is the distinct Norse contribution of independence, virility and fine imagination.

In the process of welding this human damoscene from different "metals" is there not a world lesson? Mr. Coolidge believes so. He sees in the United States of forty-eight states and of numerous races and bloods a microcosm of the macrocosm that has its chiefest representation at Geneva. If the United States has become homogeneous in so brief a time, as history reckons time, why not the greater world? Or, as he put the matter in deduction from the American experiment in solidification: "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 (the American 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 co-operation are possible, on the scale of this continent, among people so widely diverse, why not on a world scale? 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."

A United States of the World! It is worth working for. This country is in position to do more than any other, and just now has as its chief executive one with the proper longing to see a world at peace and a world secure.

DARVEL COLO. NEWS
JUNE 9, 1925.

The American Ethos.

Each time Mr. Coolidge appears in public he has added in the interval a cubit to his mental stature. It is written in the halcyon period of national politics and can be taken at its worth, freed from political dogma, and can be verified by the reader who has followed the steps of the man at the White House, particularly in the seven or eight months since the November election. His growth since he entered the White House on short notice must be a study for evolutionist and environmentalist in the years to come. Those who feared the country was in for a commonplace executive can see already that their fears were ungrounded. Providence has been kind always to the United States and has had a man fitted ready for any exigency.

POST PUNCHES

THE world goes on this June day with gay insouciance, in spite of what's coming to it.

A scientist says Jupiter, much larger than our planet, is going to bump us out of the celestial fairway like a ten-ton truck colliding with a flivver.

But who's afraid?

Nobody, so far as you can make out, in a quick survey of the busy world. Over in China they are preparing to fight another of their messy, talkative civil wars; President Coolidge goes right along to St. Paul and Minneapolis to toast the Norse immigrant; despite the disappearance of Amundsen other men are getting ready to fly into the ice wastes.

If Jupiter bumps the earth it will bump a busy planet, whose people would curl up and die of terror if ever they stopped to realize how completely they are at the mercy of forces they cannot control; of simple accidents and great natural phenomena.

People haven't time to be afraid. Most of them are too busy fighting to live to feel terror at the enemy. As long as they fight they won't be frightened.

Speaking of fighting, this Chinese muss is a grand example of how not to do it. In fighting it is important to be sure that your blows fall upon your opponent. In China they fight themselves, and all the greedy nations that want to control the vast resources of the ancient land lick their lips while Chinese kill each other. If a majority of the Chinese ever get thru their yellow heads the notion that they are foolish to kill each other, and unite to kill other people, then look out. There is unlimited power in China—man power, brain power—but it is all, or nearly all, going to waste.

MR. COOLIDGE, who is not a Norseman, goes a long way from home to make a speech extolling Norse immigrants who came to America and make the northwest what it is. Why should a president do that?

Is it because it is good politics to go into the disaffected regions where LaFollette radicalism is so strong? Does your president take that long journey so that the Republican party may be stronger out there?

Well, knowing what we know of this president, we should say he has to have a better reason than that.

These Norse folk began coming to America to live about a century ago. In that hundred years, they have developed in the northwest one of the greatest granaries in the world. Most of those who came tied themselves into the country by becoming citizens. Their children are native-born Americans. They have built a clean, fine structure of human achievement out there on the broad plains.

That is something for kings and princes and presidents to pay attention to and to accord honor to.

Returning from a brief absence, we note that things are just the same as they were. We had thought that some change might occur. But nothing is altered. The Mayor is still thinking. And Candlish is still there, doing, as usual, nothing.

Well, as the old philosopher said, if you want a fig or a grape, don't expect me to produce it for you instantly. All that takes time.

That's all right; but what we want to know, is, are we going to get the fig or the grape? That is to say:

Mr. Mayor, when are you going to fire Candlish?

"Twilight of the Gods."

At the Norse-American centennial celebration, President Coolidge entered the domain of Norse mythology, and by so doing renewed interest in this fruitful subject. We are apt to forget our obligations to Iceland and Scandinavia as a whole and look elsewhere, as there are fashions in myths as in other things, and just now the flair is toward Greece and Rome, altho we should be more at home in the sturdier North. The Icelandic mythology does not deal with "myths" as we view it, but with realities—its gods are so human and we can appreciate their encounters with the elements. Strange that an influence climate—the elements—has had upon mythology which is at the beginning of all religion. The sagas and eddas of the North have to do with that which man most often encounters there—frost, snow, ice, thunder, volcanic fire and storm. All of the gods are identified closely with the forces of Nature. Wonderful giants they are, too. No mollicoddles up there. Fire and flame, snow and wind, an angry sea, icebergs and glaciers were actualities and they had to be overcome. Man alone could not overcome them, but the gods appeared and wrestled with Nature and won, therefore they were gods.

What came to us by way of Iceland is matters of everyday speech without our knowing it. Odin was the chief Norse god and his day is our Wednesday. In the Teutonic the Norse god becomes Wotan and we are in Wagner-land. The great musician would have been lost without the Icelandic myths; notes for his masterpieces would have formed in that miraculous brain of his, but he would have no canvas and no frame for them without the older contributions. So we have the gods and goddesses of the German music-drama in their proper settings—a striking picture gallery, is it not? Valhalla and the Valkyries, those superb women and masters of men and their consorts!

A striking religion came out of the lands of volcanic fires and fierce storms and it was rigid and free from hair-splittings, offering room neither to modernist nor literalist to find flaws, for it was built on man's experiences with God—the forces of Nature in manifestation.

All life was drawn from the tree Igrasil—the Ash-tree of Existence that had its roots deep down in the kingdom of Hela, which is death; but the trunk of this tree reaches up heavenward and its boughs spread over the Universe—it is the tree of existence. At the foot of it sit three Fates—the Past, the Present, the Future. Their duty is to water its roots from the sacred well. Its boughs spread thruout all lands; and as the tree leafs and disleafs, flourishes or decays, so does the world at large. Its branches are the histories of nations. The rustling of its leaves are the noises of human existence. The tree is the past, the present and the future.

Speaking of the Norse gods and religion in his lectures on "Heroes and Hero-Worship," Carlyle said: "This whole Norse way of looking at the universe has an indescribable merit for us. A rude, childlike way of recognizing the divineness of Nature, the divineness of man; most rude, yet heartfelt, robust, giantlike; betokening what a giant of a man this child would yet grow to * * *

"It is doubtless very savage, the kind of valor of the old Northmen. They thought it a shame and misery not to die in battle; and if natural death seemed to be coming on, they would cut wounds in their flesh, that Odin might receive them as warriors slain. Old kings about to die had their bodies laid into a ship, the ship sent forth, with sails set and slow fire burning it; that, once out at sea, it might blaze up in flame, and in such manner bury worthily the old hero at once in the sky and in the ocean."

Scandinavian valor is with us in this day; its love of adventure with the elements has been its outstanding contributions to history.

PRES. COOLIDGE'S SPEECH
REFERRED TO OLD SOGA

While President Coolidge in his Minnesota speech did not identify the Norse boy to whom he referred, as born on American soil 500 years before Columbus sailed, it is believed by scholars that he had in mind a character mentioned in an Icelandic saga and called therein Snorre.

Discoveries and explorations in America by the Norsemen previous arrival of Christopher Columbus are being made the subject of many investigations, according to a number of historians interviewed at Johns Hopkins university.

A stone was discovered in a marsh in Minnesota, according to the report which contained a number of runes or inscriptions in early Norse characters. The site where it was found, it was declared, gave evidence of not having been visited by white man within the development of the United States. Study of the rings of trees growing near by showed them to be of great age.

The stone was sent to Norway for study, it was said, and there the date at which the runes were written was arrived at by scholars who knew the history of the writing in that part of the world. The writing showed, it was declared, that a Norse colony must have existed in Minnesota about 1350 A. D., or 142 years before Columbus discovered America.

The story of the early Norse expeditions to America is contained largely in two sagas, or epic poems, of Iceland, it was explained, which in English may be called "The Saga of Eric the Red" and "The Vineland History of the Flat Island Book."

Not only do these sagas speak of the discovery of "Vineland," the place of many grape vines, consequently of much wine, but they mention the founding of a settlement intended to be permanent.

One Thorfin Karlsefne took to Vineland much equipment, live stock and a wife, Gudrid by name, intending to remain there for many a year. During the first winter, the saga tells, the Norsemen suffered severely from the rigors of the climate. Gudrid bore a son that winter, however, who may be the first white man born in America.

Mr. Coolidge Also A Dreamer

President Coolidge's speech at the Norse-American celebration a few days ago has been the subject of considerable comment by all shades of the press of the country. We took occasion ourselves to use an excerpt therefrom, and when one gets more of this declaration of the once reticent president, the more pleasure he finds in it. For instance, he asks: "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?" Then, in the presence of the one-time strangers, and thinking of the union which had been accomplished in other states than the one upon whose soil he was standing, he was inspired to answer his own question: "I firmly believe it is more than a mere chimera; I feel that it is possible. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help towards the goal."

In this, Mr. Coolidge is no less a "dreamer" than Woodrow Wilson. The difference is that, while the "dreams" of the latter were less visionary, when the occasion for responding in speech to their urging is considered, than those moving the president to prophecies upon this occasion, Wilson did not stop with giving tongue to the vision, but immediately set about formulating practical plans for the practice of that "fraternity and co-operation."

Under the inspiration of the moment, Mr. Coolidge sees and is strangely moved, but, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, he "thinks calculatingly of world affairs, he severely restrains his imagination and accepts conditions as they appear superficially. When he gives it rein under the spell of the occasion, the brotherhood of man is not advanced by any observation that 'fraternity and co-operation' in the northwest were cultivated by a common problem and mutual dependence. The 'national story' of America as a guiding principle in international relations is slightly marred by the attitude of the United States in refusing to practice the teachings of its 'national story' of 'fraternity and co-operation.' Woodrow Wilson saw the same sign in the 'national story'; but his imagination was so studiously co-ordinated with his reasoning faculty that his practical mind refused to believe that the rest of the world could be induced to fraternize and co-operate unless the United States fraternized and co-operated with it. 'Fraternity and co-operation' are America's contribution to statesmanship, if President Coolidge's dream is not a 'chimera.' Wilson proposed to impose the American policy on the world, give it something to fraternize about and co-operate in, and a means to get together for that purpose. Wilson belongs among the 'world's great dreamers.' He never left the question whether an idea was a 'chimera' to his feelings."

One might well feel that the great office of president, though come into through and by the anything but inspired methods of politics, has within itself that which works strangely upon the hearts of the men who occupy it. Wilson, as teacher, might have had some of the heritage of a "dreamer," but Harding, who followed him, was not long in office until he saw a vision and surprised his devotees by calling for a practical means of "co-operation." Now comes Mr. Coolidge with "dreams," and who knows, but what he will be worrying Mr. Borah et al. for something like that which the practical Wilson sensed, believing, as he did, that "dreams," to be useful, must be transformed into the material

Sentinel
Business Bureau
JUN 10 1925

THEIR EYES OPENED.

Calvin Coolidge was just as good a man as he is now when three years ago he, as vice president, made an address at the Minnesota state fair, and the crowd fretted to get away and see the horse races. On Monday, at almost the same place, thirty persons fainted or were injured in the crush of the multitude that wanted to see and hear him.

It is the same Calvin Coolidge. He was serving his country then, representing the president at a Minnesota gathering. Startling things have happened since. The man who was then unknown to Minnesota was precipitated into the presidency by a tragedy. Forced upon the attention of the people, he has had his good qualities discovered. It has been found that he also has been a farmer with the feel of the soil on his fingers, and that he has sweated in the hay field. He has brought the hard common sense he learned there to the presidency, and the will to help farming in the nation. He is a plain man. All of that makes a hit with the people of Minnesota. They roundly helped to give him the most triumphant election any president has had.

The reception he gets in Minnesota is some indication of the way he is making good. It is some indication of the way Minnesota and that section of the west, including Wisconsin, is likely to stand by him at the polls and elsewhere in the rest of his political life. For the forecasters are bound to read things in the Minnesota reception. These and other excursions are bound, whether he wills it or not, to have a bearing on his attitude toward the important question whether he will consider again the nomination to the presidency. He cannot altogether separate it from his doing of the present duty at the present moment, however conscientious he may be. Many of us wish for his sake that he could. But after all, he is a politician. Otherwise, he wouldn't be as good a president as he is.

JUN 10 28

Coolidge Eulogizes Northwest.

Paying homage to the great mass of common people of all racial origins that make up America, President Coolidge paid especial tribute to the Nordic races before the Norwegian Centennial Celebration, at Minneapolis, with especial appreciation of the Norwegian branch.

The speech consists of two elements, one of which contains happy expressions that might be uttered truthfully about any of the considerable stocks that have been long enough in America to reach an expression of their capacities in the new environment, and an element exclusively relating to the deeds of Norsemen. 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 before William of Normandy conquered at Hastings, Lief, son of Erik, found the new world, "five hundred years before Columbus." Perhaps the president gives too much definition to one of the twilight zones of history, but the point remains that the Norsemen were and are great and daring navigators.

Delving into little remembered history the president recalls the voyage of the sloop Restaurationen, of 45 tons, which crossed to New York in 14 weeks with a cargo of iron and a party of 52 people, driven to the new world to seek religious freedom.

This voyage made 200 years later is compared by the president with the voyage of the Mayflower, 180 tons, which required nine weeks.

The ways of fate are strange. Lief the son of Erik came too early, and the Restaurationen too late to reap the Mayflower's fame, and begin the task begun at Plymouth.

That eulogy which applies to most immigration is well said, by the president.

"They were children of freedom. They were native to rigorous conditions. They had learned the necessity of hard work. Thousands of them volunteered for the defense of the nation in its wars. To their adaptability the nation owes much for its success."

Thus the President in his Minneapolis speech, in language which does no more than justice to a hardy, gifted and liberty loving stock.

Presy
Business Bureau
JUN -9 1925

A HOPEFUL PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN RELATIONS

President Coolidge in his address at the Norwegian Centennial celebration at the State Fair Grounds in Minnesota besides complimenting the Scandinavian people who have contributed so largely to the upbuilding of America made some interesting and suggestive comments showing the wide range of his thought and knowledge of the social backgrounds of our country.

He does well to make it clear that history is far more than a collection of dates, battles, political evolution and partizan controversies. As he says, back of all these lies the human story of the unsung millions of plain people whose names are strangers to public fame and place. From these have been composed the sum of that magnificent and wondrous adventure, the making of our own America. His philosophy, possible only through much reading, thinking and deep study, is revealed in a few sentences: "Somewhere in the epic of the 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."

"If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this country 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. Therefore I urge deeply thoughtful study and teaching of our history."

In this connection it is appropriate to call attention to a newspaper cartoon that was printed during the Roosevelt period, one that "Teddy" greatly appreciated and regarded as the best of his time. It represented a farmer at ease before his fireplace reading a Presidential address. The caption of the picture was "His Favorite Author." We recall this because it is true of Calvin Coolidge with the common people. He is fast becoming their favorite author for he most successfully, understandingly and sympathetically expresses their thoughts, convictions, wishes and hopes. His Minnesota address will rank high with these readers for it reveals once more to them the vital strength of a man who is one of them as well as President, one who feels and works with and for them.

*Courtesy
Hartford Conn*
JUN 9 1925

A WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE.

President Coolidge in his address yesterday at the Norwegian National Centennial celebration at Minneapolis said many fine and flattering things about those hardy Norwegian immigrants who have come during the past one hundred years to our country in such great numbers, and who have played so vital a part in the growth and development of the northern middle western states. He retold the story of the arrival of the Norwegian ship Restaurationen at New York in 1825 with a desperately heavy cargo of iron and a party of fifty-two people, and drew a parallel between this voyage and that of the Mayflower more than two hundred years before. But though this was the beginning of the Norwegian settlement in the United States, the President pointed out that even before William of Normandy had conquered at Hastings, Lief, the son of Erik, nearly 500 years before Columbus, appears to have found the New World. He said:—

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.

Those people of Norwegian descent who heard the President speak—and the number, thanks to the radio, must have been in the hundreds of thousands—may well have felt proud of these and many more things he said. They have indeed played a most prominent part in the life of the nation of which they are now a part. As the President said, 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.

And to them and to the rest of our citizens no matter from what country their forefathers came, his closing words have a particular and vital appeal. He said:—

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 de-

voction 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.

*Times
Hartford Conn*

JUL 1 1925

NOTES FROM THE WIDE-OPEN PLACES.

The twin cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, had a big time during the Norse-American Centennial three weeks ago. Gallagher and Shean were there in the "Greenwich Village Follies" and big posters all over the cities proclaimed that "Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean welcome President Coolidge to the Metropolitan." However, though the theater got some good advertising out of it, the president did not go to the Follies.

* * *

*Times
Hartford Conn*
JUN 25 1925

HALF OF SCANDINAVIANS IN THE—(The Flag-Man)

Due to Fact That Immigrants Their Own

More than one-half the 1,200,000 Scandinavians in the United States are grouped in the half dozen states represented by the great audience addressed by President Coolidge at the Norse-American centennial celebration at St. Paul a few days ago. The latest population figures of the United States, says the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, show the number of natives of the Scandinavian countries residing in United States in 1920, the latest official figures, at 1,178,596, of which number 625,580 were natives of Sweden, 363,862 of Norway, and 189,154 of Denmark. Out of this grand total of 1,178,596 Scandinavians in the United States in 1920, the census reports show 219,209 living in Minnesota, 53,285 in North Dakota, 31,369 in South Dakota, 83,749 in Wisconsin, 57,857 in Iowa, and 150,460 in Illinois.

How does it happen, asks the Trade Record, that more than one-half of the 1,250,000 Scandinavians entering the country, chiefly arriving through the Atlantic ports, traveled the thousands of miles necessary to establish their homes in this particular section of the country? Climatic conditions and opportunities for occupation similar to those to which they had been accustomed in their native land seem to have been the great causes of the long-distance movement of these people after passing through the Atlantic ports, for the states through which they entered, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, retain but a small percentage of the whole number, more than half of that total being grouped in this comparatively small area many days' and nights of travel from the ports through which they entered.

Seek Same Climate.

This disposition of the Scandinavians entering the country to seek climatic conditions and occupational opportunities similar to those to which they were accustomed in their native lands is characteristic of the method by which

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opportunities. Not only have Scandinavians sought out a section in the very center of the country, offering conditions similar to those to which they were accustomed, but this is true to perhaps a lesser degree of the other groups of people. Of the 1,500,000 Germans in the United States in 1920 over 200,000 were in the state of Illinois; 151,000 in Wisconsin; 100,000 in Minnesota, and the Dakotas; and 120,000 in Pennsylvania. To the Poles, coming from the northern section of Europe, the mining and manufacturing sections of this country offer special attractions, for out of 1,140,000 Poles in the United States in 1920, 178,000 were in Pennsylvania, 162,000 in Illinois, 103,000 in Michigan, about 150,000 in the New England states, and 247,000 in New York state. Of the 1,400,000 Russians in the country in 1920 the mining and manufacturing states had absorbed a large proportion, Pennsylvania 161,000, Illinois 117,000, New England 147,000, and New York state 529,000.

Irish in Cities.

The cities seem especially attractive to the natives of Ireland, for of the 1,037,000 natives of Ireland in 1920 in this country 284,000 were in New York state, 183,000 in Massachusetts, and 121,000 in Pennsylvania.

While the southern states, with their genial climate, have attracted comparatively few, the opportunity for outdoor life in the grain and fruit areas of California have given that state a larger number of white persons of foreign birth than any other state except New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Illinois, the total number of "foreign-born whites" in California in 1920 being 681,662, a number only exceeded by the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois, despite the fact that the average "foreign-born white" entering the United States had to travel a distance of 3,000 miles to establish

Pres
Transliteration
1825

WHEN NORSEMEN CAME.

They are celebrating this week the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement in the northwestern states by Norwegians. Four states are concerned, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the two Dakotas. In all four of these commonwealths men from Norway figured strongly in the early growth and development, although not always as original settlers.

As the Norse development was stronger in Minnesota in proportion than in any of the other states, it is natural that the center of celebration should be in that state and in its twin cities. President Coolidge is out there and he aided with an address

which dealt effectively with the meaning of centennial celebration.

One does not quite understand why the celebration takes place at this time. The particular event inviting it was the coming of an organized body of Norwegians, fifty-two all told, in the sloop, Restaurationen, for the purpose of locating in the growing west. They sailed from Norway for the land of the free on July 4, 1825, a good day to make the start, and they did not arrive until October. It took time to cross the ocean in those days.

What this splendid element has been to that part of the country is written in the history of all those states and in part in others. How marked has been its contribution to the government is recognized.

Minnesota has been a great agricultural state and it is so to this day. It has occasionally had some peculiar political ideas and at times has been quite independent. Its general record is clean and its advancement fairly steady. War inflations disturbed it but it is now back to a better recognition of business operations.

Of the three other states, North Dakota was most affected by this trek from the land of the midnight sun, Wisconsin the least. Still, in all four states direct descendants of Norwegians now sit in the executive chairs and were on hand to welcome the head of the nation. Uncle Sam always felt that he could not have too many of this nationality settling down in the states; whether from Norway, Sweden or Denmark. They are worth while folks who have always helped to build up.

History
1825

VIKINGS OF AMERICA.

Delving into the musty pages of historical events for information regarding the first landing of Norwegians in this country, we find a most interesting chapter.

The stalwart sons of Norway are celebrating a centenary in St. Paul this week, which has been honored by the presence of President and Mrs. Coolidge, so that a turning back of the pages of history to the time 100 years ago when the first Norwegian ship arrived off an American harbor, is an appropriate and agreeable task.

The sloop which brought the first Norsemen to cross the ocean 100 years ago was the staunch little vessel Restaurationen, of 45 tons. Note the small size—even the Mayflower was a vessel of 180 tons.

The Restaurationen carried 53 men, women and children, and took 14 weeks to cross the ocean. A cargo of iron in the hold caused the ship to sag to the bottom of every billowy valley. When the small ship arrived in the harbor of New York it created a sensation—nothing so small had ever crossed the Atlantic. Port authorities were indignant that the lives of people were jeopardized in crossing the deep in such a slight vessel, so the captain was arrested and the ship confiscated.

The staid conservatives of New York did not reckon in the light of the past performances of the Norsemanic race. The newcomers were progeny of the old sea-kings who drove their square-rigged ships into every crevice of the European continent, whose exploits had become famed in song, story and saga. The trip over the ocean in the diminutive craft was but of a piece with the exploits of Norseman for a thousand years.

The Restaurationen was but the beginning of the Norseman invasion of the United States. Other vessels followed, each bringing hardy sons of the northern fjords and their women folk. They were a farming people, and scarcely landed upon the Atlantic coast when they set their faces westward. A thousand miles and more they traveled, at a time in the annals of the nation when traveling that far west was an adventure scarcely less epical than crossing the ocean in ships of slight build.

The Norsemen settlers of this country became citizens early; at least three generations have passed since they came in large numbers. Their children, of course, and their grandchildren and great-grandchildren are those citizens of "Norwegian extraction" who make up the populations of the northwest states. In North and South Dakota they rank first among the immigrant nationalities; in Wisconsin, Washington, Montana and Minnesota, second; and so on in the other western states.

Their characteristics of idealism and courage have become transplanted in the soil of those commonwealths. And while they are celebrating in St. Paul, Raold Amundsen, the present-day air viking of their race, has added a new chapter to the adventures of restless spirits by attempting to penetrate the Arctic silence of the Pole, and it is yet to be determined whether he has succeeded or failed.

The spirit that took Amundsen to the Arctic was the same streak of adventurousness that brought that first puny Norwegian bark to our shores from the ice-capped coast of Norway.

Journal
1825

Mr. Coolidge Among The Norsemen.

EVEN a private citizen would hardly take on a trip to the mid-west in this terrific heat unless necessity compelled, but President Coolidge has gone through life on the theory that climate was made for man and not the reverse and he will doubtless do his business and return in safety. At least the high hopes of his fellows attend him. One does not envy him his escort of detectives, scribes and motion picture outfits but we live in the twentieth century and presidents certainly may not live to themselves.

The occasion is the centenary of the coming of the Scandinavians into the northwest. A group of Norwegians led the way, arriving in a 45-ton sloop in the Twin City district. Since then the Swedes and Danes have followed and no stronger race groups are to be found in merging America. They are mainly agriculturists. They are much given to politics where they preponderate; they are clannish,

largely in the beginning, as with other races, from necessities of language and strangeness; they are not cursed with humor; they are thrifty and discreet to the point of selfishness except as moral principle, in which they are rich by inheritance, enlarges their sympathies. Their conservatism, despite occasional economic diversions from which good crops speedily redeem them, makes a steel girder under the commonwealths in which they abound. The intoxicated Norwegian is not unknown but the habit does not seem to grip him as the more impulsive breeds and it is no chance that the prohibition law bears a Viking name. He will follow a LaFollette to the polls when the rain withholds for some weeks but not much of his savings is found in banks run by angry grangers and talkative amateurs.

President Coolidge could not indulge in hyperbole if he would, but he could not overstate the merits of the races among whom he now is. It was a happy day for the Republic when they found us out.

Registers

SCANDINAVIANS IN AMERICA.

For the President of the United States to travel through the Middle West to the tune of the Scandinavian "skoll" and "was hael" is an indication that the Chief Executive is backed by one of the most prosperous and sanest types of citizen we have within our borders. The occasion was the President's participation in the first centennial of Norse immigration.

The agricultural value of the Middle West, its firmly established prosperity and its civil and political cleanliness need not be catalogued here. It is enough that there is a balance of Nordic sanity out there on the rolling wheat plains, much more than enough to offset the unhealthy doctrines which fester spasmodically in some of our Eastern cities.

There is the element of the pioneer in the Scandinavian. He comes to this country, not for the purpose of barter but for "markensgrode"—the growth of soil—to induce the earth to yield its choicest fruition.

