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HA Norse American Centennial
American Press Comments
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SCRAP BOOK



ADA, OKLA. NEWS
JUNE 9, 1925.

The Norse-American centennial celebration in Minnesota calls to mind some of the services rendered modern civilization by that sturdy race. It is a notable historic fact that no great civilization has ever originated in the torrid zone. Nature has done so much for the inhabitants of that region that they have never had to exert themselves much to keep soul and body together. They have loved ease and as a consequence made little progress. On the other hand, the Nordic race amid the rigorous conditions imposed by nature, had to put forth more than ordinary effort to maintain itself. Hence, these people developed a resourcefulness and industry that made them highly self-reliant and independent. It was this race that conquered northern France and gave it the name of Normandy. It was a ruler of Normandy who conquered England, a conquest which resulted in a fusion of two races that made England mistress of a large part of the world. The Norsemen loved the sea and were the boldest navigators of their day. This spirit has existed in England since the days of William the Conqueror and has carried the British flag to the most remote corners of the earth. In our own country the immigrants from Norway, Sweden and Denmark have always been recognized as among the best of the numerous nationalities that sought homes in the United States. Their industry and thrift have made them very desirable citizens, and the country has profited by having them here.

MUSKOGEE OK. PROGRESSIVE
JUNE 10, 1925.

WHO ARE REAL AMERICANS

President Calvin Coolidge journeyed half way across the continent that, standing before them, he might praise those hardy Americans who came to our shores from the countries of Scandinavia. He extolled their citizenship, he glorified their loyalty to the country of their adoption, he told them that here they would always find a hearty welcome.

Seated in the grandstand with him were four governors of four great northwestern states, themselves Scandinavians.

The occasion was a celebration of the hundredth anniversary of organized migration of the Norsemen to America. It was extremely fitting that the President should have recalled that the antecedents of these people to whom he spoke were the first Europeans to set foot upon our continent. Years before Columbus touched our shores Lief, the Lucky, a daring sailor of the north, had landed here and here others of his countrymen had established their colonies and built their homes.

It was not necessary that President Coolidge commend these good folk or laud their endeavors. But it is well, perhaps, that at this time when we hear so much of "native born Americans" that we are asked to pause and reflect that all of us owe our existence

to ancestors of other lands. None of us—except that swiftly fading remnant of the redman—are pure Americans.

Here in our land the races and the peoples of the world have met and fused to form a new race, here blood and thought have flowed together and given to the world new blood and thought—the best of all the old intellect and traditions.

Our Pilgrim Fathers, the colonists that brought America into being, were not at first Americans. It is necessary and it is right that now we restrict this flow of immigration, that we permit to enter only those we can absorb, that we keep the scales well balanced in the favor of those who are already here. Not all that come are worthy just as all who may be born here are not worthy.

The Centennial celebration of the Norsemen serves to remind us that it is neither race nor birthplace that makes the true American. Rather it is loyalty and devotion to our country, respect for its institutions and ideals and a sincere determination that they shall be kept unsullied and unbroken.

If all of our "native born Americans" were as eager that the freedom and equality that gave America existence should not perish as are our worthy children by adoption who crossed the seas because they devoutly believed in the principles we had here established, then, indeed, need we have little to fear.

OKLAHOMA OK. EXPRESS
JUNE 10, 1925.

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL.

On October 9, 1825, the ship Restaurationen arrived in America bringing 53 Norwegians. This was the first organized group to migrate from Norway to the United States. It marked the first 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 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. What 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.

JUNE 11, 1928.

MR. COOLIDGE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

In Minnesota and the Dakotas, where agrarian unrest and non-partisan legislation were rampant only a short time ago, all is now prosperity and tranquillity.

This deduction we draw from Mr. Coolidge's speech at Minneapolis. Any smoldering remains of the flames of discontent must surely have been smothered out by the profuse praise which the president poured out upon the happy Norsemen. The latter constitute a large part of the population of those states and Mr. Coolidge smeared the soothing salve on them with a layman's hand.

Fine people, indeed, are the Norsemen, and hence the president did not need to stretch the truth when he paid tribute to them. It was a happy occasion, the celebration of the centennial of the arrival of the first colony of Norwegian immigrants in America, and it afforded Mr. Coolidge an alluring opportunity to review an important historical event, at the same time mixing some of the high-grade political medicine with the skill of a master artist. As far as the president was concerned at the moment, the burning questions which have made Minnesota and the Dakotas hotbeds of seething discontent and radicalism for several years no longer existed.

The net result of the speech should be to leave the followers of Magnus Johnson and his fellow rampagers in a mood to say, "Vel, Ay tank Coolidge be one great man," and thus will the path of the G. O. P. be smoothed a bit for 1928. Yes, Mr. Coolidge is a great historian.

The Melting Pot.

In his address at Minneapolis June 8, President Coolidge expressed a new and high ideal of America's influence on the world:

If one were seeking proof of basic brotherhood among all races of men, if one were to challenge the riddle of Babel in support of aspirations for a unit 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 accomplished 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."

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

pot of diverse elements we could never draw the tested tempered metal that is the only substance for national character."

Had the 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 un-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 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."

A TRAIT OF HUMAN NATURE

Human nature is peculiar.

The other day Minnesotans gave President Coolidge a tremendous reception. Only a few short years before they showed him scant respect when as vice president he addressed them at the state fair.

Of course, Mr. Coolidge was not president then. In the interim he has emerged from the overshadowed vice presidency into the full glare of the publicity which attends the presidency. This advancement explains the difference between the two greetings. Yet it was the same Mr. Coolidge in 1925 as it was in 1923.

We see manifestations of the same trait all around us every day. Some chap whom the nabobs never have recognized as amounting to anything strikes it rich from some modest investments or he receives a big inheritance or he is suddenly called to some place of large responsibility and right, then the attitude of his fellows toward him changes pronto.

This same fellow who hasn't amounted to anything, becomes the center of everyone's attention the moment he wins a fortune or achieves a position of large responsibility. The very fellows who thought they were doing the popular thing when they ignored him, are the first ones usually to ask him into their so-called exclusive circles. All of us love to bask in the light of the other fellow's glory after all.

And so it's not always safe to look down on our bootblack or our head waiters. They might strike it rich some day and then they will be eligible to our companionship.

Doubtless the very men who jeered Mr. Coolidge in 1923 when his speech interfered with the horse races were the first to cheer him the other day.

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 Erickson, 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 con-

tribution to the cause of peace and good will among men. But while he was so comporting 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 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 the insistence upon knowing how the foreigners conduct their business, and hence, also, 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 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 Erickson and the discovery of Snorre more than gives us the right to pry into their business secrets.

NATURALIZED NORWEGIANS.

ONE hundred years ago, that is, June 8, 1825, Norway landed the first passenger list of immigrants on American soil. On that day the little sloop Reataurationen with a load of iron and a party of 52 immigrants, entered New York harbor. These people found land for their colony in Northern New York and to their influence upon friends back home, may be traced the beginning of that current of immigration by reason of which there are today in America as many people of Norwegian birth and descent as there are in the mother country. Aside from the Anglo-Saxon immigrants no foreign people have more easily and happily melted into American citizenship than have the Norwegians.

The centennial of this immigration was celebrated yesterday at Minneapolis, where President Coolidge made the public address, and where many of the notable Norwegian Americans were gathered. It was to the Middle Northwest that the greater part of these people came. And there they have indeed given a most excellent account of themselves.

When we praise the "Nordic" peoples, as the foreign people best fitted by blood and tradition to keep alive the American ideals in America, we first think of the three Scandinavian nations — Norway, Sweden and Denmark — first cousins to one another and second cousins to the English and the Germans.

There is a logical reason for favoring such people as these for the progenitors of future America, primarily because, being related, we understand one another and so work well in team.

The late Herbert Quick, one of the most sane, cheerful and helpful of American writers, tellingly illuminates the problem of Americanization in his excellent story of pioneer Iowa life, entitled "Vandemark's Folly." The orphan boy, Jacob Vandemark, having traded his inheritance in Madison, Wis., for a section of raw Iowa land he had never seen, after months on the trail with cow team and covered wagon, comes to his land to find that he has been tricked into buying a marsh, locally known as "Hell Slew." After he had comprehended the utter wreck of his golden dreams, the broken hearted youth threw himself face down in

the prairie grass and cried like a child.

After a while some one approached and laid a hand upon his head. It was Magnus Thorkelson, a young man who had taken a claim on dry land next to the marsh. Magnus in his broken English cheered the boy, praising the dry corner of his wet claim and the pasture on the low ground, proposing that they work and live together, helping each other to build a dugout and to break sod for the first crop. This they did. Herbert Quick closes the chapter thus:

"A lot is said nowadays about the Americanization of the foreigner; but the only thing that will do the thing is to work with the foreigner, as I worked with Magnus—let him help me, and be active in helping him. . . .

"When Magnus Thorkelson came back on foot across the prairie from Monterey Center, to lay his hand on the head of that weeping boy alone on the prairie and to offer to live with him and to help him, his English was good enough for me, and to me he was as fully naturalized as if all the judges in the world had made him lift his hand while he swore to support the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Iowa."

PORTLAND ORE. TELEGRAM

JUNE 11, 1925

IS AMERICA HOMOGENEOUS?

WAS President Coolidge, when he addressed the Norse-Americans at their centennial celebration the other day, warranted in declaring that there had been established in the American nation spiritual unity which marks this nation for pre-eminent destiny?

Your reply will be governed almost entirely by the basis of your opinion. If you include in that basis the history of Americanization during the past 100 years, you can scarcely fail to agree with the president in his optimistic view.

If, however, you limit your conviction to the first 15 years of the present century and to the 10 years since the European conflagration, you may reach the conclusion that President Coolidge has adopted a roseate view, and that the question of spiritual unity is at least debatable.

President Coolidge had good cause to pay high tribute to the Norwegian element in the American make up recently in his address before the Norwegian Centennial celebration held at Minneapolis.

The great melting pot, of America would have small work to do in moulding good Americans were the raw material always to come from the Scandinavian countries.

Love of freedom, and loyalty to homes and country are qualities born in the northern races. The record of this group of Europeans has been a remarkably clear one.

In a few years after contact with the new world, the example of Norwegians has proven an adaptability to conform to American customs and a love for her cherished national ideals oftentimes outshining those of her native born.

This ready assimilation with American life and customs of the Scandinavian stock may be partly explained when we compare and note the similarity of American life and government with these countries.

Although called by another name than that of America the government of Norway provides individual freedom and justice to a large extent and her subjects already know the ways of self governing before coming to our shores.

Their record during times of our national wars and stress of hard years has found the Norwegian element leading in industry, patriotism, and loyalty to quote the words of the president "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 gone unredeemed."

ALTOONA PA TRIBUNE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925

America, the Fusing Pot

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

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

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

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

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

It is not so many years since visitors from other quarters of the world were wont to contemplate our concourse of races, origins and interests and shake their heads omniously. They feared that from such a melting pot of diverse elements we could never draw the tested, tempered metal that is the only substance of 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 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 high influence will at length reach men and women wherever they are found on earth?" continued the President.

While the President's address was aimed wholly at the solid Scandinavian immigrants for their contribution to American life, nevertheless the same is true of practically all immigrants of other nations who have come among us.

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

ALLENTOWN PA LEADER
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925.

RADICALS ALWAYS BUSY

The timely remarks of Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, in addressing the Norse-American Centennial celebrants at St. Paul, serve to call attention anew to the fact that the country is under constant bombardment by radicals bent upon the destruction of the present form of Government.

It is significant that Secretary Kellogg, who lived some years abroad before assuming the duties of the post he now holds, has reached the same conclusion regarding the danger to the United States from foreign propagandists, as his predecessor in office, Charles E. Hughes. To him the apparent cessation of hostilities by the enemies of the Government is only apparent. He knows that all the time the alien enemies of America plot and plan to create trouble here, and he knows also that as the years go by they grow more subtle in their method of attack and consequently more dangerous.

The average man who reads his daily newspaper, goes to the ball game in the afternoon and gets out the fiver for a Sunday ride, is not conscious that groups here and there, spending no time in such pleasant and wholesome recreations, devote themselves to plans which they hope will fruit in the overthrow of the republic.

They write, print and disseminate literature calculated to inflame men's passions; they poison the minds of the young and they get money from abroad with which to carry out all their plans of revolution and destruction.

Nobody thinks that the Govern-

ment is in danger of being overthrown within a few weeks, months or years. The destructionists themselves have no idea that they can make their nightmare visions come true at once, but they do believe that they are now sowing the seed which will later produce the harvest of Communistic fruits they desire. How long it will take for that crop to ripen does not concern them. They concern themselves with the present in the belief that if they do that the future as they would have it will take care of itself.

Good citizens understand the importance of eternal vigilance in this matter. The enemies of this most fortunate and greatly prosperous land are numerous, and abroad they plot constantly, hoping to repeat here the chapter of horror they have recently written in Bulgaria.

True National Unity Proved.

One hundred thousand Norsemen and other citizens of Northwestern States listened attentively yesterday to an address by President Coolidge, who extolled the virtues, courage and industry of the Norsemen who first emigrated to this country 100 years ago and the part of their descendants in the development of the great Northwest. The occasion was the centennial celebration of that first immigration, held at the State Fair Grounds, between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Telling of the making of America by "the unsung millions of plain people," Mr. Coolidge spoke of the fear felt by many in the earlier days of the Republic 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," and remarked:

"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 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 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."

Turning then to the Norsemen and their influence in America, Mr. Coolidge told the story of their first arrival as settlers in this country 100 years ago, and especially of their share in the development and growth of the great Northwest.

Mr. Coolidge pointed out that it remained today for the common citizen to maintain and uphold those principles of religious liberty and educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights and the integrity of the law which they came to America to find or establish. "These do not emanate from the Government; their abiding place is with the people:

"When I realize what you have done," he added, "I know that in your hands our country is secure. You have given your pledge to the land of the free. The pledge of the Norwegian people has never gone unredeemed."

It is wholly unnecessary to read a political motive in the President's visit to Minneapolis on the occasion of the Norwegian Centennial this week. Naturally there is always more or less politics in everything a President does, in every move he makes, but this occasion seems more free from the political motive than many others.

In his own words, the President took the opportunity afforded for calling the attention of the nation "to the absorbingly interesting subject of the social backgrounds of our country." He gave it as his opinion that a study of great historical events like this first settlement of the Norwegians will do a great deal to aid in the formation of a true and helpful national unity, "an inspiration to high and intelligent patriotism." The history of a nation is not read entirely in its wars nor its politics, but also in the lives of its plain people, their adventures, customs and achievements. The President even believes, he stated, that in this American story of the struggle to win a continent "there will be found a philosophy of human relations that the world will greatly prize." In other words, he believes that the world can learn how to be one world and live in unity from the way America has been developed from many different peoples.

It is a fact that the story of the Norwegian Centennial is interesting, and that but for this public participation by the President the attention of many people would not have been directed to it. We admit that we did not know the story of the trip of the Restaurationen before we read it in the President's address. It is but little less memorable that that of the Mayflower.

The Scandanavian stock in America has given the nation one of its chief elements of strength. The Norwegians, who have been coming now for a hundred years, have turned to the land, and have taken up that most basic of all occupations, agriculture. They have gone largely to the Northwest instead of crowding the Eastern cities, and while winning the soil have proved to be patriotic American citizens. The entire nation can look upon this Centennial celebration with the greatest satisfaction.

Those first Norwegians who came to America as a party of immigrants on the sloop Restaurationen, selected a good date for their departure—July 4. The journey took fourteen weeks, and the vessel, which was only of 45 tons displacement, was the smallest that had crossed the Atlantic up to that time. Nevertheless it carried 52 people besides a heavy cargo of iron. A model of the sloop is on exhibition at the Minnesota State fair grounds, during the Centennial.

COOLIDGE AND KELLOGG

At the great Norse meeting held in Minnesota this week President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg were sent to the center of the enemy's country for the purpose of remedying conditions political existing in that locality for a long while. These western people are rather hard to reconcile, and just about the time you have gone to a bushel of trouble to allay their complaints and to offer the olive branch and do the dove cooing and smoke the proverbial pipe of peace they break forth at a new point on some other matter and you are further from the odor of myrrh, frankincense and the sweet scent of the myriad of flowers than you were when you began.

These western people are in some ways admirable. They have a free nonchalance and independence which strikes you with a feeling of respect for them. They go direct to the point they are expecting to reach, and if you are not a good fencer they get there. Coolidge avowedly was sent to this somewhat foreign meeting for the purpose of pouring oil on the troubled waters and making these men believe that they are honest to goodness Americans at the very heart of the government's interests and that their help and assistance were needed to keep the country in harmony with the original principles established at its founding. Often, indeed, these western people have seemed to part with the principles of our ancient liberty and to have instituted and promulgated new doctrines for the purpose of making America grow.

The one most troublesome matter is that the old fogysm of the East attracts their antagonism and they really make good on the propositions they set forth, however seemingly un-American they sometimes are. The West has no fear that this country is in danger from any source, and their reliance is largely based upon the fact that in case of assault from any outside influence they are prepared in body, mind and soul to take a determined stand for the continuance of the American nation.

Coolidge said some very truthful things in his address to the Norsemen. He gave them praise wherever it was possible to do so and he was reaching for their favor in every sentence he uttered. They listened rather mutely and it was a puzzle to know whether they just bore the President or if the President bored them. The cant of Coolidge was not likely really to envelope the buoyant western spirit. If western people are anything they are self-confident, eager and ready to go to work at the task they think should be done, and they like that open free and unconfined method of speech that

has nothing concealed or hidden. In fact it is impossible to bewilder the West with sophistry. They stand four-square, and to move them you must have an assault that is not only varied, but that strikes the western citadel on all four's. Coolidge can scarcely be said to have this momentum. The West is used to great things. The almost immeasurable plains are common outlooks to them. They expect to see far and to see clearly, and they do accomplish their anticipations. Coolidge may readily be endured, but it is as true as fate that he will never be idolized by the great West.

Kellogg with great adroitness was combined with Coolidge. His term as Senator of Minnesota terminated by defeat for a confirmation of his acts during his term. He grew away from the West when he went to Washington rather than with it. He has been favored with very high appointments, but he has not shown any great strength with the western people since his term in the United States Senate. He has rather become a stranger than a friend to the western people. He is too cool and unlimbering to reach the western fancy.

This trip so well planned by the Republican national committee has ended without an appreciable difference in the sentiment west of the Mississippi with relation to the present administration and its officers.

If we were to point to a single man who typifies the western spirit we would look at once to William E. Borah, senior senator from Idaho. He keeps entirely aloof from the wiles of the East. He stands where he stood twenty-five years ago when he prosecuted Haywood for his part in the conspiracy which ended in the death of the Governor of Idaho. He typifies more than any one else what the West would do if in the saddle. By the way, he is a great lover of equestrian sport and the back of a horse is his recreation. He is not a Buffalo Bill, and yet in another line he is a genius of equal prominence, and as long as he lives no man like Coolidge or Kellogg will win the ardent fervor of the fresh western soul.

We do not mean to say by what we have written above that we have any patience with any western spirit that avows disloyalty, but we do not believe that the predominant western spirit is disloyal. On the other hand, we have the highest faith in its ardor, and this section of the country is bound to be in many ways a controlling force in governmental affairs.

It will be so, however, in the strictest accord with the openness and candor of western practice.

EASTON PA EXPRESS

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

BUILDERS OF AMERICA

In his address at the Norwegian Centennial on Monday, President Coolidge referred to the enormous impulse given to immigration from Europe by immigrants who had already reached these shores and who were anxious to induce their relatives and friends to come. "They engaged in an inverted crusade," he remarked; "a conquest without invasion and without force." The movement from northern Europe to America had a powerful reflex action upon Europe, by furnishing an example for democratic evolution. European governments were liberalized, and the increase of population in the northern part of the United States hastened the downfall of slavery and helped rid our institutions of that great and threatening anomaly."

The Norwegian immigrants came here to become Americans. They assisted their friends to come and become Americans. Such movements as that which built up the Northwest with Norwegians were the greatest single force in the expansion of the United States.

The change in the character of immigration in the last thirty years was just cause for alarm on the part of Americans. The new immigrants did not become Americans. They herded in colonies and became both a nuisance and a danger to society. Old World crimes were rampant among them. They did not come to stay, but as soon as they had accumulated some money they returned, leaving the country poorer. Those who remained helped to fill the prisons and asylums maintained by American taxpayers.

In England all but 1 per cent of the population is native-born. In the United States 4 per cent of the population is foreign-born. The restriction of immigration did not come an hour too soon.

Under restricted immigration the population of the United States is becoming wholly American, by birth and by education. The dangerous divisions of public sentiment that were evident just before the United States entered the war will not occur again if the United States will continue its policy of restricted immigration. Hyphenism has practically disappeared; and it is good riddance.

There is still room in the United States for acceptable immigrants. If some method could be found for admitting them while excluding undesirable nationalities and races, the doors should be opened again. The country needs more people. It can easily support 400,000,000; and if they were all Americans, all of them would be more prosperous than the

110,000,000 who now occupy the country.

America, however, must belong forever to Americans. Its contribution to the world's welfare has been made because of its Americanism—its liberty, its practical sense, its absence of greed, and its generosity. The most successful political system in the world is the fruit of Americanism. All efforts to adulterate that system with foreign or international modifications will be resisted by true Americans. The elements in the country that do not understand Americanism or the American system may press for changes, but unfortunately the spirit of Americanism is strong enough to hold the structure against all assaults from within or without.

GREENSBURG PA REVIEW

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925.

Un-American Democracy

The railroads, it is reported, have joined in asking President Coolidge to use a private car in his travels. So this month when the President goes to St. Paul, Minn., where on June 8 he is scheduled to deliver an address at the Norse-American Centennial, he will ride in a private car in the approved presidential custom.

It was pointed out by the railroad officials that it is very difficult to make the necessary arrangements for safety and facility in operation when the President attempts to ride in regular accommodations.

Efforts of public officials to go back to more democratic customs than those followed by their predecessors in office are usually pretty hard to accomplish. It has not been the rule with American public officials that they have desired to surround themselves with exclusiveness, but conditions have forced certain things to become the custom. A private car properly equipped has been used by several of our most traveled presidents as a moving office and they have transacted a large portion of public business while on the move. It is a very narrow man who would think that the President of the United States should travel with other passengers in the ordinary accommodations whether it be Pullman or day coaches. It certainly would put an extra heavy strain on the officials of the railroad companies for safe transportation.

"Regions Of The Past"

President Coolidge in his address at the Norse Centennial celebration at St. Paul, Minnesota, urged more study into the "regions of the past" in American history declaring that "somewhere in the picturesque struggle to subjugate a continent there will be found a philosophy of human relations that the world will greatly prize."

How few people realize the full value of history and the immense use that a practical application of lessons of the past have to modern life and success.

Sunday afternoon two Greensburg professional men were dining at the American Legion Home. At an adjoining table another man glanced at a picture of General U. S. Grant hanging on the wall. "Who

is that man?" said the inquisitive one to a fellow diner. "I've seen him about the streets here often."

A promising Greensburg boy just returned from college said to a friend while talking over college experiences during the past winter. "I find that I am getting the most out of my history." He is a young man filled with ambition and is just beginning to find himself. Those lessons of history are giving the perspective of what is ahead and what he may expect.

Henry Ford, who made more or less of a spectacle of himself, when he was on the witness stand in his libel suit against the Chicago Tribune by showing his ignorance of American history, nevertheless was profiting from lessons taught in history although he did not know it. With a marvelous brain, Mr. Ford no doubt profited by the unpleasant publicity which he got in that trial. He has become quite a "bug" on American historical lore, more directly in the line of his own endeavors and will leave behind him much that will be of value.

Study into the "regions of the past" is an enticing way for President Coolidge to frame it.

THE HARDY NORSEMEN

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE does well to honor the Norse-American centennial with his presence. The Norwegians, the first of whom came in numbers to this country one hundred years ago, deserve well at the hands of their fellow Americans. "The hardy Norsemen" they have been called and they are indeed just that. The men of Norway and Sweden who have had such a vital part in the winning of the great Northwest are sturdy of physique and spirit. They brought with them to America the frugal habits, the honesty, the

ambition and the devotion to church and family which have marked them as a people for generations in their own country and they saw these characteristics and attributes flower and bloom amazingly as their pioneering won for them an empire out of the virgin wilderness.

There was not a flowery bed of ease in a new country teeming luxuriantly with the good things of life. Rather they faced a hard and cruel land, from which they wrung their farms and whereon they built their towns and cities literally by sweat and blood.

They and their descendants have been the backbone of that great district we call the Northwest, and while other nationalities have had their part and have stood shoulder to shoulder with the Swedes and the Norwegians in the trying days that are past, the Norsemen have had the burden and heat of the conflict and they are entitled to celebrate.

To be sure they occasionally have been led away for a little while, during periods of material adversity by the pleadings of demagogues and governmental theorists, but in the end they have returned to the faith of their fathers and to the loyal support of the government to which they owe so much.

A year ago the Northwest for example, was heralded as "enemy land" for the Coolidge campaigners, and with some reason. But a change has come about. The descendants of the Norsemen have heard the voice of reason and have hearkened to it and now they welcome the President not only because he is President, but also for the reason that they have come to the point of understanding the logic of his position and of seeing that his conclusions as to the political future of the country and the methods to be used are as true as the nostrums of the Brookharts and the LaFollettes are false.

**WORTHY OF
THE TRIBUTE**

The sturdy Norsemen who have settled in Minnesota and neighbor states well deserved the cross-country trip in the heat of a President of the United States. These with the other Scandinavians have made and are making a generous contribution to the well being of this nation.

The Norwegians and the Swedes are so numerous in these border states that they virtually dominate it politically and otherwise. Some of the government innovations they have made disturbed parts of the conservative East, but the slightest deviation from the orthodox disturbs some Easterners so that does not matter much.

What these states have done has been

to show the value of experimentation with government. Some of their novelties like the state guarantee of bank deposits have failed and so have added something to human knowledge. Others of their ideas have triumphed and have been adopted by other states. But it was and is a mistake to regard this pioneering in government as an evidence of disloyalty to the country. These people have never faltered in their ideals of liberty.

Like the other North European groups, the Norwegian has given industry, enterprise, stability to America. They are a wholly desirable group that have found no difficulty in assimilating themselves. In appreciation it was not too much for the President to help them celebrate the centennial of their migration to the United States.

COOLIDGE OUT WEST.

MINNESOTA has given President Coolidge such a welcome as must have been of peculiar gratification to him. Emerging from the more or less bolshevistic atmosphere of recent years, the great state, largely populated by the descendants of fine Norse immigrants, demonstrated to the President that it was rapidly recovering its political equilibrium and returning to the ideals which have largely controlled the level-headed and conservative elements of the Northwest.

Governor Christianson, a name which itself indicates the character of the population, told the President in the presence of thousands of people that they have confidence in him; that they believe in Calvin Coolidge. This plain statement of faith in the President brought the tremendous assemblage to its feet, and for several minutes the throng of 80,000 persons cheered and cheered, in spite of the wind and rain which was blowing into their faces. The surcharged elements had no effect upon the exuberant multitude. They were determined to show the President that Minnesota and the neighbor states were back of him to the limit, and in this fact is a lesson for other sections of the country which have been trending now and then in the direction of loose political theories.

His trip into the great belt of states settled by the hardy Norsemen will do much to bring about a livelier appreciation of the solidar-

ity of the American people when they once realize the importance of standing together for the development of a nation that shall prove a pilot and beacon for all the world.

Returning to Washington, the President will have the consciousness of a united nation back of him, always a dependable people when they learn the way in which to go under such leadership as is now directing the affairs of the republic from the White House. It was with fine discrimination that the President dwelt upon the Norsemen and their beginnings in the United States—their influence upon our modern history and the western civilization which it is difficult to match, he said, among any other like number of people. It was a scholarly address, but it was more than that; it envisaged the very spirit of the American people, and no finer tribute to the worthy racial elements that have come to us from other countries was ever paid than in this interesting address. It is worth while quoting the conclusion in these words, because they fit as well other large racial groups in this country:

An enormous power has come to you, but you are charged with equally enormous responsibilities. Those responsibilities you have never failed to meet, that power you have never failed to sanctify. Therein lies the sole title to all the glory that you have achieved in the past and therein will lie the sole title to all the glory that you will achieve in the future. Believing that there resides in an enlightened people an all-compelling force for righteousness, I have every faith that through the vigorous performance of your duties you will add new luster to your glory in the days to come.

Our America with all that it represents of hope in the world is now and will be what you make it. Its institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of the integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race. These do not emanate from the Government. Their abiding place is with the people. They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother and the devotion of the children.

They are the product of that honest, earnest and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the homes 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.

LANCASTER PA NEW ERA & EXAM
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

Coolidge in the Northwest.

It makes a lot of difference whether one is President or Vice President.

It also makes a lot of difference whether wheat and other farm products are selling at a fair or a low price.

Huge crowds are turning out in the great "Twin Cities" of the northwest to welcome tumultuously the chief executive of the nation. In 1921, when he went into the same territory as honor guest of the Minnesota State Fair, the people were more interested in the horse race and the stock show than in what the altogether unimpressive looking individual with the nasal twang of New England had to say.

Consequently there must be for Mr. Coolidge more than the ordinary measure of satisfaction in the enthusiastic reception that he has received. Even a vice-president is not insensible to snubs, and Mr. Coolidge doubtless felt none too happy over his previous experience. Even though due allowance is made for the fact that he is now president in his own right, he would not be human if he did not take some pleasure in the complete reversal of the public's attitude towards him.

