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NAHA Norse American Centennial
MSS American Press Comments
1925

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SCRAP BOOK



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WHERE ALIEN GROUPS ARE FOUND

More than one-half the 1¼ million Scandinavians in the United States are grouped in the half dozen states represented by the great audience addressed by President Coolidge at the Norse-American centennial celebration at St. Paul a few days ago. The latest population figures of the United States, says the trade record of the National City bank of New York, show the number of natives of the Scandinavian countries residing in the United States in 1920, the latest official figures, at 1,178,596, of which number 625,580 were natives of Sweden, 363,862 of Norway, and 189,154 of Denmark. Out of this grand total of 1,178,596 Scandinavians in the United States in 1920, the census reports show 219,209 living in Minnesota, 53,285 in North Dakota, 31,369 in South Dakota, 83,749 in Wisconsin, 57,857 in Iowa, and 150,460 in Illinois.

Of the 1½ million Germans in the United States in 1920 over 200,000 were in the state of Illinois; 151,000 in Wisconsin; 100,000 in Minnesota, and the Dakotas; and 120,000 in Pennsylvania. To the Poles, coming from the northern section of Europe, the mining and manufacturing sections of this country offer special attractions, for out of 1,140,000 Poles in the United States in 1920, 178,000 were in Pennsylvania, 162,000 in Illinois, 103,000 in Michigan, about 150,000 in the New England states, and 247,000 in New York state.

Of the 1,400,000 Russians in the country in 1920 the mining and manufacturing states had absorbed a large proportion, Pennsylvania 161,000, Illinois 117,000, New England 147,000 and New York state 529,000.

The cities seem especially attractive to the natives of Ireland, for of 437,000 natives of Ireland in

1920 in this country 284,000 were in New York state, 183,000 in Massachusetts, and 121,000 in Pennsylvania.

While the southern states, with their genial climate, have attracted comparatively few, the opportunity for outdoor life in the grain and fruit areas of California have given that state a larger number of white persons of foreign birth than any other states except New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Illinois, the total number of "foreign-born whites" in California in 1920 being 681,662, a number only exceeded by the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois, despite the fact that the average "foreign-born white" entering the United States had to travel a distance of 3000 miles to establish himself on the Pacific coast. The official records show the total number of immigrants entering the country in the past 100 years at about 37 millions, while the total number of "foreign-born whites" in the United States in 1920 was stated at 13,712,754, of whom 2,786,112 were in New York, 1,387,850 in Pennsylvania, 1,206,951 in Illinois, 1,077,534 in Massachusetts, 726,635 in Michigan and 681,662 in California. Of the 13,712,754 "foreign-born whites" in the United States in 1920, 11,914,617 were natives of Europe, and 73,824 natives

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.

*Christ Sea Monitor
Boston, Mass
Feb. 6, 1925*

In June of the present year, in the city of St. Paul, there will be observed the one-hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first group of Norwegian immigrants in the United States. It is expected that delegates and visitors from every state in the Union, from Canada, and from the homeland of these

The Norse-American Centennial

sturdy pioneers, will be in attendance, possibly to the number of 125,000 or 150,000. The particular event to be commemorated is the landing, in New York Harbor, on Oct. 9, 1825, of the sloop Restoration, carrying a band of courageous men and women seeking homes and fortunes in an alien land.

As one surveys the progress made by these people, their descendants, and the thousands of Americanized Norsemen who followed them into the great northwestern country, it seems that much more than a century must have elapsed in its accomplishment. An effort will be made to appropriately depict this progress in a pageant to be held on what will be designated as "America Day." Similarly, on "Norway Day," there will be portrayed the history of the mother country from the most ancient period down to the present. In interesting contrast there will be shown a replica of the vessel supposed to have been used by Leif Ericson in his voyage of discovery, and one of the Restoration, the somewhat less crude sailing vessel used by the pioneer group centuries later.

The capital city of Minnesota has been appropriately selected as the setting for this celebration. It is in the states of the old northwest, now more definitely referred to as the middle west, that the immigration from Norway and other Scandinavian countries centered. A century ago there was little to attract the newcomers to Canada. Had the development there been as far advanced as it was in Wisconsin and Minnesota, no doubt the Dominion would have been the goal of the immigrants, despite the fact that their preference was for residence under a

democracy, rather than in a land governed by a constitutional monarchy. But the search of the Norsemen has ever been for the land "farthest north." They, like the peoples of every other country, seem naturally to migrate along latitudinal lines. The tendency is almost invariably indicated by the movements of populations in the United States, as is apparent to anyone who cares to study the migration from east to west, and even from west to east, during the last hundred years.

It has been said to the credit of the Americanized Norsemen that they do not come within the classifications adopted by those who have been somewhat critically referred to in recent years as "hyphenates." They recognize no divided or dual fealty. In their schools and in their churches, as well as in their homes, they teach and practice all the cherished precepts of loyalty to the institutions of the land of their adoption. It is because of this that they have taken their places as leaders, in those states and communities where their numbers are great, in social, political and industrial life.

Naturally, in the celebration which is planned to commemorate the arrival of the pioneers in this movement which has meant much to the people of two friendly nations, there will be that commendable co-operation among those of the two races most concerned which will testify to the regard in which each is held by the other. No inherited rivalries remain, even if they ever existed.

visitors entered the hall. The assembled Freemasons, 300 or more, toasted the President, the King and the Prince of Wales, sang the British and United States national anthems, as well as a verse dedicated to both nations, and rejoiced in that growth of fellowship and good understanding which cannot be deterred by imaginary boundary lines or the seeming obstacles of distance.

About the same week-end, at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds, 75,000 people assembled to hear the speech of President Coolidge at the Norse-American centennial celebration. They remained to hear Thomas H. Johnson of Winnipeg, official representative for Canada at the centennial, convey the greetings of the Dominion. The great throng gave the Canadian representative a rousing reception when he rose to speak. In paying this popular tribute to the

Dominion, the people at Minneapolis were particularly responsive when the speaker referred to the fact that, for more than 100 years, Canada and the United States had lived peacefully side by side.

Canada furnished one of the features at the Norse-American exhibition. Besides showing a typical Canadian farm scene, the Canadian exhibit included two remarkable pictures, one showing Leif Ericson, the Norse explorer, approaching the shores of Nova Scotia in his viking ship in the year 1001 A. D., and the other depicting him about to step ashore at what is now Cape Breton. The pictures were appropriately done in grain and grass seeds. In another part of the Canadian exhibit, a large viking ship made of sheafs of grain and grasses bravely displayed the flags of Canada, the United States and Norway.

How closely akin the northern people of Europe are to the people of North America is to be seen in such gatherings as the Norse-American centennial celebration. In Canada, the Scandinavian settler is almost as much at home as the Scotsman. In the movement toward world peace through better understanding, fraternal visits across the international boundary line between Canada and the United States are helping to build an enduring bridge.

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 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.