On the list of desirable aliens the immigrants from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Faroe Islands and Iceland rank very near the top. There is practically no illiteracy among these people, and disease is at a minimum. It is not far from wrong to say that, while the backbone of the United States is the Anglo-Saxon race, its strong right arm comes from the very breed that fathered Lief the Lucky, Eric the Red and the redoubtable, contemporary Roald Amundsen.

Registers

THE PRESIDENT IN MINNESOTA

Any one looking for political declarations or even inferences in the address of President Coolidge at Minneapolis yesterday will have to examine the text of the speech with a high-powered magnifying glass. If friendship were not an aspect of politics, there would be absolutely no possibility of political deductions from the President's words. The long journey to the Northwest now seems more than anything else to have been solely a mission of friendship to that considerable body of

persons Norwegian born or of Norwegian descent who are conducting a celebration upon the 100th anniversary of the beginning of the Norwegian immigration to the United States.

It has been recalled that as Vice President Mr. Coolidge visited Minnesota but failed to hold the attention of the gathering which he was assigned to address as a campaign speaker. He now occupies the highest office in the land, but under any political or economic condition his address of yesterday was calculated to create a strong bond of sympathy between him and his audience.

There are few stories in history more thrilling than the voyages, explorations and conquests of the Norsemen. The President touched upon these, indicated a possible link between the probable landing of Lief on American shores and the later discovery by Columbus, and then told in interesting detail of the arrival at New York in 1825 of the small sloop Restaurationen carrying the pioneers of that immigration movement which was destined to build up in this country a Norwegian population practically as numerous as the population of Norway itself. Proceeding from consideration of the Norse immigration to an aspect of the whole topic of immigration to this country, the President said that the part played by the United States was perhaps unique in the history of immigration movements. The people who had already come across the Atlantic exerted a strong influence upon their relatives at home to follow them, and the stream of immigration was constantly renewed through the financial help given by those who had come first and prospered. This the President characterized as an "inverted crusade."

The Minneapolis address revealed Mr. Coolidge not so much in his capacity as head of the Nation as in the light of an historian inspired and fascinated by the material with which he worked. He could have paid no greater tribute to the descendants of the Norsemen than by thus appearing among them and showing such a genuine interest in their history and ideals.



THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

In 1821 the Norwegian Cleng Peerson landed in America, and 100 years ago in 1825 the tiny bark Restaurationism carried the first company of Norwegian immigrants to this country. It is fitting then that a Norwegian Centennial Celebration should be held at the Minneapolis in the heart of the great Northwest, which the Scandinavians have done so much to build up, and that the President of the United States should do honor to the Norse contribution to American progress in a felicitous address which shows a painstaking study of the historical background and a sympathetic understanding of the spirit of this interesting and significant event. It is well indeed, to recall what these Norsemen and those who followed them here in such goodly numbers have done for our country and what America has done for them.

The United States today has a million and a quarter inhabitants of Norse blood. There are, in fact, as many people of Norwegian stock in our country now as in Norway. They and their fellow Scandinavians have largely made our great Northwest what it is today.

Coming from a northern land of lakes and iron it seems natural that they should have gravitated to another northern land of lakes and iron. Coming from a race of explorers and pioneers, they were splendidly fitted to play a fine role in the building up of an important part of our nation. With a great history, dating from the days of the vikings, they are not only associated as navigators with the earliest explorations on this side of the Atlantic, but as a people they are intimately connected with the pushing of our national frontier toward the Pacific in the pioneer days, and the conquest of the great American Northwest is an integral part of their great history.

They brought here from the land of Ibsen, Holberg, Bjornson and Grieg our own cherished ideals of personal liberty, free speech and free labor. So in the great struggle to abolish slavery in this land they threw their strength to the free North and thus aided greatly in the preservation of the Union. They came in the days when immigration was welcomed to this country and before an excess of alien population in our cities and in our industries aroused any question among us as to our ability to absorb the new comers. They came primarily to add to the growing and much needed agricultural population of the Northwest, and without forfeiting any of the reverence and love for their homelands, they have become good, serviceable American citizens.

It is a fact of deep significance in our nation's history that the various peoples of Europe, despite all their conflicts there, have been able under our institutions to dwell together like brothers in unity. It was well for the President to place special emphasis in his address on this point and to ask in speaking of our American spirit: "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 separated, why not on the scale of a world?"

Shelby
New London Conn
JUN 9 1926

COOLIDGE IN THE WEST

President Coolidge is homeward bound from St. Paul after the greatest reception he has received in his political career. During his stay in the twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, he witnessed the largest turnout in his honor 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 and he was made to realize that he was the people's president.

The Coolidge invasion of the wheat belt was a personal triumph in two ways. He successfully demonstrated his popularity in that section of the country, regarded as a La Follette stronghold, and he wiped out the odium of another attempt to address the people of the twin cities. In 1922 Mr. Coolidge, then vice-president, visited Minnesota in behalf of the reelection 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 he was cheered to the echo throughout a 45 minute address.

Sixteen miles of streets were packed with flag waving, enthusiastic citizens as the president passed to the fair grounds to talk to the people. President Coolidge has grown in popularity east and west, north and south and today his policies and his personality are endorsed very generally.

Day
New London Conn
JUN 10 1926

The Norse Speech.

President Coolidge disappointed many people in his St. Paul speech. It was a eulogy of the Norse, who deserve it alright, just as other races deserve eulogizing now and then, but it didn't lay down the law to the wheat belt as strongly as some would have had it done. The omission probably was dictated by mere courtesy—the president didn't want to rub it in on people who have been put on the political blacklist. His presence in St. Paul

beside Frank Kellogg was an object lesson in itself. Mr. Coolidge must have felt that words could tell no more.

Besides, the president may believe that the wheat belt has got over its attack of agrarian radicalism. Certainly the rest of the country showed in 1924 that it is all fed up on the kind of pap that the wheat farmers have been seeking. The nation's vote for Coolidge was a vote against the radical fringe of the farm bloc. Mr. Coolidge at St. Paul was visual evidence that while Minnesota, the Dakotas and Iowa may send nuts like Magnus Johnson, Bob La Follette and Smith Brookhart to Washington, the rest of the country puts people like the president on the job.

Perhaps after all, there was no need of arguing with the wheat belt. If the Northwesterners cannot see the lesson in a president who refuses to let the rest of the country pay for their wheat-growing deficits, words won't alleviate their blindness.

Bulletin
New London Conn
JUN 10 1926

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

Conspicuous in the northwest are those of Scandinavian descent. It was a century ago that the first of the immigrants who came to this country from the west and they have in the meantime grown up with and materially aided in the development of that part of the country. There are today well over a million of such sturdy, faithful and dependable people in this country and it was to address the centennial arranged for the observance of the Norse centennial that President Coolidge went to Minnesota.

The chief executive paid deserved tribute to the contributions which the Norwegians have made to this country, referring to the fact that they were part of the many who had come here for the purpose of getting such benefits as they could and at the same time giving what was within their power, he made the most of the opportunity to set forth the influence they could wield for national strength and good citizenship.

As an example to others through what has been done here, the president asked such significant questions as, "Powerful to help this people of a high ideal in time of suffering, 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 a scale of a world?"

From the fact that the Scandinavians have continued to come here and remain here it is evident that they have followed it. They have done much for the land of their adoption even as they have obtained large advantages. The benefit has thus been mutual and as it should be.

This centennial was appropriately held in the northwest to which the Norse immigrants went a long time ago and where they have made vast contributions to the agricultural development.

Coolidge in Minnesota.

It is to be noticed that President Coolidge's reception in Minnesota is quite different from that which he received the last time he was there. He spoke at the state fair then. The weather was hot and the great mass of people present were satisfied just to look at him and then wanted to get to the races. They showed their disinclination to listen and many turned their backs on him and hurried to the race track, but with characteristic stubbornness he went right on with his address until he had finished it, leaving nothing out. The people out there did not realize then quite what sort of a man Coolidge was or what he was to become. They are making up for it this year. Secretary Kellogg is really the triumphant member of the party. He was beaten for the Senate in that state by Shipstead. Now he returns as chief member of the President's cabinet and the host of the President in the capital of the state. Since that first unfortunate visit two old line Republicans, Pearce Butler and William D. Mitchell, from Minnesota, have been raised to high office, the former to the supreme bench and the latter to become solicitor general. The occasion of the President's visit is the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first Norwegians in this country. To show how harmony is working for good it needs only to be mentioned that Senator Shipstead of Minnesota and Norbeck of South Dakota, both independent Republicans, worked hardest to get the President to accept this invitation. His

presence there is expected to do a good deal to harmonize the divided Republicans, and Minnesota may see a reconciliation like that which is now said to be going on in Iowa.

Democrat

The Norse Centennial

On October 9, 1925, the ship Restaurationen arrived in America bringing 53 Norwegians. This was the first organized group to emigrate from Norway to the United States. It marked the first low wash of a great wave of Norwegian immigration which followed.

It is in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the event that President Coolidge went to Minneapolis to be present at the Norse-American Centennial. No small portion of the development and upbuilding of the northwestern states is due to the efforts of Norwegians or descendants of Norsemen. And no better class of people ever sought a new home in America. They had within them the spirit of Americanism before they came to the new land and adapting themselves to the new environment involved no radical alteration of views or habits. They may take a justifiable pride in exhibiting what has been achieved by them in the development of a section of the United States where the mass of them is settled.

A pageant portraying a complete picture of the northwest will be presented. The event also provides the opportunity for a great reunion of those Americans who have an ancestry dating back to Norway. That they take pride in their origin does not necessarily make them any the less American in spirit or the less devoted to our institutions. It has been to the profit of America that so many Norwegians sought homes here as well as profit to the former immigrants themselves.

must still be an indifferent comfort to Mr. Lenroot. He cannot forget that Nebraska last year voted for the radical Sen. Norris as well as for the conservative President. Coolidge, nor that the most nearly conservative candidate the administration could get to oppose Magnus Johnson in Minnesota was Thomas D. Schall, who is himself of occasionally erratic tendencies. If Mr. Lenroot wins in Wisconsin next year it will most probably be through his own prestige, not through the President's.

Kellogg Among Home Folks.

Discretion and good taste characterized President Coolidge's address at the Norse centennial in Minnesota. This is universally admitted. Democratic papers, like The Hartford Times and The New York World, praise it generously. But Secretary Kellogg was in his home town and among people to whom he had been neighbors for 60 years. He didn't have to be careful what he said. He had fought the radicals of the La Follette school for years and in the last battle they defeated him. He had come back to them now with prestige recovered, honored by the national party organization as recent ambassador to England and now secretary of state. He spoke right out of his heart and uttered solemn warning of the growing menace of Red propaganda, which is encouraged and spread by the constant agitation and unrest at home. He spoke not only of those who "advocate the overthrow of the government," but also of "a considerable body of our citizens who in the name of liberty and reform" give sympathy and aid to that destructive work. Said he: "I say to you and to all American citizens loving liberty and justice, 'Hold fast to the teachings of your fathers.' These principles of our Constitution are the great foundation stones on which our fabric of government is builded."

Mr. Coolidge's Tribute to the Norsemen.

(New York World.)

Mr. Coolidge's address at the Norwegian Centennial celebration yesterday holds little for those political strategists who read between the lines of every presidential statement and find therein a message to the politicians. It is true that Mr. Coolidge pointed out that unlike races

live at peace with one another in America, drew therefrom the lesson that a certain "spiritual quality" is common to all men, and asked hopefully the question: "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?" Not even the most ardent isolationist, however, will read in these sentences advocacy of a world state or threat of a super-government.

Mr. Coolidge, at the Norse Centennial, was content simply to pay tribute to a race which has done much to consolidate a western frontier. This migration of a hardy, frugal people who live in a northern land of lakes and iron to another northern land of lakes and iron impressed the President as an epic story, and the motive power behind that migration interested him no less than its social effects upon our national life. Why, asked Mr. Coolidge, should the Norsemen seek America in such numbers that today there are as many people of Norwegian stock in the United States as there are in Norway? The answer, Mr. Coolidge thought, is that the Norseman loves liberty, and "Here at last the individual was lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty—here he was free."

Probably something of that sort explains the Norse migration. Not in as complete degree as Mr. Coolidge pictures has the Norseman won his freedom—his freedom economically, politically and socially in this land of his adoption. But one freedom a new land in an old world has overwhelmingly bestowed on him. That is freedom from the dead.

Winning Back the Northwest.

Another move to recover Republican strength in the insurgent Northwest, following the recent visit of President Coolidge to Minneapolis and St. Paul as the guest of Secretary Kellogg, is the appointment of a friend of Senator Kellogg's, another St. Paul lawyer, formerly a partner in Senator Kellogg's law firm, Robert E. Olds, as assistant secretary of state. His appointment is a practical one in other than its political aspects. President Coolidge is making more and more of Mr. Kellogg as an advisor and one of the strong supporters of his administration. Mr. Kellogg's health is not very good and he needs all the help and relief that he can get. He knows Mr. Olds and can safely shift some of his burdens to a stronger pair of shoulders. All that the President is doing for and with Secretary Kellogg is more and more impressing upon the Republicans of the Northwest the fact that the effort to win back that section which has always been a stronghold of Republicanism is being made with great promise of success. Mr. Olds is a graduate of Harvard and his American professional training and experience has been reinforced in recent years by service abroad for the Red Cross of which he was for three years head in Paris and now as the American member of the British American joint arbitration tribunal. He will be especially well equipped with his foreign experience for service in the state department. The removal of Senator La Follette may make the recovery of the Northwest easier.

Republican

Little Use To Lenroot

Apart from the President's fitting tribute to the high average civic qualities of our American Scandinavians, the presence of Sen. Lenroot of Wisconsin by his side was the most notable episode of his visit to the Northwest. It will have after-effects in that section when the St. Paul address has been all but forgotten. It seems hazardous to assume, however, as some political observers are doing, that the immense ovation to Mr. Coolidge in the course of his progress through Wisconsin implied anything clearly as to Mr. Lenroot's chances of reelection next year. If the President's entirely personal prestige in the heart of the enemy's country were twice what it probably is, the fact

Journal
with ed

JUN 11 1905

The Norse Centenary

(From the Washington Post)

The centenary of Norse migration to the United States is reminiscent at once of romance and of practicality of the most grateful kind. Kleng Peerson and Knut Olson Elde are not as well known in history as William Bradford and John Carver, and the Mayower is familiar to many who never heard of the "Restaurationen." Yet that voyage of a hundred years amply deserved the tribute which it received in the American press at the time, that "an enterprise like this argues a good deal of boldness in the master of the vessel, as well as an adventurous spirit in the passengers." And it was the precursor of a movement, for the like of which we should have to go back to the earliest colonial days.

Turning from the romantic to the practical side of the case, there has been much said, truly and deservedly, of the sterling worth of the Norse immigrants; but upon one of their characteristics it would be difficult to say too much or to speak too appreciatively. That is, the fineness of their Americanization, and the completeness with which they have refrained from bringing into their new home any of the political issues, passions and propaganda of the Old Country. It is not to be supposed that the immigrants from any other country have or had a more intense affection for it than the Norsemen for theirs, and it is quite certain that none more completely subordinated that feeling to their loyalty to the land of their adoption.

This gratifying fact is the more noteworthy when we recall the history of the Scandinavian countries for the last hundred years and a little more. When Kleng Peerson led his Norwegian Pilgrims to America, Norway had only a few years before been forcibly wrested from its Danish connection, which had prevailed for five hundred years and annexed to Sweden; and a little before that Finland had been forcibly taken from Sweden by Russia. In these cir-

cumstances were all the provocative elements of agitation and propaganda in this country, for righting the wrongs which had been committed in the Old World. There was occasions for feuds of Norwegian against Swedes, and of Finns against Russians, and all sorts of intrigues to provoke intervention by our government. But nothing of the sort occurred. Even when the great Norwegian national movement began in 1835, for separation from Sweden, and continued for twenty years, to be finally successful in 1905, there was no attempt to embroil our government, nor even to arouse popular sympathy in the matter. Doubtless the Norwegians in America felt a deep interest in the case and strongly desired the success of Norway; but certainly they regarded it as a matter for Norway and Sweden to settle between themselves, without involving America.

This is just one of the qualities to be admired in our Norse fellow citizens, and it is by no means the least of them. And it is worth while to note a certain highly significant circumstance connected with it. That is, that the Norse Pilgrims came hither just after the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, and under the influence of its powerful initial impulse, and were indeed the first immigrants to come hither under it. That means that they came with the fact strongly impressed upon their minds, and perhaps came hither largely because of the fact, that the United States was not going to meddle in European affairs, and was not going to let Europe meddle in American affairs. It is not unreasonable nor ungracious to assume that it is largely because of their having first come in those circumstances that the Norsemen in America have so completely eschewed agitation and intrigue on Old World issues, and have lived, in an exceptional degree, the very spirit of the Monroe Doctrine.

Journal
Tahquamenon Falls
JUN 15 1925

COOLIDGE IN THE NORTHWEST

President Coolidge in his address at the Norse-American celebration in Minnesota performed one of the functions expected of Presidents which may be tiring but beneficial. The people like to see the President at times. It shows them he is one of them after all, and his presence at great celebrations, such as this, helps to cement a national feeling that may be some times exposed to corrosion when partisan or sectional differences become too unyielding. The President should not be expected, however, to answer every local call because his health must be guarded and it isn't always safe if there is a great amount of hand-shaking.

The President in his address refrained from any discussion of economic or political issues upon which there is wide difference of opinion. He praised the spirit of the settlers of the Northwest who have become Americans in the true sense. They brought a new element into American life and it, welded with many others, helped to create the America of today. It is well that the nation through the chief executive express the feelings of the country as a whole. Fraternity and co-operation were emphasized by the President as the factors that have made this country possible as it is today. He expressed the hope that the same ideas would be applied to the world and saw in their application the promotion of a better spirit everywhere. The President was upon sound ground.

JUN - 8 1925

IN TODAY'S NEWS

ONE SHOULD question whether all the peoples of the earth could live in peace or not, ~~he need~~ but turn to the United States for an answer. Here is Babel. Here we find many tongues and races and beliefs, men and women from all corners of the earth, and they are abiding together on a common basis of equality, merging their national identities into that of American only. This is the point that President Coolidge so aptly expressed in his address at the Norse-American Centennial observance in St. Paul, Minn., yesterday. This country is proof that there may be universal brotherhood, that those of different minds and native lands may reside as neighbors. Forget the conflicts and the contrasts, and instead unite for the single purpose of the general welfare and prosperity of all.

Miami, Fla.
JUN - 8 1925

JUN 12 1925

Children of Freedom

Not alone for its historical value, in review of the immigration to and the share in development of America by the sturdy Norsemen, is the address of President Coolidge at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration, at Minneapolis, worth while. It is a complete record of accomplishment by racial groups, welded as a whole, which is the lasting United States; and in it is a lesson on immigration problems of the day, from which there need not be detraction if, on this occasion, an excessively dominant place be given to those primarily discussed. Nor does the issue of whether Erik's son, Lief, antedates Columbus, as the president states, affect the values. The problems of the United States, arising from not only free but unwisely encouraged immigration, still exist, despite the

restriction laws; and, whether they will disappear within two generations will depend on the application of thinking people of today. The Norwegians have not gone through the melting pot. They have done more—they have helped to build it. But they sought the open spaces, as children of freedom, to live; theirs not the problem of the deluded dweller of the congested city, whose hopes denied, rebels against the institutions of the land, the easy prey to the worst type of politician.

It is a coincidence, but timely, that President Coolidge has reviewed the immigration problem on the constructive side, just as there comes from Cleveland the story of a mass-appeal by foreign-born residents for one of their number who has been convicted and sentenced for the heinous crime of wife-murder without a single extenuating circumstance. The mass-meeting, in itself, to form a petition for executive clemency on basis of sympathy, would deserve a sympathetic hearing; but, when that appeal becomes a demand, in which the

IN TODAY'S NEWS

TODAY HONOR IS to be paid to a group of pilgrims who came to our shores one hundred years ago and who, with those who followed them and their descendants, have helped to make this country great. The Norse-American Centennial is being observed in St. Paul, and President Coolidge is to deliver an address upon this occasion. Norwegians have contributed a valuable element to the American melting pot, have become sturdy, loyal, substantial citizens, merging their own nationality into that of their adopted land. The importance of Scandinavian immigrants is even now recognized in our immigration laws which limit the flow of aliens from south Europe while keeping the gates open to those from the north. It is well to give thought at such times to the part a nationality has played in the foundation and up-building of the United States.

charge is made of prejudice against "foreigners," it indicates a dangerous state of affairs. The threat is particularly glaring, in the face of the fact that on the day of the mass-meeting, and, perhaps, because of it, another foreign-born resident, who had already confessed the murder of a friend, whose wife he desired, failed of conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction. This was not only a miscarriage of justice but, because of that which caused it, indicates a serious danger to the well-being of the republic. Judge Daniel B. Cull, presiding, properly castigated the jury for prejudice to unjustified clamor that "the foreign-born are not getting a square deal." and rendered patriotic service by calling attention to the fact that jury negligence, persuaded by mass-meetings, "strikes at the very foundation of the American judicial system." Such an act breeds anarchy. It can come only because there is neglect by those who have the institution of government in charge. And Cleveland has a real responsibility. Those immigrants, who now offend there, are no different than they are anywhere else. It is only that something has happened to cause an outbreak indicative of ill. They came here seeking freedom and opportunity, as did the Norwegians whom President Coolidge has praised, but their ideas have been perverted. Now, they must be taught that freedom may be had only when its institutions are preserved and that respect for law is paramount.

Parallel of the record recited by President Coolidge with the Cleveland situation may be helpful.

Sentinel
Orlando Fla

JUN 14 1925

**A NEW
NORSE SAGA.**

Americans of Norse origin meet today in Minneapolis to begin the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the first exodus of Norwegians to the United States. A million of these people, more or less, came to this country during the century, most of them to settle in the regions about the Great Lakes and in the Northwestern grain States. Some, unable to resist the lure of the sea which for so many generations had called their ancestors, stopped at the Atlantic ports or pushed through to the Pacific Northwest. Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Illinois, however, have claimed the majority of the children of Norway, who there took up the taming of a continent by the side of Americans of New England, German and other origins. It has never been the nature of Norsemen to hang back or to look to others to play their part. Cannot the Norwegians boast of AMUNDSEEN as well as NEIF ERICSON? Pioneering is in their blood. In opening up the older Northwest they had a congenial lifework.

It is only natural that those gathered together in Minneapolis should dwell fondly on the glories of the Norsemen of old. They are justly proud of the deeds of their forefathers. But there should be some modern skald to recite the saga of the winning of the Northwest, and to celebrate the manner in which these sons of Norway fused themselves into the life of the United States, giving to their new homes in the woods and plains the same loyal affection that their forefathers had for the hills and fjords of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Northern people, as Professor Larson of the University of Illinois has aptly reminded us, have gone to many countries, never with empty hands. In particular is this true of those who came to America, for they gave not only the unremitting labor, but also their sanity, their persistence and their strength. Nor have they been backward in directing the affairs of the Northwest. The names of Knute Nelson and J. A. O. Preus are still fresh in the public mind, representing the best that this stock has contributed to American politics. To be sure, there is Volstead also, whose popularity has been more dubious than that of the other two, but he was not along responsible for the Prohibition law.

Yankee, Norwegian, German and Swede united to build this old Northwest. There, under the impact of common experiences, living the same life in forest or farms, building roads and railroads together, and creating towns, these kindred stocks have fused into a new element of American population. The old people naturally cling fondly to the memories of the fatherland. Hardheaded Yankees beyond threescore years and ten recall fondly the good old days in New England, and dream of the little white farmhouse under the tall elms where they were born. So also the Norwegians look back to Norway with an occasional tinge of homesickness. But their children too often know neither New England nor the "old country," and are altogether absorbed in the life of today and tomorrow. They are conscious that to them has fallen one of the best sections of the great Mississippi empire, and that they will be called upon to share in the responsibility of crystallizing its development. Those who can boast of Norse heritage will take comfort in the thought that their forebears never shrank from hard work or danger, and that having once put the hand to the plow they never turned back.—N. Y. Times.

JUN - 9 1925

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

On October 9, 1825 the ship Restaurationen arrived in America bringing 50 Norwegians. This was the first organized group to emigrate from Norway to the United States. It marked the first low wash of a great wave of Norwegian immigration which followed.

It is in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the event that President Coolidge went to Minneapolis to be present at the Norse-American Centennial. No small portion of the development and upbuilding of the northwest-

ern states is due to the efforts of Norwegians or descendants of Norsemen. And no better class of people ever sought a new home in America. They had within them the spirit of Americanism before they came to the new land and adapting themselves to the new environment involved no radical alteration of views or habits. They may take a justifiable pride in exhibiting what has been achieved by them in the development of a section of the United States where the mass of them is settled.

A pageant portraying a composite picture of the part played by Norsemen in the settlement of the Northwest will be presented. The event also provides the opportunity for a great reunion of those Americans who have an ancestry dating back to Norway. That they take pride in their origin does not necessarily make them any the less American in spirit or the less devoted to our institutions. It has been to the profit of America that so many Norwegians sought homes here as well as profit to the former immigrants themselves.

JUN 11 1925

COOLIDGE AT ST. PAUL.

The Norsemen who mostly inhabit our northwestern states and are a very estimable and desirable class of citizens have been celebrating the centenary of the coming of their ancestors to America. The occurrence was deemed of sufficient importance to insure the attendance of the president of the United States who journeyed all the way from Washington to St. Paul with Mrs. Coolidge in the terrific heat of the past week to express his appreciation of the merits of our Norwegian citizens.