It isn't necessary to go back to 1921, however, to find the time when the Northwest was considered "enemy" country for Coolidge. The stolid Scandinavian farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas with whom he is joining in the celebration of the Norse centennial, were ranked as politically unfriendly up to the time of last fall's election. Just a year ago, virtually all the campaign prognosticators were predicting dire results for the Republicans in these States. LaFollette, they said, would be sure to carry the whole section under his banner of discontent. On the day after the election Mr. Coolidge's own campaign managers were surprised by the size of their victory. They had been misled into underestimating their candidate's strength. The Norsemen had been watching the trend of events under Mr. Coolidge's hand, and they thought well of him. They had begun to realize that soap-box panaceas didn't work out as promised and they also saw that the quiet but effective measures taken at Washington were bringing results.

There is no question but that today President Coolidge stands well with the whole country. He is just as strong if not stronger than he was on election day. No matter where he goes—whether it be to the Northwest or the "solid" South—he is assured of a warm welcome, not only as chief executive of the nation, but also as a man of good plain common sense, who is genuine in his aversion to pomp and extravagance and is taking a strong and effective stand for greater simplicity, efficiency, and economy.

LANCASTER PA NEW ERA & EXAM
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.
The Viking Explorers.

There is something fascinating in the extreme about the stories of exploration by the old Vikings. It is generally accepted that some of them touched the shores of the American continent as early as the eleventh century, but so little can be established definitely that there will doubtless always be plenty of room for argument as to just what they did or did not accomplish. The old Icelandic epics tell just enough to stir the imagination and arouse a desire to know more.

In his speech at the Norse Centennial celebration, President Coolidge referred to this obscure chapter in the history of the "New World" with greater positiveness than is usual. After referring to the voyages of Leif, the son of Eric, which are well authenticated, he went on to say—"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 afterwards 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."

Was he referring to the "Vinland" of the old sagas and the legendary colony of Thorfil Karlsefne, his wife Gudrid and their son Snorre who was supposed to have been born on this continent? Are there additional records to back up this old tale of heroic deeds—interesting in the extreme but fragmentary and subject to doubts as to accuracy in common with all the other old sagas?

President Coolidge, in the role of historian, has raised some decidedly interesting questions. His references to this early visitation of our shores should at least receive interest in the legends, and bring forth anew expressions of opinion from those who have made a detailed and careful study of them.

Bull

Lathrop

6-8-25

ONE people from many.

The occasion of President Coolidge's visit to Minnesota, today, is for the purpose of taking part in the Norwegian Centennial, celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the coming of a little group of 54 Norwegians to the shores of America 100 years ago, —the coming of a little group which has grown until today there are as many people, of Norwegian stock, in the United States, as may be found in the parent country.

In his address, made this afternoon, the President not only dwells at length upon the part taken by the Norwegian stock, in the development of America, but he pictures the manner in which the peoples of all countries have been combined to make America what it is.

He demonstrates that America's success in moulding a nation from polygot peoples is proof that "there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men, which is their universal heritage and common nature."

He points out, moreover, that if this has been proven, as to America, there is no good reason why it should not prove true, eventually, as to all the world.

"If," he asks, "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 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.

"If one were seeking proof of the basic brotherhood among all races of men, if one were to challenge them on a riddle of Babel in support of aspirations for a unity, capable of assuring peace to the nations, I suppose no better testimony could be taken than the experience of this country."

Stressing repeatedly the hope to mankind in what he calls "that magnificent and wondrous adventure the making of our own America," the President recalls that doubts beset its origins, and draws from them inspiration for the future.

It is not so many years since visitors from other quarters of the world were wont to contemplate our concourse of races, origins, and interests and to shake their head ominously. They feared that from such a melting pot of diverse elements we could never draw the tested, tempered metal that is the only substance for notional character.

Even among ourselves were many who listened with serious concern to such forbodings. 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 ourselves and to the world. But instead of crumbling into a chaos of discontent elements, America proved its truly national unity.

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

The President pays fine tribute to the part played by Norwegian stock in this building of the nation.

To the adaptability of these people 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.

Eager for both political and economic independence, they realized the necessity for popular education, and so have always been among the most devoted supporters of public schools. Thousands of them volunteered in the service of the country during the Civil and Spanish Wars, and tens of thousands in the World War.

The institutions and the manners of democracy came naturally to them. Their glory is all about you, their living and their mighty dead. They have given great soldiers, statesmen, scientists, educators, and men of business to the upbuilding of their adopted country. They have been rapidly amalgamated into the body of citizenship, contributing to it many of its best and most characteristic elements.

The President does not confine his laudation of America's foreign components to the Northmen, however. He pays homage to that great mass of common people of all racial origins that make up America,—"the unsung millions of plain people whose names are strangers to public place and face."

Their lives have been replete with quiet, unpretentious, modest but none the less heroic virtues. From them has been composed the sum of that magnificent and wondrous adventure, the making of our own America.

And it is to these, the President says, that America owes all it is and all it will be.

Its institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of the integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race. 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 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 (the Norwegian) represent. When I look upon you and realize what you are and what you have done, I know that in your hands our country is secure.

You have laid up your treasure in what America represents and there your heart will be also. You have given your pledge to the Land of the Free. The pledge of the Norwegian people has never yet gone unredeemed.

The President reveals himself in a new vein in certain parts of his speech—that of a scholar. His sketch of the progress of Norwegian colonization of the Middle West and West is finely drawn and delves behind the mere facts of history into their significance. He sees the broad implications behind the major facts of progress and among his conclusions is a statement that he believes America to have been a "beacon lamp to the feet and a hope to the hearts of liberals throughout Europe" from 1815 to 1848.

In the light of his tribute to the foreign born, and to their descendants, in appreciation of the part they have borne in helping to make America what it is, surely there would seem to be abundant reason why those who never let chance pass, to denounce the "foreigner," should delve a little into the country's history, and in the light of that history, as well as in the light of what the President points out, be a little more careful in defining "hundred per cent Americans."

MEADVILLE PA REPUBN TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1925.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

President Coolidge's invasion of Minnesota appears to have been rather remarkable. It was not, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, a political excursion in any sense. The President went to St. Paul and Minneapolis to deliver an historical address, the occasion being the centennial anniversary of the discovery of the State by the Norsemen. They have settled in the Northwest in large numbers and have become valuable citizens. Because of the non-political character of the gathering, Henrik Shipstead, the radical Senator, presided. Nevertheless, there are those who read into the reception given the President a political significance justifying the opinion that he will seek renomination in 1928.

Well, 1928 is a long distance off, and in the interval many things may happen. We have no idea that Mr. Coolidge is bothering about his own future; he is content to attend to the work of the day. And after all, that is the best way to retain the respect of the public and his admitted political strength. Minnesota, like Wisconsin, has been hostile ground because of the inroads made by La Folletteism, but there was mighty little hostility in

evidence in the presence of the President. Governor Christianson started to introduce him in these words: "The people of Minnesota believe in Calvin Coolidge." There he had to stop right short, because the enormous crowd simply broke loose into tumultuous enthusiasm.

That is not astonishing, for there is no doubt whatever that the President has won the confidence of the people to a degree rare in American history. He has done this by attending strictly to business; by ignoring partisanship; by never weighing personal advantage against public interest and welfare. He has a long and severe contest ahead of him to put over his policies—a contest with a determined minority in Congress. If the voters of the Northwest approve his course they can show it by refusing nominations to congressmen who oppose him. That test will come in November of next year.

MONESSEN PA INDEPENDENT FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925.

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.

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.

NEWCASTLE, PA. NEWS SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 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 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.

There inevitably will be some cynicism over the fact that the costly airships which ordinarily do so well in exhibition flights are not, for whatever reason, available on occasion for the serious business of life saving—just as there was when dogs, instead of distance-annihilating airplanes, had to be relied upon in his address at the Norse Centennial President Coolidge remarked that "there seems little doubt that several centuries before Columbus of aerial navigation is old the science of aviation is comparatively young. We still have to show some patience for it. Meanwhile we know that the Shenandoah, an American constructed dirigible, has made a contribution that his studies may have contributed much to the fund of mental flight and a number of other trips satisfactorily, and that the Los Angeles, of German construction, has likewise made a number of successful flights, including one across the Atlantic; that the American as we know it." Nobody seems to include in his vision of the world to whom the President's recent return from New York to San Francisco, was easily understandable. He says he knows that the United States Army Air Service planes made a journey around the world in 355 hours of flying time.

regards Whittier's poem, "Snow-bond," as good hot weather reading, and he heartily recommends it to persons suffering from the heat. One does not need much imagination to apprehend the value of this. There is more delight in the summer when one is permitted to read "Snow-bond" in the shade than when one has to have to pitch hay under the hot sun. One feels, one might say, that he has "arrived."

our great dirigibles, the Shenandoah and the Los Angeles, have in the main such records of good performance that the temporary halt in their service just at the time of times when they were expected to do their proudest will have to be viewed somewhat with the patience shown for children that are drilled Minnesota by a substantial plurality of before visitors. Some allowance has to be made for capriciousness. It just happened that the Los Angeles developed engine troubles at precisely the moment when she was headed for Minnesota to show off in the Norse-American centennial celebration. Of course the Shenandoah was not expected to get busy until around July 4, then booked to cut up for the dedication of the governors' conference at Portland, Me. So she could not set out immediately to fill the engagement of the Los Angeles in Minnesota, but it was announced yesterday that she probably would be able to cover both that assignment and the one at Portland.

As for the suggestion that one of the dirigibles go to the North Pole region to search for a wind, in view of the fact that Secretary Wilbur some months before was for such a trip for exploration purposes, it now develops that there is doubt of the feasibility of an undertaking of that character. Thirty or 40 lives might be lost in the effort to save two or three. Although that may not be the language of heroism, which never counts the cost to itself when distress calls, the practical view has its claims. Still it is regrettable that Secretary Wilbur did not use more sympathetic language in announcing the impracticability of the suggested rescue trip. Likening it to a "wild good chase" did not leave the best effect.

At St. Paul today President Coolidge is addressing the great gathering of our citizens of Norwegian birth or descent who are celebrating the hundredth anniversary of their ancestors' arrival in this country. Attempts to read into this interesting occasion a partisan political significance have not met with much success. Some correspondents see in the President's visit a blow to Senator La Follette's prestige in the Northwest and intimate that was his purpose in taking the long trip from Washington in torrid weather. Mr. Coolidge carried Minnesota by a substantial plurality last November, while the country at large, including the West, turned down the La Follette heresies with an emphasis not to be mistaken. Mr. Coolidge has nothing to fear from the measure of political influence which Mr. La Follette undoubtedly retains in his own state of Wisconsin.

While they appreciate the President's courtesy in journeying to St. Paul to address them, our citizens of Norwegian blood are not likely to change their partisan affiliations suddenly on that account, and there has been no attempt to have them do so. Those who are Republicans, Democrats and Socialists will not alter their political opinions because of Mr. Coolidge's address, which is wholly non-partisan, as befits the occasion. We have never had a man in the White House who was more insistent that his position was that of President of all the people and not of any clique or sect or party. Incidentally Mr. Coolidge has done a graceful thing in paying this deserved tribute to our people whose ancestors came to America from Norway to gestors came to America from Norway to claim. Still it is regrettable that Secretary Wilbur did not use more sympathetic language in announcing the impracticability of the suggested rescue trip. Likening it to a "wild good chase" did not leave the best effect.

OUR DIRIGIBLES.

Charmaine Jacobson
Estimating Co.
 JUN 8 - 1925

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JUN 25 1925

Record File, P.

Chronicle Telegraph
Pittsburg Pa

JUN 5 1925

Just a Flying Visit.

The ill wind that generally blows good to somebody was exemplified yesterday afternoon in the Los Angeles' flying visit to Pittsburgh. If the huge dirigible had not experienced engine trouble and been forced to abandon its trip to St. Paul, to participate with President Coolidge in the Norse celebration there, we should not have had the privilege of seeing it so soon. The Los Angeles has been playing in hard luck lately, of the sort to which the dirigible is naturally heir. At its hangar at Lakehurst the intense heat caused such an expansion in the helium gas that it was necessary to release 2,000 cubic feet. The departure of the airship was then delayed until a lower temperature caused a reduction of gas pressure in the bag so that new gas could be introduced.

While the engine disablement mentioned was evidently not so serious as to interfere with the Los Angeles' speed, its commander is to be commended for "playing safe" and returning to Lakehurst without attempting the long flight to the Northwest, during which he would have encountered the winds from the Great Lakes. The limitations of these aircraft must be recognized. There have been too many disasters to dirigibles to permit the taking of chances when no emergency demands the fulfillment of a published program.

Chronicle Telegraph
Pittsburg Pa
JUN 10 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 will go to Minneapolis this week 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. One feature of the pageant which will be stressed is the all Norse Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment in the Civil War which took part in 29 engagements. It has been to the profit of America that so many Norwegians sought homes here as well as profit to the former immigrant themselves.

ing the President's visit have been dated St. Paul. This city is the capital of Minnesota and the home of the President's host, Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg.

No one who has not lived in either of the Twin Cities can realize the intense jealousy between them that still crops out on occasion. While the cities' boundaries adjoin at certain points, there is some neutral territory, such as that occupied by the town of Hamline and by the State Fair Grounds. Minneapolis possesses the state university, St. Paul the state capitol. Some years ago, when the interurban electric cars were first labeled "St. Paul-Minneapolis," a protest from the latter city caused the sign on half the cars to be changed to "Minneapolis-St. Paul." These cars connect the business centers of the two cities, which are ten miles apart.

The suggestion has frequently been made

that the two cities should consolidate, but it has always come from outsiders. The first hitch would come over the name for the new metropolis. Perhaps it will be just as well not to attempt a marriage between them, since their wholesome rivalry undoubtedly has been a factor in the promotion of their enterprise and consequently of their prosperity.

Chronicle Telegraph
Pittsburg Pa
JUN 21 1925

Our Melting Pot.

The Norwegian centennial celebration at Minneapolis provided the President an opportunity to remark incidentally upon a fact which perhaps is not commonly enough appreciated and which is, the Americanization of differing Europeans. "Out of the confusion of tongues," as he put it, "the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the vast difference 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."

America has made a success of the tower of Babel. It is a fact not to be despised in connection with our history and institutions that various peoples and races which have held themselves apart in Europe and have for a thousand years fought wars with each other have come to this country and have developed into harmonious Americans.

A Scandinavian historian who not long ago traveled in this country, going to nearly every state, said that the typical American came from nearly every race in Europe. It was, he said, almost impossible to distinguish between an American with six or seven generations behind him and one whose grandparents were immigrants. His theory was that the immigrant as a rule did not become a typical American, and neither did the children of immigrants, for there was still much in the homes of their childhood to remind them of Europe. But the grandchildren as a rule grew up to be typical Americans.

The principle of individualism combined with local self-government and, for national purposes, federated into a union, with government limited to national purposes, has provided the methods by which peoples that hold themselves apart in Europe live and work together as Americans in the United States.

Those Jealous Twins.

The old story about the Minneapolis congregation that ~~was~~ walked out because the preacher took his text from St. Paul is inevitably recalled by the recurrence of the classic rivalry between the Twin Cities as a result of the President's visit. It seems that the caption on the first copies of Mr. Coolidge's speech to be delivered at the state fair grounds in Minnesota described the scene as Minneapolis. Objection being made, this was corrected to read simply "State Fair Grounds, Minnesota." But most of the dispatches describ-

Chronicle Telegraph
Pittsburg Pa
JUN 9 1925

Kellogg Warns the Northwest.

Both President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg gave due praise to the Norse for their upbuilding of the Northwest and their contributions to America. History, rather than politics, was the President's text. His political references were not direct, but they were none the less meaningful. The Secretary urged the assembled Norsemen not to tamper with the "foundation principles" of the Constitution, on which is builded a representative democracy. No section of America needs such a reminder more than the near Northwest. It continues to nourish more Constitution "tinkers" per square mile than any other region. There the witch doctor forever maketh medicine and the aging populist mourneth his political first born. Our radicalism may be nurtured from alien sources, but it is here and must be dealt with here. Secretary Kellogg has challenged it in its strongholds. His speech is a warning that the war begun against it in the campaign of 1924 is one that must know no truce.

Chronicle Telegraph
Pittsburg Pa
JUN 9 1925

PITTSBURGH PA GAZETTE
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 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 heroes found not merely in the exploits of our soldiers and in the ideals of our statesmen. It is found in the daily toll 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.

RIDGWAY PA RECORD
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.

SCRANTON, PA. REPUBLICAN
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

The President at St. Paul

In visiting the Norse-American Centennial Exposition at St. Paul, Minnesota, yesterday, President Coolidge was given a cordial welcome in keeping with the loyal sentiments of the residents of that important section of the United States.

Stressing the success of this country in fusing national unity from its different racial elements, the President said that he felt that our national story will help to guide mankind toward fraternity and cooperation on a world-wide scale.

A striking paragraph in the President's speech was that 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.

SCRANTON, PA. REPUBLICAN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

President Coolidge in the Northwest

The splendid welcome accorded to President Coolidge at St. Paul, this week, was an impressive feature of the Norse centennial celebration held to commemorate the settlement of the Northwest by the hardy Norwegian pioneers who, a hundred years ago, ventured on their voyage of fourteen weeks in quest of home and happiness.

The great wheat growing area, comprised of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Iowa, attests the industry and perseverance of the early settlers of the Northwest and their descendants. In the development of these flourishing States the Norwegian-Americans have contributed to the productivity of a great region and added materially to the nation's wealth.

Coincidentally the political activities of the States mentioned have expanded. There the agricultural problems, which were so acute a few years ago, but of which little is heard lately, were evolved, and there, too, sprang up the radical propositions of which Senator La Follette was spokesman.

President Coolidge faced the discomforts of the extremely sultry weather to carry a message of good will, as the Nation's Chief Executive, to a section of the country that treated him with scant courtesy less than four years ago when, as Vice-President, he was advertised to address a large gathering there. It was at a time when the farmers of the Northwest were threatened with heavy losses from diminished grain prices. They were not willing to listen to Coolidge's common sense on that occasion. What they wanted was an expression of radical ideas demanding prompt government assistance.

Since that time the sunshine of prosperity has smiled on the fruitful acres of the Northwest, and filled the granaries of the farmers to overflowing at profitable prices. In the midst of such favorable conditions the messenger of common sense who had been treated coolly four years previously, and who now came as the Nation's President, was acclaimed with unbounded enthusiasm.

And President Coolidge justified the great welcome he received. After paying tribute to the Scandinavian settlement of the Northwest, he said: "America with its institutions of religion, liberty, of education and economic opportunity, of Constitutional rights, of integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race."

These, he declared, "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 homes of our country."

The President expressed the thought that on the score of loyalty it was "difficult to choose among the many national and racial groups that have sought out America for their home and country." He asserted that "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?"

Speaking for "a basic brotherhood among all races of men," the Executive envisaged a spiritual union accompanied by a range of capacity and genius "which marks this nation for a pre-eminent destiny."

Those who expected the President to discuss politics were disappointed. His tone was for conciliation, not controversy or conflict. The address was a fine example of the philosophy of American citizenship, and an incentive for a broad tolerance among the different elements that owe faith to the United States.

The Norse Centenary in Minnesota

From the Washington Post—

The centenary of Norse migration to the United States is reminiscent at once of romance and of practicality of a most grateful kind. Kleng Peerson and Knut Olson Elde are not as well known in history as William Bradford and John Carver, and the Mayflower is familiar to many who never heard of the "Restaurationen." Yet that voyage of a hundred years ago 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 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 fine quality of their Americanization, and the completeness with which they have refrained from bringing into their new home any of the political issues, passions or propaganda of the Old Country.

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 those circumstances 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 occasion for feuds of Norwegians against Swedes, and of Finns against Russians, and of all sorts of intrigues to provoke interven-

tion by our government. But nothing of the sort occurred. Even when the great Norwegian national government began in 1885, 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 "New 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.

to create troubles for the party which elected Mr. Coolidge to the presidency. If his reception in that region had been cold it would not have been surprising. In fact, in 1921, when Mr. Coolidge visited St. Paul to make a speech the crowd, by anxiety to witness a motor race, forced him to cut his address short.

But on Monday last it was different. No president on a tour about the country ever received an ovation that could equal that given Mr. Coolidge by the descendants of the Vikings. Over 50,000 from Canada and adjoining states joined the throngs that welcomed the President and assisted in making him feel that he was backed by hosts of warm admirers and loyalty in a neighborhood where it would have been least expected.

All honor to the sturdy Norsemen! These tillers of the soil have demonstrated that they cannot be swerved in allegiance to the land of their adoption by the sophistry of the apostles of disorder of the La Follette type. Their welcome to President Coolidge shows that they may be depended upon to stand by the old flag in times of emergency.

SCRANTON, PA. TIMES
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

NORWEGIAN CENTENNIAL.

President Coolidge braved the torrid heat to attend the Norse centennial celebration in St. Paul, Minn. It was a gracious thing for Mr. Coolidge to go out to the middle west in weather like we have been having the past week or more. The occasion, however, is well worthy the presence of the nation's chief executive. Their numbers considered, no people have contributed more to the upbuilding of America than the Norsemen. The first colonization of Norsemen was in 1825, when a company of forty-two men and women arrived in the United States after a fourteen-week trip on the high seas. It is the descendants of these people and other thousands which followed and settled in our northwest who are celebrating in Minnesota and who have as their guest today the president of the United States. Norwegian or Swedish influences are felt in half a dozen northwestern states. Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas is where the hardy Norsemen predominate. Natural born farmers, they have turned the northern prairies into great wheat fields, the yield from which goes a long way in supplying the American people with food. It is interesting to note that of the last nine governors of Minnesota six have been Scandinavians. Members of that stock too have represented Minnesota or other northwestern states in the United States senate, and it is not unlikely but for his untimely death Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, would have been the Democratic presidential nomination in 1912. The Norsemen or Scandinavians have proven themselves good and worthy citizens no matter where they have settled.

STROUDSBURG PA RECORD
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

The Record scored another notable feat on Monday. It was the only newspaper sold in the Stroudsburgs which carried the president's speech at the Minneapolis State Fair Grounds on the day the speech was delivered.

Readers of The Record realize that they get the news while it is news in this newspaper. The wire service supplies The Record with the news of the entire world at the same moment that it is supplied to the newspapers of New York and Philadelphia. Thus, The Record publishes news events which have happened later than the publication of the late editions of the metropolitan newspapers which come to Monroe county.

The fact that the news in The Record is fresher than published in the city newspapers is becoming more and more impressed upon the summer visitors who come into Monroe county. Many of them want the latest and they buy The Record in preference to the papers from the cities.

SCRANTON (PA) SCRAN
SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1925.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE NORWEGIANS GRATIFYING.

THE enthusiastic reception accorded President Coolidge last week when he invaded the Northwest to attend the centennial celebration of the arrival on American shores of the first Norse settlers was one of the most gratifying indications of loyalty furnished in many a day. In visiting Minnesota the President invaded the realms of Bob La Follette and other leaders of unrest, who have in the past done their best

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

UNIONTOWN PA GENIUS
FRIDAY JUNE 6, 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 will go to Minneapolis this week 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. One feature of the pageant which will be stressed is the all-Norse Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment in the Civil War which took part in 29 engagements. It has been to the profit of America that so many Norwegians sought homes here as well as profit to the former immigrants themselves.

ST CHESTER PA NEWS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

Mr. Coolidge's Tribute to the Norsemen.

Mr. Coolidge's address at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration 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 co-operation 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 to-day 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.

ST CHESTER PA NEWS
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

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 seventy-five 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 co-operation 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 they come from the land of Ibsen, Holberg, Bjornson and Grieg.

WILKES BARRE, PA. REG
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

The Magic Of America

In his address at the Norwegian centennial celebration yesterday President Coolidge spoke in high compliment of the representatives of that sturdy race who have had so much to do in developing our West. They were among the pioneers in the line of immigrants. They helped to transform the Great American Desert into one of the most productive regions on earth. They and their descendants represent a high degree of intelligence and industry and America owes them a great deal. Though Minnesota and adjoining States have plunged into the radicalism of La Folletteism, it must not be forgotten that the part of the country so affected has had serious problems to contend with. The Norwegian and other Scandinavian farmers who make up so large a part of the population of the region have been struggling to establish the industry of farming upon a basis of permanent stability and, finding the way is difficult, it is not strange that they resolved to try semi-socialistic experiments. But judging from the results of last year's election, and from the difference between the reception accorded Mr. Coolidge when he visited

that section as Vice President and the reception accorded him yesterday, the radical experiment is on the wane.

The President touched upon immigration in general—what it has done for this country. It is one of the marvels of the age that so great a host of people of so many divergent racial traits, many of them affected by inborn prejudice inculcated by decades of oppression abroad, should have been so easily fused into Americanism. For this achievement we owe much to the stabilizing influence of such immigrants as those of Scandinavian origin, calm, conservative and hard-working. In the recent striving to perfect our immigration regulations much stress was laid upon the desirability of giving the preference to newcomers of this class rather than to those who are with more difficulty imbued with the American spirit.

"Why may we not hope that the same influence will at length reach men and women wherever found on earth?" asked the President. "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?"

We fear that the President's hopes run too far into optimism. What has been accomplished in America is almost magical. Here the immigrants came under the influence of the government, free and untrammelled; they came in contact with enormous opportunities to fire them with ambition; their children were taken in hand in free schools; there were high standards of living and a minimum of poverty. In the old world such conditions do not exist. There is no great admixture of races under the same government. Opportunities for the lowly people are less abundant. International animosities and jealousies prevail. Frequent wars have estranged the nations. There is no such spiritual unity as we have in America, no such common refining tendency. When we think of idealism in the old world we think of something that can be achieved only after long years of transformation along lines not yet clearly marked. America is almost alone in this respect. Europe remains divided in sentiment as well as in boundaries.

WILKESBARRE PENNA NEWS
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP WEST.

Naturally it is difficult for a politician or for a writer upon political subjects to restrain himself from thinking and talking politics at all times and in all places. But when some members of the breed undertake to interpret President Coolidge's trip to Minnesota to attend the Norwegian centenary as the first move in a campaign for renomination in 1928, they are making themselves rather ridiculous.

There is not the slightest real indication that the President had any such object in view. There is not the smallest ground for assuming that the President has thought seriously about the subject of renomination. There are a great many problems both of statecraft and politics

very much closer at his hand to engross all his attention. Indeed nobody really knows whether Mr. Coolidge wants a renomination or whether he will take one in case it is offered to him. Quite possibly Mr. Coolidge himself doesn't know. The whole subject is untimely.

Reasonable speculation upon the probable practical political significance of the President's western trip is another matter. Regardless of the thought and intent of Mr. Coolidge himself, his journey is bound to have a material effect upon public sentiment in the region where he has traveled, and a direct influence on the congressional elections of next year. Indeed there are indications that it has had a most decided effect, and that the swing back from Radicalism and LaFollettism to sound Republicanism, already under way throughout the agricultural west, has been materially hastened and strengthened by his excursion into the "enemy country."

That the President as a man of experience and penetration anticipated this before he left Washington is quite likely; but it does not follow that his trip to Minnesota was in any sense intentionally political. Certainly there was nothing in the address which he delivered that suggests anything of the sort. The speech was quite devoid of politics or political flavor, unless a championship of patriotic ideals and sound American institutions is to be so construed.

Journal-Tribune
Williamsburg -
(Oct.?)
Jan. 22 - 1925.

TO CELEBRATE THE COMING OF THE NORSEMEN.

OCTOBER 9TH, 1925, MARKS the 100th anniversary of the landing of the first contingent of Norse immigrants to this country. The event will be generally observed throughout the country, and especially at the Minnesota state fair. Congress passed, last week, a resolution providing for the issue of a special postage stamp in recognition of the event.

It was on July 4th, 1825, that the Norwegian sloop, Restaurationen sailed out of the port of Stavanger with 52 emigrants on board, bound for America. The ship had a perilous voyage, was battered by wind and wave, and landed in the port of New York on October 9th, 1825. This was the first body of Norse immigrants brought to these shores, and it is both right and fitting that the event be observed in a manner becoming its importance.

Today there are in this country two million descendants of the Norsemen, and very many of our western and northwestern states bear ample evidence of the thrift, industry, and progressive spirit of these hardy people. They were, by training and instinct, fitted for pioneers, for homebuilders, and the stability of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota is very much owing to the courage, fortitude, and endurance of those descendants of the old Vikings who, in an almost forgotten age, dared the uncharted seas in their frail craft, and even mingled their red blood with that of Western Europe, especially that of the British Isles. Norse descendants have made their

mark as governors of our most progressive states, have stamped legislative assemblies with their genius as law-makers, and in the national congress this genius wears a hue as bright as that which marks the lineage of any other race.

Iowa owes much to the sons and daughters of the Scandinavian peninsula: We have them here, these sons and daughters, by the countless thousands; they have transformed Northern Iowa into a veritable paradise where their palatial homes, well drained and well kept farms bear evidence to the good management and thrift to which such improvements are largely owing. In civic affairs, the Norse element is forward, safe, and dependable; the Iowa legislature could be called the Norwegian Storting, and without violating the requirements of accuracy.

Norway is, in many respects, the best governed country in Europe; here the idea of state regulation and control is followed for the single purpose of extending the largest measure of advantages to the common people. The Norwegian system of public schools is admitted by educators to be the best in the world. The Norse character has an inherent respect for law and order, and as home-builder the Norse and the Teuton are as close as blood brothers.