Memorandum
 JUN 25 '25

On a recent fraternal visit of Canadian Freemasons, from Ottawa to Potsdam in New York State, the Racket River Lodge greeted the visiting brethren with the emblems of Canada, the United States and Great Britain strung together across the street. In the lodge room and at the banquet hall, the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes and the Canadian Ensign were similarly mounted together in an inspiring display of unity between the English-speaking nations. The fraternizing craftsmen marched through the streets of Potsdam together, with the banners of the British Commonwealth and of the United States, beautifully worked in silk, abreast at the head of the procession. The State Normal School Orchestra played "The Maple Leaf" as the Canadian

Building
 the Bridge
 of
 Fraternity

Enterprise
Brooklyn Times
 JUN 12 1925

Coolidge and the Norsemen.
 (New York World.)
 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

*Merald
Fall River
JUN 10 1925*

*Leventhal
Fitchburg Mass
JUN 8 1925*

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

No such official trip as that which President Coolidge has been making to the Northwest can escape the attention of the politicians. While Mr. Coolidge's expressed intention was merely to address the gathering in St. Paul in celebration of the centennial of the arrival of the first Norwegian settlers in the United States, he had to pass through many States to get there. One of these was Wisconsin, the home of Senator La Follette. That was the only State of the section which he failed to carry in the election last year. Interest naturally attached to the nature of the reception accorded him by the leaders in politics there, many of whom are of Norwegian descent. According to reports, the reception was a hearty one. Not only was assurance given the President that he was gaining in strength in the State, but there was reference to the possibility that, if he ran for the second full term in office, Mr. Coolidge would carry the State. That political discussion was not going to be frowned upon during the trip was evident from the fact that Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin had been invited to accompany him. There was no other inference to be drawn from this than that Lenroot was in the favor of the administration and the chance to show it was taken. Since this senator's term expires in 1927, two things may be guessed from his presence. One of these is that Lenroot will be a candidate for re-election and the other is that the Republican national administration will be behind him. This is important as it would throw down the gauntlet before Senator La Follette in his own State. La Follette is opposed to Lenroot and is said to have picked a candidate to succeed him, thereby causing a row among his own followers. Whatever the influence of such a dispute over the candidate may have, it is clear from the situation that the entrance of Lenroot into the field for renomination would bring the administration forces into close contest with the La Follette party. The defeat of the latter would squelch the prestige of the radical leader in the eyes of the country. There is every reason to expect that the President will have won strength during his visit. His is the character likely to appeal to the frugal, peace-loving Norwegians when they come into personal touch with him, as they will have had the opportunity in joining in the celebration in St. Paul. Lenroot is certain to share in the prominence of the occasion and the political results which grow out of it, so that a conflict between him and La Follette next year would unquestionably be one of broad interest throughout the country.

HAIL TO THE NORSEMEN!

The President has taken short leave of his duties at Washington to travel to Minnesota. The occasion which called him forth was the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the first immigration of Norwegians to the United States. Since the first exodus of Norwegians to the United States a million of them have come to this country during that century that has gone. Most of them settled in the regions about the Great Lakes. Minnesota has had the larger proportion of these Norwegian settlers, and it is fitting that Minneapolis should be the center of the observance of this centennial anniversary. It is at Minneapolis that the president will make the address in honor of the occasion and pay tribute, in behalf of the nation, to the great part which the people of the hardy Norwegian race have taken in the building up of the Northwest.

It is well to be reminded of the country's debt to these pioneers. This celebration will serve to remind us of the virtues that they brought with them. It has been well said that these sons of Norway "have fused themselves into the life of the United States, giving to their new homes in the woods and plains the same loyal affection that their fathers had for the hills and fjords of the Scandinavian peninsula. They have gone into many countries, never with empty hands. In particular is this true of those who came to America, for they gave not only their unremitting labor but also their sanity, their persistence and their strength."

*News
Gardner Mass
JUN 15 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 for a preeminent 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.

When we seek the reasons why differing people who have quarreled 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 a 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.—From the Springfield Union.

because of the nature of the man. But if the truth were known, perhaps religious consistency and its relation to the office he holds have had more effect than has been suspected.

The president's hope for world-wide fraternity and co-operation are based upon the wisdom and experience of 150 years in our national life. His address was directed mainly to the Norwegian people, but it bore its greatest significance in the knowledge of every listener that here was no making of phrases to stir applause, but the sincerest truth of a human heart.

Of all the gifts of men character and spirituality are, at once the noblest and most useful. These gifts Calvin Coolidge possesses in the largest measure, the heritage of a line of stalwart forbears, strengthened by a life of single-minded devotion to the day's task and duty. By such clear sense and straightforwardness, what problem cannot be solved!

Manuscript
Holyoke Mass
JUN 8 - 1925

A New Norse Saga

The mental versatility of President Coolidge is amazing. His public addresses one after another show the grasp of speaker on his theme. Whether it is political, social, or historical, it is the same. He is master. Mr. Coolidge's address at St. Paul this afternoon is a tribute to the Norsemen: "One hundred years ago a little bark sailed from Norway to America. It was almost unnoticed at the time, save for the daring and hardihood of its navigators, but it brought with it the representatives of a stalwart race, men and women of fixed determination, enduring courage and high character, who were to draw in their retinue a long line of their fellow countrymen des-

igned to change the face of an area broad as an empire, direct the historic course of sovereign states, and contribute to the salvation of a great nation. These mighty works have been wrought because those Norwegian immigrants were well worthy to follow in the wake of the Pilgrim and Cavalier."

The President refers to these sons of Thor and Odin as the "princes of high and hardy adventure."

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

To be sure, the Mayflower had arrived 200 years earlier, yet the parallel was there. The Norwegians had some before the revolutionary war and some as far back as the Colonial days. Still it is time that the Norwegian communities of the Northwest that have contributed so greatly to the building up of our Northwest began with the voyage of the Restaurationen.

President Coolidge gave splendid tribute to these northmen for their contribution to the new country. He said:

"They engaged in an inverted crusade, a conquest without invasion and without force. The new country offered not only material opportunities, but possibilities of a spiritual and intellectual emancipation 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 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. He was free."

One Of the Reasons Why President Coolidge Appeals To the People.

It was a high tribute and one well deserved—that of the president—when he said in his address at the Norwegian Centennial celebration in St. Paul yesterday:

"The pledge of the Norwegian people has never yet gone unredeemed." x x x x x In coming to America "they engaged in an inverted crusade, a conquest without invasion and without force. America proved its truly national unity. It demonstrated conclusively that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men. x x x If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of the world?"

Does not this question echo one of the reasons why President Coolidge appeals to the people? Is not the advent of a man of this type in the presidency timely for America and for the world?

The force of President Coolidge is obvious in certain results. The elements of that strength are hard to define

Transcript
Helyok News
JUN 9 1925

Lawrence, Mass. JUN 25 25

Rooseveltian

If the Memorial Day address of President Coolidge sounded like Woodrow Wilson and propounded a philosophy against further development of federal power through shirking of local responsibility, so the President's Minneapolis address sounds like Theodore Roosevelt. The melting pot had so many uncalled for whacks within past few years that it was good to have from President Coolidge this fine expression of the contributions to American citizenship made by the many races, with the proof there that if races may live side by side in one country and be very happy together and create a nation instead of a collection of people so these same races may live together in peace with artificial barriers for boundary lines. The analysis of the contribution the hardy Norsemen have made to the American expression of human liberty was highly reminiscent of Roosevelt who understood his sagas and his Norse inheritance so completely that he surprised the Scandinavians on their own ground.

Lawrence, Mass. JUN 25 25

OUR MELTING-POT.

President Coolidge referred in his Norse centennial address, to the wonderful 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.

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.

Transcript
Helyok News
JUN 16 1925

Telegram
Helyok News

Norway Likes Coolidge

The recent address of President Coolidge at the Norse centennial at St. Paul has called forth unbounded enthusiasm in Norway, which is reflected in the dispatches, special articles and editorials in the Norwegian papers. Thus the Norwegian Mercantile Shipping Gazette remarks:

"President Coolidge's words in high recognition of our compatriots who emigrated from the home country must go directly to the heart and attach Norwegians still closer to the nation of which they are now a part. But words of joy and pride in Norway also will arise, for the president's words will be heard by the families and friends of the emigrants and will be remembered by all Norwegians because more than all else they are evidence of faith and confidence in the Norwegian people and Norwegian abilities in a great country where competition is keen."

Aftenposten says: "President Coolidge's address can without exaggeration be described as an historic event of the most joyful nature for the American citizens of Norwegian origin and for every Norwegian. Mr. Coolidge has

been called 'the silent Coolidge.' Therefore when he speaks he stands by what he says. His unreserved recognition of Lief Ericson (son of Eric the Red) as America's discoverer will be noted by historians of all countries. It will be long before Norway forgets Coolidge."

COOLIDGE IN MINNESOTA

The President of the United States is sure of an outpouring of people, popular acclaim and enthusiasm whenever he goes visiting.

President Coolidge's Minnesota visit was marked by all three.

When Mr. Coolidge was only Vice President, and a remarkably silent and remote one, Minnesota gave him the worst "frost" of his political career.