One hundred years ago the good ship Restaurationen inaugurated the Norwegian influx, which has steadily increased until America now has a million and a quarter citizens of Norse blood, and their contribution to our national character, traditions and achievement is out of all proportion to their numbers. They have been uniformly good citizens, have taken easily and naturally to Americanization. They have never shown a tendency to flock to the cities, already congested, but have preferred the "great spaces" of the western plains, where land was cheap and they could acquire a little with a view to the building of a permanent home. They have fostered schools and

churches, and their influence has gone far toward making the northwest what it is today. And they have not been without their reward. They have taken an intelligent interest in political matters, and the records show that 6 out of 9 of the last governors of Minnesota were Scandinavians. Hendrik Shipstead and Magnus Johnson have carried their Norwegian names to the United States senate.

No foreign stock has ever been more quickly and thoroughly assimilated into American life and customs than has the Norwegian. They have come here to make homes, to learn English, to make their children young Americans as quickly as possible. They feel that they have a great history, dating back to the old Vikings, and they naturally take pride in their conquest of the American northwest. The president did well to honor this great group of new Americans, and the enthusiastic reception which they gave him proved that they appreciated the honor.

Tolson
Tamm, Pa.
JUN 15 1925

CLAP TRAP FROM COOLIDGE

One statement of President Coolidge in his address at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration in Minnesota should be interpreted more as the goal of a national crusade than as a description of an existing condition. That part of the president's address referred to is:

"From the time when their fast-developing institutions of popular government, religious freedom and intellectual liberality had come 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 spiritual and intellectual emancipation which 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 an increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had some how been shed. Here, at least, the individual was lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he was free."

Ordinarily the president is a practical politician, in spite, or perhaps because of his silly provincialism, but inspired by the noble history of the Norse peoples and the exemplary ideals of the Scandinavian population in the United States he has allowed himself to deviate from his usual course in this instance.

Many must question the truth of the statement that in the United States in 1925 the "individual is lord of himself master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he is free."

At no time since the early years of the formation of the union have bigotry and intolerance been more in evidence and freedom of thought, speech and religion less secure than in this year of 1925.

Telegraph
MacGee
JUN
9

M THE NORSE CELEBRATION

The centennial celebration this week in the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, of the landing of the first organized colony of Norsemen in this country, is a testimonial to a hardy and valorous people who have contributed much to the development of America. The presence of President Coolidge at the celebration, typifies the desire of the American people to do the Norsemen honor.

In Europe, they carried on the roving traditions of the people of old Phoenecia and set out upon journeys of conquest and exploration. Their wind-jammers requested the North Sea, the Arctic and ventured as far in the Atlantic as America, where Norse ruins may be found even now along our New England coast. The spirit of hardhood and adventure and pioneering, they carried with them into the Middle West and the Great West, which they colonized because its climate was the nearest thing to theirs that we have in America. Out of the prairies of the West they have wrested wealth in the growing of wheat and truck and corn. The Norsemen—and their neighbors, the Dutch—are the most successful farmers in the world.

The Norse influence is manifested in our laws, in our architecture and in our language. When William the Conqueror came down out of the Scandinavian peninsula and placed England and that part of France which is now known as Normandy, under his domination, he set in motion the many agencies that have reflected their results in our modes of life.

BOISE, IDAHO, STATESMAN
JUNE 9, 1925

President Coolidge, one guesses, is awed by the miracle of America. He let a little of the awe reveal itself in his speech at the Norwegian centennial celebration in Minnesota Monday. He owned himself deeply stirred and impressed by the stupendous drama of our history, the molding of a world-powerful, cultured nation in so few generations out of a raw, untamed land and a flood of diverse peoples.

America, he called an "experiment of common citizenship." It was almost too much, he hinted, to expect that a great nation could be made out of confusion of tongues, conflict of traditions, variations of historical setting, vast differences in talents and tastes. And yet, looking over the nation as it lives and breathes today, he says the experiment has been "magnificently justified by the results." For we have taken the hodge-podge material and evolved from it a "spiritual union." From confusion of ideals, interests and abilities we have drawn a wide and useful range of capacity and genius.

The history of a country like America is a new sort of history. Its story, the president says, is not to be told in any mere category of dates, battles, political evolutions and partisan controversies. Other nations have come into being through conquests and political crises, but such of these as America has experienced have been incidental. Her story is a story of quiet lives, of simple people participating in the magnificent adventure of subjugating a continent.

America has a few heroic leaders to thank, to be sure, but President Coolidge does not mention them. He thinks her development is due to heroic multitudes of common people, to a thousand different kinds of pioneers, people such as those to whom he made his address.

His hearers were largely the descendants of sturdy Norsemen, themselves sturdy, healthy, blue-eyed, fair-haired. They were there because of a movement of people. The movement started with 52 Norwegians whose Mayflower was the ship Restaurationem. They started a settlement at Kendall, N. Y. Their letters to Norway brought friends and relatives and presently there was a movement westward to LaSalle county, Illinois. The faster the Scandinavians came, the more they wrote for friends to come, and the peaceful Norse invaders—Swedes, Danes and Norwegians—swept into Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

America needed such people. It needed their sturdiness, their humble earnestness, their ambition and their ideals. President Coolidge said this. And he did not say it merely as a pretty thing a public speaker feels called upon to say to his audiences. He explained his idea further when he left the subject of the Norse people toward the end of his address to send a message to all America. In that message he said that the good things of America do not emanate from government. He said that the institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights and of the integrity of the law are the most precious possessions of the human race and that their abiding place is the people. They come, he said, 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.

If these are the things which make and save America, then there is no question that America needed the people of the Northland; these homely virtues are, above all, their virtues.

ALTON ILL TELE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

COOLIDGE BRINGS RAIN.

Forty thousand people sat in a rain and listened to President Coolidge talk in Minnesota at a big celebration there. President Coolidge might enhance his popularity by visiting other parts of this parched country and bringing rain with him. Not 50,00 but fifty million might stand in a rain and listen to him, urging him to "go on," when he showed any inclination to stop, if his visit would bring the much needed downpour.

AURORA ILL BEACON NEWS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

DESERVED TRIBUTE TO NORSE AMERICANS.

There is no good citizen but what will indorse the tribute paid to the Americans of Scandinavian extraction by President Coolidge at the Norwegian centennial in Minneapolis. Everybody knows that the Norwegian and the Swede and the Dane industrious and intelligent and sturdy have in them the makings of the finest citizenry and have been among the important builders of this nation. It was fine that the president of the land in recognition of what these peoples have done for America should travel the thousands of miles from Washington to celebrate with the Norwegian Americans and the newly arrived Norwegians the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival here of their first large quota.

The American is strong and resourceful because he comes of the hardy stock the Norseman represents. He welcomes his Norse kin not only because they are sturdy and self reliant, but because they are worthy people, who throw in their lot with the native born, accepting laws and ideals and institutions of their new country, and help to promote the common good.

Not only as private citizens but as governors and lawmakers the Americans of Scandinavian extraction have established in the minds of the nation their high integrity and ability. The record is such that one of the blood would be strange indeed if he did not take fine pride in it.

BLOOMINGTON ILL BULL
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

The state of Minnesota is holding an important historical celebration this week. It commemorates the landing at New York just one hundred years ago of the Norwegian sloop Restaurationen, which had on board fifty-three emigrants from Norway. This little company was the vanguard of a mightier army that came later from all the Scandinavian countries, and which has continued to flow steadily into the American northwest.

The Scandinavian immigrants picked a congenial clime for their settlement somewhat akin to that of the countries they had left. The Norwegians and Swedes located for the most part in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Wisconsin. Illinois, too, became the home of thousands of these hardy and thrifty people. The descendants of the pioneer Norwegians who came over in the Restaurationen are most numerous in Minnesota, where they have gone in very largely for agriculture.

The centennial anniversary celebration is to be a four day affair in which the whole Northwest will have a part. It will be in the form of an exposition at which will be shown exhibits illustrating the achievements of Norse-Americans in the arts, in business and the professions. One of the principal features of interest is a model of the ship Restaurationen, which the descendants of the original colonists hold in sentimental regard as New Englanders to do the Mayflower.

The national government has taken note of the Norse-American centennial in a signal way. President Coolidge has journeyed out to Minnesota to be the guest of the state on this occasion, the first extended trip he has made in quite a long time. He was given an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival at St. Paul accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin. For once the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis buried their ancient rivalry and residents of both cities formed the welcoming committee.

In his address delivered at the state fair grounds at Minneapolis the President paid a high tribute to the contribution people from the Scandinavian countries have made to American life, and especially to the development of the great Northwest. He pointed out that immigration from northern and western Europe from 1815 to 1848 built the United States into "numbers, wealth and authority in the world." This gave the North a preponderance in numbers which hastened the extinction of the institution of slavery. President Coolidge made no direct reference to present immigration problems or to the law passed by a recent Congress which limits the admission of aliens into this country.

The President did, however, dwell proudly upon the success of America's melting pot in fusing many diverse racial strains into national unity. Foreign visitors to our shores had ominously predicted that a nation could not be made out of such varied elements and many among our own people also had their misgivings. But when the test came said the President, "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 heritage and common nature."

While the President's visit to Minnesota at this time is entirely non-partisan in its character his presence may effect a little missionary work for the republican cause in that hotbed of insurgency and agricultural unrest. Memories are still fresh of the republican disasters in which Dr. Henrik

Shipstead, a young dentist, snatched the senatorial toga from the shoulders of the veteran Frank B. Kellogg. Two years later the roaring Magnus Johnson grabbed the other senatorship from the administration favorite, Governor Preus. In the Presidential election Coolidge carried the state for president over LaFollette by a small margin.

Minnesota produced two statesmen of national calibre and they were both Scandinavians. Knute Nelson, who was born in Norway, represented the state in the United States senate for many years. There he was a leader on the republican side until his death at an advanced age. The other great Minnesotan was John A. Johnson, son of Swedish immigrants, who was elected three times to the governorship as a democrat. This man who rose from poverty to eminence in truly Lincolnian fashion became the idol of Minnesota, and furthermore he caught the imagination of the whole country. A democratic presidential nomination was looming ahead for him when death struck him down in his prime.

BLOOMINGTON ILL. PANT
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

THE TURN OF FATE

He is a wise man who can take the portion of wormwood which is handed to him today, in the faith that tomorrow or some other day the offering may turn to honey.

President Calvin Coolidge is one of those who are wise in their day, and who is willing to bide his time. The incident of his appearance and speech at Minneapolis on Monday was an illustration of this characteristic. It recalled another visit which Mr. Coolidge made to the Minnesota state fair grounds in the fall of 1922, when he was vice president of the United States. The reception accorded him on the former occasion was a decidedly chilly one, if not an absolute slap in the face. In contrast with that sort of thing was the scene in the fair grounds on Monday, when the president was given an enthusiastic reception by a mass of people which taxed the capacity of the grounds within hearing distance of the grandstand—the same grandstand from which he spoke in 1922.

The summer of 1922 was the low water mark for the feelings of the farmers of the great northwest, for the prices of grain had gone down to half what they had previously commanded. Naturally, when the vice president of the country came to Minneapolis to speak to a great gathering of farmers, his hearers expected him to give them some explanation for the state of things. During the course of his address, Vice President Coolidge spoke of the former price of \$2 for wheat which the farmers had received, and then mentioned the price, current at the date of his speech, which he said was \$1 a bushel. Many of the farmers in the audience were not getting \$1 for wheat, and they plainly showed their feelings toward the speaker by "booming" or hissing him, and then going off to attend the horse races. Soon most of his audience had dwindled away.

Vice President Coolidge afterward in speaking of the incident, said: "I did not resent it." Perhaps he thought that some day he would go back and talk to the farmers again when they were not feeling so blue. The opportunity came on Monday, but Mr. Coolidge could not have foreseen that he would be president instead of vice president when this second opportunity came.

At least Fate has squared accounts between Mr. Coolidge and the farmers of the northwest, and everything is now friendly.

CANTON ILL. LEDGER
MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1925.

SHALL WE ABANDON TOLERANCE?

Read in the light of recent developments in the United States, the president's address at the Norse-American Centennial was an implied plea against the spread of intolerance that has been menacing the unity of American life. This, we take it, was the meaning of his emphasis on the way in which the national spirit had come from a diversity of racial elements.

This spirit has developed without compulsion, without persecution. It has developed because American ideals appealed to the best in human nature of whatever race.

There has been a tendency of late to get away from this free development. Earnest persons, believing strongly in their own ideas, have been trying by law to run everybody in their mold. The country has recently gone through a political campaign in which a group tried to create a religious issue. Just now attention is centered on a state where the legislature has attempted to interfere with the details of the teaching of scientific truths and has set up its own interpretations.

It is not in this way that the American republic has grown. Its founders were broadly tolerant men. They laid down fundamental principles of tolerance in the constitution. These principles were developed under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson into a body of political doctrines which guided the course of the new nation.

Tolerance is in the background of a century and a half of American history. It was to this great historical experience that President Coolidge so finely appealed.

CANTON ILL. REGISTER
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

It is a fine element of American citizenship that today celebrates in Minnesota the centennial anniversary of the landing of the first shipload of Norwegian immigrants in the United States.

That immigration never herded in the cities, making and maintaining slums where criminals are bred. It helped—it aided valuably—in developing the country. It has contributed to strengthen healthy public sentiment and morals. America in every way has benefited by its coming.

President Coolidge well might make the trip that he has made to pay the tribute to the Norsemen and the posterity of Norsemen that he pays today as spokesman of his country.

CHICAGO ILL. ECONOMIST (wkly)
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925.

RADICALISM ON THE WANE.

Aside from all partisan considerations, the citizens of the northwest who gathered to greet President Coolidge at the Norse Centennial at St. Paul, and who stood in drizzling rain to hear him talk, 100,000 or more of them, exemplified the fact that radicalism in that territory is on the wane. Four years ago when he spoke in the place, he was considered no more conservative than he is now, but the people walked away before he had finished talking.

This change of attitude shows that it was not the spell of LaFollette that drove the northwest to elect such men as Magnus Johnson, Shipstead and Ladd. It was the low price of farm products, the absence of world markets, and poor transportation, all of them partly due to obstructive tactics of such men as LaFollette himself.

Once Coolidge was in power, and the radical element in Congress had been ousted, enabling him to take sound economic steps to remedy conditions, the prices of grain rose, foreign markets expanded on liberal credits, and transportation improved almost overnight.

Radicalism was simply strangled in the throating grip of common sense, of which President Coolidge is the personification. For a long time a sort of stigma has attached to the Northwest because the rest of the country thought it susceptible to bolshevistic propaganda. This regrettable impression will be well nigh eradicated by the warm reception accorded President Coolidge. Stories already have been put in circulation that Coolidge went to the Northwest with the idea of strengthening his fences for a third term in 1928. We attribute no such motive to him. The trip was useful, if only to let the people see and fraternize with the calm, conservative individual who did more for them through old fashioned economic methods in a few months than all the trumpeting, vociferous, noisy radical freaks could have done in ten years.

The Speech to the Norsemen

President Coolidge made an eloquent, graceful address at the Norse-American Centennial celebration at Minneapolis on Monday. The occasion was a happy one, and in his praise of the qualities which Scandinavian immigrants have brought to their new land, the president spoke for the entire nation.

It is often said with good reason that of all immigrants not of English speech, the Scandinavians have fitted most rapidly into the American scheme of things. They have gone on to the prairies and into the forests and have had a large part in the development of every region where they have settled and pioneered.

Whenever the president of the United States speaks, on whatever occasion, he receives attention an oracle might envy. And the oracles of old spoke sometimes words of doubtful meaning, or in vague symbols, or on two sides of a thought. Sometimes men use language to conceal, rather than to reveal, what is in their minds. Some talk an idealism and refrain from direct and practical suggestion of its application. Sometimes this is called straddling; sometimes it is described as diplomatic; again it is regarded as the expression of uncertainty or timidity.

In each of two of his recent speeches, at Arlington and Annapolis, President Coolidge so gracefully evaded the direct issue and so wholly avoided coming down to brass tacks, that he left to his hearers and readers the interpretation of his remarks.

So again, at Minneapolis. It is fairly obvious, however, that the president had in mind the world court. Much less direct than his predecessor, Mr. Harding, he supports, nevertheless, a spiritual confraternity. Perhaps he is feeling out public opinion. He descants on the brotherhood of man, and does it well, for he has a gift of line and a feeling for words. But Calvin Coolidge, the canny Vermonter, never pins down Calvin Coolidge, president of the United States.

Using the successful admixture of races in America as an object lesson, the president, in one of his most significant sentences, asked why this fraternity and co-operation should not prove possible of world-wide application, and he added that he thought it more than a chimera. Then he slid off into the protective assertion that he was convinced that "our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal." And then still more protectively he added in an anticlimax: "Therefore, I urge deeply thoughtful study and teaching of our history."

Thus he left up in the air, so to speak, the things he had conjured from the air. He made no direct plea for anything; he stated no plain policy. Mr. Coolidge at Minneapolis ran true to form.

The Strength of the Nation.

President Coolidge's journey from Washington to Minnesota's twin cities to address the thousands of Americans of Norwegian birth or descent in attendance at the centennial celebration of the arrival in this country of the first immigrants from Norway is a well-deserved recognition of an important and worthy element of American citizenship. It is more. It is a recognition of the nation's incalculable debt to self-reliant and liberty-loving men and women from all foreign countries who have thrown in their lot with native-born Americans, accepted American ideals and institutions as their own and joined heartily in the common tasks that claim the attention of a great and united people.

The American is strong and resourceful because he comes of hardy stock that crossed the sea to seek liberty and opportunity amid strange and harsh surroundings. It is well that the men and women of to-day should do honor to those adventurous spirits who planted civilization along the frontiers, who by their labor, their endurance, their honesty and sober judgment brought order and prosperity and progress to wide regions. Appreciation of their achievements and of the hardships they suffered should cause the present generation to value more highly the basic principles of American government that gave to simple, God-fearing folk the power to build the greatest nation on earth.

Because of what has been achieved, because of the fine Americanism of the foreign-born elements that are now widely represented among the republic's 110,000,000 people, the policy of selective immigration must be wisely applied throughout the coming years. But the nation will continue to welcome foreigners of the courage, the self-reliance, the industry and the high morality of those immigrants who to so great an extent built these western commonwealths.

THE SAGA OF AMERICAN NATIONHOOD

It is a Coolidge as yet little known to the American people, but a Coolidge of whom we feel convinced, they will delight to know more, who stands revealed in the speech which the President of the United States made yesterday at Minneapolis.

The occasion was the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the forty-five-ton sloop *Restaurationen*, with its cargo of iron and its fifty-two Norwegian passengers seeking their fortunes in the new world. The President made it the opportunity to deliver an address which may be termed, justly, a saga of American nationhood. For the day he turned from those matters of immediate political and economic moment which have engaged his attention in recent utterances, and gave himself with every confidence of enthusiasm to a delving into origins and a reviewing of movements of races and nations, from the times of Ur and Carthage to the settling of this western continent.

Against the background of world migrations and the exploits of peoples whose history merges with the mists of legend, he painted in

terms of color and vivid interest the coming of the Norsemen. Lief, son of Erik, a half millennium before Columbus, and others of his race, stepping from Norway to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland and from Greenland to the mainland—first they were, anticipating the coming of many more, not of their race alone but of diverse races.

The President finds fascination in the thought that there developed in later times a phase of these migrations to America which is, perhaps, unique in the history of mankind. To the original impulse of the old world adventurers was added the urging of those who had sought and found freedom and opportunity in the new. Islands of invitation and of help were reached from America to bring across the seas the kin of the forerunners. It is to the President a warning thought that American nationhood has been builded thus—builded upon the loyalty and love of those who first carved out the ways and homes of liberty on its plains and in its forests.

And the President finds in the story of these beginning days material for the inspiration and enlightenment of our own time. "The making of such a country," he says, "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 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."

And his mind passes from this spectacle of the achievement of national unity out of diversity to its lesson and promise for the larger realm of world affairs. We note again how the faith of the President reaches to the possibility of a better world order. It is becoming a characteristic of all his utterances.

"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?" he asks. "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."

The reception given the President on this visit to the northwest has been most gratifyingly cordial. It has come from the hearts of the people as an expression of the confidence in his wisdom and sincerity which he has merited by his leadership. Calvin Coolidge is finding his way into the faith and affection of the United States. The strength of his hold upon popular trust and imagination increases as the people learn to know him better. An opportunity is being created for him to lead boldly and splendidly, and we believe he has the vision, the wisdom and the will to meet it.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS

Hot weather and the dull season in Washington are doubtless in part responsible for the efforts of various and sundry correspondents to see politics in the President's visit to Minneapolis. It is more than broadly hinted that the White House occupant is seeking to insure an extended lease of his official residence; that his visit to the northwestern state marks the beginning of a campaign for re-nomination and re-election.

It is part of the price a President must pay for the honor of his office to be credited with ulterior political aims in whatever he may do. The Minnesota trip was fully justified by the occasion, and the use to which the President put it in the address he delivered lifted it wholly above the plane of party or personal politics. No utterance he has made has carried less of the suggestion of political impulse or objective than the masterly and charming narrative of American beginnings which he gave to his Norwegian audience.

Of course if it be good politics to be interesting and inspiring, to touch the hearts of men and quicken their souls, to deepen the love of one's fellow citizens for their country, to hold before their eyes high standards and ideals, then the address of the President at Minneapolis was the finest sort of politics. We wish we had more of it. But we are willing to credit him with no other desire than to do just these things. That the President was making potential votes for himself should he be again a candidate we do not doubt. That he was seeking them in any other sense than that of a man who seeks to win and merit the confidence of his fellows we do not believe.

The Minnesota address is worthy of a permanent place in American literature. It ought to be read in every home and in every school in the country. Perhaps to urge that is politics. If it should help to keep Calvin Coolidge in the place of leadership for another term we are willing that it should.

MR. COOLIDGE IS AN ORATOR.

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 Restoration. 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 this address was a model.

A WOMAN OF MINNESOTA

An old millroad man related a story which President Coolidge might have repeated in his address in Minneapolis Monday.

Norse immigrants used to land in Boston where they were huddled in freight cars equipped with rude benches to be transported with many changes and delays to the Minneapolis country. They rode much like cattle. Cattle they were to America's native stock.

A conductor entered one of these dirty, foul smelling coaches and set his lantern down upon the straw. When

he raised it the base was smeared with dirt. With an angry expletive he seized the skirt of a cowering immigrant woman and wiped the metal clean.

The man who related the incident often speculated upon the future of that woman. Probably she and her husband took up a section, cleared the land and made a farm blossom in the wilderness. They sent their children to school, and increased their acreage. In the sunset of her life that woman may have enjoyed wealth. Her sons may have become colonels in the Civil war and leaders in the civil affairs. Her grandsons may have become governors, college presidents and senators.

To honor the memory of that woman and to laud the accomplishments of her successors the President of the United States finds it worth while to make a trip from Washington into the Northwest to speak at the centennial of the first Norse immigration.

THE NORSEMEN

With the setting up of immigration bars against the oncoming horde of undesirables from Europe the centenary of the landing in America of the first group of Scandinavian immigrants takes on special significance. Today President Coolidge addressed a throng assembled at St. Paul to do honor to the upbuilding of America by the sturdy Norse pioneer. Tonight the governors of five states and numerous congressmen and senators, with Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and high officials of the Norwegian government, will assist the president to greet personally a portion of the 250,000 visitors, most of them of Scandinavian origin, who have flocked to the Twin Cities for the occasion.

In all the dissatisfaction that has arisen over America's former unrestricted immigration policy probably less complaint has been made against the Scandinavians than against any other nationality. The Scandinavian—Norwegian, Swedish or Dane—has come here for a serious purpose. He has been one of the most quickly assimilated of all races, one of the most industrious and progressive of all settlers. Accustomed to snatch a living from the barren soil of his native country by diligence and patience, hard work and grimly making the best of things, he proved an ideal pioneer for the opening up of our western territory. It was the Scandinavian who largely developed the Northwest, in the midst of which the centenary is being held, and wrested this fertile land from the hostile Indians. Thousands of Scandinavians lost their lives in the frightful Indian uprisings of 1862.

Scandinavia is the old brood land of the Nordic race, accounted today the dominant factor in world civilization. Wave on wave of Nordic stock overran the earth during past ages, settling the Roman empire, Britain, Spain and Russia. The Vikings, pure Nordics and pure Scandinavians, fared forth in frail craft and among other things discovered America 500 years before the coming of Columbus. Upon the map of Scandinavia today there is not a spot of relief against the pure Nordic background. The upper classes in Britain, Germany, France and Russia are of Nordic blood, but in these lands they are mixed with the more temperamental but racially inferior Mediterranean stock or the slow and stolid Alpine race. The predominant element in America is Nordic—not Norse but of common ancestry with the Norse.

The Scandinavians are proud of their origin, but they leave allegiance to the homeland or to anything foreign behind them when they enter America. If they feel pride in their Nordic ancestry they also feel the assurance of their ability to do it credit amid the new surroundings. For they have the blood of the rover and the pioneer in their veins. They have been doing that for centuries. But above all they have obedience to constituted authority and a serious optimism that causes them to buckle down and work for the common good, confident of the outcome.

There are 2,500,000 persons of Norwegian ancestry alone in the United States today, a population equal to that of Norway itself. Twelve governors of states, seven United States sen-

ators and twenty-two congressmen are of Norse extraction. That is a ratio far above that warranted by numbers alone. Perhaps it gives an insight into Scandinavian character and explains the remarkable success of the Scandinavian as an immigrant. He works with the country of his adoption, along the lines of its ideals. There are no hyphenates among the Scandinavians; there would be no "enemy alien" problem were war with the homeland to arise. The Norsemen have helped to settle too many countries in the past to go wrong in their relations with this one.

GALESBURG ILL. REG.
MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1925.

STEP HIGHER

The fine compliment that the President paid to the Norsemen at the celebration in Minneapolis has caused the people of Norway to step higher. It has pleased them mightily to learn that the representatives of their race in this country so worthily represent the best traditions of their native land and have reflected honor on it.