Keep in touch with the progress or development of the observance of the centenary observation of the landing of the Restoration—the "Mayflower of the Norsemen"—and be glad that in the veins of our Iowa citizens there is flowing a strong current of the blood of the hardy Vikings.

YORK PA GAZ & DAILY
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

WORTHY OF THE TRIBUTE.

The sturdy Norsemen who have settled in Minnesota and neighbor states well deserved the cross-country trip in the heat of a President of the United States, says The Harrisburg Patriot. These with the other Scandinavians have made and are making a generous contribution to the well being of this nation.

The Norwegians and the Swedes are so numerous in these border states that they virtually dominate politically and otherwise. Some of the government innovations they have made disturbed parts of the conservative East, but the slightest deviation from the orthodox disturbs some Easterners so that does not matter much.

What these states have done has been to show the value of experimentation with government. Some of their novelties like the state guarantee of bank deposits have failed and so have added something to human knowledge. Others of their ideas have triumphed and have been adopted by other states. But it was and is a mistake to regard this pioneering in government as an evidence of disloyalty to the country. These people have never faltered in their ideals of liberty.

Like the other North European groups, the Norwegian has given industry, enterprise, stability to America. They are a wholly desirable group that have found no difficulty in assimilating themselves. In appreciation it was not too much for the President to help them celebrate the centennial of their migration to

Providence, R. I. JUN 11 1924

"Nordic" Superiority.

The peculiar racial intensity, labelled generically "Nordic superiority," manifests itself in ways that are beyond comprehension, as, for instance, its unwillingness to accept the generally conceded fact of Columbus's importance in the history of America.

The City Council of Richmond, Virginia, recently hedged upon a proposition made by an Italian group to erect a statue to Christopher Columbus if the city would set aside a desirable site. One proud Nordic, apparently basing his testimony upon prejudice instead of actual knowledge, voice the sentiment of the opposition raised when he declared, with the positiveness of those who know little or nothing of a subject, his protest against building monuments to a "furriner." To the Nordic mind, there are two classifications of the human race: the Nordic and the "furriner," the Nordic, of course, being the Greek and the "furriner" the barbarian, although, to be sure, he would have his doubts about being called a Greek.

The historical knowledge of this Richmond Nordic probably conceives that the first families settled in Virginia about the time that Adam and Eve were residents of the Garden of Eden, if not before. Unfortunately for his pride it happened that when the first families of Virginia were yet to be born, a "furriner," with a courage that was considered foolhardy and a belief in his convictions that rose to a passionate determination to test them, set sail upon a journey, the outcome of which, at the time of departure, was fraught with disaster but which proved to mark the transition period of world's history. Christopher Columbus was hardly a Nordic, nor was the reigning family which subsidized his journey. Strange as it may seem, the non-Nordics have contributed great deeds to the world, despite the myopic narrowness of their detractors.

The Richmond incident is typical of the Nordic spirit. In this country it flowers into full bloom in the persistent determination to mini-

mize, if not totally obliterate, the discovery of America by Columbus. The theory upon which it works is that Leif Ericson, a Norseman, reached the shores of America five hundred years before Columbus, which fact has never been thoroughly substantiated, even though President Coolidge stated it authoritatively at the Minnesota celebration the other day. We do not think that Mr. Coolidge had any Nordic propaganda in mind when he made the statement. It was expressed with a desire to please. He would have undoubtedly, if he has not already done so, praised and given credit to Columbus before an audience composed of Italian-Americans.

This attempt to dismiss Columbus because he was not a Nordic is doomed to failure, for history is writ too large to be erased to satisfy an irrational prejudice.

That Mr. Coolidge did not refer to local political conditions is entirely to his credit. He will probably accomplish more for his party by his reticence than Mr. Kellogg will by his vague warnings against revolution. Those Norsemen are a hard-headed race whose objection to the methods of stand-patters like Mr. Kellogg does not arise from any love of trouble-making, but from a deep-seated social and economic sense. They are pioneers by nature, and if the country is to obtain the full benefit of their genius it will mingle not a little of their progressiveness with the intelligent conservatism of the other races that form our effective public opinion.

Providence, R. I. JUN 11 1924

THE NORSE CELEBR.

President Coolidge paid a fine ^{deserved} tribute at St. Paul yesterday to the men and women of Norse descent who have done so much to build up the Northwest. He was quite right in saying that they came here mainly to seek freedom, and that they have done much to develop our free institutions. It was not to be expected that he would compliment them on tendencies that have often played havoc with the party he leads so capably. Yet a very interesting volume might be written on the part which the Norsemen have played in building up what are regarded by other elements in our population as political heresies. The memory of the Non-Partisan League is not yet dead.

If Mr. Coolidge chose to forget the heretical spirit of the Northwest, his Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg did not. Mr. Kellogg knows the Northwest; he once had a habitation and a name there. It was with a bitter memory of that vanished past that he said in Mr. Coolidge's presence after declaring his belief that the fundamental principles of our government were not in danger: "But the constant propaganda against the government is not imaginary. I doubt if you are aware of the amount of destructive, revolutionary propaganda which is being secretly distributed by foreign influence."

Mr. Kellogg did not in those words charge anything specifically against the Northwest. But as most of the glittering propaganda for changes in our institutions comes from there, directly or indirectly, he may have thought the warning especially timely.

Residence, N. I.

JUN 9 '26

The President Starts A Campaign

President Coolidge has gone to the northwest to talk to the Scandinavian Americans, and while primarily it is understood to be a sort of pilgrimage of thanksgiving and appreciation to these adopted patriots for the endorsement they gave him, the politicians see in it the ground work for a new campaign for the presidency in 1928. The President is a man well trained in politics and is a campaigner of quality, but still we do not believe this trip to northwestern borders of the land is concerned with the possibility of his own candidacy, as much as it is with the endeavor to arouse these peoples to the need of eliminating LaFollette and the rest of the radicals.

It is true that these sons of the Norsemen and their neighbors gave Coolidge a wonderful vote in the November election and did much to smash the hopes of LaFollette and his miscalled Progressives, when they prevented the border states from deserting the Republican banner, but then there was much in the magic of the Coolidge name and there was faith in what this man would do, if he were elected. That will be missing to a great extent when the congressional elections are held in the fall of 1926, unless the President himself makes it emphatically clear that he needs straightforward party men to back him up in

Congress and that it would be bad for progressive legislation unless his hands are upheld.

So, instead of this personal campaign, we see the executive exhorting the farmers, the sturdy Scandinavians, who voted for him, explaining to vote for him again, we shall see him explaining the dangers of radicalism, the folly of LaFollette and the need of maintaining a strong party majority in the Congress. He will fight LaFollette in his own bailiwick. He will expose the insidious arguments of the Socialists who support the Wisconsin senator and we are certain he will convince that entire section that LaFollette should be exterminated as a self seeking and destructive politician and that the welfare of the people demands that Coolidge be given complete support.

Our Melting Pot.

(from the Springfield Union.)

The Norwegian centennial celebration at Minneapolis provided the President an opportunity to remark incidentally upon a fact which perhaps is not commonly enough appreciated and which is the Americanization of differing Europeans. "Out of the confusion of tongues," as he put it, "the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the vast difference 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."

America has made a success of the tower of Babel. It is a fact not to be despised in connection with our history and institutions that various peoples and races which have held themselves apart in Europe and have for a thousand years fought wars with each other have come to this country and have developed into harmonious Americans.

A Scandinavian historian who not long ago travelled in this country, going to nearly every state, said that the typical American came from nearly every race in Europe. It was, he said, almost impossible to distinguish between an American with six or seven generations behind him and one whose grandparents were immigrants. His theory was that the immigrant as a rule did not become a typical American, and neither did the children of immigrants, for there was still much in the homes of their children to remind them of Europe. But the grandchildren as a rule grew up to be typical Americans.

When we seek the reasons why differing people who have quarrelled in Europe for generations are thus merged into a peaceful and industrious American life, we shall find them not in any peculiarity of the country or its climate, but in the peculiarity of American institutions which have been developed from the principles of civic and religious liberty laid down by the founders.

The principle of individualism combined with local self-government and, for national purposes, federated into a union, with a government limited to national purposes, has provided the methods by which peoples that hold themselves apart in Europe live and work together as Americans in the United States.

June 9 1926
Lawrence R.

thought and its expression were most forceful when he said: "If one were seeking proof of a basic brotherhood among all races of men in support of aspirations for unity capable of assuring peace among the nations, I suppose no better testimony could be taken than the experience of this country."

The argument is entirely logical and it presents a thought on this subject that may well bear closer consideration than it has had. As he further said: "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?" Is this not merely a suggestion, but also a prophecy, of what is yet to come in the world and the way it is to come?

LOGICAL AND HOPEFUL.

It was a hopeful and inspiring thought that President Coolidge expressed in his address in Minnesota on the subject of fraternity among the nations of the world. It was a striking picture that he painted of the success that has been attained here in America in fusing national unity from its melting pot of diverse radical elements and its possible relation to what might be and may be realized among the nations of the world in fraternity and co-operation among peoples on a world wide scale. It was no fanciful picture that he presented of the amalgamating process that has been wrought here among new-comers to our land and he evidently regarded it as no fanciful picture that he painted of similar possibilities among the many and diverse nations of the world.

Even without being as optimistic as he declared himself to be concerning the latter possibility it is not difficult to see the close analogy between America's amalgamation achievements and what might be done on a much larger, but not dissimilar, scale throughout the world. His

Post
Charleston SC
JUN 12 1925

OUR NORSEMEN

President Coolidge's visit to Minnesota to take part in the celebration of the centennial of the first important immigration of Norsemen to the United States—not considering, of course, the excursion of Leif the Lucky—is variously regarded at Washington and in high political strategic quarters. Of course to those who keep the political defiles or cling to the heights, there is something of a political cast about the journey. Generally it is taken to mean that the President and his partisans from that part of the country, have invaded Senator La Follette's domain and are laying the foundation for a strenuous campaign next year, first for the reelection of Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, who is supposed to have been tagged for slaughter by his colleague, and, next, for the election of enough Representatives to keep the popular house of Congress within the grip of the Republicans—nominally, at least, for some of the so-called Republicans are with difficulty recognized as such in reality. The New York Times deploras this tendency to put a political interpretation upon every activity of the chief executive, who is, by common consent, the leader of his party, even though, as in the case of Mr. Coolidge, he may be indifferently followed. Yet there is nothing deplorable about such an activity, and it seems altogether likely and reasonable. If Mr. Coolidge can get a crimp, so to say, in the progressive movement, which is opposed at every point to his conservative views of things political, there is not only full justification

for him to attempt it but it might easily be shown to be his duty, from the standpoint of his responsibility for what he takes to be sensible and useful government.

Still, even at that, the President's visit to Minnesota is not to be regarded as wholly partisan. Doubtless he is sincerely moved to evidence appreciation of the valuable contribution the Scandinavians who have so largely developed the Northwest, have made to the citizenship of the United States, and

certainly his recognition of their celebration was right and proper. What the hundred percenters may have to say about it, is, however, another thing. Perhaps it may be allowed to pass because of the fact that the group of comparatively recent aliens concerned are to be classified as Nordic, but, even at that, there will doubtless be a shaking of heads over the distinction accorded to them. Moreover, if the Norsemen are to be approved as constituents of the population, there is likely to be a call some day for recognition of the Slav and the Italian and the Irish immigration to America, and then we shall see the self-appointed guardians of Americanism rise up on their hind legs an' howl.

The celebration of the Scandinavian movement to the United States brings into sharp demonstration the great change in the attitude of the country toward foreign immigration. Such a movement as that which is now celebrated as having been of tremendous benefit to the building up of American citizenship, would not be possible under the stringent quota restriction which is now the law of the land relating to immigration. It is somewhat paradoxical to extol the citizenry resulting from the coming of this group of Europeans, while, at the same time, declaring that we will countenance nothing like it again.

News
Spartanville SC
JUN 12 1925

THOSE TERRIBLE IMMY-GRANTS.

Four years ago when the boll weevil and financial depression delivered a twin blow to the lower section of South Carolina, The News suggested that some attention be given to the persuasion of thrifty Scandinavian immigrants to settle our depopulated and untilled farms. Negro tenants were leaving the state in droves, poor white families were moving to the cotton mills and agriculture in the lower section faced a situation from which it has not yet recovered. There are still thousands of deserted farms, acres upon acres of soil that could be made to produce wealth and happiness.

One of the South Carolina representatives in Congress, following the intimation of a land

settlement commission, had a conference with one of the Scandinavian labor ministers in Washington concerning the possibility of attracting men and women to the idle South Carolina farms. If the truth were known, the minister asked what wages would be paid such immigrants. When told that most farm hands were crop-sharers and that those who did work for wages received only a dollar or two a day, he shook his head. But the representative, being an optimist, gave out a newspaper story of the conference and reported the Scandinavian interested in the proposal—which he wasn't.

That incident, however, aroused an ignorant element of the state which stupidly classifies all furriners as trash. South Carolina should not be made a dumping ground for filthy European whites—the inference being that the mere extension of an invitation would witness a spontaneous influx that would overflow the state. The "South Carolina for South Carolinians" went gunning for the representative who made the proposal and damned him during the remainder of his public career. Needless to say, that was the end of the Scandinavian invasion of the Palmetto state.

At the Minnesota State Fair Grounds Monday President Coolidge paid high tribute to the Scandinavians who have cleared away the wildernesses of the Northwest and converted them into one of the greatest commonwealths of this country. It was the one hundredth anniversary of the settling of that section by the pioneering Norsemen and the President made a special trip to laud their work and high citizenship. They have fused into the Americanization process perhaps more readily than any other race, but that is natural because they are the original Nordics and the true American strain is Nordic.

The Scandinavians have built the Northwestern part of the United States. It is one of the most prosperous and progressive of our sections. If the Scandinavians had not gone into the primeval forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin, cut the trees, established lumber mills, planted grain, built fine homes, created dairies and evolved cities, Americans would not have done it. There were not enough of them. Civilization requires people, lots of them.

In Minnesota alone there are over 200,000 Scandinavians. In South Carolina there were just 218 in 1920, maybe 250 or 300 now. Still we do not want them to populate our vacant spaces, granting that they would come here if invited.

Herald
Spartanburg, S.C.
JUN 22 1924

THE NORSE CONTRIBUTION.
(From The New York Herald.)

President Coolidge's Minneapolis speech was more than a surface tribute to the quality of the Norse contribution to American development and citizenship. It was not only very effective in its dramatic presentation, but disclosed a fine sincerity in its appreciation of an influence which has done much to shape American life, especially in the Northwestern states.

The Norse nations have always been foremost in pioneering exploration. They were the boldest of the navigators of the late Roman Empire era. They settled Iceland and crossed the Atlantic to Greenland and Vinland. They were apparently the first Europeans to reach the New World. They impressed their character and adventurous spirit on southern Europe and live in its history as a race of conquerors and supermen.

Aberdeen, S. D., N. D.
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1925

WE ADMIRE THE THOUGHT BUT WISH HE WOULDN'T

When the president comes west to Minneapolis-St. Paul for the Norwegian celebration, he will simply go down to the station, reserve a berth in a pullman and get aboard when the train starts. When he gets hungry he will go ahead into the dining car and with

the aid of the steward pick out a frugal meal.

Mr. Coolidge's thrift has denied use of a private car but it doesn't go as far as the first chicken in the icebox. The president will travel just like an ordinary citizen and he may even join in the smoking room confidences and arguments, though which there is no greater forum in the land.

This is all very well as showing a spirit of economy which we admire and of democracy which we can but heed, but really we hate to think of Mr. Coolidge being high-tailed by one of the porters along the line.

Really, it would not be unseemly for the highest dignitary in the land to utilize in the luxury of a private car.

We out here near the soil would think no less of him and we hate terribly to think of his annoyance by the nighttime chorus in the sleeper to which he may be assigned. And what if he couldn't get a lower and had to use the little stepladder at bedtime?

A private car isn't the last word in luxury that it once was. They have become so common that the most ardent foe of class distinction can't object to the president riding in one when

it becomes a matter of both comfort and safety.

Brookings, S. D., Press
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

THE NORSE-CENTENNIAL

The celebration at the Twin Cities this week of the Norse Centennial was a celebration in which the entire northwest was vitally interested. As every community in the northwest owes much to the Norsemen, whose hardihood and courage overcame the wilderness of early days and helped build the great agricultural and industrial empire we enjoy today. In commenting, editorially, on the celebration the St. Paul Pioneer Press says:

The Norsemen come again today. Centuries ago, we are told, they crossed the Atlantic in rowboats. The first contingent in modern times sailed it in a bark not much bigger. They came to Minnesota from the seaboard in towboats via the Erie canal, on slow going lake vessels, on all manner of craft, from barge to

steamer, making time with the current of the Ohio and laboriously ascending the Mississippi. They made long and costly portages; they were halted at the head of navigation; they traveled overland on foot, in covered wagons, drawn by horse and sluggish oxen, sometimes in two-wheeled carts which bumped over freshly made trails, creaking and screeching to the heavens from their unlubricated axles as they crawled through wilderness and over prairie.

Today they come by rail and auto, and, yes, by liner over the Atlantic. The first event on their program is a demonstration of ultramodern facilities for transportation. They watch the huge Martin bombers and the JNS-1 observation planes of the 109th Aero Squadron, the De Havillands flying in formation and the specimens of fastest aerial craft on earth, the pursuit planes which go 200 miles in an hour, covering in minutes distances which took the Norwegian pioneers days. The Norwegian children flew kites in the prairie breezes—but now this convocation awaits the coming of an enormous dirigible that in one day traverses half a continent, floating smoothly and swiftly over the same hills and valleys through which the early Norsemen so torturously struggled.

This is our day of quick accomplishment, of fast and sure transportation and comfortable sons and daughters who congregate here today may know that the rigors and hardships of the pioneers ushered it in.

* * * *

One Hundred years! A moment in the obscure beginnings of peoples, often only a little while in the slow process of forging empires from lands and populations, on this continent constitutes an era, an age of unparalleled development and accomplishment. It is no coincidence that this century of building in America is recorded as the century of Norse immigration. The Centennial celebration, observing today the one-hundredth anniversary of the first coming of the Norwegians may as well be dedicated to a review of the swift attainments of their adopted nation, in which they have played so great a part.

The history of the Norwegians in America abounds in symbols which, each in themselves and in one way or another, typify their accomplishments for America and for themselves.

One might take the sloop, "Restaurationen;" or its handful of passengers from Norway; or the first colonies in New York, Illinois and Iowa; or one of the thousands who carved homes in Minnesota's wilderness; or the subduing of the prairies of Dakota. Or one might take Knute Nelson, the immigrant boy who became senator, or Hans Gerhard Stub, the son of an immigrant, or others of thousands of men and women who typify the service to this country of their people.

Fifty-three passengers on a sloop half the size of the Mayos' yacht, coming to a land of which they knew only by hearsay, sailing the Atlantic in quest of opportunity and freedom. What could be a better exemplification of courage and independence and devotion to the best things in life than that?

Huron, S. Dak. Herald
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1925

NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

The Norse-American Centennial, commemorating the arrival of the Norse peoples in this country is to be held in the Twin Cities at the Minnesota State Fair grounds on June 6, 7, 8 and 9. The event will mark an epoch in achievement of Norse-Americans that will do much to point out the debt this nation owes the sons of Norway. Thousands will attend from all parts of the world, the committees in charge fully anticipating half a million people will be in attendance and a never-to-be-forgotten program is being prepared. Pageants to depict historical narratives of the Norwegians since their arrival in America; their achievements in agriculture, commerce, industry, literature, science, art and music will take place. President and Mrs. Coolidge have signified their intention to attend and five governors of northwestern states will also be there, among them Governor Carl Gunderson of South Dakota.

One great pageant planned will depict the history of Norse-Americans up to the present time with scenes from both America and Norway, showing forth the departure from Norway, the homeland, and the arrival and development of the Norwegian people in America. The costumes, say advance notices, will be magnificent and in brilliancy of technique, in magnitude and splendor the whole array will rival anything of its kind that has been heretofore produced. The centennial is in honor of the arrival in New York in 1825 of the sloop "Restorationen," the Mayflower of the Norwegians.

They are a people that this nation is proud of. They assimilate. After they have arrived in America they are not Norwegians or Norwegian-Americans. They are Americans and as a whole they are people who could well teach many of our native Americans what citizenship and patriotism stand for. It follows then that their centennial will be an event to be remembered in this country. For although the attendance will run into the hundreds of thousands, yet millions who cannot attend in person will attend in spirit. Their friends—and they have many of them—are vitally interested.

Lead, S. D. Call
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925
NEXT, BUT NOT LEAST

It used to be that it took the Dutch to beat the Irish. It may be somewhat significant that the very day that Minneapolis papers recorded the closing celebration commemorating the hundredth anniversary of Norse settlement in America, they also stated that "plans for celebration in 1938 of the three hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Swedish settlers to America were launched today."

Milbank, S. D. Review
THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1925

Norse-American Centennial

A notable occasion will be the Norse-American Centennial celebration and exposition to be held at the state fair grounds between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, June 7, 8, and 9, 1925.

The Centennial commemorates in particular, the first emigration from Norway to the United States in the year 1825 when the "Restorationen," a small sailing sloop arrived from Norway at New York harbor with 47 Norwegian immigrants all of whom settled in the state of New York.

The event will be of particular interest to all Americans of Norse birth or ancestry, because of its sentiment as well as the social and educational features.

It will be a meeting place for friends and relatives living in different sections of the country. Congress has authorized 40,000 commemorative medals to be struck off. President Coolidge is to attend and deliver a speech on Monday, June 8th; six thousand school children will form a living flag, first the flag of Norway and this will be transformed in the twinkling of an eye, by means of reversible caps worn by the children into Old Glory, thus typifying the rapid transformation of the Norse emigrant into an American citizen. There will also be interesting exhibits of many kinds and the entire Centennial is designed to be a review of one hundred years of citizenship as exemplified by Americans of Norse birth and ancestry.

Pierpont, S. D. Signal
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

THE NORSE CELEBRATION

There were thousands and thousands of people journeyed to the Twin Cities the latter part of the week to take in the great Norse-American Centennial which opened Saturday, June 6th.

Perhaps ninety per cent or more of these people were of Scandinavian extraction.

It was a great thing for these people, and more should have taken advantage of the opportunity to attend.

While it was called the Norse-American Centennial, it was in reality a purely American celebration, commemorating the arrival in America of the Norwegian ship "Restorationen."

Those who attended were carried back to olden days in the "old country," and were sent home with a greater respect for their former home and for this great country which they have chosen for their home.

They will be better citizens in the future, if that is possible, and the old home ties that were in a way restored, will long linger in their memory.

St. Paul (S. D.) Record
THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1925

Norse American Centennial

The Norse American Centennial celebration and exposition to be held at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds in the Twin Cities June 6 to 9 commemorates the arrival of the first shipload of Norse immigrants in the United States in 1825. While a Spaniard, Christopher Columbus, is known in history as the discoverer of America, it is an established fact that the Scandinavian adventurer Leif Erickson and others visited the northeastern coast of the country and probably established a small settlement 500 years before Columbus visited our shores. Since the early settlement Scandinavians have settled here, in fact one of the early settlements was the Swedish settlement at New Sweden on the Delaware river. This little colony was first taken by the Hollanders and then by the English. There is no record however that any considerable number of Norwegians came to the colonies or to the country before 1825. The Vikings, were fearless adventurers who delighted in going where man had not before ventured and who settled and staid if the prospect suited him. Frigid Greenland and faraway Iceland in the Arctic zone, fair Normandy in France and the coasts of England and Scotland suited him and here he settled, intermarried with the natives and added strong characteristics to their physique,

habits and customs which are outstanding today. Evidently Vineland in America did not suit him, probably because it was too hard to carry on trade with the homeland in the rude sailing vessels of that day, at least he left the conquest of that wilderness for the Pilgrims and Puritans. The celebration will be a sort of four day World's Fair. Four nations will be officially represented, the United States, Canada, Norway and Iceland. President Coolidge will speak June 8. The governors of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Montana and Mississippi will be present and speak. National conventions of about 30 "Bygdlags" will enliven the opening day. There will be exhibits of the finest Norwegian jewelry, tapestry, furniture, musical instruments, etc., all showing the contribution of Norse Americans to American progress and development. There will be the finest of music, religious services, pageants and track meets. A "living flag" of 420 children will be a feature of June 8th, "America Day."

St. Paul, Minn., June 4, 1925
MOON

The Norwegian centennial celebration today at Minneapolis is a milestone in our national history, would that there were more Americans of that staunch Viking breed. No race has made a better record of adjustment to American ideals than the Scandinavian. Our immigration laws of the future should not merely permit, they should invite men and women from those nations known to amalgamate successfully with our already mixed population. The United States is not likely to have too many superior immigrants who are willing to come to our shores from those lands where self-government has become an ingrained habit of thought.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925

THE NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

The Norse-American Centennial celebration to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the beginning of Norse immigration to America will be held at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds, St. Paul (Minneapolis), Saturday June 6, to Tuesday, June 9th, inclusive. June 6 is "Bygdlag" day, June 7 is "Church and International" day, June 8 is "America" day, (when President Coolidge will attend and deliver an address,) and June 9 is "Norway and Women's" day. Every day will be a big day.

Four nations will be officially represented—the United States, Dominion of Canada, Norway and Ice-

land. Besides President Coolidge, the United States will be represented by Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and by the Los Angeles, giant Navy dirigible; Norway will be represented in official capacity by Hon. H. H. Bryn, Norwegian minister to the United States and personal representative of King Haakon, and by Hon. Lars Oftedal, member of the Cabinet, and C. J. Hahbro, member of the Storting; the Dominion of Canada will send Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, former minister of labor and attorney general of the province of Manitoba, and Premier J. Bracken, of Manitoba, while Iceland will be represented by Ungfru Holmfrid Arnadottir and Ungfru Inga Larnsdottir. Besides a number of Norwegian international and national organizations will have representatives.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Byornstad, first Norse-American to attain a general's rank in the United States Army, now stationed at Ft. Omaha, Neb., has accepted the invitation to attend and will be present. He was born and raised in St. Paul, Minn., while both his father and mother were born in Norway.

Six states will be represented by Governors of Norse ancestry, namely, Theodore Christianson, Minnesota; J. J. Blain, Wisconsin; A. G. Sorlie, North Dakota; Carl Gunderson, South Dakota; John E. Erikson, Montana, and H. S. Whitefield, Mississippi. Governors of two or three other states may also attend. Gov. Al Smith, New York, has appointed three delegates from the Empire State, namely, Maj. Gen. Charles W. Berry, commanding the National Guard, Capt. S. J. Arneson, and Rev. C. O. Pederson, while Gov. Len. Small, Illinois, has appointed Hon. N. A. Grevsted, Chicago, former United States minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, as his personal representative.

The United States government established two precedents in connection with the Norse-American Centennial. For the first time in its 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. No special stamp issue has ever created such a stir among stamp collectors as did the Norse-American Centennial issue. Orders for the Centennial medals are now being received. They sell for \$1.25 each and each medal will be sent to the buyer direct by registered mail—none will be sold "over the counter." Mail orders, accompanied by draft or check, to Norse-American Centennial, 11 Washington Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. Only one medal will be sold to any one person, although one person may buy for other members of the family by giving name and address of each of such others in the family. The medals will be mailed separately to each.

To Stavangerlaget, one of the 30-odd Norse "lags" or clans, goes the credit for initiating the movement to celebrate the centenary of Norse im-

migration to America, marked by the sailing of the little 45-ton sloop, "Restaurationen," from Stavanger harbor, Norway, on July 4, 1825, with its cargo of 52 passengers, men, women, and children. "Stavangerlaget" made formal proposal to the other "lags" in 1918 to join with it in arranging for such a celebration.

Of the first generation born to "sloopers" on American soil, only twelve are still living, namely: Mrs. Anna Danielson Parker, Kendall, N. Y., where the sloopers settled; Miss Georgiana Larson Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Georgiana Larson, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Inger M. Johnson, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. John L. Atwater, Miss Jane S. Atwater and Mrs. Mabel Truesdell, Chicago, all three children of Mrs. Margaret Allen Larson Atwater, known as the "sloop baby," because she was born at sea on the way from Norway in 1825; Daniel Rosdahl, Marseilles, Ill.; Jacob Rosdahl, Norway, Ia.; E. F. Stangland, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Emily Fruland and Mrs. Caroline Bower, Sheridan, Ill., and Miss Sadie Selle, Chicago. All but two or three of these are expected to attend the Centennial celebration.

The Board of Directors of the Norse-American Centennial is composed of: Prof. Gisle Bothne, University of Minnesota, chairman; Hon. N. T. Moen, Fergus Falls, Minn., 1st vice chairman; A. G. Floan, St. Paul, 2d vice chairman; Prof. J. A. Holvik, Moorhead, secretary, and Trygve Oas, Minneapolis, treasurer. These and S. H. Holstad, Minneapolis, Managing Director, constitute the "Big Six" who are mainly responsible for laying the plans for the big celebration and on whose shoulders have rested the arduous duties and responsibilities connected with carrying them out to a successful conclusion. These men have performed a most notable service to their race and have earned their countrymen's deepest gratitude and appreciation.

Great credit is also due to Dr. Knut Gjerset, curator of the Luther College museum, Decorah, Ia., and Miss Herborg Reque, Minneapolis chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the Exhibits committee, for their excellent work in gathering an array of exhibits worthy of the occasion and which has never before been even approached in Norse-American history. Literally thousands of exhibits have been gathered from all points of the compass, from near and far, to visualize the contributions of Americans of Norse ancestry to the progress and history of their adopted country. Many of these exhibits have never before been offered to public view many are priceless heirlooms many cannot be duplicated anywhere else on earth, many are intensely interesting either because of intrinsic value or for their historical associations. There will be 21 different departments of exhibits, besides which there will be special official exhibits by the State of Minnesota and the Dominion of Canada.