Outbursts in Minneapolis and St. Paul are interpreted by Republicans as a wonderful change in sentiment. They forget that no matter the man elevated to the Presidency, or his political party, he would have been received with equal respect and friendliness.

Americans might well feel concerned over the condition of their country were it otherwise.

What the visit signified, if anything, was the vast difference between being President and being Vice President. No doubt it impressed Mr. Coolidge, who has the New England habit of keeping his feet on the ground and not placing too high a value on popular adulation, and inspired a prayer that he might measure up to the great responsibilities entrusted to him.

His speech indicated as much.

Secretary of State Kellogg, the President's host, did not suffer from modesty or humility. His was the discordant voice. Speaking to the same audience, he viewed with alarm everything that does not bear the stamp of self or G. O. P.

Yet he tells us he is not an alarmist.

Mr. Kellogg beholds America flooded with vicious Red propaganda, all emanating from Moscow. In this class, of course, he puts all opinion that does not agree with his.

Secondly, he sees grave danger to American institutions in the "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 these guarantees of personal liberty."

As Mr. Kellogg was so free to admit, he isn't an alarmist; he is a calamity shouter of the old, familiar sort, capitalizing the presence of the President for party profit.

And as a dispenser of food for thought, the secretary of state runs a poor second to a namesake who supplies part of the nation's breakfast food.

Standard
New Bedford Mass
JUN 9

The Norwegian Centennial

In his speech at Minneapolis yesterday on the occasion of the Norwegian Centennial celebration, President Coolidge spoke of the influence exerted upon Europe by America during the past century and a half. So deeply fixed is the distinction embodied in the terms the Old World and the New World that a great many people fail to keep in mind the fact that with respect to the practice of democratic government the New World is the older of the two.

Mr. Coolidge did not refer to it, but he might well have cited the influence of the United States as exemplified in the French Revolution. No one can deny

tion that the example of the successful revolution in America contributed to this great convulsion which has destined ultimately the result in larger human liberties. The President did refer to the effect of the American revolution upon the Old World generally. The United States, he says, appeared not merely as a new country, but as a different kind of country. "It was considered not only different from Europe, but different from any earlier social creations. The European peoples had been greatly stirred by the intellectual awakening of the eighteenth century, and the liberals among them had been deeply disappointed at the seemingly meager results which accrued from it. We may well wonder what would have been the fate of Europe after 1815, if the liberalism of both England and the Continent had settled down to disappointment and cynicism. We can not doubt that during this period, say from 1815 to 1848, the beacon which they saw had been lighted over the western Atlantic was a lamp to the feet and a hope to the hearts of liberals throughout Europe... But for American example and influence the democratic movements of 1832 and 1848 in Europe might have been long postponed."

In this reaction the tide of immigration which set in the early part of the nineteenth century played its part. Immigration from the Scandinavian countries dates from 1825 with the arrival in New York of the sloop Restaurationen. Whatever the forces that drove these and other peoples of northern and western Europe to our shores, the fact that they encouraged others to follow them made a profound impression upon the people at home, and furthered the cause of liberalism there.

"An inverted crusade," the President aptly terms this momentous migration in which the Norwegians played a vital role; "a conquest without invasion and without force. Those who had been the first to come realized what the new country offered; those still at home sensed that here the conceptions of popular government, religious freedom and intellectual liberty had taken a definite form. Not all could leave their homes, but those who could not were heartened by the example of America in their struggle to achieve similar liberties in the Old World."

Enterprise
New Bedford Mass
JUN 11 1925

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR COOLIDGE

President Coolidge, going to Minnesota to deliver an address on June 8, travelled in a special train. This was done "in compliance with 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 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.

News
Lalun Mar
JUN 11 1925

President Coolidge made a very fine speech at the Minnesota state fair grounds this week, in connection with the centennial celebration of the coming of the Norse-Americans to this country. There are some who see in Mr. Coolidge's journey to Minnesota at this time, a political motive. They think that he feels that that state is a center of unrest, and that he can advance his own fortunes and those of his own party, by making special efforts to win support in that section. This conception of his trip, however, does not quite fit in with the rest of the president's conduct.

Mr. Coolidge has made it clear that he feels he can win the best support from the people by sticking strictly to business, by reducing the taxes and improving the efficiency of the government service. However, he has felt deeply concerned over the difficulties which the people of the northwestern states have had to face during the recent period of deflation, and perhaps he thought that by visiting that section he might gain further enlightenment on its needs, and accomplish something to promote the plans by which he hopes to improve economic conditions in that region.

Mr. Coolidge's address included a fine tribute to the Scandinavian immigrants who have done so much to develop that section. The story of their achievement in the northwest must be a very romantic one. Their early days in Minnesota and near-by states must have involved many hardships, which were probably more severe than those of the states farther south, owing to the very cold winters. The work of clearing off the forests that covered many parts of that section must have been a specially arduous one.

It was well worth the president's time to make a journey to Minnesota to pay tribute to a race that has been so substantial and industrious. A community like that, where so many races unite to form the American type, is a wonderful product of our melting-pot. The ideas on which our government is founded have a remarkable power for harmonizing peoples who come from differing antecedents.

Our National 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."

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PT HURON MICH HER
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY.

"The making of such a country is not to be told in a mere category of dates, battles, political evolutions and partisan controversies."

President Coolidge was speaking at the Norwegian centennial celebration at Minneapolis Monday.

It was a unique occasion in many ways, this Norwegian celebration in Minnesota, but more than anything else in the fact that it was, as the President so graphically described in his address, a commemoration of the part played by the common people in building a great country.

And it is all the more significant, coming as it does in the midst of our commemoration of the more spectacular and the seemingly more heroic events and deeds by which the nation was given birth and by which it was preserved through trial and tribulation.

"Back of all these, which are too often the chief material of history," said President Coolidge, referring to the battles and other spectacular events which we commemorate in anniversaries and centennials, "lies the human story of the unsung millions of plain people whose names are strangers to public place and fame. Their lives have been replete with quiet, unpretentious, modest, but none the less heroic virtues. From these has been composed the sum of that magnificent, wonderful adventure, the making of our own America."

And indeed it is this which really makes a country.

The battles, the political evolutions, the partisan controversies—these may all have been necessary, and may continue to be necessary in securing and maintaining the liberties and the American institutions which we cherish.

But they must be only incidents in the other and the greater work of building the country and creating a homogeneous society which only could make it possible for the country to continue to exist.

We have been accustomed to think of our centennials and anniversaries of the spectacular and heroic events in our history as productive of inspiration to that high and intelligent patriotism so much to be desired.

And indeed that should be so.

But even more should we find this inspiration as the President said, in knowledge of the unsung deeds and struggles of the people who have built the nation little by little, through those commonplace lives which not always have been as quiet or simple as the absence of place in our historical records might seem to indicate.

GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.) CHRON.
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925.

AMONG POLITICIANS in Washington President Coolidge's trip to Minnesota to deliver an address at the Norse American celebration is taken to mean that he will be a candidate for President in 1928 and that the 2400 mile journey to Minneapolis and return was for the purpose of putting the presidential fences in order in that part of the country. The President was immensely pleased by the hearty reception which he received in Minnesota, especially in view of the fact that the last time he was there before he was howled down in an attempt to make a campaign speech. At that time he was running for Vice-President with Harding and the Northwest was then getting into the control of the Farm-Labor party, which had slight respect for the red-headed Massachusetts Governor who undertook to explain New England Republican principals to them.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. HERALD
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925.

THE NORSE IN AMERICA.

Much has been said and written of the part English, Scotch, Holland, German, Irish and French have played in the up-building of the United States. All of these races have participated prominently in the amalgamation of the American racial entity. But until President Coolidge traveled across the land from Washington to Minneapolis to pay tribute to them, little cognizance ever had been taken of Scandinavia's contribution to free America. President Coolidge's tribute was well deserved. The verbal encomiums he laid before the Norwegians have been earned.