The words of the President were well calculated to cement the ties of good will and of amity between the two nations.

JOLIET ILL. HERALD-NEWS
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL.

President Coolidge spoke in the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, yesterday at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of immigration to this country of Norwegians.

Nearly two million of these northern people came to this country during the century. They settled for the most part in the Northwest, with Illinois getting a large portion of the earliest immigrants.

The states of Minnesota, the Dakotas and sections of Wisconsin owe much of their progress, especially in agriculture, to people of either Norwegian or Swedish extraction. It has never been the nature of Norwegians and Swedes to hang back or to look to others to do their part in anything. Pioneering is in their blood. They have ever been hardy, and thrive on labor and hardships. They boast of Amundsens and Lief Ericsons, modern and ancient proponents of pioneering. Yet these adventurers are only the few from those northern countries who have won fame in doing things that are difficult and dangerous.

President Coolidge paid tribute to the early Norwegian immigrant in his speech yesterday. He lauded the descendants of those hardy old men of the sea, who turned to agriculture in the new world. He called them good citizens, because they obey the laws. The president's greatest praise of the race from the north was that "the pledge of the Norwegian people has never gone unredeemed." By that he means that those immigrants from the north, and their descendants, have been known by a civilization which centralizes in the home; that they are taught by earnest and diligent mothers and fathers to obey the laws of the land and the laws of God; and that men and women who are taught as children to work hard, to be honest with themselves and their fellows cannot be other than good citizens.

The unremitting labor, the sanity, persistence and strength of the Scandinavian people have been a factor in the building of the 20th century republic and a greater factor in the making of the Northwest.

To the descendants of those old settlers has fallen one of the most prosperous sections of the United States and it is their responsibility to further its development.

Those who can boast of Norse heritage will take pride in the thought that their forebears never shrank from hard work or danger, and that having once put the hand to the plow they never turned back.

JOLIET ILL. HERALD-NEWS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1925.

THE UNSUNG MILLIONS.

President Coolidge used one phrase in his Norse centennial speech worthy of special emphasis, when he spoke of the "unsung millions," the plain and quiet people who daily display modest and unpretentious virtues.

The heroic is found not merely in the exploits of our soldiers and in the ideals of our statesmen. It is found in the daily toil of the people who have built up this country in spite of great difficulties and sacrifices, prominent among whom were the Norsemen, in whose honor President Coolidge has just spoken.

JOLIET ILL. HERALD-NEWS
SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1925.

COOLIDGE AND THE WEST.

President Coolidge's trip to the Middle West had no political purpose but it had a decidedly political result. The journey was made to keep a speaking engagement and the speech was not to have been—nor was it—a discussion of politics. The president was merely to be a speaking guest at the centennial of the arrival of the first Norwegian immigrants. Every circumstance surrounding the trip shows it had no political intent.

Once the president arrived in Minnesota things began to happen. Everywhere he went vast throngs sought him out to cheer him. Governor Christianson introduced him as one of the centennial speakers. He opened his introduction with this statement: "The people of Minnesota believe in Calvin Coolidge." With that utterance the enormous crowd burst into tumultuous applause which continued for many minutes. The president's address provoked similar enthusiasm.

So it happened that the greatest reception ever given President Coolidge was given in the country of those who but a few months before exerted their powers for his defeat.

LA SALLE, ILL. POST
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1925.

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL.

President Coolidge spoke in the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, the other day at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of immigration to this country of Norwegians.

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WHEREIN LIES OUR GREATNESS

On many occasions we hear extolled the virtues and values of America. We frequently hear praised the government we have and the opportunities we enjoy thereunder. All of this is well and good. Yet do we appreciate what has made our country great and what will keep it great? Do we as a people seriously enough and often enough take unto ourselves what constitutes our greatness and what obligation we each and all have in perpetuating American civilization?

No better of what has made America great and what will keep it great in the future can be cited than was spoken by President Coolidge today in addressing the Norwegian Centennial Celebration at Minneapolis when he said:

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.

The President is going to the Norse Centenary in Minnesota next month but he will not travel in a plebian day coach on a regular train. There are those in Washington who think the Chief Executive should at least compromise between his rock-bound thrift principles and a style becoming the richest nation in the world. He and his party of friends and reporters will therefore have a club car, a couple of Pullmans, a diner and a baggage car, as second section of the Washington-Chicago express.

BEAUTIFUL PATRIOTISM

President Calvin Coolidge visited St. Paul, Minn., last week and made an address at the Norse-American Centennial. The popularity of the President was again demonstrated on this occasion and the nation's leader returned to his work as executive of the world's greatest country, a most happy man. It is said that on his return the President appeared to be happier than any president at any time since Col. Roosevelt was executive.

The beautiful patriotism brought out in the President's address will go down in history to coming generations. "Our country is more, far more, than a political union. It is a spiritual union", was the keynote of the President's address.

"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 that will your heart be also."

*True Love
Millsboro
June 11*

That Coolidge is one of the most popular presidents in history was shown by the reception given him in Minnesota, as well as all along the way. At Minneapolis he addressed an audience of 30,000 people and was lustily cheered, especially when he told them that the Norsemen formed the backbone of the nation to a large extent. His popularity in that state is regarded as a big factor in his selection to succeed himself. Coolidge is regarded as a financier and a president whose heart is in the reduction of taxes and the general welfare of the people of the nation. He is showing his ability to lower costs and will make a record if given time; it cannot all be done at once.

CONQUEST OF NORSE VOTE

President Coolidge's speech at the Norse centennial celebration at St. Paul, in which he told his hearers of the Norse discovery of America and conquest of the Northwest, is regarded in political circles as the first move for the reconquest of the Norse vote by the Republican party. That vote is very powerful, not only in Minnesota, but throughout the entire northwest.

The politically rehabilitated Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellog, if the appointment of a "lame duck" Senator to an office can be called rehabilitation, accompanied the President, evidencing that the Old Guard always takes care of its own. Just prior to the trip announcement was also made of the appointment of another "lame duck"—McCumber, of North Dakota—to the International Commission, and the appointment of a Solicitor General from Minnesota, William D. Mitchell, nominally a Democrat, but a supporter of Mr. Coolidge in the last campaign. And now it is learned that Senator William D. Butler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is to tour the Northwest in the wake of the President. So much for the political window dressing.

The President, of course, did not make a political speech. He dealt only in historical and encyclopedic statements, accompanied by a few such as might have been expected and desired on all such occasions.

But whoever is to be an encyclopedic data, must have modern editions. In his speech the President mentioned Leif Erickson, he only referred to one Norseman, the explorer Amundsen, whose unknown fate was in the minds of all.

It must have been an oversight, but no reference whatever was made to that grand old political Viking, Knute Nelson, who for two generations was the preeminent Norseman of the Northwest. One would not expect mention in a speech of this character even of such eminent latter day Norsemen as Henrik Shipstead, Magnus Johnson, Andrew Volstead or Yake Preuss, but Knute Nelson was an institution of the Northwest as Daniel Webster was of the Nation. Although a staunch Republican, Senator Nelson supported President Wilson in the conduct of the World War so conspicuously that Mr. Wilson felt impelled to ask for his re-election without opposition.

Mr. Nelson was also strongly opposed to the infamous rates of the Fordney-McCumber tariff, and displayed the independent, fearless spirit of his bold adventurous ancestor, whenever he felt warranted in doing so.

But neither the contents of the President's speech nor its omissions is of chief interest on the occasion outside of Minnesota. It is the attempted reconquest of the Norse vote by the Republican party, of which the President's trip to Minnesota is considered the first step. Can they be brought back into the fold by recalling the glory of Leif, the son of Eric, or reminding them of the wonderful voyage of the Restaurationen, or appealing Republicans who have been rejected by the voters, or Democrats who have never been accepted by them?

The Northwest has a just grievance against the Republican party, and no part of it more just than their grievance against the robber tariff policy which has deprived the industrious farmers of the Northwest of the just rewards of their labor and skill.

Repub Times

Chas. M.
6-15-25

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 Restaurationen. It was an eloquent and deserved tribute to a century of achievements of Norwegians-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 this address was a model.

PEORIA ILL. TRANS
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

COOLIDGE IN THE NORTHWEST

It would be lese majeste, if not something worse, even to intimate there was any political purpose in the journey of President Coolidge to St. Paul where he spoke yesterday at the Norse-American centennial, but the political effect is nevertheless definite and conspicuous.

In the last session of congress, Minnesota was senatorially out of the major political parties. It was represented in the senate by Henrik Shipstead and Magnus Johnson, both members of the farm-labor party and both political affinities of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. In the November, 1924, election, however, Senator Johnson, the "magna vox" person whose voice, it was said, could be heard from Minneapolis to Duluth, was defeated for re-election by the blind Thomas D. Schall who, despite his physical affliction, served five terms in the house. Schall beat Magnus by 8,000 votes. He is a republican and is seeking to redeem his state from the third party. President Coolidge is helping him, and incidentally doing a little missionary work on his own account.

If politics were a consideration, there was another reason for accepting Minnesota's invitation to attend the Norwegian centennial. Minnesota, despite its wanderings from the republican senatorial fold, has been kind to the president. In the November election, it gave him 420,757 votes, or a plurality of 81,567 over Senator La Follette, the Capitol Hill pal of Shipstead and Johnson. Mr. Coolidge not only carried Minnesota, but he carried other states in the northwest in which there was a large Scandinavian population. Even in Wisconsin, Senator La Follette's home state, the president received nearly as many votes as were cast for La Follette in Minnesota.

In his St. Paul speech, Mr. Coolidge said nothing about politics or legislation but much about the Norwegians and their splendid contributions to the upbuilding of the northwest. In the bye-year campaign of 1921, Mr. Coolidge, as vice president, was treated somewhat slightly when he appeared at the Minnesota state fair. The Norwegians at that time were not interested in republican policies. What they wanted was some practical relief such as could be afforded them by such loud-speaking senators as Magnus Johnson. Now Minnesota has cast out Johnson and given a warm welcome to President Coolidge. The trip to the northwest, seat of revolt against the republican party, also gave the president opportunity to meet dissatisfied republican leaders face to face and prepare the way for that distinguished eastern missionary, Senator William M. Butler of Massachusetts, who has announced he will spend several months touring the west as soon as the hot weather is ended.

Preliminary to his journey to Minnesota, President Coolidge appointed William D. Mitchell of St. Paul solicitor-general of the United States to succeed James M. Beck, resigned. Mr. Mitchell is a former law partner of Associate Justice Pierce Butler of the United States supreme court and is rated in politics as an independent republican with democratic leanings. It was also arranged on the president's trip to Minnesota that Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin should accompany him and have his picture taken with that of the president as they stood on the rear platform. To the politically minded, this might indicate that Mr. Coolidge desired to let it be known that in matters of federal patronage he will treat with Lenroot of Wisconsin and Schall of Minnesota.

Altogether, the president is playing smart politics while congress is in eclipse. His Memorial day speech in which he urged that the states assume more responsibility and relieve the pressure on Washington, has created consternation in democratic circles as it removes the only hopeful issue presented to the minority party.

The presidential junket to the northwest was an excellent deal in futures, for it will have a healing influence on the only spot in the republican party that has been bruised by flatism and radicalism. Minnesota feels honored and refreshed. Even the president said he did not mind the heat.

A devoted missionary, who knows what he wants, never does.

ILLINOIS NEWS-HERALD
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925

MR. COOLIDGE IS AN ORATOR.

(Chicago Tribune.)

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RIVERDALE ILL. POINTER
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 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 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.

ROCKFORD (ILL.) STAB
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

Coolidge At the Twin Cities.

President Coolidge opened his campaign for 1928 by making what appears to be a very sensible appeal to the people of the northwest. Some of his well studied paragraphs will bear repeating.

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

He devoted his time mainly to extolling the pioneers who blazed the way in the great northwest. Naturally he disregarded the flaw-picking negatives which have fettered his party's foreign policy and took the broader outlook.

Coolidge is coming out on the right side. He has the vision of Wilson.

ROCK ISLAND (ILL.) ARGUS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

AMERICA A SPIRITUAL UNION.

President Coolidge, in delivering what his friends declare to have been his most forceful address, told 50,000 hearers at the Norwegian reunion in St. Paul that America was great because of its spiritual strength. He saw a safe nation and a secure one just so long as that spirituality animated the whole people.

It fires one's Americanism, and at the same time is reassuring, when one reads the St. Paul address of the president. We have but to take in voice of our own neighborhood to understand the viewpoint of the president. It matters not that here and there we find a citizen who has been seized with notions out of harmony with the constitutional guarantees of his own country. When an emergency arises he will always be found in the minority.

America is the great melting pot of the universe. It is here men came from other lands to make their home and raise their families in an atmosphere of freedom of thought and opportunity. The president was most impressive when he touched upon the American home, with the struggling parents and the offspring over which they were applying their undivided devotion that they might prosper in the fullest measure in those activities to which they were best suited.

It is because of the spiritual unity in America as President Coolidge sees it that our bonds are unbreakable. We may differ over details, but when the common enemy approaches we will be found, standing shoulder to shoulder in the same cause.

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) JOUR
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

COOLIDGE ON WORLD PEACE.

President Coolidge's address yesterday at Minneapolis was an address to the world in behalf of universal peace. He honored, by his presence, the centennial of the settlement of the northwest by Norwegian immigrants. While he devoted time to the history and the achievements of the Scandinavian spirit, his central theme was world peace. The races of the world have met on this continent, said he, and established here a fraternal and co-operative enterprise in free government. He regards the experiment a success and declared that "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? I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal. We are thankful for all the races that have come here and yet more thankful that the experiment of their common citizenship has been so magnificently justified in the results. 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."

The American nation he prophesied is a "spiritual union, accompanied by a range of capacity and genius which marks it for a pre-eminent destiny," but it teaches a lesson to the world in its demonstration of the possibilities of peace among all men.

WAUKEGAN ILL NEWS
MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1925.

COOLIDGE AND THE WEST

President Coolidge's trip to the Middle West had no political purpose but it had a decidedly political result. The journey was made to keep a speaking engagement and the speech was not to have been—nor was it—a discussion of politics. The president was merely to be a speaking guest at the centennial of the arrival of the first Norwegian immigrants. Every circumstance surrounding the trip shows it had no political intent.

Once the president arrived in Minnesota things began to happen. Everywhere he went vast throngs sought out to cheer him. Governor Christianson introduced him as one of the centennial speakers. He opened his introduction with this statement: "The people of Minnesota believe in Calvin Coolidge." With that utterance the enormous crowd burst into tumultuous applause which continued for many minutes. The president's address provoked similar enthusiasm.

So it happened that the greatest reception ever given President Coolidge was given in the country of the radicals who but a few months before exerted their powers for his defeat.

The political service to the country of the president's journey rests in its disclosure of the wonders the Coolidge administration has worked in the Middle West. For several years the radical element has made the rest of the country feel that the wheat country was no longer a part of the union. There is reassurance now that the Middle West is with the country, not against it.

See

*Starkman Ill
6-1-25*

The President is going to the Norse Centenary in Minnesota next month but he will not travel in a plebian ~~day~~ coach on a regular train. There are those in Washington who think the Chief Executive should at least compromise between his rock-bound thrift principles and a style becoming the richest nation in the world. He and his party of friends and reporters will therefore have a club car, a couple of Pullmans, a diner and a baggage car, as second section of the Washington-Chicago express.

WILMETTE ILL LIFE
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925,

ALL OVER!

What's the use? We decided not to travel in a private car, in fact to take an upper when we couldn't get a lower, and all on account of President Coolidge's decision some months ago to use the democratic Pullman in preference to the more exclusive way of traveling.

And now what has he done? The papers tell us that he has reversed his decision of some months ago. He journeyed to St. Paul to take part in the Norse-American Centennial on June 8 in a private car! all by himself and his more or less immediate family! So, what's the use? as we said in beginning.

It was hard for us to forego the comfort and pleasure of solo traveling. But when our President, born in Vermont, land of the wise and frugal, lent his

tremendous moral support to the cause of economy, when he showed us the better way, what could we do but follow? After taking this first step in the direction pointed out by Poor Richard, we contemplated going even further: we even resolved to give up our car and cover ground in the cheaper way, namely, walking.

But now we are discouraged. The President has deserted the good old cause. And why? He has decided that it is safer to travel in the undemocratic fashion. He has given way to the arguments of the secret service men. "Safety first" and economy second! Too bad!

To save or be safe? That's the question?

CLINTON IND. STATIONIAN
TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1925.

When President Coolidge goes to Minneapolis on June 8 to address the Norse-American centennial, he would not be human if he did not derive some satisfaction in comparing his arrival in state with a disconcerting incident that occurred when he was last there in 1922. It was in the heat of late summer before the off-year elections that Coolidge ventured to speak to a state fair at the Minnesota metropolis. Republican arguments were not very well received that year, for that was when the voters turned out Senator Frank B. Kellogg, now secretary of state, in favor of Henrik Shipstead, the dentist and farmer laborite. The vice president had progressed well into his speech, when his auditors, tiring of his talk, and attracted by near by horse races jeered and booed him in a most unmannerly way. Mr. Coolidge cut his speech off in the middle and left the platform. His friends say he saw the crowd growing restless under the beating sun out of consideration for them curtailed his remarks. But now he will return assured of an audience.

CRAWFORDSVILLE IND REV
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1925.

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

Though the Norse-American centennial celebration takes place in Minnesota next week, the event is of more than passing interest to Wisconsin, because Norse men and women have played a most conspicuous part in the upbuilding of the Badger state. Dane and Rock counties are well settled with Norwegian folk. They came into the state, settled on farms and by thrift and good husbandry have improved the land and have become comfortably well off, and at the same time have assumed their full share of the responsibility of citizenship. They have been thrifty, law-abiding and capable people. Their progress in professions and in the field of business and industry is a bright chapter in the history of this hardy race.

The centennial which opens next Saturday will be all the more notable because of the visit of President Coolidge, who many months ago accepted the invitation to be present and deliver an address.

The President will fulfill his promise making a special trip west with Minneapolis as his objective.

The United States government established two precedents in connection with the Norse-American Centennial. For the first time in history Congress authorized a commemorative medal and for the first time in history the Postoffice Department has issued two color stamps for a commemorative celebration.

To the "Stavangerlagt" one of the thirty-odd Norse "lags" or clans, goes the credit for initiating the movement. This is the clan which is the outgrowth of a band of Norwegian men, women and children who July 4, 1825 left Stavanger Harbor for a new home in America. Of the first generation born to these immigrants, but twelve are living.

ELKHART (IND.) TRUTH
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

OUT OF MANY ONE

President Coolidge's speech at the Norse-American centennial was a eulog on America's genius for assimilation, and a sincere recognition that its social and economic vitality is the product of the blending of many races.

The most daring experiment any nation has ever undertaken is the admission into its national life and citizenship of millions of people trained in a different social atmosphere under diverse political institutions. The experiment is not new, but it has never before been attempted on so great a scale as here. There is no such thing as a pure or unmixed stock. While the Anglo-Saxon influence has been and is our most determinative influence, other races by colonization, industry, thrift, and distinctive qualities have added much that while subordinate to our main traditions is not of inferior value.

This fact the president recognizes. As we associate Virginia with the cavalier, Manhattan with the Dutch, New England with the Puritain, we associate the northwest with the Scandinavian races. There in number and influence they predominate. There they began their epic struggle to subjugate that section of the continent. It is as the president calls it, an "epic story," worthy of a place among their sagas.

That Americans are a new race is accepted practically by all students of our social life and institutions. "We have created a new nation with the soul of a nation," the president declares. "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."

Such an achievement as this is not an accident, or a national conceit. It is the product of the reaction of races living together where free institutions give to each a fair chance to realize themselves. In that fluid state talent and capacity has its chance that elsewhere is denied. The underlying conception of democracy is a sincere regard for human personality. When that idea is fully translated into practice as it is incorporated into our institutions, America will be more than "a magnificent and wondrous adventure." It will be a fact "of human relationships the world will greatly prize." For America is not finished. It has little more than begun.

FT WAYNE IND GAZ
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

America Scandinavia

We are quite willing to believe there is neither political purpose nor significance in the journey of President Coolidge to the Minnesota capital for participation in the centenary of Norse settlements in America. The occasion was eminently worthy of his presence and he was as much honored as honoring by the attention he gave the event.

While it is true that the great region of the northwest—including Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas—have not been settled and developed wholly by the Norse, it is true that in all of those states and especially in Minnesota, the immigrants from Norway and Sweden had an immense part in the winning of that portion of the west. So numerous are the Norse and their descendants in Minnesota that it may well be termed the American Scandinavia.

It was natural that the Scandinavians took with favor to that part of the coun-

try, for its higher latitude gave them something of their own climatic conditions, with a richer soil and vastly more room, even if without the rugged splendor of scenic aspect that their native lands, girt by the seas and ribbed by the mountains, presents. In all the agricultural states of the northwest the Scandinavians have been a prime factor of development and prosperity and one of

the buttresses of our national citizenship. They were hardy, inured to labor, industrious, thrifty and content to toil and sweat for the privilege of owning their land and making it pay. Of all the millions that have come as immigrants from Europe seeking freedom and home and prosperity in this land no class has surpassed the Norse in those qualities which once made our immigration so much sought and so highly desirable. If they benefited greatly by coming here, it was not a benefit taken without reciprocation. They have given as well as received.

Immigrants from Scandinavia and Germany pretty much made up the body of settlers in those states of the northwest after the earlier rush of Americans from the older states had brought attention to the wealth which lay waiting for the pioneer hand in those loamy prairies, as fine an empire of agriculture as lies under the sun. The hundredth anniversary of the coming of the first Norse, premonitory ripples of the great tide that was to follow, is an occasion worth celebrating and we are glad the President of the United States journeyed to the scene of the celebration to honor the event.

Common Sense

Newspapers speak of the diplomacy used and the strategy employed by President Coolidge when addressing the citizens of Minnesota at the Norwegian centennial anniversary celebration recently.

There was less of diplomacy and strategy in that address than common sense. Common sense will always carry a man farther and with more safety than either diplomacy or strategy.

Minnesota is regarded as radical territory. It is an unfair classification. The rank and file of the citizenry of Minnesota are good, loyal American citizens in sympathy with democratic institutions, but out of sympathy with some of the maneuvers of some eastern politicians and financial interests who have been none too considerate of the agricultural interests of the west and middle west. Taking advantage of this situation, some of the western politicians have assumed an attitude toward the government and toward business that was unjustified and which did not represent the real sentiment of the people of the state, but gave to them the radical label.

President Coolidge is one of those men richly endowed in that extraordinary thing called common sense; he is also possessed of that blessed thing born of the heart called faith in the common people. What politicians called meeting the enemy on its own ground, President Coolidge called a privilege to talk to a misunderstood people. And when the president had concluded his address the people of Minnesota had a better understanding of their government, and a better opinion of it than they had before Calvin Coolidge came to them.

The address of the president did not consist of platitudes and praise. It consisted of a survey of a nation that had its birth in the midst of trying circumstances and under conditions that tried the souls of men. Simply and truthfully he recited the history of this government and the part the Norwegian immigrant had played in that history. The people understood him and entered into the spirit of the discussion. He lifted those people to high altitudes of thought as citizens of the United States and gave them renewed confidence in a government by the people, for the people and of the people. He employed only common sense and that met the situation grandly.

GOOD CITIZENS

In Minnesota they are celebrating with great pomp and thoroughness the hundredth anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States. In a sense it is a national celebration because the Norwegians are represented in every state of the union and because the whole nation recognizes that the country gained much when it received that first band of Norwegian immigrants to its shores.

Conservative, industrious and honest the Scandinavian people, including the Norwegians,

have brought progress and wealth to every section in which they have settled. The upbuilding of the Northwestern states has been due in large extent to the efforts of this hardy and thrifty race.

The Nordic races have brought to America no problems of assimilation. They have sought the expenses of land and sea rather than crowding into overpopulated cities, so they created no housing and labor problems.

Who will deny that the Scandinavian immigrants have more than compensated their adopted country for its hospitality and protection?

That the Norwegians have not confounded loyalty to political organizations with loyalty to country is demonstrated by the stupendous reception given President Coolidge at their centennial in spite of their notorious aloofness from the President's party in the last presidential election.

Everything in the makeup of the Scandinavian makes him a good American citizen.

NORWEGIANS IN AMERICA.

President Coolidge, in his address at the Norwegian centennial celebration in St. Paul, yesterday, paid well deserved tribute to a stream of newcomers who have contributed much to the development and success of our republic. He traced the course of Norwegian immigration from the arrival of the little sloop Restaurationen on July 4, 1825, to the present. The craft, of forty-five tons registry, was the smallest that had made a trans-Atlantic crossing up to that time and brought fifty-two people and a heavy cargo of iron. New York port authorities threatened to deny it permission to dock because there were too many people and too much cargo abroad for such a small ship, but common sense prevailed and the first of Norway's immigrants landed in America.

Indiana has comparatively a small number of aliens from any country and only a scattered few from Norway, 544 all told. The value of the Norwegian as an element in American population is best appreciated in the Northwest, where President Coolidge has gone to participate in the centennial celebration. As he pointed out, Europeans very generally seek climatic conditions in this country that are similar to those of their native lands. For that reason it is not surprising that the men of the north in Europe have gone to our own Northwest in large numbers. The Norwegians also are very largely a rural population and they sought the lands of Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Those who are familiar with the record of the sons of Norway in this country know that it is one of which to be proud. The Norwegian is ideal material from which to develop sturdy Americanism. His fathers

have been intelligent and independent citizens of his native land for centuries. He comes from a kingdom, but it is one with a king of the people's own choosing. The Norwegian drops naturally into the spirit of our institutions. No one in this country ever heard of a Norwegian agitator wanting to subvert our government. The native of Norway is not a "red," nor is he easily influenced by disturbers. He is a natural conservative.