Summit, S. D., Independent
THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1925

According to present indications a goodly part of the population of Summit will go to Minneapolis in June to the Norse-American centennial. ~~This is as it should be for~~ there is no other town in the northwest which is more representatively Norwegian than Summit. The occasion is a notable one and its observance is well worth while and not only those of Norwegian birth but those of every extraction should be interested. Twenty-five years from now there will be few in this section who will not have some Norwegian blood and they will have every reason to be proud of it for no other nationality has added more to the upbuilding of the northwest than the Scandinavian people.

Watertown, S. D., Public Opinion
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925

This has been Norse week for the northwest. They are celebrating the arrival of the first group of Scandinavian immigrants one hundred years ago. The big thought in this is the fact they are "celebrating", not commemorating; expressing constructive satisfaction over the migration, not regret. It amounts to racial approval of America, to a festive rejoicing over the opportunity found here and the manner in which the opportunity was welcomed and improved. Of course, there is in this a touch of pride over the contributions of these immigrants and their descendants to the development they now find all about them. That is a wholly justifiable pride, but it is directed just as much toward the achievement of all the racial factors as to the participation of the particular one, because it celebrates the whole as well as one part. Norse men have played a large part in the building of the northwest and they are proud of it. But they are just as proud of what their co-workers have done. The centennial bears a distinctive cast, but it discloses a national pride running side by side with racial pride. That would be just as true were it the centennial celebration of any other major racial element in our American civilization.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. NEWS
JUNE 9, 1925.

American Norsemen

In his address at the Norwegian Centennial, President Coolidge did not take occasion to remind his hearers of any mandate coming to them out of his triumphant election last fall. In that it was different from some of his other speeches. He traced, instead, a sort of survey of the progress of those sturdy people who have become such a distinct and wholesome element in our national life. For, the Norsemen have made good in America.

For the most part, those people have settled on the land in our great northwest. They have built homes and populated the spacious open places. They have largely shunned crowded eastern industrial centers and the latter's radicalism as well. True, they are occasionally caught by momentary economic vagaries, but they have developed a lofty patriotism for all that. One hardly expects to hear of a Norwegian, Swede or Dane wielding a torch or a bomb.

Perhaps the best lesson to be absorbed from the people whose century of progress in America the present felicitously signifies is that of a sturdy self-reliance and a willingness to work. There is a background of hardship in their character. They are typical pioneers of the best kind. They conquer the wilderness and make it blossom and bear fruit. And their weapon in such a conflict is not the sword but the plow.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. NEWS
JUNE 15, 1925.

The Melting Pot.

(Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle.)
That is what these United States have been called by writers of fiction and that is the term applied by President Coolidge in his Minneapolis speech to Americanism. That is one of the natural laws. The best thing for him and his country is to stay out of pots, whether they melt or not. The best when he was addressing what the people in that state choose to term the Norse-American centennial. Nevertheless, the melting pot business began to give off such vile odors that Congress, reflecting the sentiment of the 100 per cent Americans, passed a restrictive immigration law, which stopped some of the junk that was going into the pot. Notice that in giving this celebration a name, "Norse" comes first. It is "Norse-American," not "American-Norse." There has been too much silly twaddle about this melting pot business. This country will become the witches' cauldron if the melting pot business continues. The sooner we stop it the better. What does a 100 per cent American want to get into a melting pot for? If he fuses with somebody who isn't 100 per cent, the fused product will be lower in thing to do with the foreigners who are

not 100 per cent Americans is not to put them into a pot, but on a boat bound for the land from which they came. This talk of "fusing national unity from its melting pot of diverse racial elements" in the United States is slush, and the fact that it comes from the president does not make it any the wiser or saner.

The melting pot advocates would have us become a mongrel nation, without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity, like a mule. The restrictive immigration law was one step in the program to stop the melting pot business. That stopped so much refuse from going into the pot. The next step will be to throw away the pot. If immigrants cannot become Americans without the pot treatment they must be sent back whence they came. Human creeds, ambitious aspirations, thoughts and deeds are not to be compared to ores and vegetable matter. They cannot be changed in melting pots. They are molded and fashioned by something higher, deeper, broader and more sublime.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends
Rough-hew them how we will.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN. LEAF-CHRON.
JUNE 10, 1925.

THE MELTING POT.

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"There's a divinity that shapes our ends
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We have no patience with any theory of fusing "diverse racial elements."

In the course of his remarks, the President said:

"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 sup-

pose no better testimony could be taken than the experience of this country.

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

It is true "the American people have commanded the respect of the world," but not the fusion element. It has not come "out of the confusion of tongues." The destiny of this nation has been shaped by the Anglo-Saxon influence. There is no denying it. It is written in the laws, the constitutions and the court decisions. It has been acted on the battlefields in the churches, the homes and schools. Always and ever the Anglo-Saxon has played the leading role.

JUNE 15, 1925.

THE NORSE CONTRIBUTION

President Coolidge's Minneapolis speech was more than a surface tribute to the quality of the Norse contribution to American development and citizenship. It was not only very effective in its historical presentation, but disclosed a fine sincerity in its appreciation of an influence which has done much to shape American life, especially in the Northwestern states.

The Norse nations have always been foremost in pioneering exploration. They were the boldest of the navigators of the late Roman Empire era. They settled Iceland and crossed the Atlantic to Greenland and Vinland. They were apparently the first Europeans to reach the New World. They impressed their character and adventurous spirit on southern Europe and live in its history as a race of conquerors and supermen.—New York Herald.

ERIV
JUN 11, 1925.
THE UN-AMERICAN NORTHWEST

Some of the newspapers have charged that when he went to Minneapolis and St. Paul, the President was on a political mission. Were it said that he went there on an American mission there might have been some ground for the accusation; for the fact is, the state of Minnesota has in its population a good many that are much in need of Americanization.

The President is charged with some as being a candidate for a seat in the White House for another term; be that as it may, what he is doing in his second term is meeting with above the average and ordinary approval. He was accompanied on his western trip by Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, who was born an American, born in New York, but his parents moved to Minnesota when he was but nine years old.

Mr. Kellogg has held a number of offices, served a term in the national senate, has represented his country's American ambassador to Great Britain and is now head of the President's cabinet. He, too, made a speech from the same stand from which the President had spoken. Call what he said "politics" or what not; he warned those who heard him against "propagandists who advocate the overthrow of the government and the substitution of class tyranny; a considerable body of our citizens who in the name of liberty and reforms are impatient of constitutional restrictions and by insidious approaches and attacks would destroy the guarantees of personal liberty."

Call that politics or what not; but if it be that, the country is in need of more of that sort of politics — Exchange

MOOREVILLE, TENN., JUNE 10, 1925.
City Politics.

There are those who puff themselves up with the belief that they are political leaders; that as such it is their bounden duty to cry aloud and spare not; who have rushed themselves to the front and are charging that in accepting the invitation to attend the centennial celebration of the Norwegians at Minneapolis, the President has gone on a political mission.

The people who invited him are not all of them of the same political party. Among them are republicans, democrats; doubtless there are some among them who are LaFolletteites. He made a hurried visit and is now on his way back to Washington. Had he gone on a political mission he would have gone sooner and stayed longer; as the New York Times puts it, "it would seem obvious that in his brief appearance, there and his hurried return to Washington, he could not loan himself to mysterious plottings of any kind."

To that the New York Times adds:

But the politicians who are wiser than seven men that can render a reason will not have it so. They insist that vast and subtle designs are concealed behind what appears to be a merely routine Presidential trip. If Mr. Coolidge were to extend his journey and go in search of the Oregon Trail his critics would be sure to see another trail much more ominous—the trail of the serpent of politics over it all.

But it is a fact, as the intelligent reader knows, that the business of the politician of the "good and better sort," is to make mountains out of molehills and make up for what is lacking in that fine old quality called common sense by the use of their wits and wiles.

As for President Coolidge, he has satisfied a large part of his fellow-citizens that he believes in serving his party well by serving his country. He is well aware of the fact that all the people of his country are not found exclusively in any one party.

MOOREVILLE, TENN., JUNE 11, 1925.

The Un-American Northwest.

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MOOREVILLE, TENN., JUNE 13, 1925.

So Different.

Not as a conquering hero, seeking the plaudits of millions, sent President Coolidge out into the Near-Northwest but as one seeking the recognition that once had been denied him, not as President, but as Vice President. But it was as President of the United States that he recently visited the state of Minnesota to pay tribute to the Norse pioneers and their descendants who did so much toward the winning of that portion of the western country. In his speech he refuted the statements not long ago so rife that the successful fusing of our national elements in our melting pot was impossible. The centennial celebration of Norse-American immigration in itself corroborated what the President said along that line.

At the same place where in 1921 people turned away from him as he spoke to witness a horse race and a stock show, they hung upon every word he uttered and applauded him to the echo. Then, they were in an ugly, radical mood, unwilling to listen to anything other than promises of immediate Federal relief. They would then have none of his talk

concerning wheat prices in the northwest. And it was this same Northwest that invited Mr. Coolidge to address them, to speak to them on any topic he might choose.

Times have wonderfully changed out that way in the past three years. The people are more prosperous than they have been in five years, and they heard him gladly. No longer is the Northwest enemy country. Times have changed and for the better. Wisconsin was the only "enemy" state that he passed through in reaching Minnesota, and La-Folletteism seems to have burned itself out even there in its original habitat.

All the remainder of the Northwest has been won to the Coolidge standard in the past three years and without any sacrifice of principle or principles on the part of Mr. Coolidge. Conservatives have been given Federal appointments. Radicals of extreme type have been ignored and read out of the party and it seems as if the signs of the times point to the G. O. P. bandwagon for political refuge for the malcontents and soreheads who may still feel resentment and seek that which they know not of. Good times make all the difference in the world. And the people have faith in Cal Coolidge.

MOXVILLE, TENN. NEWS
JUNE 2, 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 in Minnesota was non-political and his mind seemed to be having a thoroughly good time. ~~It was~~ 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 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 has bigotry and intolerance been more vigorously offensive, or religious freedom and intellectual liberty less secure than right now.

PRESIDENT PLEASED

Mr. Coolidge was as greatly elated as to reception on his participation in the Norwegian centenary celebration. The spirits on his return journey to the White House. The reports of his lightsome and playful mood were so remarkable as to indicate the pleasure and evident relief from mental stress afforded him by his reception in the enemy's territory. It gives color if not confirmation to the suggestions of David Lawrence and others that the expedition to the West was political in interest if not in inspiration. Mr. Coolidge and his advisers are already actively laying the wires and rrying on the congressional campaign for 1926 with their eyes on '28 as the ultimate goal. They realize that the return of a Congress in 1926 with a majority actually in opposition to the Administration would be an almost insuperable bar to the re-nomination and re-election of Mr. Coolidge in 1928. Hence Mr. Coolidge suffers no grass to grow under his feet when matters political are at stake was moved to take this unusually extended trip for him to the West, it is intimated and inferred, with the hope of helping towards the election of Republican Senators and representatives in 1926 and making friends and supporters for himself in 1928. Which is something of a joke in view of Mr. Coolidge's very recent plea to the people and the politicians to forget politics and give the country a rest from worry about governmental affairs for the vacation.

And so Mr. Coolidge like other Presidents and candidates for President, have been before him, is vastly pleased and relieved by the ovation given him by his Norwegian hosts and counts his gains from the trip in terms of votes, no doubt.

And it is admitted that Mr. Coolidge and his party will need to gain votes and make well-nigh impossible conquests in enemy territory if they hope to carry the Congress in 1926.

Mark Sullivan, the veteran Republican political writer, says if the Republican organization is already at work looking to the senatorial elections next year, it is because "it is vital that they should, at the least, keep all the seats they now have. And it is almost hopeless for them to expect to do even that well," he adds.

Mr. Sullivan points out that in addition to the fact that twenty-six of the thirty-three Senators who come up for re-election next year are Republican, the twenty-six in question include "practically every one of the official Republican leaders and war horses."

In the Senate it now stands the Republicans have fifty-five, the Democrats forty and there is one Farmer-Labor, Shipstead of Minnesota, Mr. Sullivan says.

"Those figures seem to give the

Republican a statistical majority of fourteen, but one of the earliest and saddest lessons a politician learns is that a statistical majority is one thing, while a majority deliverable on important roll calls is a very different thing. That fact has been experienced by the Republicans in the Senate of late rather frequently—and disastrously. Let seven Republicans of the less regular variety vote with the Democrats and the Farmer-Labor Senator on any issue and the Republicans will fail to win," Mr. Sullivan says.

It is easy to name seven Republican Senators who may be expected to depart from the party and vote with the Democrats whenever the spirit so moves them. It is easy to identify the potential subtraction of seven which deprives the Republicans of their majority.

Four of the seven have already been subtracted by the Republicans themselves, subtracted formally and officially. Four Republican Senators have actually been expelled by the Republican organization from participation in the Republican caucus, and from all that appertains thereto, from their committee chairmanships, from their share of the patronage. They were expelled for having associated themselves with La Follette's third party movement last year.

That action of the Republican organization has hurt the Republican organization already and will hurt it more. It is difficult to see how the Republicans could have done otherwise. Some of these insurgent Republican Senators were close to being committee chairmen, La Follette, for example, had come by long service and the seniority rule to second on the finance committee, which has charge of the tariff. A mere shift of the wheel might have made him chairman. Then we should have had La Follette, who opposes the whole Republican tariff theory, in an official position enabling him to dominate tariff making. That would have been most embarrassing to the Republicans. We may admit that the Republicans had sound reason for expelling those four Senators, but we must admit also, as even more certain the fact that the expulsion damages the Republican organization seriously. Some disastrous outcome of their excursion off the reservation were in a mood to seek their way back. I have reason to think that but for that expulsion some of the insurgent Republicans who voted against Coolidge's appointee, Charles

Warren for Attorney General might have voted otherwise and that Republican disaster might have been averted. So the conclusion is that although the Republican senatorial caucus, in this instance did the proper thing in expelling La Follette and his Third Party followers they did the unwise thing from the standpoint of the party interest, an exercise of purely political virtue which the party organization rarely indulges in.

Mr. Sullivan points out that while the Republicans have twenty-six Senator to re-elect, many of them in doubtful territory, and as liable to go Democratic as Republican, the Democrats have only seven Senators to re-elect and all of these are either safe to be re-elected or to be succeeded by other Democrats. The seven Democrats are:

- Alabama—Oscar W. Underwood.
- Arkansas—T. H. Caraway.
- Florida—Duncan U. Fletcher.
- Georgia—Walter F. George.
- Louisiana—Edwin S. Broussard.
- North Carolina—Lee S. Overman.
- South Carolina—Elison D. Smith.

All of these are in the Solid South and it needs but a glance to assure their re-election or a Democratic succession.

On the other hand there are at least ten states wherein the Democrats have fair fighting chances with the Republicans, as Mr. Sullivan points out in detail, and the fortunes of politics in which might readily convert the present nominal Republican majority in the Senate into an actual and working Democratic majority.

THE OPENING GUN

Mr. Coolidge's oration on the occasion of the melting pot in operation delivered at St. Paul on the occasion of the Norwegian centennial is rated as an elevated and eloquent utterances. But when he spoke at St. Paul during the hottest weather on record to attend the anniversary when the fifty Norwegians who came in the original migration settled in New York, ask Charles Michelson, an observant Washington political writer. "Washington is busily asserting that there was a political reason for the President to go to Minnesota and that the Norse Centennial came in handy," Mr. Michelson says in answer to his own question. It was deemed necessary for the President to give the insurgent Northwest a lesson as to how it pays to stand in with the President. And so he had accompanying

him his secretary of state, Frank Kellogg, who the Minnesotans had rejected in favor of Shipstead for their senator, and, on the eve of taking the trip the President had also bestowed upon Porter J. McCumber, another former Northwestern senator of the regular sect, a life job as an International Boundary Commissioner to keep the lines between Canada and the U. S. in their place.

"The Minnesota pilgrimage is really the opening gun of the Congressional campaign of 1926," said Mr. Michelson, who is noted for his shrewdness and reliability of his political forecasts. And, he continues:

"Republican National Chairman Butler is to follow the President into the insurgent country and go further even into the Dakotas, to arrange for the chastisement of the rebels. In this connection the rumor grows stronger that Senator Butler will not after all run in Massachusetts next year. The coming Congressional campaign is vital; the continuance of Republican control of both Houses is threatened. To one of Mr. Butler's high sense of duty it would be unbearable if distraction from the command of the general campaign to his personal ambitions should result in disaster. Incidentally David I. Walsh, who means to come back to the Senate next year, is one of the most popular politicians in Massachusetts and lost out last November only because of the Coolidge tidal wave. It would be ominous if the President's campaign manager in the President's own State were defeated. Better it might be for him to take a Cabinet place, which would not interfere with his National Chairmanship, and let somebody else try matching strength with Walsh in 1926."

It will be an item of some interest to note whether Madison Rumor is verified in the matter of Senator Butler.

MEMPHIS, TENN., COMM'L APPEAL
JUNE 10, 1925.

Who Is Right on Immigration Issue?

President Coolidge journeyed halfway across this continent to participate at St. Paul, Minn., in the centennial celebration commemorating the beginning of Norwegian immigration to the United States. In his address he pointed out to the part that the sons of many lands have played in making our country the greatest example of free government in the history of the world. He said the prediction of the pessimists that the wholesale admission of foreign-born peoples to our shores would make us a country great in numbers, but without any soul, had been disproven by the patent fact of the growth of the United States as much in unity as in strength.

Waxing both eloquent and enthusiastic in his rejection of the assumption that the United States by the admission of many races would be divided against itself on the basis of blood, he president asserted:

Out of the confusion of tongues, the conflict of traditions, the variations of historical setting, the vast difference 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.

And out of such an assertion of the worth of immigration in its service to the united nation it was only natural that the chief executive should acknowledge:

We are thankful for all of them, and yet more thankful that the experiment of their common citizenship has been so manifestly justified in its results.

But if the nation is under such heavy obligations to the sons of other races for its marvelous progress and development, must it not seem that those in charge of the nation's affairs are adopting a strange method of showing their gratitude? If immigrants have made our country what it is, why is it that we have cut the number admissible down to the minimum and are debating the question of excluding them entirely? Are we afraid that we will do too much in extending the blessings of freedom and of furnishing refuge to the oppressed who have shown that they know how to make use of freedom's blessings?

If President Coolidge be right in asserting that immigration has given to our country its greatness, how can the party of which he is the head be right in seeking to shut off immigration entirely? Or if the party be right, how can the president sustain his reputation as the capable and honest judge of the needs of the country? It would be nothing less than ridiculous to assert that the same class of people whose admission yesterday made the nation will unmake it if they are admitted today. Who is right on the immigration issue, the president or Congress? Obviously both can not be.

MEMPHIS, TENN., NEWS-SCIMITAR
JUNE 11, 1925.

A Fitting Tribute

President Coolidge journeyed out to Minnesota this week to participate in the celebration of the coming of the first Norwegian farmers to this country. The state has a large Scandinavian population. Of the 26 per cent foreign born most of them are Scandinavian, German, Canadian and British. A large part of the 74 per cent native born are not more than three generations removed from Norway and Sweden.

The Scandinavian races have made a great country of the Northwest. Minnesota is known as the bread and butter state. Its grain and dairy products stand out in the forefront among the best in the country. It was appropriate that the president should have gone out there and said what he did about the lesson this country has taught the world through the ability of various peoples to live together in peace and through the way an erect here a great nation.

MEMPHIS, TENN., PRESS
JUNE 10, 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 so eloquently describes as existing in 1825.

MEMPHIS, TENN., TENNESSEAN
JUNE 9, 1925.

The Coming of the Vikings.

Not long ago in Brooklyn there was a ceremony in dedication of a park to the memory of Leif the Lucky, first adventurer from old world countries to land on our western continent. Ericsson Park is hereafter to be a perpetual reminder that the black raven flag of the Vikings was the first banner to challenge our new world winds and skies.

Yesterday in Minnesota, eight hundred and more years after the landing of Leif Ericsson, the President spoke at a celebration of the second coming of the Vikings a century ago.

It was in 1825, that the sloop Restaurationen landed in New York harbor with fifty-three settlers from the Scandinavian peninsula.

Five generations of Norse-American children have listened to the story of the ship's gallant and gay crossing. A fine flavor of old-time Viking recklessness and adventure goes into the tale of the voyage. Here as careless sea rovers were pioneers destined to perform

Could It Happen Anywhere Else?

This is the sarcastic question with which Frank Kent, correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, concludes an article on the recent reception of President Coolidge at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

This query is based on the contrast drawn by the correspondent between the recent reception of Mr. Coolidge and his reception at the same place when he was a candidate for Vice-President in 1920. At that time Mr. Coolidge was on a speaking campaign for the Republican ticket, and his itinerary was leading him into the West. He addressed an audience at the state fair grounds in Minneapolis. He was extolling the virtues of Republican doctrine and administration, and after he had spoken for about twenty minutes a loud voice in the audience demanded, "Where in the hell have you been for the last three years?"

According to Mr. Kent, this thrust started the audience booing Mr. Coolidge and the crowd drifted away and left him to finish before a mere handful of people. It broke up the meeting and broke down Mr. Coolidge's speaking trip in the West. He returned to the East and made no further efforts to proselyte the agricultural West to the Republican cause.

This episode is contrasted by Mr. Kent with the enthusiastic reception given Mr. Coolidge from the same forum on last Monday, when he spoke in acknowledgment of the Norwegian strain in our American stock. On the platform with the President was Mr. Kellogg who had been so signally defeated for senator by the Republicans of Minnesota, and who is now the ranking official in the President's cabinet.

While these circumstances inevitably invite sardonic comment, they do not necessarily argue an instability of temperament on the part of the people of Minnesota. Mr. Coolidge, in his late appearance, was not on a political mission. He did not appear as a candidate, but as the head of the Republic, the duly elected President of all the people, regardless of party and political bias. It rather seems that if the people of Minnesota have the same political ideas that they had five years ago, it is all the more creditable to them that they were able to appreciate the distinction, and do all in their power to make the visit of the President of the United States an honor to their state and a pleasure to the distinguished guest.

Possibly such a thing could not happen in England, Germany, Italy or France. But that it could happen here is a credit to our people. For one thing it demonstrates that we are growing out of the blind personal partisanship that marks political allegiance in the old world and that formerly served so often to confuse issues and principles in our own political life. The theory that a political opponent is a personal enemy is not a healthy principle for practice among a free people. It obscures a clear view of political issues, and saps the political judgment of otherwise reasonable men. It closes the minds of thinking people to appeals to reason.

As the foundation of free government is the popular will, it necessarily follows that its safety must rest ultimately on the intelligence and judgment of the people themselves. So the ability of the people to rise above personal bias and prejudice in the exercise of that judgment is a most hopeful sign, even if this power distinguishes us from all other nations, and makes it possible for things to occur here that could not occur elsewhere.

a part sturdy and thrifty and constructive beyond many others in the developing of their adopted land.

In industry, government, arts and crafts, these daring and confident adventurers have done a part in nation building no less worth while than in their substantial habit of making true homes for themselves.

All the more may we enjoy the carefree record of their doings in a tiny ship, as over-filled with voyagers as the serious-minded Mayflower must have been, yet coming with equal success into its desired haven.

To begin with, as the old tales have it, the Restaurationen in the very earliest days of her voyage, "cast anchor at an English seacoast village, where certain of its passengers exchanged a supply of the ship's rum with the inhabitants of the place—for a consideration. Investigation of the transaction by local officials caused the Restaurationen to put to sea in haste."

Following this, as the rare old narrative goes on to tell, there came the famous incident of the cask. No story of the sloop but dwells lovingly on the cask incident. Just off the Madeira Islands a cask covered with barnacles was rescued from the sea by no less a person than Lars Larsen, commander of the expedition. The cask was found to contain a wonderful old wine, which, according to accounts, was "most highly esteemed" by all on board.

Friendly ports played gallant host to the brave little sailing vessel. A baby girl, rarely beautiful, was born to the wife of Lars Larsen. After fourteen weeks the ship cast anchor in the port of New York, where the captain and the mate were promptly arrested for having more passengers than the law allowed. Including the "rarely beautiful" sloop baby, the Restaurationen had twenty passengers too many! But the beneficent fate which had guided the small boat across the seas still had its destiny in charge. For unknown reasons the offenders were released and were allowed to sell their cargo and vessel, which brought to the little colony the munificent sum of \$400. The immigrants took land in Kendall and Orleans Counties, on the shores of Lake Ontario, about thirty-five miles from the then new town of Rochester.

As to the somewhat bacchanalian flavor of the sloop legend, no other national group in the United States today can so well afford such a skeleton in its closet. Not that the incident of the cask of wine is regarded as scandalous by the Norwegian-American. He is, on the contrary, amused, whimsically tolerant of it. He points out that "things were different in those days."

In this connection it is recalled that no other than a son of Norwegian pioneer stock, Andrew Volstead of Minnesota, assisted in establishing the difference between those days and these.

INDESTRUCTIBLE PRINCIPLES

IT WAS A NOTABLE address that was delivered by Secretary Kellogg at the Minnesota State Fair through Monday night when he spoke to several thousand Norwegian-Americans at their Centennial Celebration. The Secretary was speaking to his home people, among whom he had lived for sixty years and whom he had served in the United States Senate for six years; and he spoke with especial reference to the development of socialistic and similar anti-government movements in Minnesota and other northwestern states.

"There can not rest upon anyone a higher or more sacred duty than honestly and efficiently to serve his country and to preserve its ideals and institutions," the Secretary declared. "We are blessed with what I believe to be the best form of government that the wit of man has devised. Let us preserve these blessings; and while I am not one of those who believe that institutions which exist can not be improved, do not let us tamper with the foundation principles upon which, through the Constitution, representative democracy is built."

Then turning to the alien propagandists who have been circulating their poisonous doctrines among the foreign-born citizenship of America, Mr. Kellogg declared: "If these people are not satisfied with our government and our institutions, let them go where they can find a government which does satisfy them. This is no place for them. 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."

The "fabric of government" is by no means perfect, to be sure; for as Secretary Kellogg pointed out, the superstructure is not always as it should be merely because the foundation is sound. The government that is established upon the Constitutional foundation is merely an expression of our interpretation of the Constitutional principles; and as our understanding changes the government changes. Through all the history of the nation, however, with its attendant development of the government, there have been no changes vitally affecting the welfare of the people except when the people themselves, by Constitutional means, have voiced their approval. There is no likelihood that the principles laid down in the first ten Amendments to the Constitution will ever be changed; or that the designation of legislative, executive and judicial functions of government will ever be altered. At the same time, one is led to believe that there is to be increased diligence to prevent attacks from any source upon these fundamental principles which direct our government; for the Supreme Court, in an opinion Monday, held that a state has a right to punish any person who seeks to arouse the people to warfare against the fundamentals of government, just as the nation has a right to punish treason in times of military conflict.

Our public men need to follow the example of Secretary Kellogg in going to the people with an earnest plea for support of the government and its institutions. Far too many of them, to satisfy per-

sonal ambitions or to avenge themselves for personal defeats in politics, have gone to the citizenship with bitter denunciations of governmental institutions, and with demagogic appeals for popular support for changes in the fundamental principles underlying the government. They are anti-government propagandists just as surely as are the foreign agitators who find their way to our shores with their anarchistic literature. To say that our government is corrupt is to indict the common sense and the patriotism of all the American people; and our public men should lend all their powers of persuasion to the effort to defeat such utterances, it matters not what their origin may be.

THE NORSE TENNIAL.

On October 9, 1824, CE p Restoration 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 in a great wave of Norwegian immigration which followed.

It was 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 effort

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 racial 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 present. The event also 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.

DALLAS TEX. TIMES HERALD
JUNE 10, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT'S PATH TO PEACE.

BETTER THAN a world court and better than the League of Nations was the prescription for possible world peace outlined by President Coolidge in his address Monday at the Norse-American centennial celebration in Minnesota.

"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," he said, "in such an inquiry I suppose no better testimony could be taken than the experience of this country."

And then he added:

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.

That is true.

Out of the confusion of tongues has come one language. Out of the conflict of traditions has emerged but one. Out of the variations of historical settings only one predominates.

Peace demands such unity. World peace demands a single standard for the world.

A common language, common ideas, common sympathy and understanding are necessary.

And, likewise, so is it a prerequisite that labor and wages shall be on a par, that coins will be coins of the world.

That is a big undertaking—if not an impossible one. But without it world peace is a long way off.

The fusion of tongues and standards that has made America has done so under one standard.

DALLAS TEX. TIMES HERALD
JUNE 10, 1925.

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 today 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.—Chicago Daily News.

DALLAS, TEX. JOURNAL
JUNE 10, 1925.

A VISION OF WORLD PEACE.

The occasion which prompted the address which President Coolidge delivered before the Norse-Americans at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds called for an appraisal of the contributions of that sturdy and industrious element of our citizenry to the upbuilding of this Nation. The President met the requirement with words that were more tinged with romanticism than any which he has spoken up to this hour of his incumbency as our chief executive. But the occasion inspired as well a tribute to the loyalty of the Norse-Americans and of other amalgamating peoples to this country and its institutions, a comment on the national unity which had been fused from so many races, and this vision:

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?