Just as in Grand Rapids we have intimate understanding of the part played by the people of The Netherlands, for example, in the structure of our Michigan Americanism, so in Northern Michigan, as in Minnesota, the Scandinavian has played a great role. The men from the North are physically hardy and mentally staunch. They are a dependable race. Michigan's greatness in the later 19th century as a lumbering state was attained through the dominant sturdiness of Norwegians and Swedes. Through our north country now a dependable, hard-working, conscientious group of good citizens is still of Scandinavian extraction or nativity. These people of the Northland make good Americans.

Proportionate to the population of the Mother country, the immigration of Norse to America always has been heavy. They are by nature a liberty-loving race. Their national history is rich in expressions of a righteous devotion to popular rights. Since the days of Harold Fair-hair, and down

through the times of Magnus the Good, Eric of Pomerania and more recent rulers, the Norwegians have been resourceful and courageous. In 1905 their traditional independence asserted itself in a final separation from Sweden. The Norwegians of this country are typical of their race. In the lumberwoods they were and are the best of workers; on the farm they produce well and hold to policies of thrift.

And perhaps most outstanding of all characteristics of the Scandinavians is the ease with which they are assimilated into American citizenship. They sever ties with the home land when they come into the United States, and thereafter this is their country. Unfortunately, not all immigrants enter this country in that spirit.

WHAT COOLIDGE COULD HAVE SAID.

President Coolidge traveled northwest Monday on a voyage of friendly diplomacy. He went up into the American Normandy—into Minneapolis, the heart of a rich country chiefly populated by our great Scandinavian immigration.

To these sons of Norsemen he made a scholarly centennial speech, congratulating them on the fortitude and dependability which have distinguished their race in America ever since their first shipload of pilgrims—in a tiny vessel one-fourth the size of the Mayflower—sailed into New York harbor in 1825.

If Mr. Coolidge had been willing, however, to plunge boldly into dynamic facts about these same Norwegians, he might have spoken as follows:

"You, my friends, and your fellow Americans of Swedish and Danish descent, made up a goodly portion of the voting total against me here in the northwest in 1924. Your votes were legion in the polls return of 4,686,681 for Robert M. LaFollette. If he hadn't possessed your good will and that of the people of German origin, he would have sung very small indeed. The really 'radical' vote left to him wouldn't have amounted to much.

"You people aren't radicals. You or your parents came from a country which has a constitutional monarchy, and whose good King Haakon is greatly beloved. Norway is a solid and substantial nation. It has many industries and indications are that before long it will be the Muscle Shoals of all central Europe, sending power from its fjord waterfalls to be sold in Germany and other nearby industrial countries. "Yet this Norwegian heritage was nevertheless a chief factor in the queer complex which caused you to support Mr. LaFollette.

"For it has been peculiarly true of Scandinavia, with its marvelous resources waiting development and its bare or mountainous spaces with small frontage capacity for taxation, that its people have leaned far more heavily than their neighbors on what we in America call 'state socialism'.

"They have their Norwegian State railways, their state-subsidized steamer lines, their state telephones and state telegraphs, their government water-power, their farmers' co-operatives and state farmers' and fishermen's banks.

"You people have carried the traditions of Scandinavia into your northwestern politics here in America. The Nonpartisan league, the demands for government control and operation of all kinds of utilities, the insistence upon socialistic ventures of one kind and another, which have been excellent drawing cards for your support are simply new-world revivals by clever politicians of a proposition which has worked

solidly and safely enough in the comparatively compact and homogeneous lands of your origin.

"You want to remember that this is a tremendous nation, which cannot be operated as successfully by centralized bureaucracy as little Norway, Denmark and Sweden. Our government is already too big and unwieldy, and we are trying to untangle it and keep responsibility back in the localities where it belongs. We are learning to trust large private industry instead of gobbling up, handicapping and condemning it.

"We wish you splendid people up here in the northwest were able to distinguish between the needs of an almost continental nation and nations smaller than many of our states."

But Mr. Coolidge, of course, said nothing of the sort. He was on hand to grace a Norwegian holiday, not to chastise nor exhort. He made himself simply a good Norwegian for a day, harking back to Leif the Lucky, mourning for Amundsen, citing history and figures. And probably created a better impression by his restraint.

IRONWOOD MICH GLOBE SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925.

WHAT HE COULD HAVE SAID (From the Grand Rapids Press.)

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LUDINGTON MICH NEWS WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 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 that they come from the land of Ibsen, Holberg, Bjornson and Grieg.

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

SAGINAW MICH NEWS-COURT
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925.

POLITICS IN EVERYTHING.

That is a difficult, an impossible, thing for a public man to make any kind of a move in this country without politics forcing its way in. No matter what it is, the political motive is attributed, because with so many people there is politics in everything. Vice President Dawes went to his old

NILES MICH STAR-SUN
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925.

OUR MELTING POT.

President Coolidge referred in his Norse centennial address, to the wonderful national unity which has been achieved in this country, through that process of amalgamation called our "melting-pot." We have taken races which in the old world could never get along in harmony, and we have 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 ideal of our statesmen. It is found in the daily toil of the people who have built up this country

stamping grounds at Marietta, O., the other day, and he was scarcely out of the train before he was interviewed to tell the political significance of his visit, while the committees stood in the background all ready to invite him to make political addresses.

Mr. Dawes turned it all down, however. He just explained he was there to attend a reunion with his former classmates in Marietta College, for a small vacation rest, and strictly not for politics, for speeches, nor for any formal statements on the state of the nation. He will have his own way, but it is only a half-hearted credence that is given to his denial of any political significance attaching to his visit.

Similarly, the presidential visit to the middle ground between the Twin Cities of Minnesota, to make a celebration address in honor of the Norwegian immigrants of a hundred years ago, is seized upon as a sure enough political move. New York, Washington and Chicago papers carry columns of dissertations upon the political significance of the visit, and seem to have no idea at all that the President may simply have welcomed the opportunity to get away on a trip to a part of the country with which he is not familiar, and in doing this to pay a deserved compliment to a large number of his fellow citizens.

However, public men probably know and expect that to very many minds there is politics in everything they do, and they endure it as best they may, as part of the job. But it must sometimes be an awful bore to them.

in what was then...

"Ond taes ilcan wintres waes... brothur ond Healfdenes on Westseaxum e Defenascire mid xxiii scipum; ond hin mon thaer ofslog ond dece monna mid hin ond xl monna his heres."

Already in the time of Aethelbert' grandfather, Ecgbert, and of his father Aethelwulf, the Norse raiders came, and during the fifteen years of the reign of himself and his two brothers, they overran the Northern country and harried even Wessex.

Not until the time of his younger brother Alfred the Great, was peace made with them, and with it the foundation of what became the Kingdom of England.

It was a sorry reign, of which now, a thousand years later, we are reminded by the digging up of a coffin.

THREE RIVERS MICH COMT
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

Immediately following upon the journey made by President Coolidge to Minnesota, where he spoke at the Norse centennial in much the same vigorous manner that has characterized his recent utterances elsewhere, there is the to-be-expected consequence of comment to the effect that he is keeping a weather eye on the election of 1928. That is one of the handicaps always placed on a President in his first term—everything he does with reference to the people of any one section or the interests of any one group is interpreted from a personal political point of view—not even a broadly partisan political point, but his own ambitions to succeed himself.

An ambition for re-election is an entirely legitimate one for the President to hold, and within reasonable limits the desire to so shape his course that a majority of the people will want to return him is not only legitimate but laudable.

Nevertheless for every gracious act, and every bit of activity on behalf of any group, to be construed into a warp and woof of political scheming is neither just nor helpful.

When President Coolidge went to Minnesota he did so to pay his respects to a great and useful body of citizens of Norse extraction who were celebrating an event of great importance in their view. That the President of the United States should recognize their big day was of the utmost significance to them. The President saw in it an opportunity to do honor to a splendid group of citizens, to promote further good citizenship and incidentally to set before the public with a better chance of being earnestly heeded, some of the things that he believes to be for the best interest of the nation.