The immigrant from Norway does not look for a job on the police force of Minneapolis or Fargo. Even after he becomes a citizen politics has little lure for him. He is thrifty and a producer. He gives attention to getting himself a farm or a business of his own and speedily becoming one of the useful and influential members of the community in which he resides. The late Senator Knute Nelson was one of the few from Norway who turned attention to public office and was an outstanding example of the sterling qualities of his race.

It has been said of the Norwegian that none who comes to our shores becomes more quickly or more thoroughly American, and there are few nations that have sent to us a larger percentage of their population. The last census showed 1,033,225 from Norway in this country compared with a population of only 2,649,775 in the home land. Sweden has contributed generously to our population, but its total was only a little more than 400,000 greater than that of Norway, although Sweden is a country of approximately 6,000,000. Denmark, with 50 per cent more people than Norway, has sent to us only 40 per cent as many immigrants.

The Norsemen have inherited independence and freedom of thought since the Middle Ages. They maintained in Iceland a thousand years ago the only absolutely free republic in existence. They had trial by jury hundreds of years before King John granted the Magna Charta at Runnymede. They had equal suffrage and women in their Storting before any were in our Congress. They have been democratic in thought and action, both at home and in their adopted country. America has appealed to them with special force as a land of opportunity and they have been a most valuable addition to our melting pot.

POLITICAL STRAWS.

Those who accompanied President Coolidge to Minnesota, experienced newspaper correspondents and secret service men, declare they have never seen the equal of the demonstrations welcoming the nation's chief executive. The trip was a great triumph for the President, not so much in honor of the office but in token of an abiding faith in his policies. Mr. Coolidge's quiet and efficient methods are not the type which ordinarily evoke an outburst of popular acclaim such as the spectacular procedure of Roosevelt awakened. For that reason, the evidence of thorough approval, particularly in a section that has shown some desire to flirt with a dangerous radicalism, was all the more remarkable and demonstrates the universal desire for the continuance of a business administration and a minimum of congressional meddling.

Every movement the President may make is always given a political interpretation by those connected in any way with partisan organizations. To that type the Coolidge trip to Minnesota has been regarded as a preliminary to the 1928 campaign. It is an injustice to the President, however, to see any such motive in connection with the Norwegian-American celebration. The President was invited and accepted the request in good faith. The ovation he received should encourage the Republicans who have been watching the Farmer-Labor developments in that section and the possibility of further LaFollette radicalism in the Northwest. The effects of the Minnesota sentiment should have a helpful reaction in Wisconsin, where the LaFollette influence has swayed the political fortunes of that state far too long.

The sentiment expressed in the reception to the President, it is hoped, will not be lost on Congress. It demonstrated that the wave of popular approval which swept Mr. Coolidge into office last November has not subsided. The public indorsement has been so pronounced that it should end the petty tactics of the Senate obstructionists and convert that part of the House contingent which has blocked the adoption of a scientific tax reduction program. The country does not desire a legislative body of rubber stamps but until it selects men better qualified for their posts than many of those down at Washington, it will insist on the acceptance of wise leadership from the President and his advisers. Congress should not be permitted to forget the Minnesota visit when it convenes next December.

Coolidge on Freedom

WHEN President Coolidge's thought is unhampered by the pressure of political diplomacy and he gives free rein to his fancy he shows a fondness for adventure in the realm of idealism.

His address at the Norwegian centennial celebration in Minnesota was non-political and his mind seemed to be having a thoroughly good time. Result: An interesting address.

This particular celebration commemorated the arrival of Norwegian immigrants in 1825, after the successful American revolution and the firm establishment of the United States as an independent nation.

Having discoursed on the motives that had prompted earlier immigration to these shores from Europe, largely stimulated from the other side, the President came to the immigration encouraged from this side of the Atlantic after the establishment of our government.

"From the time when their fast-developing institutions of popular government, religious freedom and intellectual liberality had come to take definite and attractive forms," says Mr. Coolidge, "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 spiritual and intellectual emancipation which 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 an increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here, at last, THE INDIVIDUAL WAS LORD OF HIMSELF, MASTER OF HIS OWN DESTINY, KEEPER OF HIS OWN SOVEREIGNTY. HERE HE WAS FREE."

President Coolidge can devote himself to no greater crusade than to lead the fight to restore this country to the blissful condition he so eloquently describes as existing in 1825.

A thoughtful survey of his country today, of the harmony, patriotism and idealism of all the people in 1917 and 1918 and the insidious attacks on freedom during the past few years of awful reaction, must convince him that he cannot say truthfully today that in the United States in 1925 the "individual is lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he is free."

For probably at no time in the history of this country has bigotry and intolerance been more vigorously offensive, religious freedom and intellectual liberality less secure than right now.

A President's Fool Friends

WE rise to defend the intelligence of President Coolidge. In the name of the people of the United States we protest that he is not a moron. This protest has become necessary. The President must be saved from his friends—or from one sort of friend. Listen:

"He was impressed most of all by the outward manifestations of patriotism and loyalty among the people."

That is taken from an article by a friendly correspondent traveling with the President through the northwest States.

What a suggestion that contains! It pictures a President carrying with him into Wisconsin and Minnesota certain doubts, certain mental reservations, as to the loyalty and patriotism of the people of those two great States. But, the people in this unexplored territory having turned out in immense numbers to cheer him, he acquits them of the suspicion of disloyalty and non-patriotism! So this friendly correspondent would have us believe.

President Coolidge is not a mental nit-wit. President Coolidge never has entertained any notion that the people of Minnesota and Wisconsin were any less patriotic and loyal than the people of Vermont and Massachusetts. Certainly he never has had reason for any such view. He is aware of the notable contributions of those two northwest States to the country's needs, not only in war, but—which is more rare—in peace. He didn't have to travel to St. Paul to discover these things.

It is a ridiculous picture of the President, which the friendly correspondent paints. It is as if he had solemnly announced that the President was impressed by the fact that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, in Minnesota the same as Massachusetts.

There should be some way of saving the President from such friends.

THE HIND LEADER
BURLINGTON, JUNE 14, 1925.

THE NORWEGIAN AT HOME AND IN THE U. S.

Coolidge's address at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration at the city of St. Paul, paid tribute to the virtue of a sturdy race—and a tribute deserved. For some reason, doubtless because descendants are given to a following in the footsteps of their forebears, states like Indiana have a comparatively small number of residents from that race. Most of those who come from Norway go to more northern states—notably to Minnesota, and most desirable additions to the population they make. They are clean blooded, hard working, saving and thrifty by training, progressive, honest, and—not easily led astray by communistic theories. It is of record that the first immigration from Norway arrived in the port of New York on the 4th day of July, 1825. They came in the Restaurationen, a little craft of forty-five tons registry, which up to that day and date was the smallest craft that had ever yet crossed the turbulent Atlantic. The first impulse of the New York port authorities was to refuse to allow the little vessel to dock, because of the fact that they considered it overladen with its 52 immigrants and its cargo of iron. However, there was still a modicum of common sense in the land, and objection was speedily removed—entered then the first of Norway immigration. Indiana has only a few scheduled Norwegians—544 is the number on record. According to the Coolidge address—and the President unquestionably had studied over his subject—European immigrants usually strive to find climatic conditions in the United States which resemble those they leave behind them. That, the President thought, accounted for the main population of Norwegian extraction seeking new homes in the U. S. Northwest. This is quite likely a true theory. No better material ever came over the sea from which to originate sturdy Americanism. Intelligence is characteristic of this race. His governmental ideals are sound—for while he comes from a kingdom, that kingdom is one which makes its own selection of kings. He drops into place in this country like a cog fits into a wheel. Records fail to disclose that even a single representative of this sturdy people has ever attempted or desired to subvert government. He is a natural conservative and as a consequence, a reliable citizen. He usually works on a farm, saves his money, in time secures a small piece of land of his own, labors on that land, develops it, continues to save and acquire more land—a typical resident of whom any nation could well

be proud. Population considered, the United States has many of them in her borders. According to the last of the census reports, while Norway itself has a population of but 2,649,775 people, in the United States are no less than 1,033,225 of the stalwart people. Sweden, equally a desirable fountain of good citizenship, has a population of over six millions of people, but she has within our borders only 400,000 more immigrants than have come from her so much smaller neighbor. Denmark, which has fifty per cent. more people than Norway,—people very similar in acquirements and thoughts—has sent us only 40 per cent. as many of her people. The history of Norway is wonderful. It is an independent spirit which there prevails. For more than 1000 years in Iceland, Norsemen maintained absolutely the only free republic in all the world, while they had trial by a jury hundreds of years before King John weakened before the demands of his people and the Magna Charta came into being. They adopted equal suffrage and had women members of their Storting (equivalent to our own Congress) some years before that innovation in the United States. Their people are quick to see opportunity. America is to them a land of great opportunity, and they come—nor has America ever had any reason to be sorrowful over their coming.

LA GRANGE IND NEWS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY

Monday afternoon President Coolidge spoke at the Norse-American Centennial at the state fair grounds in Minnesota. The President's train was packed with ice in such a way that his journey could be made with the greatest possible comfort. In his address he held America up to the world as an example of how the races of the world could be fused and live happily, and maintained that such close brotherhood could also be realized among the nations of the earth. The Centennial in Minnesota marked the fact that one hundred years ago fifty-two people set out from Norway on the 45-ton sloop, Restauration, as the first organized party of immigrants from that country. The President in recalling this said: "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 them by the Scandinavian countries."

LOGANSPORT IND TRIB
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925.

A GREAT SPEECH.

Universal praise has come to President Coolidge for the sentiments expressed in the address he delivered a few days ago during the celebration at Minneapolis, Minn., of the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the Norwegian immigrants in America in the year 1825.

The address of the President was non-political, and being such, the speaker's mind was cleared of all personal or partisan bias, a promising condition for a real worth-while speech.

In 1825, it is pointed out, the successful war for American independence had been fought and the United States had been firmly established as a free and independent nation. An outstanding statement made in President Coolidge's speech was the following:

"From the time when their fast-developing institutions of popular government, religious freedom and intellectual liberality had come 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 spiritual and intellectual emancipation which 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 an increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here, at last, THE INDIVIDUAL WAS LORD OF HIMSELF, MASTER OF HIS OWN DESTINY, KEEPER OF HIS OWN SOVEREIGNTY. HERE HE WAS FREE."

MUNICIPAL IND. STAP
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925.

POLITICAL STRAWS.

Those who accompanied President Coolidge to Minnesota, experienced newspaper correspondents and secret service men, declare they have never seen the equal of the demonstrations welcoming the nation's chief executive. The trip was a great triumph for the President, not so much in honor of the office but in token of an abiding faith in his policies. Mr. Coolidge's quiet and efficient methods are not the type which ordinarily evoke an outburst of popular acclaim such as the spectacular procedure of Roosevelt awakened. For that reason, the evidence of thorough approval, particularly in a section that has shown some desire to flirt with a dangerous radicalism, was all the more remarkable and demonstrates the universal desire for the continuance of a business administration and a minimum of congressional meddling.

Every movement the President may make is always given a political interpretation by those connected in any way with partisan organizations. To that type the Coolidge trip to Minnesota has been regarded as a preliminary to the 1928 campaign. It is an injustice to the President, however,

to see any such motive in connection with the Norse-American celebration. The President was invited and accepted the request in good faith. The ovation he received should encourage the Republicans who have been watching the Farmer-Labor developments in that section and the possibility of further LaFollette radicalism in the Northwest. The effects of the Minnesota sentiment should have a helpful reaction in Wisconsin, where the LaFollette influence has swayed the political fortunes of that state far too long.

The sentiment expressed in the reception to the President, it is hoped, will not be lost on Congress. It demonstrated that the wave of popular approval which swept Mr. Coolidge into office last November has not subsided. The public indorsement has been so pronounced that it should end the petty tactics of the Senate obstructionists and convert that part of the House contingent which has blocked the adoption of a scientific tax reduction program. The country does not desire a legislative body of rubber stamps but until it selects men better qualified for their posts than many of those down at Washington, it will insist on the acceptance of wise leadership from the President and his advisers. Congress should not be permitted to forget the Minnesota visit when it convenes next December.

**PLYMOUTH IND DEMOCRAT
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.**

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

On October 9, 1825 the ship Restaurationen arrived in America bringing 53 Norwegians. This was the first organized group to emigrate from Norway to the United States. It marked the first low wash of a great wave of Norwegian immigration which followed.

It is in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the event that President Coolidge went to Minneapolis to be present at the Norse-American Centennial. No small portion of the development and upbuilding of the Northwestern states is due to the efforts of Norwegians or descendants of Norsemen. And no better class of people ever sought a new home in America. They had within them the spirit of Americanism before they came to the new land and, adapting themselves to the new environment, involved no radical alteration of views or habits. They may take a justifiable pride in exhibiting what has been achieved by them in the development of a section of the United States where the mass of them is settled.

A pageant portraying a composite picture of the part played by Norsemen in the settlement of the Northwest will be presented. The event also provides the opportunity for a great reunion of those Americans who have an ancestry dating back to Norway. That they take pride in their origin does not necessarily make them any the less American in spirit or the less devoted to our institutions. It has been to the profit of America that so many Norwegians sought homes here as well as profit to the former immigrants themselves.

**PLYMOUTH IND DEMOCRAT
SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1925.**

CLAP TRAP FROM COOLIDGE

One statement of President Coolidge in his address at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration in Minnesota should be interpreted more as the goal of a national crusade than as a description of an existing condition. That part of the president's address referred to is:

"From the time when their fast-developing institutions of popular government, religious freedom and intellectual liberality had come to take definite and attractive 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 spiritual and intellectual emancipation which 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 an increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here, at last, the individual was lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he was free."

Ordinarily the president is a practical politician, in spite, or perhaps because of his silly provincialism, the Norse peoples and the exemplary ideals of the Scandinavian population in the United States he has allowed himself to deviate from his usual course in this instance.

Many must question the truth of the statement that in the United States in 1925 the "individual is lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he is free."

At no time since the early years of the formation of the union have bigotry and intolerance been more in evidence and freedom of thought, speech and religion less secure than in this year of 1925.

**UNIONIST AND REPUBLICAN
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925.**

GOOD CITIZENS

In Minnesota they are celebrating with great pomp and thoroughness the hundredth anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States. In a sense it is a national celebration because the Norwegians are represented in every state of the union and because the whole nation recognizes that the country gained much when it received that first band of Norwegian immigrants to its shores.

Conservative, industrious and honest the Scandinavian people, including the Norwegians, have brought progress and wealth to every section in which they have settled. The upbuilding of the Northwestern states has been due in large extent to the efforts of this hardy and thrifty race.

The Nordic races have brought to America no problems as assimilation. They have sought the expanses of land and sea rather than crowding into overpopulated cities, so they created no housing and labor problems.

Who will deny that the Scandinavian immigrants have more than compensated their adopted country for its hospitality and protection?

That the Norwegians have not counfounded loyalty to political organizations with loyalty to country is demonstrated by the stupendous reception given President Coolidge at their centennial in spite of their notorious aloofness in the President's party in the last presidential election.

Everything in the make-up of the Scandinavian makes him a good American citizen.

**SOUTH BEND IND TRIB
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925.**

SAFETY FIRST.

When he goes to Minnesota to address the Americans of Norse descent next week President Coolidge will travel in the special train accommodations usually provided for a presidential party. The white house announces that in doing so the president will accede to a request of the railroads, the managements of which feel they can fulfill their obligation of providing safety for the chief executive more surely if he uses the special. The point was raised by the president's last western trip, when he went to Chicago in a drawing room on a regular train, doing it as an example of economy.

Probably in a long journey involving a change from one line to another the railroad executives are correct in using the safety argument. None of them is small enough to be thinking of the additional revenue accruing to the lines from the special arrangements. It is a point of honor with railroad men to convey the president to and from his destination in safety. That is their first consideration.

**TERRE HAUTE IND STAD
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.**

NORWEGIANS IN AMERICA.

President Coolidge, in his address at the Norwegian centennial celebration in St. Paul Monday, paid a well deserved tribute to a stream of newcomers who have contributed much to the development and success of our republic. He traced the course of Norwegian immigration from the arrival of the little sloop Restaurationen on July 4, 1825, to the present. The craft, of 45 tons registry, was the smallest that had made a transatlantic crossing up to that time and brought 52 people and a heavy cargo of iron. New York port authorities threatened to deny it permission to dock because there were too many people and too much cargo aboard for such a small ship, but common sense prevailed and the first of Norway's immigrants landed in America.

Indiana has comparatively a small number of aliens from any country and only a scattered few from Norway, 544 all told. The value of the Norwegian as an element in American population is best appreciated in the northwest, where President Coolidge had gone to participate in the centennial celebration. As he pointed out, Europeans very generally seek climatic conditions in this country that are similar to those of their native lands. For that reason it is not surprising that the men of the north of Europe have gone to our own northwest in large numbers. The Norwegians also are very largely a rural population and they sought the lands of Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Those who are familiar with the record of the sons of Norway in this country know that it is one of which to be proud. The Norwegian is ideal material from which to develop sturdy Americanism. His fathers have been intelligent and independent citizens of his native land for centuries. He comes from a kingdom, but it is one with a king of the people's own choosing. The Norwegian drops naturally into the spirit of our institutions. No one in this country ever heard of a Norwegian agitator wanting to subvert our government. The native of Norway is not a "red," nor is he easily influenced by disturbers. He is a natural conservative.

The immigrant from Norway does not look for a job on the police force of Minneapolis or Fargo. Even after he becomes a citizen politics has little lure for him. He is thrifty and a producer. He gives attention to getting himself a farm or a business of his own and speedily becoming one of the useful and influential members of the community in which he resides. The late Senator Knute Nelson was one of the few from Norway who turned attention to public office and was an outstanding example of the sterling qualities of his race.

It has been said of the Norwegian that none who comes to our shores becomes more quickly or more thoroughly American, and there are few nations that have sent to us a larger percentage of their population. The last census showed 1,033,225 from Norway in this country compared with a population of only 2,649,775 in the home land. Sweden has contributed generously to our population, but its total was only a little more than 400,000 greater than that of Norway, although Sweden is a country approximately 6,000,000. Denmark, with 50 per cent more people than Norway, has sent to us only 40 per cent as many immigrants.

The Norsemen have inherited independence and freedom of thought since the middle ages. They maintained in Iceland 1,000 years ago the only absolutely free republic in existence. They had trial by jury hundreds of years before King John granted the Magna Charta at Runnede. They had equal suffrage and women in their storting before any were in our congress. They have been democratic in thought

and action, both at home and in their adopted country. America has appealed to them with special force as a land of opportunity and they have been a most valuable addition to our melting pot.

**TERRE HAUTE IND STAD
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925.**

POLITICAL STRAWS.

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COOLIDGE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

To those who have for several years had a vision of and a belief in the greatness of Calvin Coolidge, now president of the United States, there is genuine pleasure, as the days unfold, in noting that he is winning his way to the good opinion of those men who are expert critics of public men.

Duly modest as vice-president under Harding, of a retiring disposition, or of the belief that the limelight belonged to his chief, it was not until he was president by election that he became the leader, as he has been the savior, of his party. Since then he has developed a number of lines of political thought, but, more than this, he has dug up and cleaned off and embellished a lot of homely virtues which have been abiding in the hearts of the American people since in their kindergarten days they learned that "willful waste makes woeful want," "honesty is the best policy," "an honest man is the noblest work of God," and that "there is a destiny which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may."

Calvin Coolidge, it is stated by those who know him most intimately, has never aspired to be known as an orator. He would probably describe himself as "a plain blunt statesman; the graces of the orator's art are to me unknown," yet at times he rises to linguistic heights and peaks of thought which are known by the name of oratory. He did this in his ad-

dress at Minneapolis last Tuesday and it was manifest a number of times in his memorial day address. But ease and plainness of statement, certainty of facts, knowledge of words and the best to use for the occasion, beauty of construction, homeliness of simile, all these conspire to make his product complete and to leave it in the understanding of those who hear him.

The country through its publications is catching a glimpse now and then of the real Coolidge and some of those who have been super-critics, almost, are now giving him the meed of praise to which he is entitled. One of them is the editorial writer of the Chicago Tribune, who recently said:

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 Restoration. It was an equivalent 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 this address was a model.

COOLIDGE IN THE WEST

There can be no doubt of the immense popularity of President Coolidge and his splendid wife. The President does not make many trips to the west, in fact he does not make many trips at all, but when he does make one it counts. It was very graceful of him to journey to "the imperial northwest," call on the Norsemen and bid them God-speed in their centennial. He and Mrs. Coolidge enjoyed the trip immensely, and whether he knows it or not the President bound himself by still stronger ties to the agricultural domain of empire which we call the middle west.

Mr. Coolidge has broadened a great deal since he became president. He is not the same cool and provincial Vermonter who came up from various stages through dry New England to the highest office in the land. He has shown unmistakable marks of enthusiasm with life of late. He has appreciated the west and its broad minded inhabitants to a better advantage since coming in contact with the minds of the senate and congress in so close a way.

His growth has increased his popularity and from the present outlook it would seem that he will have a hard time putting the crown from him in 1928, but we predict that he will try very hard and honestly to do so.

COOLIDGE SPEAKS FROM THE HEART

The finest press notices that President Coolidge has received—and he has gotten a goodly number of them, week to St. Paul, at the centennial of the Norsemen.

The Chicago Tribune correspondent says that 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."

The president reached a high point when he said:

"Our country is more, far more, than a political union. It is a spiritual union.

"Religious liberty, educational and economic opportunity, constitutional rights, the integrity of the law, 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 product of the honest, earnest, and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home—when I look up on you and realize what you are and what you have done, I know that in your hands the country is secure.

"You have laid up your treasure in what America represents, and here 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."

Charter of the...
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1919

It is fitting that the President deliver an address at the centennial celebration of the Norwegians at St. Paul, for those hardy sons of the north did more than any other race in the labor and the hardships of redeeming the Northwestern prairies from the wild state. They have made of Minnesota and the Dakotas a region of wealth, where most people would have become discouraged and given up the job. The President is doing well in honoring them with his presence at their big meeting.

Not only that, but he is giving them something tangible to show that they have a real government to enjoy here in America—a ruler who is not afraid or too big to come to his people on their gala day, a common citizen in a high position. He will find many things in common with his Scandinavian friends, the least being the strict economy for which both he and they are not.

He will speak sometime next Monday, and the same scheme of affairs will be used that was used at inauguration.

THE KNUTE NELSON MEMORIAL

The coming of the Norse celebration brings vividly to mind the rugged figure of Knute Nelson, says the Minneapolis Journal, continuing: There was a man! Coming to this country as a peasant boy, he rose, under the inspiring influences that surrounded him, to a seat in the United States senate. Not only that, but in the senate he was the virtual leader during the closing days of his life, and was recognized as such by the press of the east.

And then Knute Nelson died. He had incurred the grudges of some, the personal animosities of some, due to the changing viewpoints in political life. But these unpleasant things passed with the passing of the man.

Knute Nelson was a great figure, an inspiration to young men. He rose by hard work. He was patient. He knew the constitution. He was never a complete convert to the separation of Norway from a union of the free Baltic states that he dreamed about.

What have we done in Minnesota since his death to honor this man? He should be honored before all men as an example of what every American boy can do, if he wills to do it. Soon after his death it was proposed that the people of the state raise a statue to him. Part of the money needed has been raised. The fund should have been closed up long ago.

In the judgment of The Journal, the way to close it up is to make it a state matter among the people. A lithograph portrait has been prepared to be sold during the Norse-American celebration for a few cents. It will be suitable to frame, and it should adorn the walls of the homes of the people of this state, along with that of John A. Johnson, who was another boy who rose to a high place on his merit.

Let everybody start along the dollars. That will build the monument quickly at the hands of a sculptor of the first class. This is the least we can do in memory of Knute Nelson.

If any reader of The Journal desires to send a contribution to this office, the money will be acknowledged and sent to the committee in charge.

THE NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

An anniversary celebration which is important enough to bring President and Mrs. Coolidge and prominent members of the administration out from Washington to St. Paul and Minneapolis must have an unusual appeal. The president and his party were in Chicago Sunday and today are at the Twin-cities, because of the nationalistic appeal there is to our large Scandinavian population in the centenary of the immigration to America of our first notable groups of Norse settlers.

It was July 4, 1825, that the Slope (sloop) Restaurationen sailed from Stavanjer, Norway, for America, bringing these first groups of Scandinavians. The centenary of the event is being observed at the Minnesota state fair grounds, where many group reunions of Norse-Americans are being held, in a three-day celebration which the president has come west to attend.

The army and navy and various departments of the government will be represented. The naval bureau of aeronautics was to have been represented by the Los Angeles, but engine trouble forced the big dirigible to turn back to its hangar at Lakehurst after it had come as far as Cleveland. Five big Martin bombers are present as part of the contribution to the occasion by the army air service, and we shall have a visit by them to the Tri-cities thru the courtesy of General Patrick, who authorized them to stop for a day at the Moline field on their way home.

It was the French who first came to Minnesota, the adventurers and traders Radisson and Grosseileurs being there in the 1650's. Hennepin and Du Lhut came a little later, but they established no permanent settlements. The Scandinavian influx, heaviest after the Civil war, gave to that region a great body of its sturdiest citizens, and they will be paid due tribute, doubtless, by the president when he speaks there, and by others who comment on this interesting anniversary.

A TRIBUTE TO A COURAGEOUS PEOPLE

President Coolidge came out to the gateway of the northwest yesterday to pay homage to the founders of an empire. The occasion was the 100th anniversary of the sailing of a little bark which brought the vanguard of that army of Norsemen, who were to play so large a part in the settlement of the west.

The Restaurationen, conveyed 100 pilgrims from Norway to America. It is claimed to have been the smallest vessel ever to make the trans-Atlantic crossing, thus expressing the daring and the hardihood of the immigrants from Scandinavia.