Why not, indeed? The President followed this question with the admission that the thought is not a new one. Yet the occasion warranted its reiteration, and it may well be reiterated at every favoring opportunity. The vision which came to the President was the vision of Woodrow Wilson, of many far-seeing men who came before him and of thousands who have survived him.

The history of the fraternity and co-operation of many nationalities in the United States has already had its influence upon the thought and the hopes of the world at large. If presented more fully and impressively, as the President has suggested, it would become a more potent influence.

But America's contribution to world fraternization must be something more than a mere citation of its own inspiring example. The President's auditors at Minneapolis knew that, as the President would have them know it. But the great question which he asked, directed as it was to all in this country, should serve to swell the number which approves every considered step toward co-operation for the promotion of world peace.

EASTLAND, TEX., TELEGRAM
JUNE 5, 1925.

The president is going to the Norse centenary in Minnesota next month but he will not travel in a plebeian 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.

EL PASO, TEX., POST.
JUNE 8, 1925.

Coolidge on Freedom

When Pres. 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 today at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration in Minnesota was non-political and his mind seemed to be having a thoroly good time. Result: An interesting address.

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He discoursed on the motives that had prompted earlier immigration to these shores from Europe.

"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 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."

Pres. 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.

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EL PASO TEX. TIMES
JUNE 9, 1925.
Immigration.

Mr. Coolidge has a great deal to say in his Minnesota speech in praise of the sturdy Norwegian immigrant, who helped make the country what it is today, but it will be noted that there was an expressive silence on the present attitude of our immigration laws.

All that the president had to say about the sons of Thor and Odin who did so much to develop the great northwest is true. The Scandinavian is a good citizen, thrifty, hardworking, intelligent and orderly. Accustomed to the colder climates it was logical for him to head towards Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Not so many years ago few men in that section of the country essayed politics unless their names ended in "on" or "en" or had a similar Scandinavian lilt.

The story is celebrated in Minnesota political annals in which a Swedish homesteader was asked his preference in a coming election.

"Ay tank ay vote for Yon Lind" he said. The point of the story lies in the fact that it was an election with which John Lind, later a presidential ambassador to Mexico, had nothing to do. The homesteader had become accustomed to voting for him for various offices, including governor, and proposed to continue.

The citizenry of the northwest, while of course thoroughly American, shows the influence of the Scandinavian in a marked degree. Without him the northwest could never have been built up. He is a sturdy American.

It is a pity that we forget in discussing immigration that we are a land of immigrants. Our ideals are the ideals of immigrants. Our forbears were immigrants. The only original strains of 100 per cent American blood we have in the country is to be found in the Indian and the Spaniard and the Mexican of the southwest who lived in this section before it became a part of America.

When we talk of a 100 per cent American we are talking of a racial mixture of Swede, Norwegian, German, English, Scotch, French, Irish, Italian, Dutch and a dozen other strains.

FORT WORTH, TEX., PRESS
JUNE 9, 1925.

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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 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."

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WASHINGTON TELE NEWS
JUNE 9, 1925.

COOLIDGE IN THE WINNING OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

Among current political omens, few are more significant than the swing toward party regularity in the republican Middle West. In districts where the name of Coolidge less than a year ago was anathema, the president now numbers many avowed supporters among his erstwhile third party foes. The change is said to be particularly apparent in Iowa, bailiwick of Senator Brookhart, who, during the general election campaign, renounced the party candidates and was by the party renounced.

Administration leaders in Washington are informed that the corn belt is rapidly turning away from third partyism. Dante Pierce publisher of the Iowa Homestead and one of the most rabid La Follette-Wheeler men during the campaign, is said to be using his paper to support Mr. Coolidge on all major issues. He likewise has conveyed a warm and unconcealed admiration for the agricultural idea of Secretary Hoover, for which the farm bloc has heretofore had no use at all.

This change of heart might be of rather remote benefit to the administration were it not for the fact that Senator Cummins of Iowa comes up for re-election next year. As former chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee and joint author of the Esch-Cummins transportation act, Senator Cummins made himself highly unpopular with the Hawkeye farm constituency. But republican observers now say that opposition to Senator Cummins has almost wholly evaporated, and that he is certain to retain his seat. No explanation is offered for Iowa's unexpected swing to the right, but no doubt it is one of those inexplicable reactions that relieve the tedium of political forecasting. It is even intimated that Senator Brookhart may be welcomed back to the party fold. The contest against Brookhart, instituted by the Iowa republican organization, has not been officially dropped, but it is not considered possible that the senate will vote in favor of seating Daniel B. Steck, Brookhart's democratic opponent. It is remembered, for instance, that Cummins was once as much of a railroad baiter as Brookhart ever was, having been elected to the senate primarily on that issue. And so, since it does not seem practicable for the republicans to get rid of Brookhart, they may hope for the mellowing influence of time to make him a useful party man.

At least one other incident is indicative of changed conditions in the insurgent stronghold. Mr. Coolidge yesterday spoke at the Minnesota State Fair as an honored and invited guest. The occasion was the centennial of Norwegian settlement in the United States. Scandinavian wheat farmers of the Northwest supplied the backbone of the farmer-labor movement. At one time both of Minnesota's representatives in the United States senate were farmer-laborites. Four years ago Mr. Coolidge, then vice president, spoke at the fair in Minneapolis and was hooted and jeered. The fact that he is now president can scarcely be held altogether responsible for Minnesota's changed attitude toward him.

WASHINGTON TELE NEWS
JUNE 11, 1925.

MR. COOLIDGE AT THE NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

Mr. Coolidge made the most of his address Monday at the Minnesota State Fair grounds on the occasion of the Norse-American Centennial celebration. Considered from a political standpoint, the setting could scarcely have been more inauspicious. He faced a politically hostile audience, or at least an audience drawn from a constituency that during the past three or four years has shown anything but a friendly spirit toward the governmental theories Mr. Coolidge expounds. The president's host, Secretary of State Kellogg, was defeated for the senate three years ago by Henrik Shipstead, farm labor candidate.

But these political incongruities apparently made as little difference as did the unfavorable weather conditions under which the president and his audience suffered during the outdoor exercises. Politics was laid aside. Mr. Coolidge spoke to American citizens, and though his remarks fitted in with the occasion, they could with profit have been addressed to any concourse of Americans. Another speaker might have been content to confine himself to a laudatory discussion of the part played by Scandinavian stock in developing this land of ours. Mr. Coolidge paid the expected tribute—paid it convincingly as well as gracefully. But he did not stop there. America, he said in substance, is not less indebted to the Norse strain than to other racial heritages in the development of those qualities necessary to produce a civilization such as ours. America's experience has demonstrated that a homogeneous citizenship can be evolved from the fusion of many races.

From this conclusion Mr. Coolidge led back to the hypothesis that if diverse racial elements can live together amicably under one national government, the same spirit which made that condition possible may be made to dominate international relations.

"It (America's experience) demonstrated conclusively that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is their universal heritage and common nature," the president said. "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 a splendid conception and one which, when he became president, the country little suspected Mr. Coolidge capable of entertaining.

One Hundred Years

In his address yesterday at the Norse-American centennial in Minnesota, President Coolidge, viewed very briefly one hundred years of residence in this country of people from the Scandinavian countries and paid a high and justly due compliment to the character of their American citizenship. During the last hundred years they have contributed no small share to the development of this country to its present high state. It is a record of which they have a right to be proud.

Aside from their contribution to material progress has been the high character of their citizenship and their steadfastness to the American government and American ideals of liberty and the right of each individual to work out his own destiny.

It was significant, also, that in paying this particular compliment the president took occasion to say the same sort of things of American citizens who have descended from other and divers races and nationalities. What he said could be said as truly before any other group of American citizens, for all have shared in making the United States into a real nation and not simply, as he indicated, a large area of the world in which a large number of people dwell.

There was, it may be hoped, something of prophesy in the president's address. Surely if such a multitude as now inhabit this country, representing as they do such a diversity of racial and national origins, can achieve so wonderfully in fraternity and co-operation for the general good it is possible for something of the same sort to take place throughout the whole world. Despite some of the opinions to the contrary the possibilities are there and it is certain that America does point the way for the rest of the world.

Perhaps it would be too much to expect the fulfilment of this prophesy within a few years, but great things have been accomplished in one hundred years. And after all one hundred years, in the march of time and the progress of the human race is not very long. There will, of course be temporary set backs and recessions, but we can have faith that on the long march the humanity of the world may come to follow the very splendid example of what can be done and what has been done in this vast domain of America.

ONE HAS BEEN ABLE TO EXPLAIN WHY

Pointing to the success of the United States in assimilating its heterogeneous population, President Calvin Coolidge, speaking before the Norse-American centennial celebration, asks why it should not be an inspiration to the whole world.

It ought to be, but apparently it isn't.

No nation in the world has a population composed of so many varying elements as the United States. In migrants from every section of the globe come annually to the United States and are dropped into America's melting pot.

With few exceptions, they are assimilated into the class of real Americans within a few years and go to compose the

population of the greatest nation in the world, Americans themselves and proud of it. The English language, American customs—they don't seem to be so difficult for the first generation of immigrants, and the second generation rarely learn to speak the native tongue of their parents.

Somehow or other, though, no other nation in the world has ever been so successful. America's melting pot functions; the pots of other nations do not.

No one has been able to explain why.

It seems that it would be just as natural for a German and an Englishman and a Frenchman to go to Argentina and become Argentine citizens within a few years as for them to come to the United States and become proud, patriotic Americans. But it doesn't work out that way.

WHEN the president journeys to St. Paul Monday to attend the Norse-American centennial, he will ride in a special train. A few months ago when he made a trip to Chicago he refused a special car or train, and insisted on going in an ordinary Pullman along with other passengers. As an example of economy, the trip in the Pullman was impressive. But the fact that Mr. Coolidge has decided to have a special train this time when he leaves Washington by no means signifies that he has lost his interest in economy. There are any number of reasons why the president of the United States should not travel about the country in a coach open to the public. The democracy of the thing appeals to Americans, but, if for no other reason, the personal safety of the chief executive demands that he travel in a private car or private train. The railroad men who convinced the president that he should use the special train in making the trip to St. Paul were not talking for selfish purposes. They realized the difficulties and dangers attendant upon the president's traveling in a public train, and they were serving the interests of the country when they induced him not to risk those things again. It is safe to assume, however, that those who influenced the president to take the special train this time, did not try to sell him more tickets than there were passengers in his party, as it was alleged some one tried to do when he went to Chicago. He will get all the transportation that he pays for.

Discouraging Hyphenism

A distinctive feature of the address of President Coolidge at the Norse-American celebration in St. Paul recently was the absence of any remark that might have tended to encourage hyphenism. The president gave unstinted praise to the Norse people, but he pitched his thought along the line of their contribution to America. It was their service as citizens of America that he took recognition of, and held up as an example to all peoples who come to this country to make their home. In the Norwegian press, where the president's address has been warmly applauded, that same idea is kept in view in the comment.

Characteristic of the reception of the address in Norway, is the expression from the Norwegian Mercantile Shipping Gazette, which says: "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." The influence of the president's address in strengthening the ties of friendship that have long existed between the United States and the North countries is not ignored, but it is the relation of the emigrants to their new country that is emphasized.

If America is to be a nation; it must have the undivided allegiance of its citizens, those who come here from other lands, as well as those who are born here. Much of the sentiment for dual allegiance, which has caused trouble in the United States, has been engendered in Europe. It has been difficult for Europeans to understand that when their people settle in America, they are, or should be, Americans and not simply the representatives in America of some other people across the sea.

This charge applies more lightly to Norway and Sweden than, perhaps, to any of the other countries which have sent us immigrants. While our Norse settlers have often grouped themselves together in colonies and retained for a time their language, and their social and religious customs, they have soon taken on American ways, and entered into American life. What is especially to their credit, they have never looked to the old countries for political guidance. They have voted as Americans, not as Norsemen.

The attitude of the Norwegian press in this instance is helpful to America's program of assimilation and unification of its immigrant peoples.

VIKING CENTENNIAL

According to ancient records, in the year 1000, nearly five centuries before the voyage of Christopher Columbus, Leif Ericson, an adventurous viking, set sail into the West to discover what lay beyond Iceland.

The story says he landed on a strange coast, where the wild grapes were so thick that he named the place Vinland. And a colony was established that remained for many years, while in various places on the New England coast there still may be

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"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 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

found vestiges of the Norse occupation, particularly the Round Tower in Rhode Island.

More than 800 years afterward, in 1825, a small sloop reached New York from Norway, bearing the first company of Norwegian immigrants to the United States. It was composed of a party of farmers and their families, numbering 52 in all, and was the foundation stone of what has turned

out to be one of the best elements in our population.

Scattered over the Northwest there are many colonies of the descendants of these "hardy Norsemen," and those of their fellow countrymen who followed, searching for a more fertile soil and wider freedom than was available at home.

Several states of the Middle West have their "little Norways," and those sections are among the most prosperous to be found anywhere in the world. Industrious, frugal, sober, God-fearing, the Norwegians have established themselves in the life of our nation as citizens beyond reproach and among the most solid of all our people.

They are essentially an educated race. There is no illiteracy among them, they maintain their schools at a high standard, and their colleges rank among the best in the world.

There are few paupers among the Norwegian-Americans, and while few

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!"

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of them have become multi-millionaires, their children are all well provided for and given a good start in life.

In some sections the Norse people form the greater part of the population, and the credit men of the big concerns are a unit in testifying that among them are few bankrupts, few unsuccessful merchants or manufacturers, and a greater percentage of successful farmers than of any other racial group.

The old viking won his living from the sea, and all other craft were his prey. Landing on some unprotected coast, the vikings ravaged and burned and sailed away, though in their day and age this was the custom of all nations; the vikings were distinguished for their daring and their physical bravery.

Their descendants farm their scanty soil during the short summer; fish in all waters and sail their cargoes of salt fish to countries where they trade for the products their own country will not give them; cut timber and perform other duties of the long winter when even the sea gives no product.

It is not strange that to the Norse immigrants our Northwest, with its wide-spreading prairies, its vast timber resources and its lakes teeming with fish should have seemed almost a paradise.

They were used to wrestling from Nature the scanty store she provided, and their lives of hardship and toil fitted them for the breaking of the virgin prairies and the conquest of the Northwest.

They have not only succeeded in making a living and laying by a store for their families; they have, by their example of industry and frugality, made it possible for others to succeed, and they have given the world a proof that the same qualities they possess will spell success in most undertakings.

Had it not been for the labors of these Norwegian settlers, there might have been a different story to tell of our great Northwest, and "Yim" Hill and his associates might not have conquered the wilderness with such ease.

Skol to the Norsemen! May their tribe increase.

MARSHALL, TEX. MESSENGER

JUNE 2, 1925.

NORSEMEN HAVE CELEBRATED

The Norse-Americans in the Northwest are holding a centennial convention in Minneapolis next week. They are celebrating the development of that section of the country by their forefathers.

In controversy on the immigration laws certain experts have been ridiculed because they made special privileges for the peoples of Northern Europe.

Though the civilizations of Europe have been in the southern part, the Nordic has made the best pioneer. The Ghetto of New York is filled with the peoples of Latin countries. They seem to reach this shore and settle in the port city. The magnetic force of the multitude draws more and a slum results.

The Norseman seeks fertile lands and gets his living from produce, rather than barter. He tills the soil instead of bargaining in the market place.

in a country so new as this, bold brawn is preferable to trading genius.

MARSHALL, TEX. MESSENGER

JUNE 27, 1925.

Who Discovered America?

Two recent vegetable gardeners have received a troublesome medical question. In this Norwegian-American central school, the President of the school asked a Norse boy born in America 500 years before Columbus sailed. Some historians think that a Scandinavian colony existed in what is now Minnesota as early as 1350. This is supported by a stone found there bearing Norse characters which have been deciphered in Norway as referring to an early Norse settlement in America.

At Richmond, Va., Italian-Americans wanted to erect a monument commemorating Columbus's discovery of America. The Ku Klux Klan objected and the city denied permission. However, this aroused the contrary faction to such an extent that the authorities were prevailed on to rescind their former action and designate a location for the statue.

MARSHALL, TEX. MESSENGER

JUNE 9, 1925.

A CENTURY AGO the sloop Restaurationen arrived in New York bearing the first company of Norwegian immigrants to the United States. That event is being commemorated in Minnesota, and President Coolidge deemed the occasion worth one of his rare journeys from Washington, to address the celebrants. Yesterday he paid a high tribute to the Norse element in our population, to the part it has played in building our great Nation, particularly in keeping alive the spirit of free government to which this people traditionally had been devoted. The President did honor to the adventurous daring which brought the vikings to the American shores five centuries before Columbus, and which lately sent one of their descendants in an airplane in search for the North Pole.

A TRIBUTE TO GOOD AMERICANS

It was the same hardihood which drove this party of farmers and their families—numbering 52 souls—to sea in a frail craft, seeking homes and religious freedom in the New World, in which respect it parallels the Mayflower's voyage. America then was still an asylum for the poor and oppressed; it still possessed vast undeveloped spaces beckoning the pioneer. Those immigrants and their countrymen who followed them fit well into the American scheme. Though they built in the Northwest what the President characterizes as a new Norway, it is economically, socially and politically America. No race has been more loyally devoted to their country. Mr. Coolidge's encomiums are well served. The Northman is a good American—and who would not greater praise?

OGD. ITAM. EXAMINER

**PRESIDENT IN
MINNESOTA**

In the Scandinavian states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, President Coolidge is receiving an ovation as the guest of the Norwegian-American centennial celebration. Political opponents of the extreme type of Senator Shipstead are joining in extending a hearty welcome to the president who is being made to feel that he is popular with the people.

There is evidence that President Coolidge is growing in the esteem of the masses and is making a favorable impression by his fearless attitude in dealing with national problems.

How carefully the president is guarded has been disclosed by the story of his trip from Washington to St. Paul. The route of the presidential train was not made public and at night the train workers at terminals were instructed to avoid disturbing the sleep of the nation's leader.

Free Press
Burlington
JUN 10 1925

If President Coolidge's trip to the Northwest served to break this excessive heat we are sorry the Norsemen did not arrive earlier in the season, 100 years ago.

Free Press
Burlington
JUN 10 1925

The Viking spirit is said to have been dominant in connection with the Norwegian centennial celebration which President Coolidge participated, in St. Paul. The Viking Epic is one of the glories of America in the dim past.

Press
Burlington
JUN 11 1925

NORSE-AMERICANS AND COOLIDGE'S POLICIES

President Coolidge's pilgrimage to St. Paul to help celebrate the centennial of the arrival of the first Norwegian settlers in the United States was manifestly deemed by him to be big with political possibilities, both national and international.

The occasion, in addition to marking the one hundredth anniversary of the landing of new Pilgrims, also demonstrated the success of the share taken by the Norwegians in helping to make the United States the melting pot of many nations.

This was the motif which President Coolidge made paramount in showing that the plan which had been successful in causing many nationalities to dwell together in harmony in America should also work as between the same nationalities in their home lands.

Americans are naturally more directly concerned, however, in the home politics of the President's journey half way across the American continent to help Norse-Americans from four States commemorate the arrival of their forbears in this land of the free.

Even before the President left Washington some of his friends were recalling that three years ago he attempted to make a political speech in that same St. Paul, and thousands

of his auditors on the fair grounds manifested pronounced uneasiness because his remarks were preventing them from enjoying the horse race, whereas he was more interested in the presidential race.

On the present occasion the tables were turned. You read in the Free Press how the President not only had the respectful attention of an enormous throng of Scandinavians and others, but he was such an attraction that no less than thirty persons fainted in the crush. This is a new illustration of the old adage that nothing succeeds like success.

It seems that the political aspects of the pilgrimage, thus conspicuously begun, even before it started, were continued at frequent intervals on the way out and home again to the national capital. The first feature to be noted is that Minnesota is the present home State of Secretary of State Kellogg, although he was born in Potsdam, in northern New York. His selection for the important post lately filled by Governor Charles E. Hughes and his accompanying President and Mrs. Coolidge to St. Paul were not without significance.

Another noteworthy feature of the pilgrimage is that President Coolidge was accompanied from Washington by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin. The feelings of Lenroot may be imagined as the presidential train neared Chicago where in 1920 occurred the incident which prevented him from being the occupant of the White House instead of Coolidge.

After the little group of leaders including George Harvey had prepared the presidential slate and started out on the great adventure of breaking all precedent by nominating a United States senator in the person of Warren G. Harding as the Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States, they conceived the idea of taking the wind completely out of LaFollette's sails by nominating another United States senator from his State in the person of Lenroot for vice-president. How the convention smashed the Lenroot slate and forced the nomination of Coolidge as Harding's running mate is now history.

This bit of national politics was revived by the fact that when the presidential train reached Chicago, a group of Republican regulars from the Badger State, and all rooters for Lenroot, boarded the train and gave a big demonstration as the party passed through Wisconsin. The inside of this situation is that Senator Lenroot, who is an enthusiastic supporter of President Coolidge in opposition to Senator LaFollette of his own State, has not yet announced his candidacy for renomination, but is expected to do so soon now.

President Coolidge was told in Wisconsin that he is growing in strength and popularity in the Badger State every day. The confirmatory fact was cited that whereas LaFollette carried his own State by 300,000 in 1922, his candidacy for the presidency brought him a margin of only 120,000 last year, or a loss of 60 per cent.

The remarkable fact is also to be noted that supporters of President Coolidge in emphasizing his sweeping of every State in the Northwest in 1924 against LaFollette predict he will carry the Badger State as well in 1928. Republican leaders in that region are thus seen to be taking into their own hands the question whether Coolidge will succeed himself in 1928.

Governor Christianson, who introduced the President, declared Minnesota and the entire Northwest believe in Calvin Coolidge." Apparently the governor could have gone farther and declared that the people of Minnesota and the Northwest also believe in the regular Republican party. This was the situation reflected in the reception given President Coolidge on every hand in that region.

Dante Pierce, the most gifted and hardest fighter in the LaFollette-Wheeler third party planks last year, is supporting President Coolidge on all important issues, and carrying words of praise in his Iowa Homestead for Secretary Hoover and his agricultural theories, which hitherto have been anathema to the former farm bloc.

In this connection it is announced that the farm bloc is apparently renewing its allegiance in full to the Republican party as well as to President Coolidge. There may be more than a passing relation between the fact that the confirmation of United States Senator Brookhart of Iowa now seems assured, while the farm bloc which has been gunning for Senator Cummings of that State ever since his name was attached to the Esch-Cummings transportation act of 1920, has withdrawn its serious opposition to his re-election next year. Only last year many former Republican regulars threw their support to Daniel Steck, a Democrat, in opposition to Senator Brookhart.

The visit of President Coolidge to the State which defeated Senator Magnus Johnson, the so-called Farmer-Laborer, in favor of Schall, Republican, is expected to have far-reaching influence in helping to strengthen the regular Republican organization in Minnesota. That aid is needed is indicated by the fact that Senator Shipstead, one of the foes of the Coolidge administration, who opened a dental office in Minneapolis in 1920, was nominated for the Senate in 1922 on the Farmer-Labor ticket and defeated Secretary Kellogg for re-election by a margin of no less than 82,539, receiving 325,372 votes against 241,833 for Kellogg.

However, great the part which the Norsemen of today contribute to the two great political parties, the more important part they play in the upbuilding of America as a whole is in full keeping with the fact that 500 years before Columbus discovered America Norse were familiar with Iceland and Greenland, and Lief, the son of Eric, had found America's mainland, known then as Vineland.

The historic event with which the present centennial deals, however, was the landing of the Norwegian Mayflower, the little sloop Restaurationem. This craft in 1825 brought to America's shores the first organized party of Norwegian immigrants to the United States. President Coolidge shows that these home-seekers were taken in charge by the Society of Friends or Quakers in New York and sent to Kendall, Orleans County, N. Y., where they established the first Norwegian settlement in our country.

Later on the Norwegians settled in large numbers in the northwest and did much to shape American life in that region. Their pioneering instinct and their hardihood enabled them to take part in our frontier life as an effective force for good. They were mostly farmers, and largely individualists. They made good citizens and in our wars showed themselves to be sturdy patriots.

It was as easy as it was natural for President Coolidge to show that the same influences and methods as have made it possible for the Norsemen and many other nationalities in America to fraternize and live in peace with each other should also make it possible for the nations thus represented to fraternize and enjoy abiding peace. The Coolidge peace formula is the hope of humanity.

J. L. SOUTHWICK

Gazette
Alexandria
Va
JUN 10 1925

VOICE OF THE PRESS

CONTRIBUTE TO NORWEGIANS

To the upbuilding of this country the Scandinavian people, including the Norwegians, have added a chapter of which they may well be proud. Patient, conservative, industrious, wherever they have settled they have brought their household goods and made themselves real factors in their new homes. The splendid growth in wealth and population of the Northwestern States owes much to this hardy race, which may boast that it has returned many-fold the hospitality with which it was welcomed here in early days.

It is in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to this country that the celebration, before which President Coolidge yesterday delivered an address, is being held.

The Norwegian brought with him no problem of assimilation. He did not crowd into cities already overcrowded. He sought the land and the sea, occupations to which he was accustomed and in which he could be most helpful. He is no political problem. That his recent aloofness from the President's party with which he has been allied for so many years may be viewed more as a vagary than evidence of permanent disaffection seems to be demonstrated by the difference between the reception given the President on this visit compared with the coolness that greeted him on his last journey to this territory. Politically it was then the enemy's country. Now all signs point to resumption of the ancient allegiance.

But the Scandinavian has long shown an independence in state and municipal politics which justifies the conclusion that he cannot be counted the bondman of

any national organization. Not the least of his worth to the State is his belief in parties as means to an end and his readiness to break away from them when they prove recreant to the trust he places in them.

President Coolidge takes advantage of the occasion of this celebration to urge all citizens to renew their acquaintance with the fascinating history of their country, now that so many anniversaries of its beginnings are to be celebrated. His Italian fellow-countrymen may not subscribe to the authoritative way in which he attributes to Leif, son of Erik, a Norseman, the honor of discovery of America 500 years before Columbus sighted these shores. But Italians and Norwegians both now being loyal Americans this dispute may be fought out in good temper.

The country as a whole will be gratified to see the Northwest again enjoying reasonable prosperity, with its feet once more on solid ground, and will hope for continuance of a development to which its citizens of foreign descent have contributed their full share.—Baltimore Sun.

Reg.
Danville Va
JUN 10 1925

THE TRAIL OF POLITICS

(Roanoke Times.)

The President's trip to Minnesota illustrates once more the incurable tendency of Americans to read a political motive into every act of a public man. To most people the thing appears entirely simple. There ~~is~~ is a centenary celebration of the first immigration of Norsemen to the United States, which resulted in adding a sturdy, valuable race element to our population. What could be more natural than for the President to take part in such a noteworthy commemoration? Yet the observers and the interpreters are already reading his heart. They see him embarked upon a political journey. Deeply significant is the fact that Senator Lenroot, sworn enemy of La Follette and sentenced by the latter to political death, is accompanying the President. This makes it certain to some penetrating minds that Mr. Coolidge has already begun planning the Congressional elections of next year and the Presi-

dential campaign of 1928. From so small a matter is a great fire kindled!

Political oracles are never willing to accept an explanation that lies on the surface. They search out hidden causes and secret intents. It is easy to say that the President

giving official countenance and presence to an important celebration. In addition to doing that duty of his office he might be thought to have an innocent desire to see something of the country over which he rules. He has long been a home-keeping public servant. It is said that only once before has he ever been as far West as Minneapolis. And it would seem obvious that his brief appearance there, with his hurried return to Washington, could not lend itself to mysterious plottings of any kind. But the politicians who are wiser than seven men that can render a reason will not have it so. They insist that vast and subtle designs are concealed behind what appears to be a merely routine Presidential trip. If Mr. Coolidge were to extend his journey and go in search of the Oregon Trail his critics would be sure to see another trail much more ominous—the trail of the serpent in politics over it all.

Registered
Danville Va
JUN 13 1925

COOLIDGE STEPS TOO FAR

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 of perhaps because of his 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.

*News
Account of
10*

The President wisely refrained from mention of the political and economic disturbances with which the Northwest has been torn for the past several years. Whether his speech will have the soothing effect evidently intended no one can say at this time, but it certainly can do no harm to remind a people of their glorious history. If there be among them malcontents their views should be softened. If the ideals of their forefathers are sleeping they should be kindled to flame anew, and if the fires still burn they should be fanned sufficiently to leap across their prairies and make themselves felt in section where radicalism is all too rampant.

*Rogersman Club
May 24 1925
JUN 24 1925*

The Rewards of Insurgency

On June 5, President Coolidge appointed William D. Mitchell, of Minnesota, Solicitor General of the United States, to succeed James M. Beck, resigned.

On June 8, President Coolidge came in person to the Norse centennial celebration at Minneapolis, and publicly extolled the Norse contribution to Minnesota citizenship.

On June 16, President Coolidge appointed Robert Edwin Olds, of Minnesota, Assistant Secretary of State to succeed John V. A. MacMurray, lately appointed Minister to China.

On January 10, President Coolidge named Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, Secretary of State to succeed Charles Evans Hughes.

On December 11, 1923, President Coolidge named Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, Ambassador to Great Britain to succeed George Harvey, resigned.

On November 23, 1922, President Harding named Pierce Butler, of Minnesota, an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice William R. Day.

Not a bad crop of distinctions to be harvested by the State which substituted for the two Republican Senators that represented it as late as 1922, the only solid Farmer-Labor delegation in the United States Senate.