The Boston Transcript succinctly states a point of real meaning in this connection. President Coolidge, it says, has already won his political victory. What faces him now is a legislative battle. His aim is to secure legislative support for his measures, not political support for himself. That is the gist of the situation. If traveling about the country to meet great constituencies in their own surroundings and impress his program upon them will help to create better support for the President in Congress, then the trips are well made, and the President ought not to be held up to scoffing for making them.

COLUMBIA MO. MISSOURIAN
JUNE 10, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISION

President Coolidge paid a high compliment to America in his Twin Cities speech at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration when he praised the democratic conditions which make possible "a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is their heritage and common nature."

The president hit a basic fact when he said frankly that world peace hinges upon the realization of a spiritual union of the races throughout the world.

"If fraternity and co-operation," said the President in speaking of the upbuilding of the United States, "are possible on a scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on a scale of the world?" he asked.

America's great achievement, Mr. Coolidge said, has been in harmonizing the many races and nationalities that have come to her. This, he said, is basic proof of a basic brotherhood of men. In other words, simply stated, the presidential theory is that if races from every place on the face of the earth can live together in virtual peace in America, why cannot the races achieve a race sympathy in all lands and emulate to a degree the American example?

The president said he believes that race unity is not a dream, that the thought of a world living in the soothing bonds of universal brotherhood is not a chimera; between the lines of his address he plainly expressed the belief the time will come when the currents and counter currents of racial strife and national hatreds will be swept aside.

Thoughtful Americans, those who sympathize with the great streams of national expression going on in the Near East and the powerful strides toward regeneration in the Far East, and those who hope for a lasting settlement of Europe's problems, will hope for a speedy fulfillment of the president's vision.

KANSAS CITY, MO., JOURNAL
JUNE 11, 1925.

Making a Poor Showing.

The trip of the big dirigible, the Los Angeles, to the Norse centennial was proposed not merely as a feature of the celebration but to demonstrate the efficiency of the navy's air service.

An inglorious breakdown of the Los Angeles engine, however, forced it to turn tail and limp back to its hangar at Lakehurst. Then the Shenandoah was substituted, with orders to transfer the helium in the disabled ship.

Now comes the commandant of the naval air station at Lakehurst and declares that there is even less chance to get the Shenandoah to Minnesota in time for the centennial than to repair the Los Angeles.

The showing thus made is not calculated to make a very favorable impression upon the general public, which has favored the development of the air service to the highest point of efficiency. The service appears to have been caught flat-footed, if the figure is not to violently inappropriate for airships, since they are operating on the ground instead of in the circumambient atmosphere.

The unflattering situation thus revealed will be generally deplored. Navy air service officials would do well to keep such ships as they have in working order before the people will favor spending large sums on the development of the service.

KANSAS CITY MO. STAR
JUNE 9, 1925.

SHALL AMERICA ABANDON TOLERANCE?

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

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

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

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

KANSAS CITY MO. STAR
JUNE 10, 1925.

AMERICA IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

There is one passage in President Coolidge's St. Paul address that expresses so finely the fundamental philosophy of the President that The Star singles it out for especial emphasis:

Our America with all that it represents of hope in the world is now and will be what you make it. Its institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of the integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race. These do not emanate from the government. Their abiding place is with the people. They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother, and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home of our country.

Through the years he has been in the White House Mr. Coolidge has been steadily preaching the gospel of the homely virtues of everyday life. He has been insisting that people must not wait for the government to do things for them. The government cannot make a magic to make us all prosperous and happy. It can do certain things. But they are limited in scope and importance.

The destiny of every man and every woman is not with the government. It is with the individual man, and the individual woman. What we call character, the complex of the great virtues of integrity, courage, energy, industry, trustworthiness, is the product of our individual effort. No father can hand his son a character ready made. The boy must work it out for himself. No government can make its people successful. They must win success as individuals. China is different from America not because of the difference in the government but because of difference in the people.

America is what we as individuals make it!

KANSAS CITY, MO., TIMES
JUNE 8, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT!

The Norse-American centennial observance is more or less Minnesota's event, but President Coolidge's trip to Minneapolis to deliver the address of the occasion is the West's event. The West claims and acclaims it. It welcomes the President and wishes him a pleasant journey and a good time.

Our national domain is extensive, we are both a nation and a continent, and it is no small part of the President's task as its chief executive to make the nation realize that sectionalism and geographical considerations do not and should not enter into its polity. Probably he could not better bring this realization home to the American people than by journeyings among them like the present. It is these contacts that remove the sense of remoteness attaching to the government and the President when they are too much thought of as expressing Washington only and not America.

It is recalled that before the government got quite settled down and was rooted on the banks of the Potomac, the capital flitted about quite a little. There were reasons for it of course in those days, but in jumping about from Philadelphia to York and Princeton and back again, it probably served other than strict military purposes; it gave the people an opportunity to become acquainted with it, and we believe the historians agree that was rather an essential matter at a time when it wasn't quite settled whether we were a nation or an association of ideas.

But it is now because we are a nation that it is desirable the President should from time to time make what the British call in connection with their contacts with their ruler, a "progress" through the republic. It seems the best way to establish that intimacy and cooperation between the people and their government which President Coolidge has recommended and done so much to promote. His present visit to the West will, it is hoped, be repeated and on a more extensive scale. He will see something of the West on his trip to Minnesota, but not all; he will not have seen the West until, for example, he sees Kansas City and its surrounding territory.

Kansas City would have no difficulty in finding an occasion as appropriate for a visit from the President as that which its fortunate neighbors to the North have found, and would esteem it a very great honor if it could have an intimation that such an opportunity would be welcomed by him.

Sometime soon, and probably when it's not quite so hot, the dedication of the Liberty Memorial will offer such an occasion. It is something for Kansas City to fix its eyes on and plan for. Meanwhile the people of this city and territory join their hearty welcome to the President to that of Minnesota and the West.

KANSAS CITY, MO., TIMES
JUNE 9, 1925.

The Strength of the Nation.

ALTHOUGH this movement of people originated in Norway, in its essence and its meaning it is peculiarly American. . . . It has about it the strength of the home and the fireside; the family ties of the father and the mother, the children and the kindred. It has all been carried on very close to the soil, it has all been extremely human. When I consider the marvelous results it has accomplished I 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.—President Coolidge.

KANSAS CITY, MO., TIMES
JUNE 11, 1925.

We Ought to Know

Who was the first white child born in North America?

Answer: The first white child born in the new world is presumed to have been Snorri, the son of Thorfinn and Gudrid Karlsefni. The place of birth was in Vinland, on the Atlantic coast, variously placed from Rhode Island to Nova Scotia by students of the Norse attempt at colonization; the time was between 1003 and 1006.

At that time some 160 men and women from the Greenland colony under the leadership of Thorfinn settled in Vinland with the intention of founding a new colony. Thorfinn's wife, Gudrid, was the widow of Thorstein Erickson, brother of Leif, who in 1000 was blown out of his course in returning to Greenland from Norway and discovered an unknown land where he found "self-sown wheatfields and vines."

President Coolidge the other day in his speech at the Norse-American centennial was quoted as saying: "There seems little doubt that several centuries before Columbus saw the light of day there was born upon American soil, of Norse parents, a boy who afterward became so great a mathematician and astronomer that his studies may have contributed much to the fund of knowledge which helped Columbus formulate his vision of the world as we know it."

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEMOCRAT
JUNE 10, 1925.

MR. COOLIDGE GOES VISITING.

Visits by a President to different parts of the country, to lend such distinction as his office may lend to occasions of large public interest, are usual, at least not uncommon. For several reasons Mr. Coolidge's visit to the State of Minnesota was of special interest and will be remembered as profitable in more than ordinary degree.

On the same fairgrounds on which he spoke last Monday, he had been left almost audience-less three years before, when those who had listened to him for a while turned away to seek the thrills of a horse race. That he was a mere Vice President then but a President now, by no means explains all the difference between the receptions accorded him at the two meetings. Mr. Coolidge represented then to

MACON MO. CHRONICLE HERALD
JUNE 25, 1925.