The president was pleased to take part in the centennial celebration, since it afforded him the opportunity to pay homage to the "unsung millions of plain people whose names are strangers to public places and fames; whose lives have been replete with quiet unpretentious, modest, but none the less heroic virtues."

Of such has this great nation been builded. Men and women of fixed determination, of high character, of fine spiritual quality, they made a mighty contribution to the success of the experiment to which this nation was dedicated. With the courage of the Vikings they set themselves to the task of converting the prairies of the northwest into farms and homes. The fight which they had waged against a none too productive soil in their native land, equipped them to face the hardships incident to opening up a new country. America measured up to their fullest expectation because they gave to it, that which solicited a rich reward. The loyalty of these people, their love of their adopted land, has never been questioned. They have met squarely every responsibility of citizenship. The nation shares the confidence of its chieftain when he says, "I know that in your hands the country is secure."

The Norsemen in America

In 1821 the Norwegian Cleng Peerson landed in America, and in 1825 the ship Restaurationen initiated Norse immigration in earnest. The centenary, celebrated in the Northwest this week, deserves the national attention which Mr. Coolidge's presence will give it. When Fredrika Bremer visited the United States in 1850 she found nearly 40,000 Norwegians already settled in Wisconsin alone. They were the advance guard of an army which, with Leif Ericsson's pioneering spirit, swept rapidly over the Minnesota and Dakota prairies. America now has a million and a quarter inhabitants of Norse blood; and their contribution to our national character, traditions and achievement is out of all proportion to their numbers.

They and their fellow Scandinavians have largely made the Northwest what it is. They may look around them in Minneapolis and reflect that this city of 400,000 people was marked by a single cabin 75 years ago. They have turned the cold northern plains into one of the most fertile farming regions of the globe. In politics they have assumed control of their section and left their imprint on national affairs. Of the last nine governors of Minnesota six have been Scandinavians. But for the untimely death of their great liberal leader,

John A. Johnson—like Knut Nelson, of Swedish blood—they might have given the country a president. Coming from nations interested in experiment, they have taken naturally to cooperation and equal suffrage—at times to the Non-Partisan league and the ideas espoused by Hendrik Shipstead and Magnus Johnson. Their cultural interests, suppressed during their years of struggle with raw nature, have steadily grown in vigor. The Norse in particular do not forget that they come from the land of Ibsen, Holberg, Bjornson and Grieg.

Culturally, no stock has become more quickly Americanized than the Scandinavians. They have entered the country to make homes, to learn English and to rear their children to be patriotic citizens; they might easily have formed impervious foreign colonies, but it was not their nature. Jacob Riis in "The Making of an American" caught the spirit of this adoptive loyalty. Yet it is not incompatible with a sentiment of reverence and love for the traditions of the homeland. The Norse feel that they have a great history, dating from the time of the vikings, and that the conquest of the American Northwest is an integral part of it. They may well be proud of their heritage and its transplantation.—New York World.

DES MOINES IOWA CAPITAL
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925.

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

THE Norse-American Centennial celebration opens in Minneapolis today and will continue for four days. It is attracting nation-wide attention. The crowning feature of the celebration will be the address by President Coolidge Monday afternoon. There will be pageants and exhibits revealing the progress of Minnesota since the days of the first Norwegian immigrants. The historical event especially celebrated is the first organized migration from Norway to America one hundred years ago. Before that time, however, there were many Americans of Scandinavian origin. They were to be found in the first colonies and they took an active part in the war for independence.

The migration of 1825 led directly to the later settlements in Iowa, Minnesota and other states of the upper Mississippi Valley. Minnesota was destined to profit conspicuously from the heritage left by the early settlers from northern Europe. No other state is so gloriously a symbol of what immigration at its best did for America.

Minnesota has much to celebrate in the Norse-American Centennial. The American people as a whole are properly revealing their interest and extending their congratulations by sending their highest official representative.

The Heavenly Twins.

The sameness of St. Paul is not sufficient, it seems, to make appropriate the designation of that city and Minneapolis as "the heavenly twins." A rivalry that dates from their beginning has developed a peculiar squint-eye characteristic in residents of these cities. This is due, according to common report, to the fact that no one in either town shuts both eyes in sleep; one eye is always kept open in jealous regard of the neighbor city.

The evangelism of St. Paul consists of efforts to spread the gospel of St. Paul's eminence. Here is the state governmental seat. Here is the chief railway center of the northwest, with more shops and yards at least than Minneapolis has. Here is the meat-packing center of the northwest. Here are headquarters of the army for the northwest district and district headquarters for the internal revenue bureau. Here is the chief horse market of the west.

The falls of St. Anthony must be taken as symbolical of Minneapolis' evangelism. At these falls began an exceptional milling business and although most of the raw lumber resource has been wiped out the city ranks first in sash milling, and in the making of flour it leads the world. In lakes and scenery Minneapolis also claims supremacy. It leads its rival in population.

The Mississippi river does not separate the two cities. The river flows in and through both cities and between them only as a portion of the boundary line. The difference is something thicker than water. It is not, as has been said, due to the naming of Minnehaha falls for the two cities even though these falls are located in southeastern Minneapolis, so that on the map the name naturally divides itself and the last two syllables appear on the St. Paul side. There are racial differences but even these are of minor significance. The whole thing resolves itself into a grudge case, almost a feud.

All this explains the difficulty which has arisen in connection

with President Coolidge's visit to—ahem, the northwest. A Norse-American celebration is being held somewhere in Minnesota and the president accepted an invitation to attend. Minneapolis here took a mean advantage and the news blazoned his coming "to Minneapolis." St. Paul gave way to righteous indignation. The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce adopted

resolutions, the St. Paul newspapers threatened to discontinue news services which had not proclaimed the president's coming to St. Paul.

Perhaps nothing could so test the political dexterity of a chief executive. But President Coolidge has met the test. He sleeps in St. Paul, eats in Minneapolis and attends the Norse-American celebration in the midway district, that no-man's-land between the rival municipalities. All is peaceful along the upper Mississippi and promises to remain so until some Minneapolitan suggests that there is something appropriate in the president's choice of St. Paul as a place to sleep.

But perhaps no one will think of that until the celebration is over and the president is far away from St. Minneapolis.

DES MOINES IOWA TRIB-NEWS
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

The Role of America.

President Coolidge in an especially happy address before the Norse-American celebrants Monday touched on two places of notable elevation. In the first instance he said:

"It is demonstrated conclusively that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is their universal heritage and common nature. If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on a scale of a world? It is not a new thought, but it is a profoundly engaging one. I feel it is possible of realization. I am

convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal."

In the second instance he said: "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."

Wholly true are these statements which need constant emphasis. If we have fraternity, if our institutions have their abiding place with the people what is more important for America than untrammelled discussion? There is place for application of these statements in another item of the Monday news.

The supreme court, by ruling on an appeal by Benjamin Gitlow of New York, sustained the New York

statute on criminal anarchy, drawing a line between the language of direct incitement and philosophical abstraction. The majority opinion declared that the state had every right to protect public peace and safety by seeking to "extinguish the spark without waiting until it had kindled the flame or blazed into conflagration."

Associate Justice Holmes in a dissenting opinion declared that the offense charged against Gitlow was one which "had no chance of starting a present conflagration," and further that "Every idea is an incitement." If we limit incitement to action we limit incitement to good action. The constitution prohibits congress from abridging the right of free speech; it devotes two paragraphs to limit the definition of and punishment for treason: "Treason shall consist only in levying war."

Why cannot we apply to this question of free speech the statements of President Coolidge? In cosmopolitanism lies our peculiar virtue, in entire freedom of discussion lies our safety. We cannot legislate the people into thinking right nor imprison them for thinking wrong. In free discussion, in the contact of various groups and ideas, there is fullest stimulation to right thinking. It is the role of America to demonstrate the workability of that program.

DES MOINES IOWA CAPITAL
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO A NORSEMAN HARDY RACE

(From the St. Louis Star.)

President Coolidge went all the way from Washington to Minneapolis yesterday to speak at the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival in New York of a colony of Norwegians. The attention which the president pays the men of that race is well deserved. The Norwegian is one of the races influential in settlement of North Europe, and probably the first to cross the Atlantic ocean.

Under popular acceptance Americans are prone to credit discovery of the American continent to Columbus. Still, every schoolboy is taught, although many of them forget, that 500 years before Columbus landed at San Salvador a hardy group of Norsemen beat their way over the colds of the North Atlantic, came down the coast of Labrador, and probably were the first to touch American shores. Their exploits, however, have not the interest of Columbus's voyage, since they did not lead directly to populating the country. It is because that out of Columbus's discovery, Europe sent ships laden with men to explore the new country that his renown is celebrated to the exclusion of the men who arrived five centuries before.

The president dealt with the influence of the Norwegian in building up the northwest, including the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and northern Iowa. All of them have large numbers of men and women descendants of those who

came over in the small colony in 1825 and who settled in northern New York. Their word back home encouraged other colonists to come, but the latter were attracted by the description of the land farther west.

There is no doubt of the Norwegian honesty and thrift. The great wheat district of the northwestern states largely is due to their thrift and industry. The emigrants were farmers, and they remained farmers after their arrival. Several decades after they came over the drift of immigration turned to southern Europe, but under the Johnson immigration bill, passed something more than a year ago, the trend is to give better opportunities to the men from northern Europe. This is an invitation to the same stock of thrifty farmers who are as welcome today as their countrymen were one hundred years ago.

DUBUQUE IOWA FREE
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

NORSEMEN

Mr. Coolidge at the Norse-American centennial justly praised the simple, homespun virtues which make the immigrants from Scandinavia such desirable citizens. He mentioned the daring and courage which brought Leif, son of Eric, to our shores in the year 1,000, and called attention to the fact that the same courage has persisted to modern times,—demonstrated by the intrepid explorer, Amundsen.

Being a politician, however, Mr. Coolidge did not dwell on the more romantic phases of Norse history when the old Vikings sallied forth from the bays and creeks of Scandinavia to spread terror among foreign peoples.

"They had scarcely any inducements," says the historian McIntosh, "to spare countries which they visited only to plunder, and where they did not hope to dwell; they were less than others liable to retaliation, and they had neither kindred nor family nor home. They were, perhaps, the only barbarians who applied their highest title of magistracy to denote the leaders of piratical squadrons, whom they termed vikings or seakings. Not contented with their native and habitual ferocity, some of them sought to surpass their companions by working themselves into horrible and temporary insanity."

And yet the world owes a great debt to these old-time barbarians. They settled part of France which was known thereafter as Normandy, and gave to England her ruling classes. Rollo, Norse leader, married the daughter of Charles the Simple and became Robert, first duke of Normandy. From that line sprang William the Conqueror, and the impulse which was to build the British empire.

So American history is linked closely with the fortunes of those early vikings. Leif, son of Eric, mentioned by Mr. Coolidge, had far less influence on the course of American history than the Norsemen who ravaged France and conquered England. And the whole nation would repudiate the man who named is "Vineland."

After Leif, son of Eric, it was 725 years before America again knew the Norsemen. That was when 53 immigrants arrived in 1825 on the Norwegian ship, Restaurationem, and went to the northwestern regions.

The descendants of the fierce old vikings made admirable frontiersmen. Subduing difficulties in a new country was just to their liking. Unlike their forefathers, they now came to cultivate the soil and undertake the responsibilities of citizens.

Nothing in history is more remarkable than the story of the Norsemen, their early piracy, and their later Christianization and conversion into sturdy, prudent citizens. That record certainly holds forth hope of world peace in the years to come.

GOOD CITIZENS

In Minnesota they are celebrating with great pomp and thoroughness the hundredth anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States. In a sense it is a national celebration because the Norwegians are represented in every state of the union and because the whole nation recognizes that the country gained much when it received that first band of Norwegian immigrants to its shores.

Conservative, industrious and honest the Scandinavian people, including the Norwegians, have brought progress and wealth to every section in which they have settled. The upbuilding of the northwestern states has been due in large extent to the efforts of this hardy and thrifty race.

The Nordic races have brought to America no problems of assimilation. They have sought the expenses of land and sea rather than crowding into overpopulated cities, so they created no housing and labor problems.

Who will deny that the Scandinavian immigrants have more than compensated their adopted country for its hospitality and protection?

That the Norwegians have not confounded loyalty to political organizations with loyalty to country is demonstrated by the stupendous reception given President Coolidge at their centennial in spite of their notorious aloofness from the president's party in the last presidential election.

Everything in the makeup of the Scandinavian makes him a good American citizen.

COOLIDGE AND THE WEST

President Coolidge's trip to the middle west had no political purpose but it had a decidedly political result. The journey was made to keep a speaking engagement and the speech was not to have been—nor was it—a discussion of politics. The president was merely to be a speaking guest at the centennial of the arrival of the first Norwegian immigrants. Every circumstance surrounding the trip shows it had not a political intent.

Once the president arrived in Minnesota things began to happen. Everywhere he went vast throngs sought him out to cheer him. Governor Christianson introduced him as one of the centennial speakers. He opened his introduction with this statement: "The people of Minnesota believe in Calvin Coolidge." With that utterance the enormous crowd burst into tumultuous applause which continued for many minutes. The president's address provoked similar enthusiasm.

So it happened that the greatest reception ever given President Coolidge was given in the country of those who but a few months before exerted their powers for his defeat.

The political service to the country of the president's journey rests in its disclosure of the wonders the Coolidge administration has worked in the middle west. For several years the radical element has made the rest of the country feel that the wheat country was no longer a part of the union. There is reassurance now that the middle west is with the country, not against it.

The general appraisal of the president's address at the Norwegian centennial at the Twin Cities last week is that it was the greatest of his life. The president is revealing a remarkable mental grasp and executive qualities beyond the thought of his most ardent, appreciative admirers. He is revealing remarkable powers of analysis of the essential issues of the day, and a determining power for their logical and practical adjustment. He inspires the faith of the people and their unreserved confidence and trust.

Estherville (Iowa) Enterprise WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1925

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE A SPECIAL FETE MEDAL

The Minneapolis Sunday Tribune for March 29 has the following interesting information for Norsemen: "For the first time in history, Congress has authorized the making of a United States mint. The medal in question is the Norse-American Centennial medal, which will be struck off at the Philadelphia mint and used as a souvenir of the Centennial, June 6 to 9 in the fair grounds. It will commemorate the arrival in this country of the first load of Norse immigrants.

One medal proposed, designed by James Earle Frazer, will be octagonal in shape, of silver, in quality the same as the nation's silver coin and about the size of a half dollar. It is probably that 1000 of these medals will be struck off in gold. Congress has authorized the minting of 40,000 medals. The figure in the foreground of the Frazer medal is that of a heroic Viking in the act of setting foot on American soil. The design is emblematic of both the discovery of America by Leif Ericson, 1000 A. D. and the arrival of the Norse people in 1825.

In the first bulletin issued by Mr. Gustav B. Woolan, Publicity Director he informs us that an overwhelming interest is being manifested in the Centennial.

While the opening day will be devoted to the Bygdelaag meetings, arrangements are being made for a large public reception Saturday evening by Governor and Mrs. Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, in the rotunda of Minnesota's wonderful state capitol in St. Paul. They will be assisted in arranging for this reception by the St. Paul Allied Women's organization, comprising 52 different bodies, civic, professional, political, social, religious and fraternal, and having a combined membership of more than 10,000 women. The reception will be in the nature of an of-

ficial welcome to the tens of thousands of Centennial visitors. In the receiving line with Governor and Mrs. Christianson will be the five other Norse governors and their wives; Gov. J. J. Blaine, Wisconsin; Gov. A. G. Sorlie, North Dakota; Gov. Carl Gunderson, South Dakota; Gov. J. E. Ericson, Montana and Gov. H. L. Whithill, Mississippi. Others in the receiving line will be official representatives of three governments: the United States, Canada and Norway, besides some of the Centennial officials.

According to present plans President Calvin Coolidge will give his address on Monday afternoon. That evening will be "Governor's Night," when short addresses will be given by visiting governors and other high officials of Norse birth or blood.

FT MADISON IOWA DEM THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

COOLIDGE AND HIS WESTERN VISIT.

President Coolidge "got away" in good shape when he made his speech at the Norse-American celebration in St. Paul Monday. The comments on his address and on his visit in general are complimentary. It is quite probable the president is learning how to toss aside some of that coldness and reserve for which he has been noted so many years. We frequently read now of instances where he smiles warmly, a thing unheard of until recent months. The president's wife is a good mixer, and it is quite likely she has given him a few side lectures on how to meet with his constituents in a way to make them feel good about it. For, after all, a president of the United States belongs to the people and they have a right to expect that he will be a good fellow. When Mr. Coolidge first went into the White House he did not hardly know how to meet the public. He was afraid to lose the presidential dignity and he was described as being extremely stiff and cold. His western trip this week shows this drawback is being overcome to a considerable extent.

We are fully cognizant of the fact that a man can be a good chief executive without being all smiles. Likewise a man who is a good mixer might be a poor president. But regardless of how efficient a man is as chief executive of this nation, the people like to think of him as a man of their own kind. The trip of President Coolidge to the west has served to bring him closer to the hearts of the people he is serving. They have found him to be a "good fellow," at least more so than he used to be, and they like it. If he keeps this up for the remainder of his term, he will go out of office as a popular president, a thing not thought possible a year and a half ago.

TRAVELING PRESIDENTS

President Coolidge is to journey to St. Paul, early in June, to attend the Norse-American centennial celebration. He will make no stops en route or on his return.

Mr. Coolidge has no taste for journeying about the country. He perhaps will go about as little as any president of recent years. His plans are laid for the summer. There will be a temporary white house in a quiet spot in New England. There, and with his aged father, Mr. Coolidge will spend his summer vacation.

There has developed a fixed public sentiment that the president belongs to the people and to the whole country and that he should visit, at one time or another, every section of the country so that his countrymen may see him and hear him. This lies with the discretion of the incumbent president, however.

How much each succeeding president shall journey about the country depends much upon the temperament of each chief magistrate. The practice of traveling about extensively began with President Cleveland. He however, traveled modest distances compared with some later presidents. Mr. McKinley made some notable trips, including a journey to the Pacific coast, and another into the heart of the south. Colonel Roosevelt, as president, set the pace as a spectacular traveler. His journeys were punctuated with stirring speeches. Mr. Taft, as president, was an inveterate traveler. Mr. Wilson was rather frugal in his journeyings, but made his memorable pilgrimage across the country in behalf of the League of Nations. Mr. Harding traveled modestly, up to the time of his journey to Alaska, which ended tragically for him.

The Norse people, according to tradition, discovered America under Lief Erickson somewhere along in the year 1000. They rediscovered it in 1825 when a shipload of Norse emigrants left the native shores for America. This time they followed it up with shipload after shipload of compatriots who settled in the new world and have now become part of its most valued citizenry. The centennial celebration of this second discovery is to be held at the Minnesota state fair grounds June 6 to 9 and is interesting a large number of Norse-Americans and their descendants.

MARSHALLTOWN, IA. REPUBLICAN
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925.

THE NORSEMEN.

Next week the Norsemen meet at Minneapolis. The Nordic type and the Norse tongue will be in evidence. But withal that gathering will essentially be American.

It is a peculiarity of the Scandinavian that while retaining his love of Norse mountains and fiords and with that a desire to keep the Norse language alive he does not fail to become a real American citizen. He accepts the change and the duties that come with a change of allegiance. He learns the United States language promptly, interests himself in the political questions that affect this country which he has made his own in fact as in residence, meantime attending to the business of getting a living and somewhat more. If he holds a memory of his native land and the land of his forbears he is able promptly to adapt himself practically to America and become first of all an American.

The Norse in America are entitled to the high respect and appreciation of all good citizens; for they also are good citizens and beyond that good American citizens.

The Times-Republican wishes for its Norse neighbors an "outmark" good time in Minneapolis.

MASON CITY IOWA GLOBE
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1925.

THE NORSEMEN'S PART.

President Coolidge in his masterful address at Minneapolis yesterday paid tribute to the sturdiness and essential integrity of the Norwegian people. It was not idle flattery. It had an historical background. The part played by the Norseman from the very discovery of this continent was brought out, and the contribution which this hardy stock from the north of Europe has made to the present national life was traced.

One of the characteristics of Norwegian population which won the president's favor, obviously, was that which moulds it into the American life and enables it to absorb and exemplify the tenets of our particular form of representative government. The immigrants are capable of living in peace with their neighbors. They are good citizens from the moment that they land. They live in happy remembrance of their native land but they see in the American government and in America greater and finer opportunities than at home. They become a unit in our citizenry and they raise the standards of citizenship.

In this connection, the president revealed a hint of his practicably ideal concept of a world brotherhood of man which will preclude future conflicts between nations.

"It was 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 stated. "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."

America owes a debt to the nation which has supplied us with a segment of its population such as the Norse of this northwestern country. The visit of President Coolidge and his address—one of the most able from the standpoint of thought and diction of any ever delivered by him or any other president—was an appropriate gesture of friendliness.

Milford, Ia. Mail
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

The recent Norse-American Centennial celebration at Minneapolis served to call attention throughout the country to the part that American citizens of Norwegian birth and descent have had in the building up of this nation, especially the great middle western states of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. The celebration especially commemorated the beginning of a great wave of Norwegian immigration that began with the arrival at New York of the sloop Restaurationen in 1825. It is estimated that Norwegian holdings of farm lands in the middle west exceeds 30,000,000 acres, and that approximately 200,000,000 bushels of wheat is annually produced by Norse-American farmers, an amount which equals our average annual wheat exports, besides which they are large raisers of corn, live stock and dairy products. But their industrial activities have not been confined to farming. In manufacturing, railway building, bridge and building construction they have also been effectively active. And as should be expected they have taken a very prominent part in shipbuilding and navigation. In building and maintaining schools and colleges they have taken and maintained an advanced position and illiteracy is practically unknown among them. The amount of money they have invested for educational and religious purposes is estimated at \$50,000,000, not including taxation for public schools.

No element of our people excels them in good citizenship, or in aptitude for becoming thoroughly American, and they have been especially prominent, capable and patriotic as state and national officials. They have furnished two governors in Wisconsin, three in Minnesota, two in North Dakota and one in Montana. Twenty men of Norwegian blood have held or are now holding seats in the national house of representatives and seven in the senate. The late Senator Knute Nelson is an ideal type of the Norwegian-American. Coming to this country at six years of age, it devolved upon him to help support a widowed mother, but he managed to secure an education and enlisted for the Civil War at eighteen. After the war he settled on a homestead, became successively county attorney, state senator, governor, congressman and United States senator and won national fame for ability and statesmanship.

The national government recognized the great historic significance of the centennial of the beginning of Norwegian immigration to this country by issuing two special postage stamps and President Coolidge testified of the general appreciation of the contribution the Norwegian-Americans have made to the best interests of our country by attending and delivering a most fitting address.

Muscatine, Ia. Journal
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

MR. COOLIDGE IN THE WEST.

President Coolidge is back in Washington after his trip to the northwest, having had just about the most pleasant experience of his official career. He met the people of the middle west and liked them. They returned the compliment. He caught the attention of the nation with his notable address to the Norsemen gathered at the Twin Cities to celebrate their centennial. He saw something of the economic condition of the great farming region, didn't have to talk politics, and generally enjoyed himself.

In connection with Mr. Coolidge's speech, some of the large newspapers and periodicals are just beginning to realize that although the president is not an orator in the sense that Ingersoll or some of the other great men of the nation have been orators, his addresses have something about them that commands attention. When that attention is given one invariably finds a lyric quality along with the plain stating of facts, that reveals a fine mind behind it.

The Chicago Tribune declaring that "Mr. Coolidge is an orator," had the following to say about his address to the Norwegians:

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 Restaurationen. It was an eloquent and deserved tribute to a century of achievements of Norwegian-Americans.

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 was likewise made in such a manner as to leave no rough edges of apparent irrelevancy.

No, this unpretentious man makes no pretensions of being an orator. But for unity, for coherence, for beauty of diction, and for brevity, this address was a model.

For our part we have thought the Coolidge speeches, are nearly all models. His first message to congress had Lincolnlike qualities such as that of no other president of recent times has been able to approach. Similarly, whenever he was called upon to address any group of people, Mr. Coolidge has demonstrated that he knew what they were there for, what their purpose was as an organization, and he had some helpful suggestions to make to them. Not only by his executive acts but by his speeches this president has confounded those critics who called him a backwoods lawyer elevated to high place by luck.

Our only regret is that this section of the country does not see and hear more of him. If he should come to Iowa his reception would be no less hearty than it was in Minnesota. It would do him and this state much good.

Muscatine, Ia. Journal
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925

COOLIDGE vs. CONGRESS

President Coolidge was given a tremendous ovation at Minneapolis and St. Paul Monday of this week. Apparently in spite of what some of the politicians say there are a great many people, regardless of political affiliations, who believe in the economy program which Mr. Coolidge is seeking to bring about. The congressmen and senators who talked loudly about economy before election and then increased their salaries from \$7,500 a year to \$10,000 a year, did not impress the average taxpayer very favorably.—Columbus Gazette.

Muscatine, Ia. Journal
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

The Norse-American Centennial celebration opens in Minneapolis today and will continue for four days. It is attracting national attention. The main feature of the celebration will be the address by President Coolidge Monday afternoon. There will be pageants and exhibits revealing the progress of Minnesota since the days of the first Norwegian immigrants. The historical event especially celebrated is the first organized migration from Norway to America one hundred years ago. Before that time, however, there were many Americans of Scandinavian origin. They were to be found in the first colonies and they took an active part in the war for independence.

The migration of 1825 led directly to the later settlements in Iowa, Minnesota and other states of the upper Mississippi Valley. Minnesota was destined to profit conspicuously from the heritage left by the early settlers from northern Europe. No other state is so gloriously a symbol of what immigration at its best did for America.