The lesson of this exhibit is that there is nothing like insurgency, properly managed, for securing political recognition. States that are invariably safely Democratic or invariably safely Republican never excite the solicitude of the party leaders. It is the State that is neither safely one or the other that is the most courted. And it is the State which has revolted against a particular political party that is the most assiduously wooed by that party for a return of the old affection.

What better illustration could one want than the case of Minnesota. Hardly had the Farmer-Laborite, Henrik Shipstead, routed Senator Kellogg, candidate of the administration, when the administration honored a St. Paul lawyer with an appointment to the Supreme Court. Magnus Johnson, another Farmer-Laborite, humiliated the Washington administration a second time within eight months by defeating its candidate for the Senate vacancy created by the death of Knute Nelson, and the

THE NORSEMEN.

President Coolidge, in his address at the Norse-American Centennial at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds gave to Lief Ericsson credit for the discovery of America and referred to a Norse boy as born on American soil 500 years before Columbus set sail for the New World. The President failed to identify the youngster, but it is thought that he had reference to Snorre, mentioned in one of the Icelandic sagas.

There are two of these sagas in which these early explorations of the Norsemen are described: "The Saga of Eric the Red" and "The Vinland History of the Flat Island Book." These tell of the discovery of Vinland, its colonization, the birth of a son, Snorre, to Thorfin Karlsefne and Gudrid, the abandonment of the colony and the maintenance of a trading post for some time thereafter.

Vinland is said by some to have been located not far distant from Jamestown, the scene of the first permanent settlement in America in 1607, about 601 years after Thorfin's expedition.

The records contained in the sagas are vague and incomplete, but they bristle with an appeal to the imagination which has few equals. The Norsemen may or may not have been the discoverers of America, but that they ventured afar in their ships there is no doubt, for tales of their adventures were current long before Queen Isabella pawned her jewels in order that Columbus might set sail. And that they have played no unimportant part in the development of this country is equally true. As President Coolidge said:

"These Norsemen whose beginnings in the United States we here celebrate have exercised a great influence upon our modern history and Western civilization which it is difficult to match among any other like number of people."

administration responded by appointing another St. Paul lawyer to the Court of St. James. Since then Minnesota has remained, 'next' to Wisconsin, the administration's principal thorn in the flesh. It is true that at the last election Magnus Johngson was defeated by Thomas D. Schall who, for want of a more orthodox Republican, received the administration's support, but Minnesota is by no means redeemed. It is still, with Wisconsin and the Dakotas, the turbulent center of Republican insurgency. That is one of the reasons it is being so desperately courted. Great have been the rewards of its insurgency—a supreme court magistracy, an ambassadorship, the portfolio of foreign affairs, the solicitor generalship, the assistant secretaryship of State, a tender and solicitous visit by the President of the United States—all bestowed since Henrik Shipstead sounded the tocsin of revolt. Lucky Minnesota. It has only to keep on kicking the Old Guard around and it will soon run the government.

*James D. Schall
Richmond Va*

Coolidge Joins the Nordics.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has joined hands with the fundamentalists. Cal the Silent has gone over to the banner of Leif, son of Eric the Red. Always cautious, the President has remained aloof from that branch of fundamentalism which recognizes W. J. Bryan as its spokesmen: not for him the heated combat now raging between the modernists and those who would preserve unquestioned history as it is set forth in the Book of Genesis. So far as he has made known his views, the world is ignorant as to whether he believes the monkey story or sticks to the biblical version of the creation. Eschewing religion, science and politics, possibly as breeders of conflict, he has championed the cause of the geographical and historical fundamentalists who are insisting that Christopher Columbus as a discoverer was a fraud and an interloper, a mere novice at the business, a Doctor Cook who basked in the light of a false and perjured glory. In brief, Mr. Coolidge seems to have ranged himself alongside members of Richmond's Council Committee on Public Utilities who would deny the Genoese a place among the city's monuments.

Perhaps the President did not intend to take so definite and emphatic stand among the historical fundamentalists: perhaps he only meant to say a word pleasing to the ears of those celebrating the centennial of Norway's organized stream of emigration to the United States. Certainly he did not realize the weighty import of his address in which he held up Leif Ericsson as the real discoverer of America and failed to say even a pleasant word for Senor Columbus, the foreigner. Apparently his proverbial caution suffered a lapse in its effectiveness, and he has added fresh fuel to the flames of controversy which may be an issue in the next political campaign.

Taxation, finance, international relations and the tariff sink into insignificance before the possibility of a campaign fought on the issue of "Who Discovered America?" or "Leif Ericsson vs. Christopher Columbus," with Leif leading the fundamentalists, the 100 per centers and the Nordics, and Christopher going in a battle with the moderns, the scientists and the foreigners.

Read what Mr. Coolidge said at the Norwegian Centennial in Minneapolis yesterday: "But even before William of Normandy had conquered at Hastings, Leif the son of Eric, near 500 years before Columbus appears to have found the New World. Indeed, there seems little doubt that several centuries before Columbus saw the light of day there was born 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." That is a definite commitment on the part of the President—even more definite than that of the Utilities Committee—and he will have to stand or fall on the issue he has created.

Mr. Coolidge, of course, has to support him a mass of tradition which almost merges into historical fact. There is little question that Leif Ericsson did discover Vinland, now known as New England, and there is little doubt that other Norsemen, among them Thorfinn Karlsefni and his 160 followers, found and lived for a time upon those vine-clad shores, but it is also certain, in the words of the modern historian Goldberg, that "it didn't mean anything." That was in the year 1,000 and the years immediately following, but it remained for Columbus, nearly 500 years later, to make what some historians term an "effective discovery" of America. There the matter stands, and only the coming months can determine whether or not the President was wise in injecting into American politics, and especially in this super-heated season, this vital and overwhelming issue. While he may have been politically foolish in taking so emphatic a position with the Nordics, he was on sound ground when he spoke to the Norwegians of the valuable service they have done and are doing in helping to build greater this America which either Ericsson or Columbus, or both, discovered.

*James
Richmond Va*

Hoover.

Probably it was just the mid-summer dearth of news, in connection with the extremely hot weather in which the national capital for some days past has been sweltering, that caused Raymond Clapper, United New staff correspondent, to speculate to the length of a half-column or thereabouts regarding the availability of Herbert Hoover for the Presidency in 1928. Not that the Secretary of Commerce wouldn't make an unusually efficient and satisfactory President—he would, undoubtedly. But as a member of Mr. Coolidge's Cabinet Mr. Hoover is labor-

ing under the same handicap that all the other Cabinet officers are under, the handicap of being compelled through loyalty to their chief to subordinate any personal ambitions for the higher place until he definitely and finally takes himself out of the situation. And that is precisely what Mr. Coolidge has no intention of doing, if all reports are correct.

The general belief seems to be that Mr. Coolidge likes his present job so well that he is not at all averse to the idea of holding it for four years more, after his present term is up. In

some quarters belief is strong that Mr. Coolidge's trip to Minnesota to deliver an address at the Norse-American Centennial was inspired by something stronger and perhaps more selfish than the desire to look the Swedes and radicals and Farm laborites, with which rumor says the Northwest is infested, in the face and tell them of the splendid part they have played in the up-building and development of the Nation. In short, in well-posted political circles the belief is growing that Mr. Coolidge intends to seek reelection three years hence. In that event Mr. Hoover automatically will be eliminated from serious consideration as a possibility. Mr. Coolidge may have opposition for the nomination, to be sure, but it is entirely safe to say that none of it is going to come from the circle of his Cabinet advisers.

After pointing out the remarkable results which Hoover has accomplished in the Department of Commerce, Mr. Clapper remarks: "Hoover has retained the hold on business men which he had five years ago when more skillful political maneuvering probably would have made him a Presidential nominee. And he likewise is just as isolated from the professional politicians as he was then." In that last remark lies a good deal of significance. It should not be overlooked by those disposed to give thought to Hoover's so-called chances for capturing the Republican nomination next time. Hoover would make a fine President, but—The last word is all-important.

ABERDEEN, WASH. WORLD

THE MELTING POT

AMERICA has been a great melting pot, says Mr. Coolidge in his Norse-American centennial address, and if all these various kinds of people can get along in America, why can't the whole world get along, he asks? He argues that the dream of world unity and world concord has a solid foundation of fact in the experience of America.

But the melting pot of America has been a white melting pot. It has one big dash of color, and is there any one foolish enough to imagine that the problem created by that dash has been solved? It was a cause of one war in this country, and while it is not likely to be the cause of another, still it is a vexed and so far unsolved issue.

The melting pot of America has also been a Christian melting pot. We have had no religious problem on our hands. Does anyone imagine that our melting pot is powerful enough to absorb an invasion of the land, if we permitted it, by a horde of color professing a strange religion?

The American melting pot has been successful, despite the diversity of racial traits, because its essential elements have been white and of one religion. To argue from that that a world fusion is possible is to disregard the vast and ineradicable differences of color, religion and basic thought. We can dream of the ideal of world brotherhood with its concomitant of world amity, and work for it, but we should do so with our eyes open and a full appreciation of the difficulties.

ABERDEEN, WASH. WORLD
JUNE 10, 1920

COME WEST, MR. PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE liked the welcome he received at Minneapolis. He is said to have been much impressed with "western" ways.

Western ways indeed! Why, when he reaches Minneapolis, he hasn't even started west. If he wants a real welcome, let him come to the Pacific Coast. Also if he wants a real climate.

There will be a president some day who will know the whole country and who will have wisdom enough to establish his summer headquarters in the Pacific Northwest where he can do real work without sweltering in intolerable heat.

Bellingham, Wash. Rev. Ed.
JUNE 13, 1920

THE NORSE-AMERICANS.

When President Coolidge traveled to Minnesota the other day to participate in the centennial program commemorating the date when the first organized company of Norsemen came to the United States as immigrants, he focused attention upon this sturdy race and gave many million Americans their first insight into the importance of the Norse-Americans as a part of our national life.

When the first tide of immigration

came to American ports and for several centuries thereafter, there were so few Scandinavians among the immigrants as to attract no attention. We have seen no explanation why the Scandinavians did not come to America as did the English, Irish, Scotch, German, French and Spanish. Possibly it was because the reports which they had from the New World were not encouraging and that they waited until political conditions became settled and thus avoided active participation in two important wars.

But when they did come they labored under no delusion as to their purpose to adopt this country as their home. They came to become permanent settlers—not to secure a competency and then return to the old home, as many earlier immigrants did.

Nor did the Norsemen flock into the cities. They established their homes in the farming regions of the northern tier of states west of the Great Lakes. They were quickly assimilated as citizens and took active part in the affairs of their new country. They did not clash with their neighbors and were welcomed. They proved themselves to be a sturdy, law-abiding, thrifty people and today are recognized by all who know of these traits as among the best of the best Americans.

President Coolidge was most happy in some of his well-chosen compliments of the Norse-Americans, but he did not over-state their virtues. He did not speak in a patronizing way, but as an executive who welcomed the opportunity to participate in the really important centennial and to personally pay tribute to a very large number of people over whom he has the honor to preside as President.

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 East

throng 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 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.

EPHRATA, WASH., JOURNAL
JULY 26, 1925

COOLIDGE IN NORTHWEST

Political prophets in Washington see in the visit of President Coolidge to Minnesota, ostensibly to attend the celebration of the coming of the Norsemen to that section a shrewd political move, to lay the foundation for a race for a third term in 1928.

Republican Insurgency comes chiefly from the territory that Mr. Coolidge now invades. To see and be seen is manifestly the way to win friends not only for a race for a third term, but also to win voter-sentiment for the Coolidge program in the next Congress. When ever and wherever stand for the presidential program, then will the Congress also stand for it.

Whether or not Mr. Coolidge is going to win friends to his political program remains to be seen. The presidential personality is quite cold to enthuse the West and Northwest. All right in New England, perhaps, but slightly austere for that country of "the wide open spaces, where men are men," and women are often cowpunchers.

EVERETT, WASHINGTON JOURNAL
JULY 26, 1925

An Unusual Celebration

THE ANNIVERSARY that is being observed in Minneapolis-St. Paul,—the hundredth anniversary of the arrival of a small group of Norwegian settlers—is unique. Probably of all the anniversaries remembered here and elsewhere, there has been none exactly like this.

In a small 145-ton sailing vessel this original group of people crossed the Atlantic from their homes in Norway. Centuries later, they followed the wake of hardy Norsemen of a rude and adventurous early day. The size of their craft made their venture an equally hazardous one but their purposes made it infinitely more profitable.

The Norsemen who originally came to America left legends and a few rude and questioned relics. Whether those settlements of the early years of the eleventh century were wiped out by pestilence, whether the way to the New World was found too long and hence isolation of settlers here was too complete to be borne, will never be known. At any rate the settlements disappeared and the voyages were remembered only in legend. The Norse outpost toward the New World became Iceland and it was six hundred years before a new settlement of North America began.

But the newcomers from Norway in 1825 came definitely seeking homes. They were not sea rovers. Bringing with them strength and thrift and industry they won homes on what was then the frontier, and more and more their countrymen followed in their footsteps. The Norwegian and other Scandinavian peoples of the north of Europe have contributed to all the northern states of this country and their contribution has been especially valuable in the region we term the mid-west.

The Norse contribution to the world has been unusual. More than any solid, substantial achievement in itself, it has been as a free and invigorating wind that has blown around the world and stirred men to deeds of daring, to independence of thought and action. Coming from a sparse north land with long winters and brief summers, tempestuous springs when the mountains pour their floods into the valleys, and with the sea all around,—where nature, not too kind, always is in aggressive mood,—it is little wonder that such a wind is bold and free and makes its way into all lands.

Not but that the Norwegian people have solid achievement enough to point to but that this spirit is greater yet. It has been mighty in a score of people. Europe's two leading powers,—Norway and France,—know its influence and so does this country,—not because of any conquest of arms in the long gone past but because of this peaceful event that is now being celebrated.

All of us here in America are Europeans, one or a dozen generations removed. But we are trying to profit by mistakes that Europe has made, and from better natural conditions. We have our so-called Anglo-Saxon institutions, modified and elaborated to suit our ideas and our conditions and it is historically true that, as these institutions are of north Europe the people of north Europe seem most readily to adapt themselves to them. And the Norwegian people who have come among us have very thoroughly demonstrated this. They have lent support and strength to our political institutions.

So all of us, no matter what our ancestry may be, are interested in this celebration that now is under way. As American citizens, we are interested in all influences and anything pertaining to them, that tend to make this government stable and true to the people and this land a place of increasing content and happiness.

Unseemly Haste

ON HER WAY TO ATTEND A CELEBRATION in Minneapolis and St. Paul commemorating the arrival of the first shipload of Norwegian immigrants to America, the made-in-Germany dirigible Los Angeles, developed engine trouble and had to limp back to her home port, Lakehurst, N. J. Right away, scarcely before the dirigible had been tied to her mooring mast, Secretary Wilbur spoke of the "utter folly" of staking the national defense upon the reliability of the gasoline engine. His haste in the premise is unseemly. No one, at least no one with any understanding and common sense, has ever considered staking the nation's defense exclusively on the gasoline engine. But there are many men who probably know as much about the national defense and about the ability of the gasoline engine when in proper hands, as Secretary Wilbur does, who will agree that here is one development that should not be neglected. It might be folly to stake all on the gasoline engine. It probably would be folly to stake our national defense on any one thing, be it ships, or infantry, or cavalry, or artillery, machine guns or steam engine; but proper co-ordination of them all, including the gasoline engine and the things it drives, airplanes particularly which are undoubtedly the object of the secretary's ire, makes for a well rounded national defense. And that is what we want, and that is what we ask of the men who occupy the high places in our government.

Secretary Wilbur lost no time rushing into print with his "utter folly" interview. He has a right to his opinion, of course, but when that opinion points directly to an arm of the service with which other nations are today feverishly engaged in experimentation with a view to perfection, then it is disturbing.

It might not be well to fill the air with whole squadrons of airplanes. It may possibly be true that with present methods airplanes are relatively ineffective against both Wilbur and his large battleships, but it is a good thing to be alive to the possibilities of the airplane. It is also well to know what other nations are doing and a good thing, incidentally, not to become prejudiced just because some other man, Brigadier General Mitchell particularly, thought of it first and had the courage to speak right out and let the country know his opinion that our neglect of the airplane is criminal folly.

EVERETT WASH. NEWS
MAY 10, 1925

A NORSE CELEBRATION

The Norse-American centennial to be held on the Minnesota State Fair grounds June 6-9, will attract six governors of Norse ancestry a creditable showing for the sturdy descendants of a great race.

St. Paul has been making enthusiastic preparations for the event which will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival at these shores of the first shipload of Scandinavian immigrants.

Predictions seriously made place the attendance at from 250,000 to 500,000 including 60,000 Norse Canadians.

Tributes to the industry, intelligence and sterling worth of the Norsemen will be paid by President Coolidge and other distinguished men.

Norse history will be depicted in pageants and musical recitals and there will be a notable exposition of Norse jewelry, woven tapestry, furniture, musical instruments, in fact comprising 22 departments.

Norsemen and their descendants in their history and traditions have much to review with pride and honor and the contribution to the fine American citizenry is something the whole nation must recognize.

The centennial is bound to be a wonderful success.

EVERETT WASH. TRIBUNE
MAY 10, 1925

Next week your mail from St. Paul, Minneapolis and other Minnesota points will bear strange looking stamps, a special issue in 2 and 5 cent denominations having been prepared by the government to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the arrival in the United States of the first large group of immigrants from Norway.

By reason of the fact that the issue of the Norse-American centennial stamp is comparatively small, they will be placed on sale only in such cities as have a large Norse-American population.

On the theory that "every little helps" the postoffice department is manifesting a willingness to issue special stamps in honor of almost any formal commemoration of an historic event.

The Norse-American celebration will take place at the Minnesota state fair grounds, June 6-9, and there is every indication that it will be one of the biggest things of the kind ever witnessed in the country.

EVERETT WASH. NEWS
JUNE 10, 1925

THE NORSE CELEBRATION

The Norse-American Centennial for which great preparations had been made is now in progress at the Minnesota State fairgrounds at St. Paul.

Men of Norse ancestry, distinguished in public and private life, are gathered for the celebration, and the president of the United States heads the list.

The event notes the 100th anniversary of the landing in New York of the first shipload of Scandinavian immigrants. There were 52 in the party. These in succeeding years were followed by others until the number has passed the two and a quarter million mark.

Norse history will be depicted in pageant at St. Paul and the industry and worth of the Norsemen as factors in the national life of this country extolled.

President Coolidge in his address praised Scandinavian immigrants for their contribution to American life.

He said very truly that "Minnesota would not be Minnesota, the group of imperial northwestern states would not be what they are, but for the contribution that has been made to them by the Scandinavian countries.

The industry of the Scandinavian in Minnesota, which for many years was his mecca, added to the development and wealth of that commonwealth and contributed greatly to the high standard of citizenship of which it justly is proud.

America As A Guide.

President Coolidge's address to the Scandinavians at the Norse-American centennial at Minneapolis, he expressed the thought that our national story might help somewhat in guiding mankind to a better understanding, whereby a spirit of fraternity and cooperation would dominate the world instead of racial likes and dislikes.

America has long been termed the "melting pot" for here we have among us people of all nationalities, and with but few exceptions these people have been assimilated under our form of government, leaving their old-world governments and conforming to one different from that they were accustomed to. The majority of those coming to America have made good citizens. Here racial distinctions have been broken down; the fusing of bloods is still continuing, and the differences of the old world are forgotten in the common weal of all.

Americans have sought to cooperate with the newcomers, they have met them more than half-way, they have taken an interest in them, and as a result the majority of the foreign-born are real Americans in thought and deed.

This is a great continent. Without the immigrant we would not have grown and developed as we have. For years America was the asylum of those who sought liberty and freedom and an opportunity to escape conditions intolerable. It has been an experiment, this "melting pot" of ours, but as the President has pointed out, if we can here amicably adjust racial differences it should be possible for the world to come to a better understanding. Once nations can forget greed and lust of power and know each other better, wars and differences will cease. America's "melting pot," once looked upon with doubt and dire forebodings, may yet prove an experiment which shall lead the nations of the world into paths of peace, cooperation, and a mutual fellowship and thereby end strife and doubt for all time. President Coolidge has touched upon a point which should prove useful in the solution of world problems.

COOLIDGE FINDS ANOTHER WELCOME

YESTERDAY President Coolidge invaded one of the so-called "politically opposed" sectors of America. The people were glad to see him; they were glad to hear him; they were interested in what he had to say. Their reception was decidedly cordial, with much sincere applause. Such an outburst coming from the stronghold of LaFolletteism, is a healthy indication.

It points to a breaking down of the bitter wall which has arisen between Republicanism and LaFolletteism. During the last election there was little doubt about the control which LaFollette wielded in his own district. It practically was unbeatable. Everywhere, in public office and private practice, LaFollette workers spread his propaganda, supported his claims and urged his cause. It is small wonder that he won that district's backing.

But, it is evident that LaFollette is losing some of his control. More and more the public is breaking from his standards. The once mighty wall slowly but surely is crumbling away and there is no one with sufficient power and prestige to build it up again. The rest of the country is pleased that such a situation has come about because it means the withdrawal of a "thorn" which had caused a slight festering in the side of the American people.

President Coolidge's visit to the northern-middle sector will have a direct influence upon the beliefs of residents of that district. His presence, free from political influence, has been exceptionally good. The voters now are able to view him, his ideas and what he represents, in an unbiased manner. They have found that the man chosen to serve as the nation's executive is of superfine quality, energetic, fearless and resolved to aid his people.

The Norwegian and the Northwest

Thousands of Americans of Norse origin, living in the state of Washington, have been deeply interested in the great celebration at Minneapolis, where gathered many thousands of Norwegian citizens to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the first exodus of their people to the United States. The celebration was so important that President Coolidge journeyed all the way from Washington to Minneapolis to speak before the largest gathering of Norse people ever known in this country.

A million Norwegians, or more, came to this country during the century, the end of which the celebration marks. Most of these sturdy men and women settled in the region near the Great Lakes, in the corn belt and in the wheat belt. Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Illinois claimed most of the sons of Norway, but thousands have come still further west and settled in the Puget Sound country. The great forests of the northwest appealed to many of the younger men, and for more than a quarter of a century the Scandinavian population of Washington has been a considerable factor in the development of the country.

It has never been the nature of the Norseman to hang back and wait for somebody else to do the hard tasks or take the risks, assuming that the future offered rewards commensurate with the effort required. Pioneering has always been in the blood of the Norwegian, and in much of the task of opening up the country, from one side of it to the other, he has found congenial life work and not a mean reward. Not alone has the Norwegian been a fearless man of the sea; he has been a courageous frontiersman in America.

The northern peoples, as Professor Larson of the University of Illinois has aptly reminded us, have gone into many countries, never with empty hands. In particular is this true of those who came to this continent, for they gave not only their unremitting toil to community state and nation, but they also gave their sanity, their persistence, their wisdom and their strength of character. Nor have they been backward in assuming the duties of citizenship, of aiding in directing the affairs of the nation. Today, the nations of the world look anxiously toward the North Pole, brought close to us by the daring of Amundsen, a true Norseman.

Two generations of Norwegians are busy in the development of the northwest. Naturally the older generation cling fondly to the memories of the fatherland, and there are they who made up the great throng at the Minneapolis celebration. But the younger generation has fused with the other peoples who have become American in the full sense of the word, and to them the dream is of the future, not of the past.

Those who can boast of Norse heritage should take comfort in the thought at this time and in the future that their forebears never shrank from hard work nor from danger; that their loyalty to fatherland and to America has never been doubted, and that having once set their faces to the westward they never turned back.

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 thoroly 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.

SEATTLE WASH. TIMES
MAY 17, 1925

NORWAY

Norsemen Celebrate Anniversary of Adoption of Constitution of Their Country.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN years ago today at Eldsvold, a little town not far from Christiania, the independence of Norway was proclaimed by a resolute gathering of her patriotic sons. A constitution was adopted, and the pronouncement of human rights was modeled in many particulars after the immortal document that but a short time previously had been adopted by the United States as its fundamental law.

For nearly a century sovereignty was in constant danger, but the principles enunciated in the instrument that founded the government never were forgotten and ultimately effected its preservation. Like a storm-tossed craft that charts a course to safety by the pole

star, the imperilled country gained freedom by adhering to the eternal truths contained in her national covenant.

* * *

NORWAY in the early period of her recorded existence was an independent kingdom. From 972 to 1381, she dominated all of Scandinavia and a great part of the rest of Northern Europe. Norsemen were the most daring mariners of the time and they ruled the sea in their part of the world. Their power declined when their nation formed a union with Denmark in 1381 and it was the action of a Danish monarch in transferring them to Sweden that aroused them to declare their freedom in 1814.

While Norway was unable to establish a separate sovereignty and remained under the scepter of the King of Sweden, nevertheless her constitution, providing for self-government, was accorded royal approval and put into fair operation. But gradually Norse rights were either ignored or violated by alien sovereigns, and friction that at times threatened war developed between Norway and Sweden.

In 1905 the Norwegian Storting adopted a resolution declaring the union dissolved, but the legislative act was not ratified by Sweden. After negotiations the two countries agreed to leave the issue to a Norse plebiscite, and this resulted in 308,211 votes for and only 184 against dissolution. Norway at once elected a Prince of Denmark, and since his elevation to the throne he has ruled over a separate, independent kingdom. The monarch's powers are restrained and the people's rights are protected by the Eldsvold constitution.

* * *

NORWAY, secure in her freedom, celebrates the anniversary of the adoption, May 17, 1814, of her organic charter—Grundlov. In places distant from the homeland persons of Norwegian nativity recall this memorable event in the annals of the nation. There is scarcely a country on earth but what has been benefited by Norse immigration. To America, millions of Norwegians have come to make homes and more than 30,000 now are residents in this state.

Norse happiness in the celebration of Norway's national holiday is shared by all people that rule themselves. Her triumph in self-government has helped the whole world.

SEATTLE WASH. TIMES
JUNE 8, 1925

CENTENNIAL

An Anniversary of the Arrival of First Norwegian Immigrants Is Celebrated.

THE descendants of Vikings are assembled today on the Minnesota State grounds near the Twin Cities to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the real beginning of Norse immigration to the United States. The presence of President Coolidge and of representatives of Norway, Canada and Iceland gives the celebration an exceptional interest. In various parts of the country, American citizens of Norse descent are holding less retentive ceremonies.

The historical fact which the centennial commemorates is the arrival of the sloop Restaurationen in New York Harbor with fifty-three Norwegian immigrants on board. The little vessel had left Stavanger, Norway, July 4, 1825, and did not arrive on our shores until October 9.

That single event marked the beginning of a great stream of immigration from Norway. No other country except Ireland has sent so large a proportion of its

population. Norway's sons and daughters who have found homes here and who have become part of our national life number not less than 2,500,000. When it is considered that late census figures place Norway's population at 2,649,775 it will be seen that America has profited enormously by the immigration which has its modest beginnings with the arrival of the Restaurationen.

* * *

THE Norse-Americans, who today are celebrating a notable event, have contributed much to our culture and to our industrial and commercial progress.

Those who prefer not to see any suffix or prefix to the title of American need have no misgivings concerning the citizens of Norse extraction. While they are proud of their Viking ancestry, they are doubly proud of their American citizenship. Of all the people who have contributed their quota to the making of a great nation, none are more lawabiding than the immigrants from the northwest peninsula of Europe.

* * *

ALTHOUGH the first Norwegian settlers were stirred by the romantic accounts of Kleng Peerson, a Norse Daniel Boone who had traveled extensively in the primeval West, it is also likely that there was a sentimental attraction to this new land because of the landing here of Leif Ericsson, five hundred years before Columbus began his voyage of discovery.

The Norse people for many centuries have wrested a livelihood from a land much less productive than this. In area it is smaller than Minnesota and Iowa combined. The very effort required to make a living from the mountainous country and from the neighboring seas has made them a hardy, resourceful people. They have produced their full share of scientists, artists, statesmen, musicians, writers and explorers. When they settled in other lands they readily adapted themselves to conditions and customs. In France they became Frenchmen, as the history of Normandy proves, and in England they became Englishmen. Also in America they have become Americans. They have not sought or advocated the transplantation here of another kingdom. The American system of government gave them the freedom they desired. Their patriotism never has been subject to doubt.

The descendants of the Vikings are celebrating their rediscovery of America not as Norwegians, but as citizens of the republic who are proud of their noble heritage.

SEATTLE WASH. TIMES
JUNE 21, 1925

NOTABLE DAY

Centennial Celebration of Arrival of First Norse Immigrants a Patriotic Event.

THE celebration of the centennial of the arrival of the first Norse immigrants commemorates an event of great importance in American history. The little sloop Restaurationen, with its fifty-three passengers, has been appropriately referred to as the Mayflower of the North. It marked the beginning of the steady and swelling stream of immigration from Norway. During the century since the first arrivals landed at New York, Norway has sent us a larger proportion of her population than any other country except Ireland. Norway's sons and daughters in America number not less than 2,500,000, or only a little less than the population of Norway today.

It is worthy of note that the vigorous, hardy people from the Scandinavian Peninsula have assimilated the ways and customs of their adopted land.

They have not attempted to establish here another kingdom or to impress upon the American people Old World ideas in government. On the contrary, they have become thoroughly and genuinely American in thought and in habit. They have contributed enormously to the country's development and culture. They are in all respects as worthy as any that ever came to these shores.

In cherishing the deeds and the traditions of their Viking fathers, the Norse-Americans are not divided in their devotion to America and her institutions. They have guarded the heritage for their children, but they have yielded nothing in loyalty and love to the land where they have built their homes.