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

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

It is in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the event that President Coolidge went to Minneapolis to be present at the Norse-American Centennial. No small portion of the development and upbuilding of the Northwestern states is due to the efforts of Norwegians or descendants of Norwegians. 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 adapted 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 these 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.

that state a set of political views and an ascendant officialdom with which great numbers of the people of Minnesota have lost all sympathy.

A lack of quietude described in other countries as agrarian unrest had not merely caused disillusionment with particular personalities and particular political organizations. It was being manifested in a lessened confidence in the bounds previously set to governmental activities and in some of the principles by which official functions had customarily been directed. Minnesota's demands for new devices in ameliorating economic ills and sustaining individual effort were held to be dubious experiments. They were hardly experiments, having been tried before in the long history of other peoples, but they looked to a widening of the field of law, already overex-

tended, and such a widening always means a corresponding narrowing in the opportunities and particularly the incentives of the field of citizenship.

Much has happened since the year in which Mr. Coolidge appeared there before and in which the people of Minnesota rejected one of their own fellow-citizens, Mr. Kellogg, and elected Mr. Shipstead as their Senator by a majority of 83,589. One evidence of what has been happening was Minnesota's vote for Mr. Coolidge last November and another of more human quality is the warmth of the ovation accorded him when he went there for a second time, accompanied by Mr. Kellogg, now his Secretary of State, to address a great, enthusiastic gathering presided over by this same Mr. Shipstead.

The centennial anniversary commemorated was worthy of recognition. Important dates associated with the coming of other races have had repeated honors, but less has been heard about the coming of the Norse. Of course, the pre-Columbian discoveries of the race on this continent and their ill-fated early colonies, preceding all other colonies, were recalled and Mr. Coolidge made due acknowledgment of how much the nation owes to the fact that certain stalwart European stocks had predominated in the immigration of the first half of the nineteenth century and so, when the slavery issue pressed for decision, made it possible to decide it aright.

The example which America presents to the world of fraternity and helpful co-operation, not only among many different commonwealths invested with sovereignty, but among many different races and territorial sections of varying ideas and interests, has furnished a text on which numerous discourses have been framed. Mr. Coolidge again made an opportune use of it before this audience, including very many born in turbulent Europe and their immediate descendants. "If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent, among peoples so widely diverse, why not on the scale of the world?" he asked. "I feel it is possible of realization." At any rate he took cognizance of a reflex on European sentiment of American influence in the past and declared that but for this influence democratic evolution abroad during the past three generations might have failed.

Mr. Coolidge had personal reasons for feeling a deep gratification at this visit, which exemplified the reflexes that come with time's whirligig in our own country. And there are reasons for general gratification. Minnesota seems definitely to have set its face against fantastic economic dogma and its devices of eccentricity and harm

common interstate interests. We have blended into one nation many peoples and many governments.

We have not yet solved all the problems arising from the mingling of different races nor all the problems that arise from the division of powers between the Federal Government and the state Governments. Our success has been marvelous, and, in supreme tests, such as the World War, where we entered into a European conflict, the loyalty exhibited by citizens who had come to us from Europe, and the descendants of other earlier immigrants, despite kindred ties and strong sympathies with peoples against whom we were fighting, was amazing and unprecedented.

We have proved conclusively that peoples of various races and nationalities can live together in accord and can find common loyalty, aspirations and ideals in one country.

It is not worth while as yet even to speculate on a world federation, which is the Utopia of H. G. Wells, because there are so many differing civilizations and stages of civilization in the world. But undoubtedly the possibilities of co-operation among the so-called civilized nations, particularly those of Europe, for an association organized to protect the common interest and co-operate in common ideals are very good. The idea of a European federation is not by any means new. It is a vision of some of the best minds of Europe.

The realization of that vision cannot be forced, but must work itself out step by step. It is yet a long way off, and unless rapid progress is made in the elimination of hatreds, fears and revenges, which are now working against accord and friendly co-operation, the federation will be indefinitely postponed.

Practical steps, however, have been taken on two continents for the co-operation of nations in the promotion of common interests and ideals. Our own Pan-American Congress is a promising experiment in international accord and has accomplished much in the bringing together of the nations on this continent for co-operation and the promotion of peace and common interests.

In Europe the League of Nations is organized and working steadily towards the co-operation of nations in the maintenance of justice and peace between nations. Born of the vision of world peace which illuminated the hearts and minds of men after the World War, it is struggling towards a consummation of that ideal. Its intended sphere of influence is the whole world, although that objective has not yet been realized.

The practical way of working towards a realization of Mr. Coolidge's vision is to co-operate along these two lines of international accord. If the melting pot of America is ever to become the melting pot of the world, the ideal can only be attained by an organization similar to the League of Nations, open to the co-operation of all nations.

Mr. Coolidge can do more than any other man on earth to accomplish the first advance towards his vision. If he would devote his leadership to the participation of the United States in the International Court of Justice and in the League of Nations, on satisfactory terms, the foundation of world accord would be laid.

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DISPATCH
JUNE 19, 1925.

MR. COOLIDGE'S VISION.

President Coolidge saw a vision Monday. He saw the peoples of the earth taking example from the melting pot of America and coming into accord and co-operation on common interests and ideals.

It is true, as Mr. Coolidge said at the Scandinavian Celebration, that there were many forebodings and prophecies of disaster over our experiment of mingling diverse races and nationalities and blending them into a nation. It is true that we have had extraordinary success in holding together diverse races in common loyalty. Not only have the different races lived in peace, but different states and Governments have worked in accord with one central Government having in charge foreign relations and

JUNE 9, 1925.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO A HARDY RACE.

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

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

The President dealt with the influence of the Norwegian in building up the Northwest, including the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Northern Iowa. All of them have large numbers of men and women descendants of those who came over in the small colony in 1825 and who settled in Northern New York. Their word back home encouraged other colonists to come, but the latter were attracted by the description of the land farther west.

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

JUNE 12, 1925.

THE NORSEMEN IN AMERICA.

(New York World.)

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, has attracted 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 Kaute 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 that they come from the land of Ibsen, Holberg, Bjornson and Grieg.

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

JUNE 7, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL.

The decision of President Coolidge to take his forthcoming trip to Minnesota by special train instead of using the equipment of the regular trains will be received with general public satisfaction. In the interests of economy last winter it will be recalled, the President and Mrs. Coolidge went to Chicago on a regular train.

On the coming journey the presidential party will go on a special train "in compliance with the request of the railroads for the purpose of operating convenience and meeting every precaution of safety." The Chicago journey occasioned general disapproval at the time, fear being entertained that this mode of travel might expose the President to unnecessary hazard and possible annoyance.

The President's safety and comfort, even to an economy—struck people, are prior considerations over the difference in the cost involved. The comparatively small amount of money spent for the President's traveling expenses is not likely to meet with disapproval. Quite to the contrary, it is likely the public will approve the journeying of the President with dignified as well as comfortable surroundings, to say nothing of the element of personal safety.

JUNE 3, 1925.

NORSE CELEBRATION.

Norsemen and their families, pioneers who settled the northwestern States, will hold a great reunion in Minneapolis, beginning June 6. Thousands of Norsemen and persons of Norwegian descent will attend the celebration.

Ordinarily Americans are inclined to look askance upon celebrations so largely confined to a people of one nationality or descent. But in the northwest there is no such feeling.

One will search the country over and not find a higher type of citizenship that has developed in Minnesota and the Dakotas. They are a bit clannish, of course, but this is not unnatural. Their loyalty and devotion to American principles is not questioned. There may have been a few regrettable instances during the World War, but these did not constitute an indictment of the Norsemen generally.

These Norwegians are a hardy people. They are industrious, thrifty and progressive. Frequently they have been imposed upon by political charlatans, but so have the rest of us. On the whole they are aiming in the right direction.

It is in a measure regrettable that so few such immigrants as the Norsemen now come to America. Had we continued to receive that type of alien instead of the low scum from southern Europe, less drastic immigration legislation would have sufficed. The Northern European has been a real factor in the building of America and the Norsemen have had an honorable share of the work.