Minnesota has much to celebrate in the Norse-American Centennial. The American people as a whole are properly revealing their interest and extending their congratulations by sending their highest official representative.—Des Moines Capital.

OTTUMWA IOWA COUR
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

While the Norse-American centennial observance is essentially Minnesota's event, the trip to it made by President Coolidge and his party was an event of the middle west. This section of the country claims and acclaims it.

The national domain of our country is extensive, for we are both a nation and a continent. One of the president's tasks as its chief executive is to make the nation realize that sectionalism and geographical considerations do not and should not enter into its policies. Probably there is no better way to bring this realization home to the American people than by journeyings among them like the trip to Minneapolis. Such contacts as these remove the sense of remoteness attaching to the government and the president when they are too much thought of as expressing Washington only and not America.

History, we remember, shows that before the government became quite settled down and was rooted on the banks of the Potomac, the capital flitted about quite a little. Of course,

there were reasons for it, but the jumping from Philadelphia to York and Princeton and back again probably served other than strict military purposes. for the people were given an opportunity to become acquainted with the government, and historians seem to agree that such a need was

imperative then when it wasn't quite settled whether we were a nation or an association of ideas.

Now, because we are a nation, it is desirable that the president should from time to time make what the British call, in connection with their contacts with their ruler, a "progress" through the republic.

Such a trip seems the best way to establish the intimacy and co-operation between the people and their government which President Coolidge has recommended and done so much to promote.

It is to be hoped his recent visit to the middle west will be repeated on a more extensive scale.

OTTUMWA IOWA COUR
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

STRAYING.

When studied in the light of recent developments in the United States, President Coolidge's address at the Norse-American centennial takes on the tone of an implied plea against the spread of intolerance. that has been menacing the unity of American life. This seemed to be the meaning of the president's emphasis on the way in which the national spirit had come from a diversity of racial elements.

Without compulsion, without persecution, this spirit has developed. It has grown because American ideals appealed to the best in human nature of whatever race.

Of late there has been a tendency to get away from this free development. Believing strongly in their own ideas, earnest persons have been trying by law to run everybody in their mold. Our recent political campaign saw the attempt of a group to create a religious issue, and just now attention is centered on a state where the legislature has attempted to regulate the details of teaching and has set up its own interpretation.

The American republic did not grow in this way. The founders of this nation were broadly tolerant men. Fundamental principles of tolerance were laid down in the Constitution. These principles were developed into a body of political doctrines which guided the course of the new nation.

American history for a century and a half has had a background of tolerance, and to this great experience the president was appealing.

Roland (Ia.) Record.
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

Centennial Important Event

The biggest news this week in localities where there are settlements of people of Norwegian descent, and to a certain extent over the whole country, is the report of the Norse-American Centennial celebration in Minnesota. A large delegation from Roland were in attendance, as they were from all sections throughout the middle west, and it is one of the biggest gatherings of its kind ever held anywhere. It is stated that it was the largest audience that President Coolidge had ever spoken to, when he gave his address Monday. It is interesting to note the space given to the celebration by newspapers and the editorial comment in some of them. We copy the following editorial from the Des Moines Capital as a sample of thought expressed by American newspapers in regard to the event:

"The Norse-American Centennial celebration opens in Minneapolis today and will continue for four days. It is attracting nation wide attention. The crowning feature of the celebration will be the address by President Coolidge Monday afternoon. There will be pageants and exhibits revealing the progress of Minnesota since the days of the first Norwegian im-

migrants. The historical event especially celebrated is the first organized migration from Norway to America one hundred years ago. Before that time, however, there were many Americans of Scandinavian origin. They were to be found in the first colonies and they took an active part in the war for independence.

"The migration of 1825 led directly to the later settlements of Iowa, Minnesota and other states of the upper Mississippi Valley. Minnesota was destined to profit conspicuously from the heritage left by the early settlers from northern Europe. No other state is so gloriously a symbol of what immigration at its best did for America.

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"Minnesota has much to celebrate in the Norse American Centennial. The American people as a whole are properly revealing their interest and extending their congratulations by sending their highest official representative."

Sumner, Ia., Gazette
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

WHAT A DIFFERENCE JUST A FEW YEARS MAKE

President Coolidge traveling by special train, visited the Norse-American Centennial Celebration, at St. Paul the first of the week. The trip from Washington and return was made without stops and without incident. As expressed by one cartoonist, the President's economy is fine until he extends it to his visits. Then it is all wrong. The west would have liked more than a fleeting glimpse of their chief executive.

The President addressed a tremendous gathering in the Minnesota State Fair Grounds Monday. Reporting the address an Associated Press writer said: "Today's exercises, the feature of the celebration to commemorate the one hundred anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States, were staged in a scene 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 race which they wanted to see. Today he had the respectful attention of the vast throng throughout his address, and repeatedly he was cheered and applauded."

It takes an unusually strong man to hold an audience, unless he has considerable of a reputation behind him. Three years ago, Mr. Coolidge was not president, and a horse race was far more important to a lot of people than was the vice president. Today it is different.

And possibly the President, sensing the change which would come over people, and realizing the difference which might be expected in the way of a greeting determined upon this trip half way across the continent

for the express purpose of showing some of his political opponents, that his popularity was more pronounced than it was three years ago.

VINTON (IOWA) TIMES
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1925.

MAKING MINNESOTA SAFE.

President Coolidge will attend the Norwegian Centennial at St. Paul in June. Also, of course, he will visit the Swedes in Minneapolis.

And thus, at a trip, he will have put a wedge into Minnesota looking to the campaign of 1928.

Now it may be unjust to the President to suspect that he is making his pilgrimage to the state of a thousand lakes to make votes for a possible occasion four years hence. But we do not call attention to the circumstances of Mr. Coolidge's trip westward in a spirit of derision. Far from it. We admire the man for his canny politics. He is undeniably the greatest politician the White House has ever known. And a great politician must have a broad human understanding. The President is only doing what other Presidents have been too "big" to do when he visits St. Paul to help the Norwegians celebrate their centennial. He is playing the game. He plays it in the homely way we like to see it played. He does it without thrills and bombast.

Vinton, Ia., Times
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

CHEERING THE PRESIDENT.

President Coolidge, it was stated in a news story by a press correspondent, was accorded a "personal" triumph in his recent visit to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The correspondent described the tremendous crowd of cheering citizens—said to be nearly 250,000—who greeted the President and listened respectfully to his words as he spoke to them at the state fair grounds.

When Coolidge was vice president these same people, or citizens very much like them, booed him down when his speech interfered with a horse race at the Minnesota fair grounds.

It is strange how a man, as keen as press correspondents have to be to hold their jobs could not realize that the ovation given Coolidge at the Norse Centennial was not a personal tribute, but a tribute to his high office. The 250,000 citizens were not cheering Calvin Coolidge. They were cheering the President of the United States. That is evidence of patriotism, and is as it should be.

Let William Howard Taft, one of our most popular Presidents, visit Minneapolis now, and what would be his welcome? Not so much. A delegation of leading citizens would meet him at the railroad station. They would escort him to a leading hotel. There would be a banquet and a speech at the coliseum. The coliseum would be about one-third filled. All that simply because Taft is no longer President.

American citizens honor and cheer the President. They don't care whether he happens to be Coolidge, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson or John Doe. They respect the man, of course, but they see a mantle of glory flung around him as long as he occupies his high office. When he steps down to give his office to another the mantle passes to his successor and the cheers go with it. This personal tribute stuff is the bunk. If Coolidge returns to Minneapolis a year after he is out of office to give a speech he may yet live to be booed down again in order that a horse race may go on.

WATERLOO IOWA COURIER
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

COOLIDGE ON WORLD PEACE.

The success of the experiment of the United States in welding a multitude of peoples into a single and moderately harmonious nation lends encouragement to the movement for world peace. This is the keynote of that portion of President Coolidge's address at the Norse-American centennial celebration which deals with international co-operation.

"If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on a scale of the world?" the president asks.

The great obstacle to world peace is not the securing of co-operation and harmony among various peoples under an organized government. Most of the difficulty is in the establishment of that government.

The American colonies were settled by an essentially homogeneous group. The government of the United States was firmly established long before the tide of immigration began to pour in, for it was not until the latter half of the nineteenth century that the movement assumed large proportions.

Immigrants coming to this country accepted the laws of the land as part of their bargain when they were admitted. If they wanted to come in, they had no alternative.

This is a vastly different matter from the formation of a government by the nations of the world, each possessed of sovereignty and jealous of yielding any portion of it. The immigrants submitted to the authority of a constituted government; the nations must set up their own machinery.

Mr. Coolidge expresses the belief that the idea of world co-operation is "more than a chimera" and that it is possible of realization. There are grounds for such a belief, but the analogy he draws is not a good one.

WATERLOO, IA., TRIBUNE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

The Sturdy Norsemen

That the president considered the centenary celebration of the coming to America of the first Norsemen of great importance was made evident by his long journey; it was made evident also by the study he gave to his speech. For Calvin Coolidge made a great address at the Minnesota State Fair grounds.

He told the sons and daughters of Norway that America could boast of no better stock than that from which they come. He advised that this country is not great because of its political organization, but is great because of its spiritual union—another way of saying that Americanism is a religion.

The president's heart beat with the audience when he said: "Religious liberty, educational and economic opportunity, constitutional rights, integrity of the law, 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, tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home." Beautiful sentiment. All powerful words, spoken to a people that deserved them.

There was no politics in the Minnesota meeting. Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor senator, was chairman of the meeting. But having seen and heard President Coolidge at his best, it may be said that all Minnesota will agree that the president is just what he has been advertised to be by his party friends, a sincere, honest, straight-forward, plain public servant.

The fortunate thing for the Norsemen is that they found just the part of the country suitable to them. They, with their fellow Scandinavians, from Sweden, did more than any other people to make Minnesota what it is today. The climate suited them. The soil was there for them to build on and they have made the best of their opportunities. One excellent thing about them is that the farm is home. It isn't something to leave when success has been accomplished; it is something to hand down from generation to generation. To them the soil is not something to dissipate; it is something to preserve.

One hundred years ago July 4, the ship Restaurationen sailed from Norway with the first group of Scandinavians. This is the event that was being celebrated in Minnesota.

And the importance of it is seen in the fact that the army and navy were represented. The aeronautic branch was to be present in the airship Los Angeles—engine trouble preventing. Few celebrations of like nature have been so honored.

French traders were in Minnesota more than 100 years before the Scandinavians but they were traders, not tillers of the soil. It was the Scandinavians, mainly Norsemen in the beginning, that settled down in that wild country and made it develop. It is that courage and industry that is being recognized.

Williams, Ia., Enterprise.
THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1925

The Norse Centennial.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

The government of Norway has shown lively appreciation of the importance and significance of the American Norse Centennial celebration in the Twin Cities June 6-9, by designating as delegates its two leading men—the premier and the president of its parliament.

The premier is J. L. Mowinkel of Trondhjem and the Storthings-president is Ivan Lykker of Bergen. Appropriately enough the one is a member of the Left or radical parties, while the other is from the Right or conservative parties.

There is also a fair chance that the Storthing will authorize Crown Prince Olaf, who has recently attained his majority, to visit America and be the guest of Minnesota at the Norse Centennial. The only obstacle is said to be economy, an issue as paramount in Norway as in the United States. The crown prince is described as a charming young man, democratic in his ways and tastes, a patron and participant in outdoor sports, and very popular with the Norwegian people.

The signal recognition of the Norse Centennial by Norway shows that the ancient kingdom, however much it may miss at home the many sons and daughters it has given to America, appreciates the historical significance of the centenary. Norway in fact has had all through the centuries an intensive influence over the outer world out of all proportion to its size and population. In the old Viking days this influence was martially exerted, and its stirring story is written into the history of England, Ireland, France and other countries of Europe. The Norwegian invasion of the United States, begun a century ago, has on the other hand been peaceful, but none the less has it proved a vital influence in American development.

ARKANSAS CITY, KAS., TRAVELER PARSONS KS. REPUBLICAN
JUNE 11, 1925.

SHALL AMERICA ABANDON TOLERANCE?

Read in the light of recent developments in the United States, the President's address at the Norse-American Centennial yesterday was an implied plea against the spread of intolerance that has been menacing the unity of American life. This, we take it, was the meaning of his emphasis on the way in which the national spirit had come from a diversity of racial elements.

This spirit has developed without compulsion, without persecution. It has developed because American ideals appealed to the best in human nature of whatever race.

There has been a tendency of late to get away from this free development. Earnest persons, believing strongly in their own ideas, have been trying by law to run everybody in their mold. The country has recently gone through a political campaign in which a group tried to create a religious issue. Just now attention is centered on a state where the legislature has attempted to interfere with the details of the teaching of scientific truths and has set up its own interpretations.

It is not in this way that the American republic has grown. Its founders were broadly tolerant men. They laid down fundamental principles of tolerance in the Constitution. These principles were developed under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson into a body of political doctrines which guided the course of the nation.

Tolerance is in the background of a century and a half of American history. It was to this great historical experience that President Coolidge so finely appealed.—The Kansas City Star.

GOOD CITIZENS

In Minnesota they are celebrating with great pomp and thoroughness the hundredth anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States. In a sense it is a national celebration because the Norwegians are represented in every state of the union and because the whole nation recognizes that the country gained much when it received that first band of Norwegian immigrants to its shores.

Conservative, industrious and honest the Scandinavian people, including the Norwegians, have brought progress and wealth to every section in which they have settled. The upbuilding of the Northwestern states has been due in large extent to the efforts of this hardy and thrifty race.

The Nordic races have brought to America no problems of assimilation. They have sought the expenses of land and sea rather than crowding into overpopulated cities, so they created no housing and labor problems.

Who will deny that the Scandinavian immigrants have more than compensated their adopted country for its hospitality and protection?

That the Norwegians have not confounded loyalty to political organizations with loyalty to country is demonstrated by the stupendous reception given President Coolidge at their centennial in spite of their notorious aloofness from the president's party in the last presidential election.

Everything in the makeup of the Scandinavian makes him a true American citizen.

CHICAGO CITY, KS. GLAZIER
JUNE 17, 1925.

THE HABIT OF THOUGHT

Four years ago President Coolidge, then vice president, was hissed by a crowd attending the Minnesota State Fair in St. Paul, says the Kansas City Journal. Yesterday, at the Minnesota State Fair grounds, he was cheered enthusiastically by a crowd attending the Norse-American centennial celebration. Strange, isn't it?

There are good reasons for cheering President Coolidge, the true American from the mountains of Vermont, who believes the government should live within its income, that federal taxes should be reduced, that foreign governments should pay their debts, and who, while unwilling to pawn America's priceless heritage in the League of Nations, favors every reasonable move looking toward world peace, particularly American adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Most persons hiss too readily and applaud too willingly. And they don't think enough. There was no more reason for hissing Vice President Coolidge four years ago than there is for hissing President Coolidge now. There was no good reason for it on either occasion. And so far as the man himself is concerned, there was as much reason for applauding him four years ago as there is for applauding him now. The Minnesota crowd, which hissed him four years ago, didn't know him. The crowd which applauded him yesterday does.

The habit of thought is one of the most difficult to teach.

TOPEKA, KAN., CAPITAL
JUNE 9, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT ON WORLD FRATERNITY

At Coolidge's tribute to the contribution of racial stocks in America's "melting pot" of the Swedish and Norwegian immigration, in his speech yesterday in Minneapolis, will be generally indorsed. America has received an important element of its mixed population, workers and citizens, from these northern European countries, who have readily adapted themselves to American ideals and customs. Kansas as well as the Northwest has had its portion of these northern immigrants, who have remained here, in that respect differing largely from some southern European races. They have found America congenial and are a sturdy part of the country today.

The President seized upon this occasion of the Norse-American centennial in the Twir Cities to say a sound word regarding mixed racial stocks in America, and to deprecate pessimistic misgivings, that this nation may be unable to assimilate the various races that come to it. The new immigration policy in fact protects the United States from a disproportionate immigration of races less adaptable to Americanism. But the President makes a good point when he says that "Instead of crumbling into a chaos of disordant 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."

And the President asked, "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?"

The better judgment of the country came to the conclusion following the World war, whose consequences included an accelerated immigration from war-racked countries, that reasonable restriction was necessary, and this has been effected by the scheme of a ratio which safeguards this country from accepting larger mouthfuls than it can properly digest and assimilate. But the history of immigration proves, as the President suggests, that America can take care of a reasonable and even a large immigration. We may say that this union of states into one continental nation, with the liberal and at times too liberal immigration policy, has proven not only the possibility of fraternity and co-operation among diverse racial stocks, but also the possibility of a larger political international co-operation than has ever been tried out. A United States of Europe is probably an impracticable vision, tho some first class European statesmen have been greatly attracted by it, but the United States of America is a demonstration of the practicability of a closer internationalism in the world.

WICHITA KS. BEACON
JUNE 9, 1925.

A Significant Speech

The appearance of President Coolidge at the Minnesota state fair grounds where the centennial is being celebrated is of more than ordinary interest.

The celebration is in honor of the first extensive Norwegian immigration, one hundred years ago, when the ship Restaurationen followed the Viking path and brought new settlers to the North American continent. The President discussed this development with an intelligent comprehension and did not resort to mere complimentary platitudes which are the stock in trade of many who appear before such gatherings.

It is a remarkable tribute to the essentially composite nature of the nation, the spirit of in-gathering and fusion wherein some of the most desirable of the northern European races are included in the common stock, which, after all, goes back thru devious paths to much the same origin.

Much has been said in recent years of the Nordic strains in our civilization. The word has been over-used, perhaps, but it describes in a general way the strains that have been eminently successful in conquering new wildernesses, in establishing schools and colleges and churches, in planting solid industry in the soil. President Coolidge, in traveling half way across the continent to pay a tribute to the spirit of the immigrants who have played such an important part in the settlement of the nation did more than compliment an Americanized European nationality. He paid tribute to all the worthy immigrants who have built physical and spiritual power on this soil.

COVINGTON, KY., POST
JUNE 11, 1925.

Coolidge on Freedom

WHEN President Coolidge's thought is unhampered by the pressure of political diplomacy and he gives free rein to his fancy he shows a fondness for adventure in the realms of idealism.

His address at the Norwegian Centennial celebration in Minnesota was non-political and his mind seemed to be having a thoroughly good time. Result: An interesting address.

This particular celebration commemorated the arrival of Norwegian immigrants in 1825, after the successful American revolution and the firm establishment of the United States as an independent nation.

Having discoursed on the motives that had prompted earlier immigration to these shores from Europe, largely stimulated from the other side, the president came to the immigration encouraged from this side of the Atlantic after the establishment of our government.

"From the time when their fast-developing institutions of popular government, religious freedom and intellectual liberality had come to take definite and attractive forms," says Mr. Coolidge, "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 spiritual and intellectual emancipation which 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 an increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here at last the individual was lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he was free."

President Coolidge can devote himself to no greater crusade than to lead the fight to restore this country to the blissful condition he describes as existing in 1825.

A thoughtful survey of his country today, of the harmony, patriotism and idealism of all of the people in 1917 and 1918 and the insidious attacks on freedom during the past few years of awful reaction, must convince him that he can not say truthfully today that in the United States in 1925 the "individual is lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he is free."

For probably at no time in the history of this country have bigotry and intolerance been more vigorously offensive, or religious freedom and intellectual liberty less secure.

COVINGTON, KY., TIMES-STAR
JUNE 9, 1925.

The Broad Norse Trail

The Norse-American centennial celebration in St. Paul, in which the entire Northwest participates, is a historic event of the first importance. One recognition of this is the presence of Calvin Coolidge. Another is the presence of the Norwegian Prime Minister, Johann Mowinckel, and of an official delegation from the Norwegian Storting, headed by C. J. Hambro, chairman of its Foreign Relations' committee, and foremost among the younger leaders of the Scandinavian kingdom. Norway's own celebration of the occasion will take the form a fortnight hence of an American Week at its capital city of Oslo, and of the unveiling of a monument on the significant date of July 4th at the significant port of Stavanger.

From Stavanger, July 4, 1825, sailed the Norse Mayflower, though it bore another name. On the 45-ton sloop Restaurationen were Lars Larsen, Jehane and Gudman Haukaus, with 50 followers, in search of greater religious freedom and individual opportunity. This was the beginning of an exodus which brought to America about a million stalwart Norwegians, and gave it a present Norse-American population of 2,300,000, or within 350,000 of the population of the homeland. The broad trail of Norwegian energy, initiative and indomitable industry crosses our country from the Lakes to the Pacific. Sometimes these "Nordics" have a little family fun about the strong qualities that are imputed to them. But they are mighty good people. We wish there were more of them.

LEXINGTON, KY., HERALD
JUNE 18, 1925.

"VISION OF UTOPIA"

The Courier-Journal, writing on the President's recent speech at the Norwegian Centennial celebration at Minneapolis, divides a "vision of Utopia" which does not embrace within its range the League of Nations. No other Utopia suits for that newspaper. The world will never arrive at the gates or occupy the lost paradise about which men have dreamed except as this country leads the way by going into the European system.

The Lexington Leader recognizes and appreciates the real and earnest desire for universal peace and a new world order which The Courier-Journal cherishes, and sincerely entertains the hope that sooner or later the dream which filled the mind of Mr. Wilson during the later years of his career will be realized on earth.

But there are different approaches, perhaps, to that state of concord and happiness. There are many who believe that vast spiritual forces, operating over almost immeasurable periods of time, will be required to so modify human nature that a charter can be drawn that will be a universal declaration of human rights and a constitution embracing all nations. They believe that for the present conditions are not such as to make any such world organization feasible.

The tremendous disparity between nations, politically, morally, and racially; the existence of age-old prejudices and antagonisms; the stresses and strains which operate to produce just such conflicts as the Great War, which left the world stricken and humiliated but still, in large part, unrepentant and mutually hostile, all indicate that any present attempt, however well intentioned, to bind the scattered fragments of humanity into one bundle must inevitably fail. Anything too ambitious, any scheme too far in advance of world thought and of moral progress, can only, in its failure, produce reaction and pessimism.

In other words, those who hold views contrary to the opinions of The Courier-Journal, while wishing devoutly that its dream might be immediately realized, do not feel that the expectation that we shall soon see the light of the Millennium flushing the east is justified, and rather feel that the attempt to usher it in by means of a league of nations cannot possibly be successful.

The Courier-Journal criticises the following passage from the President's speech: "If fraternity and cooperation 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 it is a profoundly engaging one. I firmly believe that 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."

The Courier-Journal regards this as an "inspiring idea," a "bedtime story" to which the world is welcome, and considers that our national story is marred because we have not practiced its teachings by going into the League and fraternizing and cooperating with the rest of the world. "Mr. Wilson," it is said, "proposed to impose the American policy on the world, give it something to fraternize about and cooperate in."

But reading on in the President's speech we see that his statement has a historical background and setting. In a fascinating way he traces the slow progress of mankind from the most remote period of time, its high adventures, its steady movement toward a richer, fuller life, physically and spiritually, and paints a picture of the evolution of civilization over a vast lapse of time which leads to the conclusion at which he arrives by an irresistible logic that the race still faces ages of toil and effort and gradual transformation, and that it is premature to suppose that we have come even within measurable distance of the ultimate goal.

Furthermore, recognizing the patent fact that this country stands in advance of all others and in the

van of progress, and that there is a descending scale which leads rapidly down thru many gradations of moral, social and political culture until we come to raw savagery, which still holds millions in its clutch, the President believes that our very detachment, our position of friendly neutrality, gives us, with the object lesson of our national history always before the world, a place of singular leadership and an influence for good which we should only jeopardize by associating ourselves in a political world organization with all the other peoples and tongues.

When the world has further advanced, when there is in Africa and Asia, as well as Europe, a body of opinion powerful enough to swing those enormous masses of human beings into line with the ideals of America, a league of nations on a universal scale may become possible.

For the present the one which has been organized is a European instrumentality which this country hopes will succeed in uniting the various races and tongues of that continent in a union of states similar to our own.

LOUISVILLE, KY., COURIER-JOURNAL
JUNE 8, 1923.

THE COMING OF THE NORSEMEN

This week Minnesota will celebrate the centennial of the coming of the Norsemen, or rather the arrival of the first group of Norwegian immigrants to the United States that played an important part in the development of the Northwest. This little band of homeseekers brought from their native land to America stout hearts and bodies inured to work, character formed by toil often within the boundaries of the Arctic circle and thrift that had been inculcated throughout the centuries. They were prepared for the hardships of pioneering, for the task of transforming the wilderness into fruitful harvests and for the undertaking of building in the new West of the New World a great and prosperous commonwealth.

Unlike their stalwart ancestors, some eight centuries before them who came and left no trace of their settlement, these latter-day Norsemen made the idle prairie work for them, made the earth yield up its mineral and built beside the rivers or on northern lake front the foundations of proud cities. More important of all they made a path into the new West, over which their fellow countrymen have followed them even to the present day, and Minnesota's greatness and prosperity are in no small part due to these migrations.

Into this land, it is often recalled by old settlers, came a young Norwegian some forty years ago. He had worked on a hill farm in arctic Norway and he longed to follow in the wake of his countrymen. He was of the same type, industrious and painstaking, frugal and thrifty, and yet with something of the roving disposition of those earlier ancestors, and Knut Hamsun returned home to make a name for himself as a poet, to delineate the lives of his people in novels that rank among the best in modern world literature.

What Hamsun has done in the realm of letters, his people over here have done in making the history of a peaceful and prosperous people—works worthy of the highest praise.

LOUISVILLE, KY., COURIER-JOURNAL
JUNE 12, 1923.