There is a special reason why the people of Norse ancestry should be proud of their American citizenship. It is not disputed that Leif Ericsson and his hardy countrymen landed on American soil in the year 1000 A. D. It established a claim upon the land which antedated the voyage of the great Columbus. Although no permanent colonies resulted from early Viking voyages, they supply a strong sentimental reason why Norsemen should love and cherish America.

In the celebration today every American might well join. It commemorates an event in which all may rejoice. It is a day of retrospect when we can profitably recall the events which have made this country great.

Seattle, Wash. Times Record
JUNE 21, 1925

Praise for Norwegians

It was a pleasing tribute paid the Norwegians by President Coolidge on the hundredth anniversary of their first organized move toward colonizing in America. The Norwegians have been a powerful element in the development of the great northwest and it is too seldom their contribution is recognized.

Not the least important part played by the Norwegians in American life is their revolt against the onerous conditions that made the farms they had hewed out of the wilderness by the hardest kind of labor over long years but little more than shackles to bind them to constant servitude to their financial overlords with little more than a bare living as reward for their toil. That revolt culminated in the election to the United States senate of two of their sons who stood for and with the people, and no matter what may be said about the accent of Magnus Johnson, his short term in office caused the standpatters to take hurried steps to improve the condition of the farmers for fear of their permanent conversion to progressive political principles.

The Norwegians are deserving of all the good things that are just now being said about them. Let us hope the tributes will be remembered when again they take it into their heads to call the nation back to the ideals of a free people.

Special Train for Coolidge

President Coolidge, going to Minnesota to deliver an address, traveled in a special train. This was done "in compliance with the request of the railroad companies for the purpose of operating convenience and every precaution for safety." It was done, too, in compliance with the wishes of the thinking public.

It is easier for the railroads to take proper care of the President when they have him in a special train, enjoying the right of way over everything else. There he is subject to fewer contacts and dangers than he would be if traveling along with a promiscuous crowd in an ordinary Pullman train. The railroads are better satisfied because they can keep an eye on him and fend off people who have no business around him, and the public is better satisfied because it knows he is safer.

It costs more, of course, as far as mere traveling expenses are concerned. Yet it is economy. It is large economy against small economy. The nation can afford

doors should be opened again. The country needs more people. It can easily support 400,000,000; and if they were all Americans, all of them would be more prosperous than the 110,000,000 who now occupy the country.

America, however, must belong forever to Americans. Its contribution to the world's welfare has been made because of its Americanism—its liberty, its practical sense, its absence of greed, and its generosity. The most successful political system in the world is the fruit of Americanism. All efforts to adulterate that system will be resisted by true Americans. The elements in the country that do not understand Americanism or the American system may press for changes, but fortunately the spirit of Americanism is strong enough to hold the structure against all assaults from within or without.

Let the outside world, if it yearns for peace and happiness, emulate and imitate America instead of asking America to adopt foreign political schemes. Let America assist the world by using the power and influence of America in America's way

special trains and comforts and safeguards for its chief magistrate far more easily than it can afford to endanger his life or wear him out

YAKIMA, WASH. REPUBLIC
JUNE 13, 1925

MAKERS OF AMERICA
In his address at the Norwegian centennial President Coolidge referred to the enormous impulse given to immigration from Europe by immigrants who had already reached these shores and who were anxious to induce their relatives and friends to come. "They engaged in an inverted crusade," he remarked; "a conquest without invasion and without force." The movement from northern Europe to America had a powerful reflex action upon Europe, by furnishing an example for democratic evolution. European governments were liberalized, and the increase of population in the northern part of the United States hastened the downfall of slavery and helped rid our institutions of that great and threatening anomaly.

The Norwegian immigrants came here to become Americans. They assisted their friends to come and become Americans. Such movements as that which built up the northwest with Norwegian immigrants were the greatest single force in the expansion of the United States.

The change in character of immigration in the last 30 years was just cause for alarm on the part of Americans. The new immigrants did not become Americans. They herded in colonies and became both a nuisance and a danger to society. Old World crimes were rampant among them. They did not come to stay, but as soon as they had accumulated some money they returned, leaving the country poorer. Those who remained helped to fill the prisons and asylums maintained by American taxpayers.

In England all but 1 percent of the population is native born. In the United States 4 percent of the population is foreign-born. The restriction of immigration did not come an hour too soon.

Under restricted immigration the population of the United States is becoming wholly American, by birth and by education. The dangerous divisions of public sentiment that were evident just before the United States entered the war will not occur again if the United States will continue its policy of restricted immigration. Hyphenism has practically disappeared; and it is a good riddance.

There is still room in the United States for acceptable immigrants. If some method could be found for admitting them while excluding undesirable nationalities and races, the

Wash. D.C.
JUN 9 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 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 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 has bigotry and intolerance been more vigorously offensive, or religious freedom and intellectual liberty less secure than right now.

By BERTHA R. MARTIN.

THE great Northwest is en fete to greet President and Mrs. Coolidge and their party who have gone west on a special train to join in the Norse celebration in Minnesota, where the descendants of these hardy folk are remembering the valiant deeds of their ancestors, the pioneers of the frontier, who have builded mightily in that favored land. While in St. Paul President and Mrs. Coolidge will be the guests of Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg at their home there.

It has been a busy week for the chief executive and the first lady of the land but an interesting one. While Mrs. Coolidge was at Mercersburg, where she went to attend the graduating ceremonies of the class of 1925 at the famous academy there, the President was at Annapolis giving the coveted sheepskins to more than 400 future admirals, for whom the goal of their ambitions, graduation day—had at last dawned. Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Wilbur and a host of other "Capital" notables also went to Annapolis for the picturesque ceremonies.

Mrs. Coolidge must have entertained mingled feelings of pride and grief when she attended the ceremony unveiling the striking portrait of her son, Calvin, who would have been a member of the class of 1925 had he lived. The touching inscription of the portrait was beautifully thought out and she must have found comfort in the tender devotion of the class to her and their surprise gift of a handsome platinum and diamond wrist watch for the mother of the beloved classmate, who young as he was, had left the impress of a fine character on his schoolmates. Mrs. Coolidge motored both ways to Mercersburg and while there was the house guest of the President of the Academy and Mrs. William Mann Irvine, who have frequently visited the Coolidges at the White House.

MAKERS OF AMERICA.

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The Norwegian immigrants came here to become Americans. They assisted their friends to come and become Americans. Such movements as that which built up the northwest with Norwegians were the greatest single force in the expansion of the United States.

The change in the character of immigration in the last thirty years was just cause for alarm on the part of Americans. The new immigrants did not become Americans. They herded in colonies and became both a nuisance and a danger to society. Old World crimes were rampant among them. They did not come to stay, but as soon as they had accumulated some money they returned, leaving the country poorer. Those who remained helped to fill the prisons and asylums maintained by American taxpayers.

In England all but 1 per cent of the population is native-born. In the United States 1 per cent of the population is foreign-born. The restriction of immigration did not come an hour too soon.

Under restricted immigration the population of the United States is becoming wholly American, by birth and by education. The dangerous divisions of public sentiment that were evident just before the United States entered the war will not occur again if the United States will continue its policy of restricted immigration. Hyphenism has practically disappeared; and it is good riddance.

There is still room in the United States for acceptable immigrants. If some method could be found for admitting them while excluding undesirable nationalities and races, the doors should be opened again. The country needs more people. It can easily support 400,000,000; and if they were all Americans, all of them would be more prosperous than the 110,000,000 who now occupy the country.

America, however, must belong forever to Americans. Its contribution to the world's welfare has been made because of its Americanism—its liberty, its practical sense, its absence of greed, and its generosity. The most successful political system in the world is the fruit of Americanism. All efforts to adulterate that system with foreign or international modifications will be resisted by true Americans. The elements in the country that do not understand Americanism or the American system may press for changes, but fortunately the spirit of Americanism is strong enough to hold the structure against all assaults from within or without.

Let the outside world, if it yearns for peace and happiness, emulate and imitate America instead of asking America to adopt foreign political schemes. Let America assist the world by using the power and influence of America in America's way, free from intrigue or greed of conquest.

The Norse Movement.

In his address at the Norwegian centennial celebration at Minneapolis yesterday President Coolidge revealed himself in a new phase, hitherto undisclosed to the people, as a student and expounder of history. His remarks on public occasions have usually dealt with social and economic themes, in the handling of which he has displayed that sound "common sense" that is his chief characteristic. In this speech, however, he tells a story, and tells it vividly and with dramatic force, in a manner to interest the people of the country in a phase of American development that has not been sufficiently studied or appreciated.

The celebration in Minnesota is in commemoration of the centennial of the arrival in this country of the first "colony" of modern Norsemen—not the first in history, but the pioneers of the present cycle. These people came over in a little sloop, the Restaurationen, which sailed from Norway July 4, 1825, "with a desperately heavy cargo of iron and a party of 52 people." Her voyage lasted 14 weeks, as against the 7 weeks of the Mayflower.

The President traces parallels between the two colonizing enterprises and points out the sturdy spirit animating the Norsemen who came over here a century ago and thus started a movement of migration which has had a very important influence upon the North American civilization. From the Restaurationen a century ago with her 52 passengers down to date there have come here from Scandinavia a great multitude of men and women who have identified themselves with American customs and laws and institutions, who have been rich producers of wealth, sturdy citizens, always ready to serve the country in any capacity, a source of strength to the land.

Applying the theme of the Norse movement to the national situation, the President said:

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 final decisions in this world, which we designate the common people. It has about it a strength of the home and the fire-side; the family ties of the father and the mother, the children and the kindred. It has all been carried on very close to the soil; it has all been extremely human. When I consider the marvelous results it has accomplished I cannot but believe that it was inspired by a Higher Power. Here is something vital, firm and abiding, which I can only describe as a great reality.

Herald

Beckley St. W.
6-10-25

Mail
Charles town
W. Va.

THE TRAIL OF POLITICS.

The President's trip to Minnesota illustrates once more the incurable tendency of Americans to read a political motive into every act of a public man. To most people the thing appears entirely simple. There is to be a centenary celebration of the first immigration of Norwegians to the United States, which resulted in adding a sturdy and valuable race element to our population. What could be more natural than for the President to take part in such a noteworthy commemoration? Yet the observers and the interpreters are already reading his heart. They see him embarked upon a political journey. He is invading the LaFollette country. Deeply significant is the fact that Senator Lenroot, sworn enemy of La Follette and sentenced by the latter to political death, is accompanying the President. This makes it certain to some penetrating minds that Mr. Coolidge has already begun planning the Congressional elections of next year and the Presidential campaign of 1928. From so small a matter is a great fire kindled!

Political oracles are never willing to accept an explanation that lies on the surface. They search out hidden causes and secret intents. It is easy to say that the President is merely giving official countenance and presence to an important celebration. In addition to doing that duty of his office he might be thought to have an innocent desire to see something of the country over which he rules. He has long been a home-keeping public servant. It is said that only once before has he ever been as far West as Minneapolis. And it would seem obvious that his brief appearance there, with his hurried return to Washington, could not lend itself to mysterious plottings of any kind. But the politicians who are wiser than seven men that can render a reason will not have it so. They insist that vast and subtle designs are concealed behind what appears to be a merely routine Presidential trip. If Mr. Coolidge were to extend his journey and go in search of the Oregon Trail his critics would be sure to see another trail much more ominous—the trail of the serpent of politics over it all.—N. Y. Times.

Old Immigration and New

President Coolidge spoke with force and with courage at the Norwegian centennial in St. Paul when he drew the line sharply on the question of immigration. He rightly said that foreign immigrants themselves, who had come to our shores, were responsible for the great flood of immigration that flowed in upon us until it was checked by restrictive measures. They sent word to the folks back home. He said with equal truth that some of the earlier immigrants to the United States had become a great factor in the upbuilding of this country; he even went so far as to say that the coming of Norwegians to develop the Northwest had been the greatest similar force in the expansion of the United States in its great, naturally rich, expanses of Western empire.

But the president gave no encouragement to those who would sweep away the present bars against wholesale and indiscriminate immigration to the United States. We learned a bitter lesson during the World war; we came to realize very disagreeably the fact that hundreds of thousands of our residents, some of them citizens, of foreign birth, had not been assimilated. They were, in fact, disloyal. That condition still prevails, in a measure we know not of just what proportions; but the growth of it has been checked. Ours is still the land of the free, but we no longer welcome all comers regardless of their previous condition, their present state and their dubious promise of adaptability as citizens of the American republic.

Our present immigration laws are far from perfect; but they form a check which was sadly needed. So far as these laws tend toward a scarcity and a monopoly of labor in the United States, they are bad. They should not be used for the purpose of strengthening the power of unions—and this is entirely apart from the merits of trades unionism as such. The main function of wise immigra-

tion laws, and almost their sole reason of being, is to prevent the importation of undesirables; to stop the dilution of the quality of our American citizenship.

President Coolidge's speech reminds us forcibly that the complaints against our immigration laws and the public opinion which brought more restrictive measures were not caused so much by the fact that immigrants continued to come to our shores in large numbers as by the fact that the character of immigration in the last few decades had radically changed.

The Irish immigration—whatever contrary view may be inspired by individual prejudices, was a good kind of immigration. The Irish-born in this country, and the sons and daughters of Irish immigrants, have taken a prominent place in our national life and a beneficial place. The Norwegians and the Swedes cultivated millions of acres of our formerly undeveloped Western fields, and they became good American citizens. At least one of them, himself foreign born, for many years added distinction to the senate of the United States. Our citizens of Scandinavian origin are loyal, industrious and patriotic.

The same things are to be said of the natives of one or two other countries, after they had migrated to our shores and assumed their parts in our citizenship. But in later times came hordes of natives of other lands, and in larger ratios, who could not or would not adapt themselves to the American manner of thought and tradition and to the American scheme of living. That is the sort of immigration which it was necessary to check.

The barrier was too long delayed. Most of the present sources of sedition in America; most of the disloyal influences which would tear down if they could the national structure which the fathers of the republic built, are to be found among those classes of the foreign-born who never should have been admitted to our national fellowship. We can only wait

for that stock to die out; practicing due vigilance, in the meantime, that their numbers shall not be increased by reckless admission through our sea-ports.

HUNTINGDON, W. VA. DISPATCH
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

Our Norsemen

The Norse-American centennial, which is being held in St. Paul this week and has been dignified by the presence of the president of the United States on the program, is a reminder of the important role this hardy Scandinavian race has played in conquering the northwest.

One hundred years ago, the first shipload of Norwegian immigrants landed in New York harbor. They came by sailboat and had spent fourteen weeks on the water. An organization of New York people greeted them, having already made preparations for their settlement on a boundary of wild and uncleared land on the shores of Lake Ontario. Each immigrant contracted for forty acres of land at \$5 an acre. They were unable to pay the full amount, but were permitted to scatter their payment over ten annual installments. That was the only group of Norsemen to settle in the east. Others followed, but they were taken to the Northwest territory and by 1850 the state of Wisconsin had upward of 50,000 Norwegian settlers. They spread on into Minnesota and the Dakotas. Today the Norsemen comprise the chief strain of the population. Four governors—Blaine of Wisconsin, Christianson of Minnesota, Sorlie of North Dakota and Gunderson of South Dakota—are descendants of this hard immigrant stock.

They are one of the best strains in America today which has drawn on nearly every stock on the fact of the earth for its population. The Norsemen proved industrious, ambitious and thrifty. They took easily to agriculture, though in their fatherland they were engaged principally in fishing and seafaring pursuits. They converted the grass covered prairies of the northwest into waving fields of grain and prosperous and populous cities and villages. The climate of their native country was not unlike that of the land they settled and developed in the new world. If the conquering of the northwest had been left to other stocks of early American immigration, development and progress in that part of the United States would probably have been delayed many decades. Others, not adapted to such a rigorous climate, would have hesitated to venture forth.

The fact that the northwest is one of the richest and most progressive regions in the country today can be attributed to the Norse immigrants, imbued with the same venturesome spirit of their illustrious countrymen who accompanied Leif Erickson upon his voyage to American shores nearly five hundred years before Columbus discovered the continent. They came seeking greater opportunity for themselves and their families. They found opportunity and made the most of it. They established homes, began to cultivate the soil and build an empire. Today the flour bin of the United States, one of the greatest granaries in the world, is in their hands. The whole country is thankful for their achievements and their contribution to national wealth. The whole country is proud to regard them as genuine American stock. If it had not been for their conquest, the prairie dog and coyote, probably, would be running some of the best agricultural domain in America today. It was fit that the president of the United States should be the central figure in their centennial celebration.

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MORGANTOWN, W. VA. POST
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

Secretary Wilbur's difficulties over getting a big airship out to Minnesota in time for the Norse-American centennial are exasperating to all concerned but they ought to help educate the public up to an understanding that dirigibles cannot be ordered into service like taxicabs. Moreover about the only craft the government owns that is always ready for instant service is an army mule.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA. NEWS
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.
MAKERS OF AMERICA

In his address at the Norwegian centennial yesterday President Coolidge referred to the enormous impulse given to immigration from Europe by immigrants who had already reached these shores and who were anxious to induce their relatives and friends to come. "They engaged in an inverted crusade," he remarked; "a conquest without invasion and without force. The movement from northern Europe to America had a powerful reflex action upon Europe, by furnishing an example for democratic evolution. European governments were liberalized, and the increase of population in the northern part of the United States hastened the downfall of slavery and helped rid our institutions of that great and threatening anomaly."

The Norwegian immigrants came here to become Americans. They assisted their friends to come and become Americans. Such movements as that which built up the northwest with Norwegians were the greatest single force in the expansion of the United States.

The change in the character of immigration in the last thirty years was just cause for alarm on the part of Americans. The new immigrants did not become Americans. They herded in colonies and became both a nuisance and a danger to society. Old World crimes were rampant among them. They did not come to stay, but as soon as they had accumulated some money they returned, leaving the country poorer. Those who remained helped to fill the prisons and asylums maintained by American taxpayers.

In England all but 1 percent of the population is native-born. In the United States 4 percent of the population is foreign-born. The restriction of immigration did not come an hour too soon.

Under restricted immigration the population of the United States is becoming wholly American, by birth and by education. The dangerous divisions of public sentiment that were evident just before the United States entered the war will not occur again if the United States will continue its policy of restricted immigration. Hyphenism has practically disappeared; and it is good riddance.

There is still room in the United States for acceptable immigrants. If some method could be found for admitting them while excluding undesirable nationalities and races, the doors should be opened again. The country needs more people. It can easily support 400,000,000; and if they were all Americans, all of them would be more prosperous than the 110,000,000 who now occupy the country.

America, however, must belong forever to Americans. Its contribution to the world's welfare has been made because of its Americanism—its liberty, its practical sense, its absence of greed, and its generosity. The most successful political system in the world is the fruit of Americanism. All efforts to adulterate that system with foreign or international modifications will be resisted by true Americans. The elements in the country that do not understand Americanism or the American system may press for changes, but fortunately the spirit of Americanism is strong enough to hold the structure against all assaults from within or without.

Let the outside world, if it yearns for peace and happiness, emulate and imitate America instead of asking America to adopt foreign political schemes. Let America assist the world by using the power and influence of America in America's way, free from intrigue or greed of conquest.—The Washington Post.

MARKERSBURG, W. VA., NEWS
SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 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 impetuous plea against the spread of intolerance that has been menacing the unity of America's 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 legis-

lature 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.—The Kansas City Star.

JOINT PLEASANT W. VA. REGISTER
MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1925.
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.

(Superior Telegram.)

The celebration of the coming of early Norwegian immigrants to this country is a notable event. The mere fact that the continent was discovered by Norwegian adventurers before it was discovered by Columbus may not have an important bearing on the course of history, but it should be more generally recognized that there was more of a Norse element in the first settlers of New England and the middle Atlantic colonies than many realize.

George Washington pointed out on the occasion of an interview with Norwegian visitors that his ancestry traced back to Norse settlers in England. The Norse element is a prominent one in the make-up of the English nation and even more so in the make-up of the Scotch nation. It is also an important element in Ireland, and for that matter, going back, perhaps, to earlier times, all races of northern and of western Europe have their Norse element.

When the Scandinavian immigrants came to this country, they came speaking a language which was not that of this country, but they came nevertheless, not as strangers, but as kinsmen of the English speaking population. The amalgamation going on here is merely a continuation of that which went on in England, Scotland and Ireland for many centuries and just as the Norse element played an important part in contributing to the sturdiness of character and energy of those old world races and in making them great and successful, it is playing a similar part here and contributing a most important and valuable factor in building up the great American race of the future.

THE NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

President Calvin Coolidge, United States Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin and other prominent citizens are joining in the observation of the Norse-American Centennial celebration being held June 6 and 9 in St. Paul and Minneapolis. It has been called "the epochal fete of the century."

People of Norwegian birth or parentage have played an important part in the development of certain sections of the United States. Wisconsin, Iowa, the Dakotas and Minnesota have been largely settled by people of this nationality. There is said to be more Norwegians in Chicago than in any other city in the world not even excepting the cities of Norway.

Settlers arriving from the old country brought the Viking spirit with them. They were of a people who had never yet bowed their heads to an oppressor and they did not propose to begin it here. They were practically a unit against the institution of slavery. Having breathed the air of freedom in their mountain homes they found it only natural to adopt the cause of the abolitionist rather than the slave holder. When the Civil War broke out 36 years after the first party of them arrived here they were unswerving in their support of Abraham Lincoln and his principles. When succeed-

...the tree is cut into lumber the sap
...these pores are filled with sap. When
...Wood is porous. While growing
...that they shall endure.
...English, though
...under the eaves
...exterior of our houses, at least the

A TRIUMPHAL PILGRIMAGE

President Coolidge's trip to the Norse Centennial celebration at St. Paul and Minneapolis this last week has had in it all the aspects of a triumphal journey. He accepted the invitation of the Norsemen to speak at their gathering as something in the nature of a challenge and came well prepared to permanently erase the memory of a humiliation which he had received at their hands a few short years before.

The Scandinavian people are intensely loyal towards any party or person who they believe to be in the right. They came to this country with a dislike for slavery in their hearts and straightway became members of the Republican party when they learned that the G. O. P. was backing freedom's cause. Thousands of them enlisted in the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil war—some of them laid down their lives on Southern battlefields before they had hardly learned to speak the language of their adopted country.

Calvin Coolidge stirred their pride the other day when he likened the voyage of the Restaurationen in 1825 to the voyage of the Mayflower in 1620. He moved the vast throng to tears when he closed by saying:

"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."

And now we venture to say that all Americans of Norwegian descent have a new place in their hearts for the reserved silent man who has seemingly gone about his tasks little caring for the opinion of the populace.

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

From among scions of the courageous band of Pilgrims who in the "Mayflower" made their adventure in religious liberty to a wild and unknown shore 400 years ago came Calvin Coolidge today to the great northwest to pay fitting tribute to a much similar achievement, on the 100th anniversary of the first Norse migration to America in the little sloop "Restaurationen."

In many respects the two adventures were similar. It was in part to achieve full religious liberty that the little party of 52 emigrants sailed for the new world from Stavanger, Norway, just a century ago.

It was a daring venture that they made in the smallest vessel which up to that time was known to have crossed the Atlantic. The "Restaurationen" was a sloop of only 45 tons, comparing with the "May-

flower's 180 tons burden, and was heavily loaded with iron and desperately crowded on its long voyage of 14 weeks—five weeks longer than the voyage of the Pilgrims.

But these first precursors of the great tide of Scandinavian migration to the United States were the posterity of Lief the son of Eric, who voyaged into the unknown to make those settlements in Greenland and what he called Vinland, 500 years before Columbus claimed the New World for Spain. And they were of the same daring strain as another son of Lief who, after penetrating hundreds of miles into the antarctic wilds to stand at the south pole, now is lost in the venture of seeking new lands at the north pole.

The party of newcomers on the "Restaurationen" were the forerunners of that great tide of immigration from northern Europe that was to increase through the middle of the last century, continuing till well toward its close, during which time were contributed the sturdiest elements that have been added to the American stock by process of alien amalgamation and assimilation.

In this north-European immigration, as the President noted in his speech this afternoon, but one nationality has contributed more immigrants than Norway did.

As 80 per cent of the Norwegian population in the mother country is agricultural, so the great majority of the Norse immigrants were farmers searching land.

They were home-seekers, empire-builders arriving opportunely when the great northwest needed just such folk of hardy physique and patient determination to do the agricultural pioneering in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas.

Descendants of the northern European immigrants still furnish the large proportion of the folk who have made and are continuing to make Wisconsin agriculturally great.

Nor did the president neglect significance of the Norse migration to America as a political as well as a social and economic factor. These immigrants were "children of freedom," he said. They swelled that preponderance of population which finally overthrew the south and abolished forever the institution of slavery. And in the Civil war to end slavery, the Norse strain furnished some of the best soldiers to such famous military organizations as the Wisconsin Iron Brigade.

In time of peace, readily adaptable to the customs and institutions of their adopted country, the Norse immigrants and their descendants have been exemplary citizens and have contributed some of the most commendable characteristics to our national life.

It is fitting that the president of the nation should stand today among them in a state whose destiny they have so largely shaped and review with pride their achievements in America since that hardy group of their forbears set sail for the new adventure a century ago.

FOUR YEARS MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Four years ago, Calvin Coolidge, vice president, fulfilling an invitation to speak at the Minnesota state fair, was rudely interrupted and unmercifully booed by the Minneapolis crowds that wanted to get on with the horse races.

Yesterday Calvin Coolidge, president, graciously accepted an invitation to speak before an audience in the same community, and his address was listened to with respectful attention and hearty applause.

The Calvin Coolidge who was applauded at Minneapolis yesterday was the same man who was booed there four years ago. His message of yesterday may have been more worth listening to, yet four years does not mark a tremendous span in the development of a middle-aged man's intellect.

The Minneapolis crowd four years ago booed the vice president because it regarded him as a nonentity. Yesterday it regarded his visit as an honor and did everything to make his stay pleasant because the hand of chance had made him the chief executive instead of the substitute executive of the nation.

In view of what had gone before, the Twin Cities should have received the president yesterday with a good deal of contrition and humility. All the affectation of polite respect and deference accorded Calvin Coolidge, president, does not quite atone for the blatant boorishness of the former reception of Calvin Coolidge, vice president.

If he were still vice president, as the president is fully aware, he probably would not have been invited to make the Minneapolis address yesterday.

If he still were vice president he would not have been importuned by 20 universities, either, to go to their camps to receive honorary degrees this June.

In the latter case he has turned all 20 down. The president is not a paragon of scholarship nor is he a potential donor of large endowments to any of these institutions. It must be plain enough to him that they do not seek to honor him for what he personally is but for what he has been elected to be.

CHIPPEWA FALLS WIS GAP
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1926.

The Norse Festival

The celebration of the coming of early Norwegian immigrants to this country is a notable event. The mere fact that the continent was discovered by Norwegian adventurers before it was discovered by Columbus may not have an important bearing on the course of history but it should be more generally recognized that there was more of a Norse element in the first settlers of New England and the Middle Atlantic colonies than many realize.

George Washington pointed out on the occasion of an interview with Norwegian visitors that his ancestry traced back to Norse settlers in England. The Norse element is a prominent one in the make up of the English nation and even more so in the make up of the Scotch nation. It is also an important element in Ireland, and for that matter, going back, perhaps, to earlier times, all races of northern and of western Europe have their Norse element.

When the Scandinavian emigrants came to this country, they came speaking a language which was not that of this country, but they came, nevertheless not as strangers but as kinsmen of the English speaking population. The amalgamation going on here is merely a continuation of that which went on in England, Scotland

and Ireland for many centuries and just as the Norse element played an important part in contributing to the sturdiness of character and energy of those old world races and in making them great and successful, it is playing a similar part here and contributing a most important and valuable factor in building up the great American race of the future.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1925
HE SAYS WHAT WE ALL HOPE

President Coolidge had a chance at Minneapolis to voice the basic idealism of America and he seized it.

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 they meant equal in ability. It meant equal in the right to the opportunity of self-development.

Belief in that right was at the bottom of our Declaration of Independence; of our constitutional system of representation; of our elaborate public school system; of our encouragement of immigration; of our child labor laws, and of our more recent laws restricting immigration to the limit which under changed conditions can be assimilated here.

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

Maybe the President is too optimistic in believing that this "spiritual union" has actually been accomplished. Maybe that "respect of the world" which he truly declared America has commanded 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. Now, 110,000,000 of us, spread over every available acre almost of what was once a space inconceivably vast, we are ready for intensive as well as for extensive development; we are ready to unite for spirit as for power and comfort; the President but speaks in fitting words, in 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.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Telegram
TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1925

GOOD CITIZENS.

In Minnesota they have been celebrating with great pomp and thoroughness the hundredth anniversary of the first organized immigration of Norwegians to the United States. In a sense it was 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 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?

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

Fennimore, Wis. Times
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925

IT'S GOOD FOR HIM

President and Mrs. Coolidge honored the Norse celebration at St. Paul with their presence. 'Tis well, and a good plan to get the president away once in a while from Washington, especially out into the great west. It will make a better president of him.

FOND DU LAC (WIS.) COMM.
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

A WORLD MODEL

The history of America was held up as guide to world peace by President Coolidge today in his address at the Norwegian Centennial celebration. The fraternity and cooperation which welds peoples of many diverse origins into one nation with common interests and common ideals, will some day be applied on a world scale, the President predicted.

The speaker paid high tribute to the Norsemen, delving their history interpretatively and praising the part they had played in "that magnificent and wondrous adventure, the making of our own America", but, as always, he had a wider message and a more significant meaning underlying his words.