JUNE 11, 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.

Anaconda, Mont. Standard
THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1925

THE NORSE CELEBRATION.

St. Paul announces that six governors, all of them of Norse ancestry, one of them Montana's own Erickson, will attend the Norse-American centennial to be held on the Minnesota state fair grounds June 6-9. Extensive and enthusiastic as have been the preparations for this, the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the arrival at these shores of the first shipload of Scandinavian immigrants, the public was hardly prepared for the prediction which St. Paul seems to be making in all sincerity and confidence, namely, that the attendance will run from 250,000 to 500,000, including no less than 60,000 Norse Canadians. Eloquent tributes to the industry, the intelligence, the enterprise, the sterling worth of the Norsemen, those of past generations and those who are honorably busying themselves in the world's activities today, will be paid by President Coolidge and other distinguished men, American and European. Norse history will be depicted in pageants and musical recitals, and there will be a notable exposition of Norse industry—jewelry, woven tapestry, furniture, musical instruments and the like, the exhibits, in fact, comprising 22 departments. Splendidly have the Norsemen contributed to the American citizenry, and that the celebration may be as big and brilliant a success as the outlook promises is the sincere desire of the whole country.

Anaconda, Mont. Standard
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925

THE NOBLE NORSEMEN.

Today at St. Paul the Norwegians in the United States begin a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of their first collective immigration to this country. There are 2,500,000 of them in the United States today, including the descendants of all the immigrants, early and recent. The first scattering Scandinavian immigrants of which any note was taken came in 1820—there were only 23 of them in all and they did not come in a body. The Minnesota celebration commemorates the one hundredth anniversary of the first stated immigration from Norway to the United States. That took place in 1825 when Kleng Peerson and 52 Norwegians landed in the port of New York on the sloop Restoration. The ship sailed from Stavanger, Norway, on July 4, 1825, and arrived here in October of that year.

Scandinavian immigration reached its peak in the decade from 1870 to 1880, when they came in thousands. They settled almost exclusively in the Northwest, mostly in Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin, though in more recent times a goodly num-

ber have come into Montana. They constitute a sturdy and industrious population of farmers and producers. These Scandinavian immigrants did not remain foreigners any longer than the laws of this country made necessary. As quickly as possible they became American citizens. They learned the customs and manners and language of the country. More than that, they contributed materially to the country's prosperity and welfare.

The ancient Norsemen were free and independent. They elected their rulers in an open assembly of the people and all of their laws and public matters were decided in these public assemblies. They were daring adventurers and explorers, competent sailors and fighters, and, as the Vikings, they became known to every part of the then civilized world. They visited the shores of Europe, conquering the people and planting colonies. They subdued a large part of England and held one-third of it for many generations; they took Normandy, the finest province of France, from the natives, conquered a large portion of Belgium and invaded Spain. The English rulers are descendants of the Norsemen, and, despite the fact that English historians insist that it was the Anglo-Saxon branch of this great Teutonic race of people that formed the backbone of England, the influence of her Norse conquerors had much to do with shaping England's career and destiny.

The celebration at St. Paul, including, as it will, addresses by President Coolidge, several state governors and other eminent men of Scandinavian extraction, will constitute one of the most notable and memorable of the several celebrations on the calendar of the present year. All honor to the Norsemen, ancient and modern! With their inherited love for courage, liberty, industry, fair play and equality of opportunity, the Scandinavian immigrants have ever been welcome to these shores and have ever strengthened the hearts and the hands of the loyal Americans already here.

Pio Timber (Mont.) Pioneer
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

A GREAT CELEBRATION

The Norse-American celebration, just closed at Minneapolis, was one of the greatest conventions, in point of attendance and enthusiasm, ever held in these United States. Two hundred thousand visitors attended, and two hundred thousand loyal Americans, native and foreign born, went away happier, better and bigger Americans. It was a great gathering of a great people, embracing all nationalities, all classes, all ages, but all Americans.

President Coolidge was the main attraction, and press reports state that he never more thoroughly enjoyed a visit to any city forming a part of the great domain of which he is the popular head. He had been at Minneapolis before, while vice president, and during the course of his address on that occasion an impatient crowd fretted that he might close and permit the races to start. This

time he spoke in the midst of rain and dust and clouds, but the immense throng listened throughout a masterly address with interest and intentness due from a people to their chief magistrate.

One statement of the president was particularly well put and has especial reference to the early history of Montana, and to what is now Sweet Grass county. It reads:

"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."

Incidentally it might be remarked that among those who govern the states referred to by the president, the following governors of Norwegian descent attended the convention and sat on the platform with the president: Blaine of Wisconsin, Christianson of Minnesota, Sorlie of North Dakota, Gunderson of South Dakota, Erickson of Montana, and Whitfield of Mississippi.

Ruthe, Mont. Miner
SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1925

Great Norse Celebration.

Minnesota is about to be the locale of a great Norse celebration, a thoroughly American affair in concept for it is to commemorate the arrival in this country of the first Scandinavian contingent.

Throughout the years in which this republic has been working its way to a national greatness unsurpassed in the annals of history, citizens of Norse lineage have had a very prominent and thoroughly valuable part in furthering the best welfare of the nation.

Norse ability, stamina, determination and courage have been among the foremost factors in the development of the United States and in maintaining its power and prestige in the world.

Indeed, it requires volumes to detail what the Norse influence has meant in the world's advancement.

A sturdy, conscientious, persevering and achieving disposition has been the Norse contribution to the general American character.

Different peoples have figured in making America what it is, and in this land they have found an opportunity for the manifestation of the brotherly regard and altruistic endeavor as well as individual progress that are so well epitomized in the wonderful word Americanism.

Ruthe, Mont. Miner
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925

ANOTHER COOLIDGE TALK

Today, in Minneapolis, the much discussed melting-pot question was the theme for an address delivered by President Coolidge. He isn't disturbed over it; on the contrary, he spoke in laudation of the good that has come of the mingling which, for instance, in that part of the republic centering at or near Minneapolis has contributed so much to excellent American citizenship. Essentially that was from Scandinavian sources which started immigrations that were prior to the civil-war period.

The president put it in these words:

"We are rounding out a century and a half from the beginning of the revolution. It was half a century from the days of Concord and Lexington to the beginning of that stream of immigration from Norway which was to help guarantee that the spirit of freedom which had been so triumphant in the colonies should not be lost to the states."

The main point presented by the president was that if our nation can be successful in achieving this mingling then it should be reasonable to assume, on an international basis, that a good many nations could get together in harmonious promotion of the things relating to the common good and the general welfare of mankind. By the way, since the president came as far this way as Minneapolis, it's a pity that he did not keep right on coming West until he reached either one of many attractive spots in Montana where he could have had at least a month of release from the torrid heat and the maddening crowds. That would have been a good deal more refreshing than several weeks at Swamscott.

Dillon, Mont. Tribune
FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1925

SCANDINAVIAN DAY.

That was a great celebration which the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes staged in St. Paul and Minneapolis recently, to celebrate the landing of the first contingent of immigrants in the United States from their beloved Northland. It was a well-deserved tribute to the early Norse settlers and their descendants.

They have played a highly important part in the development of the great Northwest especially. They make good farmers and good governors. Senator Knute Nelson, of Min-

nesota, filled the position of United States senator for many years with great distinction and credit to himself and his people.

Beaverhead has her quota of Scandinavians and their descendants. They have all prospered and are numbered among our best and most substantial citizens.

Glasgow, Mont., Courier
FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1925

THE PRESIDENT'S ST. PAUL SPEECH

The speech of President Coolidge at St. Paul, to the assembled newsmen, stamped him as a statesman of broad-minded stature, and one of original ideas all his own.

The newspapers of America and Norway have commented upon the speech in terms of highest praise, the papers of the "old country" of his auditors declaring that it more firmly cemented the friendship of the two countries. One of the most influential papers stated "it will be a long time before we forget President Coolidge."

The Chicago Tribune comments upon the speech under the heading: "Coolidge Is An Orator," and other newspaper expressions are equally as complimentary.