VISION OF UTOPIA

President Coolidge entertains a vision of the brotherhood of man. His address at the Norse-American centennial celebration—"midway between the twin Cities"—was occasional in character and afforded him an opportunity to expand a theme without impinging on controversial issues. The miracle of America stirred the Coolidge imagination. "If fraternity and

co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse," he demanded, "why not on the scale of the world?" He answered his own question out of the spirit of his exalted mood: "I firmly believe it is more than a mere chimera. I feel that it is possible. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help mankind toward the goal."

Inspiring idea. If a bedtime story will help, the world is welcome to the story. President Coolidge will even tell it. In fact, he did tell it. But the incident is most significant psychologically. Under his crust of reserve, the President conceals imagination. But there are different ways of employing the imagination. There are men of vision, "the world's great dreamers," who hold the imagination under discipline to supplement the reasoning faculty, never losing contact with reality and projecting it deliberately, as an engineer runs his line, for the achievement of their dreams. In other men the imagination functions as an irrational reaction to some outside stimulus. The dream may be real to them while it lasts, but when the stimulus is withdrawn, the vision fades and stark reality reappears, the dream no nearer realization than it was before.

When President Coolidge thinks calculatingly of world affairs, he severely restrains his imagination and accepts conditions as they appear superficially. When he gives it rein under the spell of the occasion, the brotherhood of man is not advanced by any observation that "fraternity and co-operation" in the Northwest were cultivated by a common problem and mutual dependence. The "national story" of America as a guiding principle in international relations is slightly marred by the attitude of the United States in refusing to practice the teachings of its "national story" of "fraternity and co-operation."

Woodrow Wilson saw the same sign in the "national story," but his imagination was so studiously co-ordinated with his reasoning faculty that his practical mind refused to believe that the rest of the world could be induced, to fraternize and co-operate unless the United States fraternized and co-operated with it. "Fraternity and co-operation" are America's contribution to statesmanship, if President Coolidge's dream is not a "chimera."

Wilson proposed to impose the American policy on the world, give it something to fraternize about and co-operate in, and a means to get together for that purpose.

Wilson belongs among the "world's great dreamers." He never left the question whether an idea was a "chimera" to his feelings.

GERMANY'S SUGGESTION

If President Coolidge in his recent address at the Twin Cities of Minnesota really meant that the United States should be more than an object lesson to the world, he may be called upon to put into practice his ideas on American "fraternity and co-operation." There has been no doubt of the need by Europe of such attitude and such action, but heretofore the attitude has been one of aloofness and what action there has been has been entirely unofficial.

Now in the midst of preliminaries looking to negotiations for a security pact, Germany, it is reported, is hopeful that the United States will play a part in a plan by being the repository of the pledges of European nations, and perhaps passing judgment in the event any pledge is broken. All of this, however, is unofficial. Edwin L. James in the New York Times verifies in London that such suggestions have been made but as yet they have not taken the shape of having the Berlin Government officially behind them.

Germany's suggestion is to the effect that the United States would not be required to commit itself to any action. The part it would play would be similar to that played by Dawes, Young and Robinson in the reparations tangle. In a measure it would be to the boundary question what the Dawes plan is to the economic question, with Washington officially represented, as it was not in the former case.

France's insistence that the League of Nations be the repository of the pledges, and afford the machinery for their enforcement, need not necessarily preclude the United States from participation in the peace plan. No more participation would be called for than it is now giving in the traffic in arms negotiations. Even as a non-member the United States could play an important judicial role in the measures of European security. It thus could demonstrate its spirit of "fraternity and co-operation" without entanglements, without committing itself to any action. Such a role, it is argued, would increase the prestige of the League, with Germany a full member and the United States as the arbiter of boundary questions that mean so much to European security and stability.

French officials characterize the idea as "interesting and important," but France will rightly insist that the machinery for determining security must be the League. A compromise therefore is suggested, in the United States co-operating with the League, affording an opportunity for American assistance and clearing the way for Germany's entry into the international body.

It is the starting point at least for an interesting discussion, which may mean much to the peace of the world.

In A Word
 By B. A. JONAS.

We have so few of them here and it's our loss—

Norse-Americans, we mean. Lots of people question the priority of Columbus in favor of some red-haired son of the Vikings, some Leiv or Eric or Harald—

They tell about Vinland and it makes a pretty story,

But, when it comes to Cristoforo Colon, we are on solid ground.

And we expect to remain old-fashioned enough to tag along with the pious, ill-rewarded mariner who gave an empire to Spain which was not the Indies he dreamt of.

To take part in a Norse-American centennial the Los Angeles sets sail.

Minneapolis her destination. So great was the expansion of her helium gas due to the heat, that her start was delayed.

Helium's too valuable to waste by release.

About the same time the Norse Government that stood sponsor for Amundsen starts an expedition on its way to Spitzbergen.

It will link up with the supply ships left behind by the explorers.

It carries seaplanes equipped with wireless.

In a week the search will begin from base.

Then we should get some news,

Not necessarily bad news. It's a king of men they set forth to recover,

A gallant American sportsman his companion,

They expected the unexpected and were prepared for it.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Analyzing the President's speech to his fellow citizens of Norse descent no one can accuse him of paralysis of the psyche—commonly known as mental dullness. Nor is it filled with that species of obscurantism cheerfully known to this mid-Rotarian age as bunk. The President hits on all his cylinders, getting plenty of power and speed—but with no detonation of words—as when Roosevelt used to jerk open the throttle and release the cut-out.

And it is the more interesting to compare his speech to one of T. R.'s because, in the reign of Theodore I, it was such an occasion as he might have seized not only to pour out his vast information on the sagas and the Vikings, adding, perhaps, a footnote to the translations of Morris and Magnussen and putting a world straight on the "Voyage to Vinland the Good;" but to open the stops of the great organ, connected with carillon chimes in the belfry, and deliver an oratorio in praise of all things vigorous, virile and Nordic. Blurt it Out, he might have said, and Do it Now!

The verbal orchestration of Roosevelt was lacking in the address of President Coolidge. But we believe we see traces of the same vocabulary which upturned Europe not so long ago in the address of Alanson B. Houghton, our plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James'. For what could be more apropos on the eve of the announcement of the Four Power Pact than this phrase:

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?

We are not among those who believe that every time the President makes a trip he is so lost to the occasion before him that he lets the job of being President worry along by itself. Washington correspondents may have us believe that the trip to Minnesota was the work of somebody over in the press bureau of the Republican party wanting to fix up the fences said to be down in the wheat territory. Well—maybe so. But the Chancelleries of Europe are, we fancy, by this time reading all the prepared speeches of a President whom they suspect of an irony sheathed in a scabbard of sentiment and patriotism which cuts so delicately that it leaves no scar.

We believe it will be reviewed not only in the Minnesota local press, but that it may penetrate as far south as Dayton, Tenn., and receive favorable comment in the St. James Gazette, the Temps, and other journals on the continent as much more than an engaging literary, oratorical and historical what not. We are prepared to accept it as the True Doctrine of Common Sense.

The President was awake to other goings on in the world. One suspects he has had time to read of the Scopes case, the attempt of the Kluxers to keep a statue to Columbus from being erected in Richmond, Va., and the activities of the Soviet Bureau of Information in Washington.

What could be more apt and adroit than his casual reference to the coming of the immigrants on the small Norse ship "Restaurationen"? Not all the commitments of party platforms in the world are half so informing as the phrase, "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."

Sure enough! W. J. Bryan engaged in the persecution of a young Kentuckian—setting up an "infantilist" creed, when he might be out tending to the firms' realty holdings, has probably forgotten that, whatever the laws of Tennessee the fundamental law of the land has not changed.

Calvin Coolidge has not forgotten. And evidently he does not propose that anyone shall forget:

Citizenship in the New World meant something that it had not meant in the Old. We seen that the New World offered something new. There was increasing realization at many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here at last the individual was lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he was free.

There are incontrovertible tidings that we are not "under a sky of promises." Better a man in the House who is so careful with his words that he is to commit himself four years in advance as to just what he is going to do with the European situation—and have him achieve a real participation in the work of restoring the world. Better a man who is in no hurry to inject the toxic poison of religious controversy into a campaign and is under no illusion about personal freedom and liberty. He comes forward at the right moment.

It is an answer to the pretending healers, who cure things with platforms rather than principles; by passing a new law rather than by common sense.

We should like to docket this among the Papers of the Presidents as: First Principles, including a dissertation on the Scandinavian, by Calvin Coolidge.

NO POLITICS IN IT.

SOME are never too busy to read ulterior political motives into any move made by a public officer.

This was strikingly brought out in the comments made on President Coolidge's recent trip to Minneapolis to help the descendants of the Vikings celebrate the centennial of the arrival of the original settlers. The journey was made without loitering at Minneapolis or way stations; a speech was delivered, free from political allusion, direct or indirect; there were no political consultations en route; yet the entire trip is given political color by a number of correspondents who seem to think that things can never be so simple as they seem.

Because the President passed through Wisconsin, the home of La Folletteism; because he visited the Northwest, an area of Republican insurrection, and because he had never been there before, a political motive is ascribed. It is too far fetched to interest any but those minded that way. Certainly the President is not made of such unhuman stuff as to desire to repudiate a good impression he may have made or not to regret it if he did not leave a happy memory. Whether either would affect his destiny in the future is highly speculative. Certainly that was farthest from his mind. The question of renomination is one that bothers the guessers much more than it does him. What with foreign debts, taxation, a none too tractable Senate and a new obedience to impress on the people, he has something beside an election three years hence to occupy his mind. It is extremely doubtful whether he has ever given the subject enough consideration to know whether he wants to run again, if he can.

The discussion of the trip's effect on Republican fortunes in impending congressional elections also appears considerably strained. It is unlikely that the privilege of gazing upon a chief executive is repaid by a substantial conversion of the electorate. And however well the President may be regarded, a congressman, rather a local officer, cannot expect to profit from this affection. He is not looked upon as a facade for the White House. Those whose ambition is political prophecy are given to stressing the unimportant. They look for straws when the wind isn't blowing. The entire importance of the journey to Minneapolis lay in the tribute to the Norse influence in our civilization and an expressed recognition of the conditions which have made for sound American institutions. If that is politics let us have more of it.

ALL IN VAIN?

Mr. Coolidge went out to Minneapolis last week and delivered his oratorical masterpiece. It was a masterpiece not only in form and in content but also from the political point of view. In one hot evening the president kicked poor old Columbus out of the window, enshrined Lief Erikson, the Nordic Catholic, in his place and displayed to the world the figure of a new national hero, Snorre Thorfinnson, the first native-born white American. And as a by-product of this stupendous effort, he presumably linked to himself the Scandinavian vote from this time henceforth, forever, and clinched the happy relations between the United States and Norway.

That was President Coolidge's contribution to the cause of peace and good will among men. But while he was so comforting himself, another servant of the American people, the customs agent attached to the American legation at Oslo, in Norway, was trying his best to upset the apple cart.

Acting in pursuance of an act of the congress, this gentleman has been seeking to get information as to the cost of manufacture of certain Norwegian goods. The idea, of course, is that now that the people of the United States have a sliding tariff scale adjusted according to the cost of manufacture in foreign countries, the foreigners must tell us about how they do business or else have to submit to an ever-increasing tariff on their products when sold to this country. Hence the arrival of the customs agents in Norway, hence their insistence upon knowing how the foreigners conduct their businesses, and hence, alas, a certain feeling of irritation in the minds of Norwegian business men, and in official circles as well.

Whether this attempt to carry out the will of congress will undo all the good work done by Mr. Coolidge in cementing our friendship with Norway, it is too soon to say. Certainly similar methods when used

against Swiss manufacturers upset them rather badly. Perhaps the Norwegians are broader-minded than we think and will decide that the crowning of Lief Erikson and the discovery of Snorre more than gives us the right to pry into their business secrets.

But it would be a pity, wouldn't it, if some petty American jobholder in Oslo managed to undo all the good results flowing from the Minneapolis speech?

SETTLERS OF THE NORTHWEST

President Coolidge's journey across half the continent during the peak of the heat wave to speak at the Norse-American Centennial celebration in Minnesota was an honor richly deserved by that hardy people, which made the larger contribution to the settlement of the Northwest. The Scandinavians, assisted by gaunt hard Anglo-Saxons from New England, lived a mightier saga than that of Beowulf, in putting the cold forbidding wilderness of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and the Dakotas under cultivation. "Main Street" gave us a picture of the drab, hard lives of these people, and of their drab, hard souls. But nevertheless they were heroic, and they have set up a prosperous empire, where once were only sombre forests and prowling Indians. The rigors of the long, gray winters, the comparative sterility of the soil, the almost impregnable battlements of trees, made pioneering the hardest sort of task. None but men and women of iron-tinted souls could have gone up into that northern country and conquered. In the battle for survival they had to forget much of the beauty and sweetness of life.

But these Scandinavian peoples of the Northwest have made contributions to our national character, traditions and achievement all out of proportion to their numbers. The cold northern wilderness is now one of the most productive regions in the world. It is dotted with mills and factories and great cities. The politics of this great section is dominated by the Norsemen, and they have made themselves felt in national politics. During the war between the states, the valor and hardihood of the mill hands and plowboys from the Northwest were a tower of strength to the armies of the Republic. Of the last nine governors of Minnesota six have been Scandinavians. But for the untimely death of their liberal leader, John A. Johnson—like Knut Nelson, of Swedish blood—they might have given the country a president. Being of the race whose genius lies in organization and government, they have fitted easily into the American political system. Now that the pioneering days are over their suppressed cultural interests are reviving, and they are giving their share to the enrichment of the literature, music and art of the country. The Norse in particular are revealing that they are of the stock which produced Ibsen, Holberg, Bjornson and Grieg.

These Scandinavians were easily Americanized. They came to America to build homes, not to exploit the country; and they built homes. Their children have been brought up to speak English and to love America. Isolated as they were in the early days, they might have formed imperious foreign colonies, but this was not their nature. Jacob Riis in "The Making of an American" caught the spirit of this adoptive loyalty. America will never look in vain to these people for loyal defenders, who are capable in every way of fighting with all the courage and tenacity of the Norsemen of old.

MONROE, L.A. NEWS-STAR
JUNE 9, 1925.

Making Our Homes

Speaking at the Norwegian Centennial celebration in Minnesota yesterday, President Coolidge pointed to the quality of home life which was brought to America by the immigrants of that nationality, sturdy pioneers who forged through and laid the foundation for the solid prosperity that has typified the growth of the northwestern tier of states.

One paragraph of the address delivered by President Coolidge yesterday was intended particularly for those of Norwegian extraction. But it sounds a clear note which so harmonizes with the type of thought which must grow in America, that it carries a strong lesson for those in the United States who have not become naturalized or who have but recently attained full citizenship. The paragraph reads:

"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 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 making of the homes of our country."

Fear has been expressed that the homes of America are disintegrating. Much has been said on the subject, and much that has been said has served the purpose of reviving the realization that upon the perpetuity of the home rests the security of the nation. All Americans, not merely those who are recently from another country or who consider themselves as a separate group in ancestral nationality will do well to keep in mind continually the home as a shrine which must be maintained, no matter what else fails.

It was just 100 years to the day when the president delivered his address that a shipload of Scandinavian farmers reached New York, and, later, made their way to the prairies. In that century they have taken Iowa, Minnesota, and the two Dakotas. If Lief Erickson had considered New England worth having he'd have kept it—if he was ever there.

Despite the stress and storm through which the years have assaulted his reputation, it is still generally taught that Christopher Columbus discovered America, and the president when he speaks to "little Italy" in New York, next year, will forget Lief Erickson and remember that the great discoverer was an Italian. Thus is memory when you can remember just what serves your purpose.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. STATES
JUNE 13, 1925.

The Norsemen discovered America and President Coolidge has discovered the Norsemen and now there is a very friendly feeling existing between the people of Eric the Red and Calvin the Cool.

SARASOTA, L.A. TIMES
JUNE 10, 1925.

LAUDS NORSE PIONEERS

Minnesota is celebrating the centennial of organized immigration from Norway to the United States. Monday the President of the United States visited the Minnesota State Fair Grounds and addressed the multitudes.

The president spoke in highly complimentary terms of the hardy men from Norway and other Scandinavian countries who came to settle the American wilderness and convert it into a productive and fertile region.

Great regions have been built into prosperous sections of the country. The record of development made by these people is among the brightest chapters in the annals of human progress.

The children of these pioneers have long been amalgamated into our American civilization and have made great contributions to the continued advancement of the national life.

If we could select immigrants of the kind and holding the lofty ideals of peace and industry, immigration problems would never worry this country.

But there have been immigrants coming into this country in recent years who have not entered with the thought of work, but rather with a view of preying on the results of the industry of others.

Therefore the immigration bars. American has vast spaces awaiting development. The door of opportunity still is open. But America rightfully feels that she should say to whom the door is to be opened.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. TIMES
JUNE 13, 1925.

ALL DO IT.

President Coolidge used the occasion of his address at St. Paul to inform the Norwegians and the Swedes how glad he is that a Scandinavian rover, Lief Erickson, discovered America, and that a Norwegian had the high honor of being the first white child born in what is now New England and incidentally the United States. It doesn't matter that history and America had lost all knowledge of Lief, son of the Red, and that his settlement had disappeared, spurlos los. It is a fine political move to tell a people of what a smart race they sprang.

Plaquemine, La. South
JUNE 20, 1925.

By PETER KEEGAN
Special Correspondent of the South.

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.

Journal
Augusta Me
JUN 8 1925

Journal
Augusta Me
JUN 13 1925

A GLORIOUS VISION

It may seem too much like uttering a mere generality to say that the people of this country need the steady influence of clear comprehension of our blessings and obligations and an informed vision of the future.

Anyhow, read what President Coolidge said at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration, Saturday. We are unaware that anywhere has he better demonstrated his ability to see things as they are, to draw logical conclusions. In it is no note of pessimism, no fulsome eulogy, no strained optimism. He sees with remarkable clearness the evolution of a spiritual union among the peoples of the world, evidence of "a basic brotherhood among all races of men", a brotherhood not yet established, not yet an assurance of abiding peace, but shaping under guidance of both seen and unseen powers.

It is a glorious conception, a splendid conclusion from evidence we now have. It includes the assurance that the United States of America constitute a tremendous achievement—if we but do our part. A gratifying, but also a sobering conception. By what this country has already done it has arrived at a capacity for doing vastly more, and unless we meet the obligation, then, inevitably, we turn backward in decline. It is by such seers as Calvin Coolidge, one in sentiment, consecration and prescience, that we may hope to be led forward from achievement to achievement.

INVADING THE MID WEST

President Coolidge's trip to Minnesota to attend the Norse-American Centennial will disclose the place that the President holds in the regard of the people of the middle west, if that was not already sufficiently established by the endorsement given him at the polls last fall.

When LaFollette began his candidacy as the nominee of the third party it was freely predicted that he would receive the electoral votes of several of the states adjacent to Wisconsin but this did not prove to be the case, President Coolidge receiving all except those of Wisconsin.

From recent reports from the mid west the President stands higher even than at election time. The agricultural element believes that President Coolidge is sympathetic and has shown his desire to alleviate the troubles of the farmers, while his economic views have been received with distinct approbation. This first trip to the west since he became president is likely to develop into a tour of adaptation.

Record
Bridgford Me
JUN 13 1925

CLAP TRAP FROM COOLIDGE

One statement of President Coolidge in his address at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration in Minnesota should be interpreted more as the goal of a national crusade than as a description of an existing condition. That part of the President's address referred to is:

"From the time when their fast-developing institutions of popular government, religious freedom and intellectual liberality had come 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 spiritual and intellectual emancipation which 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 an increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here, at last, the individual was lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he was free."

Ordinarily the President is a practical politician, in spite, or perhaps because of his silly provincialism, but inspired by the noble history of the Norse people and the exemplary ideals of the Scandinavian population in the United States he has allowed himself to deviate from his usual course this instance.

Many must question the truth of the statement that in the United States in 1925 the "individual is lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he is free."

At no time since the early years of the formation of the union have bigotry and intolerance been more in evidence and freedom of thought, speech and religion less secure than in the year of 1925.

Sentinel
Waterford me

An Excellent Change

President Coolidge, who is planning a trip to Minnesota, has consented to use a special train instead of going as an ordinary passenger on a regular as he did once before. Once was enough of this sort of thing. Perhaps it was worth while as a bit of an object lesson to the country and a boost for economy but can hardly be justified as a regular custom, because of the danger to the President himself and the general public. A regular train carrying the President is far more difficult to handle properly than a special, is liable to demoralize the schedules and cause accidents. A special is far safer for all concerned.

No matter how democratic a President may be by nature there are limits beyond which he should not go even in this country. The office of itself makes certain unqualified demands that must be met. Mostly Presidents have appreciated this fact and have submitted gracefully, confident the country would understand, which has been true. There is such a thing as a democratic pose as well as an aristocratic one and making the office of President, of which every American is so proud, too common is more liable to give offense than surrounding it with proper dignity.

President Coolidge will be far more popular in his special train amid surroundings appropriate to the office he holds than he would be mingling promiscuously with the regular passengers where he would be subjecting himself to unnecessary risks and his fellow travellers to the inconvenience of the crowds that always gather around him. In his own train he can meet the demands of the public, be more comfortable himself and less trouble to all about him. Railroad men have done well in insisting that he shall have a special and he is doing well in submitting.

JUN 9 1925

Ballo. Md.

Coolidge On Freedom

When President Coolidge's thought is unhampered by the pressure of political diplomacy and he gives free rein to his fancy he shows a fondness for adventure in the realms of idealism.

His address at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration in Minnesota yesterday was non-political and his mind seemed to be having a thoroughly good time. Result: An interesting address.

This particular celebration commemorated arrival of Norwegian immigrants in 1825, after the successful American revolution and the firm establishment of the U. S. as an independent nation.

Having discoursed on the motives that had prompted earlier immigration to these shores from Europe, largely stimulated from the other side, the President came to the immigration encouraged from this side of the Atlantic after establishment of our government. Said he:

From the time when their fast-developing institutions of popular government, religious freedom and intellectual liberality had come 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 spiritual and intellectual emancipation which 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 an increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here, at last THE INDIVIDUAL WAS LORD OF HIMSELF, MASTER OF HIS OWN DESTINY, KEEPER OF HIS OWN SOVEREIGNTY. HERE HE WAS FREE.

Coolidge can devote himself to no greater crusade than to lead the fight to restore this country to the blissful condition he so eloquently describes as existing in 1825.

A thoughtful survey of his country today, of the harmony, patriotism and idealism of all the people in 1917 and 1918 and the insidious attack on freedom during the past few years of awful reaction, must convince him that he cannot say truthfully today that in the U. S. in 1925 the "individual is lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he is free."

For probably at no time in the history of this country has bigotry and tolerance been more vigorously offensive, or religious freedom and intellectual liberty less secure than right now.

OUR PRESIDENTIAL TROUBADOUR.

Amid the clash of resounding arms in China, the renaissance of Moorish dominion on the threshold of Spain, with its accompanying threat to the far-flung territorial ambitions of France, and the clamor of the Allied fire engines rushing for the fiftieth time to pour more security water upon the continental volcano, there comes to us from Minnesota a charming and refreshing Presidential "excursion," rivaling that of Wordsworth, into the delightful fields of historical romance, poetical glamour and high adventure. While Asia and Africa are shaking in the first spasms of war, and Europe is groaning with acute indigestion, we stand at peace in a sheltered paradise remote from human ills, with no problems to distress us, listening delightedly to our modern Presidential troubadour, harp in hand, singing his lyric to the daring Nordic explorers and world pioneers of many ages ago.

The President's address to the hardy Norse-Americans illustrates as nothing else could do so strikingly our mental separation from a perturbed outer world, and the breadth and depth of the national culture which demands such scholarly excursions into the remote regions of history. It is not often that even a New England public man surrenders so completely to the Puritan passion for the "high spots" in historical literature; and so far as we remember Mr. Coolidge is the first of his tribe to institute a comparison between the Mayflower and any other vessel that ever sailed the seas. That the President actually did both of these things in his Minnesota lyric to Nordic courage and Nordic achievement—excluding even a reference to the beneficent influence of New England's high tariff levies upon the Western farmer—constitutes an epoch in Presidential oratory, and encourages the hope that hereafter our public speakers will abandon the low grounds of politics and always soar into the empyrean of erudition and beauty.

Of course, there are cynics who will see in this Coolidge "saga" a familiar bait for the Norse vote in the sweet by and by. Such weaknesses have been detected in Presidential minds before this. Still we refuse to believe the Minnesota address represents anything but a New England love for cultural investigation and an intense interest in historical subjects. The Puritans decided long ago that if they did not actually discover the new world they

made this country what it is, and that without them it would have been a mighty poor affair, if not a complete failure. That point having been definitely settled as soon as the Pilgrims settled on Plymouth Rock, it seemed proper at this time, when there is nothing else of great importance pending, to render a final decision in the long-standing case of the Norsemen vs. Columbus. Now that Columbus has been definitely kicked out of court and ordered to go back to Italy, or Spain, or wherever he came from, we can rest easy and feel that there is nothing left to worry us.

What the President's close friend, Henry Ford, may think of his Scandinavian pæan we don't know; but he is a practical man who realizes that, as autos must be built of wood and steel and rubber, so Presidents must be made from popular sentiment, and that sugar catches more flies at the ballot box than vinegar. We venture to say, however, that, considered as a historical investigator, the President has performed an incomplete job. If we are looking for the first discoverers of the new world, why stop with Eric the Red and others of the Nordic family? How about the American Indians? When did they arrive? Did Eric bring them over in his boat? And how about ancient Mexican and South American civilizations, which, it is said, go back for thousands of years? It is true the Indians don't cast many votes and that the Aztecs are dead. But if this is a genuine quest for the Holy Grail of historic truth, why not follow the trail to the end? Perhaps we might find that Noah was the original discoverer of America and that he landed on a New England hill. If you must explore the jungles of history, Mr. Coolidge, why bar out the voteless members of the American family?

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Ballo. Md.