Fraternity as the basis of world peace is not a new thought, but it becomes more impressive and convincing when taken in conjunction with the picture of the unity that is the product of the American melting pot. When the peoples of the many nations represented in America understand and fraternize with one another as do their representatives here, a United States of the world with no more thought of nor occasion for war than exists within our borders, may well result.

That is the thought the President gave the nation at large in his St. Paul address. It is a thought worth of being on record.

FOND DU LAC (WIS.) COMM.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.
WILL TRY AGAIN

Announcement that the Shenandoah will make an air flight to the Norse Centennial celebration at St. Paul, taking the place of the disabled sister ship, the Los Angeles, and that the great navy dirigible will follow the route laid down for the journey when first planned—the route which includes Fond du Lac is good news to the thousands who were keenly interested in the big gas bag.

Also it will set at rest various rumors and "I told you so's" that have been current since the disappointment of Sunday night when word came that engine trouble forced the aircraft to return to her eastern port. Some people are taking the incident as evidence of the unreliability of air travel and the unfeasibility of attempting regular routes. The Los Angeles' previous accomplishments and the performance of other type of craft already making scheduled trips refute that theory. Another group of skeptics assert that it was never intended the Los Angeles should make the trip or at least that there was no real plan to route it by way of Fond du Lac. "All politics" is the way they dispose of the discussion. Just how the politics come in and what good it would do the "politicians" to make promises that could not be carried out, is difficult to see, but to some everything that comes out of Washington is "politics" and therefore to be mistrusted as having ulterior motive.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the second attempt for a western flight will be a success. It will not only give a lot of satisfaction to those anxious to see the dirigible, but will vindicate the reputation of some "politicians"—identity unknown.

Glenswood (Wis.) Tribune
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925
AMERICANS ALL!

The recent centennial celebration of the first ~~important~~ settlement of Norwegians in the United States was a pleasant and helpful event in the life of the republic. ~~Norwegians~~, of course, came to America much more than 100 years ago, but not in considerable numbers until then. Lief Erickson and Eric the Red are reported to have been the first white men to visit the North American continent.

But priority of settlement is not a matter of great importance. It is enough to know that the several Nordic races which have furnished America with most of its immigrants began their contributions long before the oldest man now living was born. The French late in the 16th century; the English, Irish, Welch, Scotch and Hollanders early in the 17th; the Germans and Swedes only a few decades later. They collectively made America what it is today—distinctly American. Very few old American families of the present time are of unmixed race extraction—nearly all are blends of two or more of the races which were represented in the colonies at the time of the Revolution—British, Holland, German, French and Scandinavian.

The typical American of today is composite of all of them, but not strikingly like any of them. English in speech, he is anything but English in temperament or method; Teutonic in earnestness of application and commercial enterprise, he is markedly un-Teutonic in many other respects; Celtic in his love of humor and disregard of danger, he is much more composed and conservative than the European Celt; French in his propensity to follow extremes in fashion, he is far stricter in morals than the French; and he has little of the phlegm and gravity found in many Scandinavians and Hollanders. He represents, in fact, the inception of a new race among men, and the future alone can tell how good a race it will be when, centuries hence, it becomes full-fledged and the work of the melting pot is finished.

Well may we have regard for our moral development as a race. There are bad traits in the races from which we have sprung which too often are vaunted as admirable qualities. Measured by the standards of the Nazarene, they are not the qualities which make for happiness either in this life or the life to come. And no man or race has ever lived contrary to His teachings and permanently prospered.

Glenswood (Wis.) Tribune
SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1925

President Coolidge's address at Minneapolis last week made Norwegians proud of their nationality and all Americans proud of their president.

JANESVILLE (WIS.) GAZ.
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925.

Mr. Coolidge and Janesville

President Calvin Coolidge may pass through Janesville on Tuesday morning next. The plans are not so definite as to make it a positive announcement and one cannot be made before Monday. He will not speak here though his train may be delayed some ten minutes at this change of railroad divisions. He has made a ruling that he will not speak at any point between Washington and St. Paul except to deliver the address at the Norse centennial at the Minnesota state fair grounds. ~~We would like to have him come out and say a few words but we do hope he will take a good look at the country around here as he passes through, seeing the richest agricultural section of the United States and realize that the people of this part of Wisconsin have "faith in Calvin Coolidge" and voted for him. He will be in a section that gave him a majority of 7,000, the banner county of the state in majorities for him and his policies. We have much to show a president of the nation—much that would be quite a change from the ruggedness of Vermont and the hillsides of Massachusetts. We have scenery that will produce crops—not mountain sides that look well in pictures but quit there. He would see dairies hereabouts that would be marvels to the Vermont farmer, used to the little patches of meadow and pastures chopped full of gashes by hillside streams, and where animals must have sharp noses to work down among the rocks to get at the grass blades. We would like to show him that while he may have had, as he expressed it in able addresses, "Faith in Massachusetts" we here have faith in Wisconsin in all things. And we will all be down to the station to give him welcome anyhow if he comes this way.~~

JANESVILLE (WIS.) GAZ.
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

The Norse Centennial

There were eight people in ~~and~~ around Clinton, Wisconsin, when Ole Nattestad came into Wisconsin and began to make a home on the Jefferson Prairie. He was the first Norwegian there. Three years later there were many families from Norway. Three years from the time that the first log cabin had been built at Janesville, Nattestad came. The Norwegian settlement of Wisconsin began here though the first colony seems to have been at Muskego in 1839. Newark Prairie and what we now know as Luther Valley, followed immediately after, according to the story of the "Norwegian Immigration to the United States," by George T. Flom with many corrections as to data for Rock county by Halvor L. Skavlem, of Janesville, himself a more careful and accurate student of such things than Flom himself, and a descendant of the earliest families in this settlement of Rock county.

So while Wisconsin did not get any of the immigrants from Stavanger on that first trip of a vessel with the beginning of Norwegian immigration to the United States in 1825, this state was one of the first to receive the tide which set in shortly after the news of lands and freedom in America had been spread in Norway.

Therefore Southern Wisconsin, the outpost for the immigration that later sent other groups to Minnesota and farther north and west, is deeply interested in the ceremonies today at the Minnesota State Fair grounds where President Calvin Coolidge is making an address this afternoon to a great throng of the descendants of those Stavanger, Numedal and Teleniarken immigrants.

It seems that Ole Nattestad who bought 80 acres of government land on Jefferson Prairie, while his brother Ansten went back to Norway in 1838, was the first actual Norwegian settler in Wisconsin. The Muskego colony was not settled until the following year at which time other immigrants were added to the Jefferson Prairie colony.

Pioneers indeed were they and others who settled in the town of Newark and later on Koshkonong Prairie, made their indelible impress on the civilization of this section of Wisconsin and aided the state in its political, social and economic progress.

La Crosse Mo. Telegram
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

Welcome Oslo Singers

THE visit of the Oslo University singers to the United States on the tour which brings them to La Crosse this evening is a fitting recognition of the close relationship which exists between this country and their native land. President Coolidge, in his address at Minneapolis this week, mentioned the fact that in proportion to population Norway is more strongly represented in the American composite than any other country; it is a relationship that is strongly felt by both peoples. There is hardly a family in Norway, it is said, which has not some members in this country, and there is constant communication. Understanding between peoples of different nations is sometimes a difficult thing to establish, but it is probably easier between Americans and the Norwegians than others. Unfortunately, only those of Norwegian blood, probably, know and understand Norway as well as Norwegians know and understand the United States. It is a surprise to Americans not of Norwegian extraction to know that "The Star Spangled Banner" is a familiar song in Norway, to hear that the American flag is carried in the Seventeenth of May processions in Oslo. We ought to express, when the opportunity is offered, our appreciation of this good will, and the opportunity comes to La Crosse tonight with the appearance of the Oslo University Chorus. It is to be hoped that La Crosse will give these singers such a reception as will leave a lasting impression of our hospitality. They are sent to us by the government of Norway as ambassadors of sentiment. They do not come to make money, but to make friends. Let us meet them more than half-way.

MANITOWOC WIS HER
SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1925.

Good Citizens

In Minnesota they have been 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 expanses of land and sea rather than crowding into over populated 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.

MARINETTE WIS EAGLE
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925.

GOOD CITIZENS

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MILWAUKEE (WIS.) LEADER
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1925.

MUCH TO LEARN BUT NO CHANCE TO LEARN IT

President Coolidge, they say, will insist on a daylight ride through Wisconsin while on his way to the ~~Norwegian~~ centennial celebration at Minneapolis the week of June 7. Maybe he is curious to see what sort of a state it is that gave him his worst political drubbing on election day last fall.

He can't find out much about that by looking out of the train window. Neither could he find out much by stopping a few hours and shaking hands with Association of Commerce members, Rotarians and officials. There's really no way to do it at first hand except to mingle with the people and make note of their unusual intelligence and their tendency to break away from the fetters of tradition.

Unfortunately the president has neither time nor opportunity to do this. If he could, it would be as good as a liberal education.

Why is it that Wisconsin is so different from Calvin's native Vermont? Why is it that the west and the middle west are generally more progressive than the east?

It is partly because the best and most aggressive and progressive men and women of the east were drained out of that region by the western migration. Men and women who have the spirit and the gumption to move out of their old stamping ground and go into a new country—as the early settlers did—and endure all the hardships thereby incurred, are of a better grade on the whole than those who do not have the gumption to do it. This, of course, is not saying that everyone who stayed in the east was inferior, but by and large the statement holds good.

Such men and women are more apt to be open to new and better ideas. And the mental pioneer is as admirable as the physical pioneer.

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) LEADER
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

WHY?

Why did Coolidge go all the way from Washington to Minneapolis to toss bouquets at the Norwegians?

"Bouquets" is right. He praised them extravagantly, talking about the "luster" of their "glory," and telling them that "our America with all that it represents of hope in the world is now and will be what you make it."

The Norwegians are mostly good folks and deserve praise—but is it possible that they alone—and nobody else in the United States—will mold the future of this country? Hardly. That was just a drench of soft soap.

Bouquets and soft soap. Why did he go there to hand them out?

We are not mind readers. Neither were we present when the matter was talked over by the inside clique of the Republican party.

But we can make a guess. And you can look our guess up one side and down the other and decide for yourself whether it is a shrewd guess or not.

There are large numbers of Norwegian voters in the northwest, especially in Minnesota. That state was one of the strongholds of the National Non-Partisan League in

its heyday. Although that organization has bloomed and withered, there is a very strong state Farmer-Labor party there, which has one United States senator in the person of Henrik Shipstead, and may have another in the person of Magnus Johnson, who claims that his opponent got in last fall by fraud. Further, the Socialist party is to hold a regional convention and mass meeting at Minneapolis June 20 and 21.

Those, we believe, are the reasons why Cal Coolidge took the trouble to go all the way from Washington, D. C., to Minneapolis to throw bouquets and soft soap at the Norwegians. The Graft Old Party needs Minnesota and the neighboring states in its business of running this country in the interest of the wealthy aristocracy. A visit from the president—with plentiful showers of bouquets and soft soap—will, it is believed, aid the Graft Old Party in annexing that territory.

Well, did we guess right or not?

Orfordville, Wis., Journal
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1925
1825—1925

1825 was a significant year for America as it marked the beginning of Norwegian immigration to this country. This is therefore the Centennial year and will be observed by a National Celebration in Minneapolis June 7th, 8th and 9th, when Norwegian-Americans will gathered by the hundreds of thousands from all parts of the country to celebrate the event. Local celebrations will also be conducted throughout the country.

In connection with this event the following clipping from the New York Daily Advertiser for

October 12, 1825 may be of interest. It was headed

A NOVEL SIGHT

A vessel has arrived at this port with emigrants from Norway. The vessel is very small, measuring, as we understand, only about 360 Norwegian lars, or forty-five American tons, and brought fifty-three passengers, male and female, all bound for Orleans county, where an agent who came over some time since, purchased a tract of land.

"The appearance of such a party of strangers, coming from so distant a country and in a vessel of a size apparent will calculated for a voyage across the Atlantic, could not but excite an unusual degree of interest.

"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, most of whom belong to families from the vicinity of a little town at the southwestern extremity of Norway, near the city of Stavanger. Those who came from the farms are dressed in coarse cloth of domestic manufacture of a fashion different from the Americans, but those who inhabited the town wear calicos, gingham, and gay shawls, imported, we presume, from England.

"The vessel is built on the model common to fishing boats on the coast, with single top-sail, sloop-rigged. She arrived with the addition of one passenger.

ger born on the way."

The name of the vessel was "Restaurationen." I left Etavanger, Norway, July 4, 1825, and arrived at New York, October 9th the same year. Everyone of the passengers landed in good health and spirits. A child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lars Larson on this voyage. She was given the name Margaret Allen in honor of Mrs. Allen in London who had befriended Mr. Larson.

These Norse "Pilgrim fathers and mothers" who came over in this "Mayflower of the North" settled in Orleans County, New York, and the hundreds and thousands of their countrymen who followed them during this century have settled and developed large parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas and beyond to the Pacific ocean and way up in Canada. They were hard working, frugal, and industrious, and blazed the way in developing the American wilderness into the most prosperous and progressing regions of the World. They came well prepared to do their part for America. They came from a free country to a free country, from an educated country to an educated country. They represented a civilization and culture of a thousand years development. They were better Americans before they left Norway than some of those who have been trying to Americanize them after they came here.

As a rule the Norse immigrants came here empty handed, but they were not empty headed or empty hearted. Pre-eminently, they were a religious people and wherever they settled they built churches, educational and Charity institutions. They have over 3,500 churches 1500 clergymen, and contribute annually about \$4,000,000.00 to church, charity, missions and religious education. They have 30 Colleges, Academies, Normal Schools, and Theological Seminaries, 33 Children's Homes, Old People's Homes, Rescue Homes for Girls, Kindergartens, and Day Nurseries.

They have over 300 home missionaries stationed in the pioneer fields and fishing camps, and the large cities. Being that Norway ranks very high among nations in Foreign Mission interests, it is only reasonable that those who migrated to America carried this interest with them. Therefore, they have developed large Mission Fields in China, Madagascar, and Africa, where they have hundreds of missionaries, thousands of native workers and contribute millions annually.

As there is practically no illiteracy in Norway, the immigrants and their descendants have been specially interested in establishing and maintaining schools and publishing houses and publishing papers and periodicals in both languages for the general enlightenment of themselves and the rest of the Americans.

Their first pastor, Elling Eielsen, was ordained in 1843. They built their first Church in 1844 in Racine county, Wisconsin. Organized their first Synod in 1851. The first American newspaper in the Norwegian language appeared July 29, 1847. It was called "Nordlyset" (The Northern Light), and was published in the town of Norway, Racine County, Wisconsin.

Since that time over 400 papers have been published in the Norwegian language in 89 cities in America. At present there are 50 papers of which 2 are daily and two semi-weekly. The rest are weekly or monthly.

The first Norwegian Academy of higher learning was founded in 1852.

In 1920 there were 2,233,503 Norwegians in America, and when we bear in mind that the good ship "Restaurationen" brought the original 53 Norwegians to this country in 1825, we realize that there has been some development both here and in Norway. And when their descendants gather to celebrate the event, they can do so with the satisfaction of having contributed some of the finest and most desirable elements into

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1925
THE NORSE CENTENIAL

Many of our Wisconsin citizens of Scandinavian birth and descent are this week attending the great gathering at the Minnesota state fair grounds in St. Paul in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the little sailing vessel, Restaurationen, of only 45 tons burden, laden with iron and the first formal delegation of Norwegian settlers who came to America. President Coolidge, in his excellent address on Monday afternoon, gave some interesting information on the Norwegians in their relation to America. The histories of our early school days contained vague intimations of a visit to America by a Norwegian navigator about the year 1000. Much deeper research has been made in these matters in recent years, and President Coolidge goes so far as to say that there is but little doubt that a great mathematician and astronomer of the 11th century was born of Norwegian parents on American soil. It is truly said that truth is sometimes stranger than fiction, and in the light of these disclosures it seems most appropriate that the Norwegians should have taken such a prominent part in the development of the middle west. President Coolidge paid a very high tribute to the quality of American citizenship developed by the Norwegian immigrants. Tens of thousands of these young Norwegians, both American and Norwegian born, entered the union army from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and northern Illinois. One of the most desperate and heroic fights ever made in the history of civilized warfare was made by a few hundred Minnesota volunteers against ten times their number of confederate soldiers on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg. These volunteers were nearly all Norwegians, and their heroic defense against overwhelming odds was not a foolish mistake like the charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean war, but a desperately necessary move in holding the rebel army in check while the main union army took position. This comparative handful of young Norwegians refused to retreat or surrender, and held about 5000 rebels in check for a whole afternoon. This incident lacked only a Tennyson to make it immortal.

This Norse Centennial has special significance for southern Wisconsin. It was only about twelve or thirteen years after the arrival of the Restaurationen that Norwegian immigrants began making settlements in Rock and Dane counties and at Mukwonago. The Nattestad brothers made investigations in the neighborhood of Clinton in 1837, and in 1839 the Nattestad party, under the guidance and direction of one of these adventuresome brothers, came to the vicinity of Clinton and Beloit and made permanent settlements. The extent of their success is indicated by the proportion of our citizenship today that traces back to the Scandinavian peninsula.

President Coolidge has taken time to dig deeply into the history of Norwegian settlements in the United States and his address is peculiarly interesting from a historical standpoint. It should interest all who have any curiosity as to how we came to be what we are and what we are likely to become in the future. Especially, it seems to us, will our citizens of Scandinavian extraction find the address interesting.

RACINE WIS. YOUR
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

THE PRESIDENT AT ST. PAUL.

When a hundred years ago, the Norwegians organized a movement with the purpose of encouraging emigration to this country, there were no immigration laws restrictive in character. Our gates stood wide open and the newcomers streamed through, father, mother, children all, caretakers and relatives if they came along as many did. So it was that our citizens of Norwegian nativity and their children celebrated the centennial anniversary of the first organized movement of emigration to the United States at St. Paul on the 8th of this month. The occasion was of such importance and of nation wide scope, that President Coolidge accepted an invitation to deliver an address. The long journey from Washington was made with the intent to enhance the importance of the occasion and honor these hardy and enterprising people now citizens of our great republic, and who have done so much to create and build up the great northwest.

The address of the president was peculiarly appropriate, and in paying tributes to our Norwegian citizens, tribute was also paid to the millions from other lands who have all helped to make our country what it is today, foremost in all that can contribute to the welfare and happiness of mankind, and foremost in earnest efforts to bring about a world peace.

In the wonderful assimilation of the many races that had gathered on our soil and created new homes, was a visioned picture by the president of an entire world coming together. What has been done here by individuals, he said, could be done by countries all living together in peace and understanding, nations on a larger scale

mingling together and sinking their racial differences. This was a happy inspiration, for by no means is this world union impossible of realization. Every nation will be as now with its own entity, yet in the general movements of mankind, giving and forgiving, joining in all that can improve, lift up and add to the sum total of human happiness.

Every line of business, profession, avocation, occupation is participated in by those who have sought our shores and by their children. Then true it is, that these same once newcomers and their descendants fill places in our legislative halls and occupy seats upon the judicial bench. Our ranks of statesmen find many who have worthily earned our citizenship, and so it is the differing elements of humanity have grown and are growing up together, Americans all.

It is a happy augury for the peace of a world and of good will.

Rice Lake, Wis Chron
NORSE-AMERICAN
CENTENNIAL NEAR

The Norse-American Centennial celebration to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of Norse immigration to America will be held at the Minnesota State Fair grounds, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Saturday, June 6, to Tuesday, June 9, inclusive. June 6 is "Bygdelag" day, June 7 is "Church and International" day, June 8 is "America" day (when President Coolidge will attend and deliver an address), and June 9 is "Norway and Women's" day.

Four nations will be officially represented—the United States, Dominion of Canada, Norway and Iceland. Besides President Coolidge, the United States will be represented by Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, secretary of state, and by the Los Angeles, giant air dirigible. Norway will be represented by H. H. Bryn, Norwegian minister to the United States, and Hon. Lars Oftedal and C. J. Hambro. The Dominion of Canada will send Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, former minister of labor and attorney general of the province of Manitoba, and Premier J. Bracken of Manitoba, while Iceland will be represented by Holmfrid Arnadottir and Inga Larnsdottir.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Bjornstad, first Norse-American to attain a general's rank in the United States army, now stationed at Ft. Omaha, Neb., has accepted the invitation to attend and will be present. He was born and raised in St. Paul, Minn., while both his father and mother were born in Norway.

Six states will be represented by governors of Norse ancestry, namely: Theodore Christianson, Minnesota; J. J. Blaine, Wisconsin; A. G. Sorlie, North Dakota; Carl Gunderson, South Dakota; John E. Erikson, Montana, and H. S. Whitfield, Mississippi.

Press

Sheboygan Star
6-9-25

Great Demonstration

President Coolidge in St. Paul yesterday at the fair grounds, located midway between the two leading cities of Minnesota, addressed more than 100,000 people in one of the greatest demonstrations that has ever been accorded a president, and he paid a fitting and deserved tribute to those who migrated to America from Norway and helped to mold and play their part in the affairs of government.

The address of the President was one of the leading features of the Norse-American Centennial celebration, and while the audience was representative of those whose ancestors came from Norway and Sweden, still it was more than this, for it represented the best citizenship of Minnesota and western Wisconsin.

The attendance on this day must have been pleasing to President Coolidge, for in Minnesota in the last campaign there was an aggressive fight made to defeat him. It only goes to show that when a man is elected president of this republic he gains and holds the good-will of the people, and while there are differences of opinion in the campaign, those differences are obliterated when the votes are counted, and then a ready and willing citizenship joins in its loyalty to the chosen head of this government.

It must have been a pleasure for the President to recount the achievements of America in comparison with other nations over the way, for we have gone forward with rapid strides under our form of government, which is dedicated to the idea that all men are equal.

Sheboygan Star
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925

COOLIDGE WAS RIGHT

President Coolidge made some allusions to the character of the Norwegian people in his Monday's speech at the Norse Centennial which should touch a ~~resonant~~ chord in the heart of every American. Those of us who have lived a large part of our lives in a community strongly permeated with Norwegian immigrant population can testify to the fact that the President had made a rather careful study of his subject.

America has been the melting pot into which has been thrown many different kinds of material to be fused into an American character. It has been pleasant to live with some of these nationalities, with others it has sometimes been irksome. We have sometimes felt that our immigration laws have been too lax when people whose ideas and customs were strongly at variance with our own insisted on making themselves too much at home here in a land which we liked to consider our own by right of being born here.

But we should, if possible, visualize ourselves as emigrants in some foreign land, forced from our own land in quest of greater opportunity.

It is doubtful if we could make a better showing than has been made by many of the nationalities who have come to us from European shores. That which has irked us most has been the exclusiveness, the clannishness, the community of interest which results from racial ties of any people located among strangers whose language and forms of worship and social customs are different from their own.

It occurs to us that the life of our own community furnishes a most impressive object lesson of the influence of Norse immigration upon American civilization and, reading the President's speech, we think he must have made an intimate study of the history of such a community as this. The founders of this community, encouraged the immigration here of Norwegian immigrants. They did this because these Norsemen were trained lumbermen and because they were physically and morally dependable. They placed their great industrial organization in the hands of these people. They did this after becoming familiar with some of the predominating characteristics of the race and had satisfied themselves that their interests would be safer in the hands of these people than in the hands of any other. It should be understood that they were dependent, to a great extent, upon some foreign nationality for labor

and that organizations of mixed nationalities anywhere near evenly balanced generally required a well organized military or police force to make it function successfully.

For nearly 30 years Stanley had the most peaceful, harmonious and law-abiding industrial organization which we have ever known. The great industry achieved its destiny, worked out its program and passed out of the industrial life of the community. But the civic organization founded by the people whom they brought here remains and will remain. We recall when the population of this community was easily 90 per cent. Norwegian immigrant. It is to-day 100 per cent. American or almost that. If there be one per cent. or a fraction which is un-American it is not due to any Norwegian influence or traditions.

In all its organized history, Stanley has been one of the most orderly and law abiding community which we have ever known. We doubt if a larger per cent. of the protestant population of any community in America is included in its church membership. We do not include Catholic because it is assumed that all Catholic population is included in its church membership. The laws have always been enforced in Stanley. Stanley was a permanently dry town long before the people of the rest of the United States decided to adopt the 18th amendment. Our educational standards have always been high and in advance of those of most communities. Our business life, our industries our educational and religious life are dominated by Norwegian immigrants, their children or their children's children. Yet we believe we are the most Americanized community in America. Coolidge was right.

Superior, Wis., Telegram
MONDAY JUNE 8, 1925

The Norse Festival

The celebration of the coming of early Norwegian immigrants to this country is a notable event. The mere fact that the continent was discovered by Norwegian adventurers before it was discovered by Columbus may not have an important bearing on the course of history but it should be more generally recognized that there was more of a Norse element in the first settlers of New England and the Middle Atlantic colonies than many realize.

George Washington pointed out on the occasion of an interview with Norwegian visitors that his ancestry traced back to Norse settlers in England. The Norse element is a prominent one in the make up of the English nation and even more so in the make up of the Scotch nation. It is also an important element in Ireland, and for that matter, going back, perhaps, to earlier times, all races of northern and of western Europe have their Norse element.

When the Scandinavian emigrants came to this country, they came speaking a language which was not that of this country, but they came, nevertheless not as strangers but as kinsmen of the English speaking population. The amalgamation going on here is merely a continuation of that which went on in England, Scotland and Ireland for many centuries and just as the Norse element played an important part in contributing to the sturdiness of character and energy of those old world races and in making them great and successful, it is playing a similar part here and contributing a most important and valuable factor in building up the great American race of the future.

SUPERIOR WIS TELE
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

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WAUSAU WIS REC-HER
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925.

It would be encouraging to genuine Wisconsin Republicans if President Coolidge could see fit to address the people of Wisconsin, either at Madison where the legislature is in session, or elsewhere, as he journeys to Minneapolis to attend the centennial celebration of the settlement of Norwegian-Americans in this country. But Wisconsin, while disappointed, will not be disgruntled if the president finds it impossible to stop over on his journey to Minneapolis. The sort of weather this section of the country has been supplying isn't of a sort that is encouraging to visitors who are as heavily burdened with responsibility as President Coolidge; and the trip from Washington to Minneapolis is trying under the best conditions.

WAUSAU WIS REC-HEB
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925

THE PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY

Calvin Coolidge's trip to the Norse centennial celebration at Minneapolis was the first considerable western trip he has made since he became president of the United States. While vice president, he made one trip into the northwest as far as the Dakotas. He also visited Chicago a few months ago. But the journey to the Twin Cities was really the first long trip he has made since becoming the chief executive of the nation.

If there were any people who were doubtful of the popularity of Calvin Coolidge in the middle west and northwest, that trip has dissipated it. Seasoned old newspaper correspondents who have been covering presidential journeys for years, waxed enthusiastic and called upon most of the adjectives of a complimentary nature in their vocabulary when they attempted to describe the enthusiastic welcome given the president by the metropolis of the northwest. The warmth of their description is sincere, for it is spontaneous in tone and lacking entirely in the "cut and dried" effect the work of even the best of newspaper men has when some happening is "covered" merely as a matter of duty. Whatever may have been those newspaper men's feelings when first assigned to the presidential trip, it is evident from their reports of the Minneapolis-St. Paul happenings that the manner in which the crowds welcomed the president, and the cordial, "good fellow" way in which the latter responded to the hearty northwestern greetings, touched the calloused journalistic hearts in a way that has not often been equalled since the newspaper men used to tour the country with "T. R."

The president's northwestern trip has undoubtedly proven a great asset to the federal administration, as well as to the people in that section of the country. Now that the path has been broken, it is hoped Mr. Coolidge will see his way clear to making more journeys to the country west of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river, in the not too distant future.

Wausau (Wis.) Times
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1925

THE UNSUNG MILLIONS

President Coolidge used one phrase in his Norse centennial speech worthy of special mention 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 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.

Wittenberg, Wis., Ent a r i e
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

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Casper, Wyo. Tribune
MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1925

A Splendid People

In his Minnesota address the president, who recognizes in the Scandinavian peoples one of the best elements of our population said:

"These Northmen, one of whose anniversaries we are celebrating, have from their first appearance on the margin of history been the children of freedom. They were moved by that aspiration for a freeholding in the land which has always marked peoples in whom the democratic ideal was pressing for recognition. Eager for both political and economic independence, they realized the necessity for popular education. Thousands of them volunteered in the Civil and Spanish wars and tens of thousands in the World War. They have given great soldiers, statesmen, scientists, educators and men of business to the upbuilding of their adopted country. You have laid up your treasure in what America represents, and there will your heart be also."

Wheatland, Wyo. Times
THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1925

UP TO INDIVIDUAL

There are some people who think the government can do nearly everything for them. They forget that the real ability to accomplish things is in their own hands. President Coolidge commented in his characteristic way on that state of mind in his recent talk in St. Paul. He preaches the gospel of the homely virtues of everyday life. Perhaps his experiences with the never-ending round of delegations, blocs and lobbies in Washington each wanting Uncle Sam to do something for it, to hold the umbrella over it to the exclusion of others in the rain, inspired this noteworthy remark:

"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 honesty, earnest and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the homes of our country."

The individual must work out his own salvation. By his own effort alone can he acquire those great virtues of integrity, enterprise, courage, energy and trustworthiness. Success comes mainly through individual effort. President Coolidge recognizes that truth and passes it along.