The president has never laid claims to being a flowery orator and he isn't one. But he has a knack of assembling together some very concrete statements of fact which are convincing and of the St. Paul speech the Tribune further says, "this speech was in a literary style not equaled by many who count themselves orators," and:

"The address was chiefly a moving narrative of the immigration of Norwegians and of their contributions to this country. In it was the drawing of a striking parallel between the coming of the Mayflower and the arrival of the Restoration. It was an eloquent and deserved tribute to a century of achievements of Norwegian-Americans.

"Headline writers grasped at the President's words concerning world peace and his citation of the success of the melting pot of America. But the speech contained little which bore directly upon these topics. The few words given to them were deftly woven into the general theme, woven in the manner of the real orator.

"This president who lately has declined something like a score of honorary academic degrees took occasion to make a suggestion to the academic world. He said some historian might well devote himself to a study of the motives which have impelled various groups of immigrants who have come to this country. Such a study would be a genuine contribution to knowledge. That suggestion likewise was made in such a manner as to leave no rough edges of apparent irrelevancy.

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

Grass Range, Mont. Record-Herald
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

NORWEGIANS

President Coolidge's visit to the Twin Cities is one of worthy comment, commemorating as it does, the 100th anniversary of the migration of the Norsemen to America. This is the longest trip he has taken since his election to the presidency. This is a notable address for the occasion and well expresses the Nation's tribute to the Norwegians. It also expresses the fine type of Americanism displayed by our brother Norsemen. This Nation owes much to the sturdy Norwegian trailblazer who came to these shores a century ago as well as to those who followed. Our observation leads us back to the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin, where large communities are made up of Scandinavian extraction. In those communities we found that predominating perseverance that constructs real homes and a fine type of law abiding centers. Schools, churches and other organizations for the improvement of their kin are always to be found. Take a view of the four states mentioned and you will admit that the genuine American spirit is not found wanting. We most heartily concur in any tribute that is paid to these Norse-Americans and the big Centennial held this week. Our hat is off when the Norwegian parade passes by.

Grass Range, Mont. Record-Herald
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

President Coolidge in a notable address at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds last Tuesday, the occasion being the celebration to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the first organized migration of Norwegians to the United States. The President paid high tribute to the hardy immigrants from Scandinavia who settled in the Northwest and helped develop a great agricultural empire. Although the weather was unfavorable there was an immense attendance. Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg also made an address.

Helena, Mont., Record-Herald
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

COOLIDGE AND THE NORSE.

No doubt President Coolidge made one of the most inspiring and gripping addresses that he ever delivered anywhere at the Norse-American centennial celebration at Minneapolis. He is a clear thinker and a cool temperament, so his talks are usually reasoned, and the further the world travels along the road of real culture and intellectual attainment the more apparent will become the fact that only that sort of an address is really worthy of respect. Spellbinding and oratory are not directed to the mind, but to the inflammable sentiments. But a rational talk is offered to the reason. On any occasion when intelligence, good sense and reason count, President Coolidge will rank high as a speaker.

The Norse people afforded him an opportunity to say some things much worth while, and to trace some of the important factors and elements that have gone to create the United States and the nation of Americans as they exist today. The story of the Norwegians is a proud one, but the

chief executive broadened it to take in humanity, and to suggest that from the unity that has been created in this country by diverse races, among which the Norse were of prime importance, the world eventually will find the touchstone that will bring all races and nations together, and on this point he spoke as follows:

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

President Coolidge finds a nation here, united, solidified, sending two million soldiers to fight for this country in the World War, men of every European stock and Indians, Africans, and people of other origins. The Nordic question that troubles the intellectuals, so-called, and persons such as Dr. Chas. W. Eliot, who think the melting pot fails to fuse his contents, does not enter his mind. However diverse the racial stocks that compose the American people, they are one people, and that is the point with him.

In speaking to the Americans of Norse descent at Minneapolis as follows he addressed every racial stock in this country, and his words point out the duty of every American of every racial stock:

"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 chil-

dren. They are the product of that honest, earnest, and tireless effort that goes into the hearing of the family altar and the making of the home of our country. They can have no stronger supporters, no more loyal defenders, than that great body of our citizenship which you represent.

THE NORSE CELEBRATION

St. Paul announces that six governors, all of them of Norse ancestry, one of them Montana's own Erickson, will attend the Norse-American centennial to be held on the Minnesota state fair grounds June 8-9.

Extensive and enthusiastic as have been the preparations for this, the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the arrival at these shores of the first shipload of Scandinavian immigrants, the public was hardly prepared for the prediction which St. Paul seems to be making in all sincerity and confidence, namely, that the attendance will run from 250,000 to 500,000, including no less than 60,000 Norse Canadians. Eloquent tributes to the industry, the intelligence, the enterprise, the sterling worth of the Norsemen, those of past generations and those who are honorably busying themselves in the world's activities today, will be paid by President Coolidge and other distinguished men, American and European. Norse history will be depicted in pageants and musical recitals, and there will be a notable exposition of Norse industry—jewelry, woven tapestry, furniture, musical instruments and the like, the exhibits, in fact, comprising 22 departments. Splendidly have the Norsemen contributed to the American citizenry, and that the celebration may be as big and brilliant a success as the outlook promises is the sincere desire of the whole country.—Anaconda Standard.

As postal rates mount higher, letters by the hundred from various government agencies come with extra enclosures under the usual government franking privileges.

Manhattan Mont. Standard
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

A GREAT CELEBRATION

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One statement of the president was particularly well put and has especial reference to the early history of Montana, and to what is now Sweet Grass county. It reads:

"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."

Incidentally it might be remarked that among those who govern the states referred to by the president, the following governors of Norwegian descent attended the convention and sat on the platform with the president: Blaine of Wisconsin, Christianson of Minnesota, Sorlie of North Dakota, Gunderson of South Dakota, Erickson of Montana, and Whittfield of Mississippi.—The Big Timber Pioneer.

NORSE CENTENNIAL

ONE of the remarkable facts brought out in connection with the holding of the Norse-American centennial celebration that is scheduled to take place in the Twin Cities in early June is that the principal states taking a more or less direct interest in the event contain a large Scandinavian population and each of them have a governor of Scandinavian descent.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana have chief executives whose ancestors belonged to the Viking race and it is in the midst of these commonwealths that the centennial quite properly is being held. The northwest owes much to the Scandinavian race. Probably not so much in the arts and literature, but largely in that more practical development of the country that has made it one of the greatest garden regions in the world.

Solid, substantial citizens, they have placed their mark upon the soil. They have taken an interest in the government under which they live. They have been eager and anxious to be a part and parcel of the political activities, and to their credit may it be said, that never in the history of their accomplishments in these states have they manifested any other spirit than that of love and loyalty to the political institutions that have been erected. Naturally they are for men and women, and policies and purposes that they understand. Their leaders have been true to the responsibilities that have been heaped upon them. The Scandinavians enjoy liberty and believe and have faith in America.

The following are the names of the governors of Scandinavian descent who preside over the destinies of the several states in the northwest that are directly interested in the centennial: Montana, Mr. J. E. Erickson; South Dakota, Mr. Carl Gunderson; North Dakota, Mr. A. G. Sorlie; Minnesota, Mr. Theodore Christianson; Wisconsin, Mr. J. J. Blaine, who is descended from the Scandinavian people on his mother's side.

The Twin Cities event is to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of a band of Norwegians who came over the Atlantic waves and settled in New York in 1825. It was natural and logical that from this first colonization in New York state there should later be a movement to the west and northwest. Today the Twin Cities form the acknowledged center of the Scandinavian population of the country.

The project for this celebration has already met with such enthusiastic response, not only in Minnesota and the northwest, not only in the United States and Canada, but also in old Norway itself, that the success of the affair seems beyond question.

The promise of President Coolidge to come and participate on Monday, June 8, and the probability that some high representative of the Dominion government will be there, as well as the promised coming of the delegates from the Norwegian storthing and government, give the celebration the aspect of a real world affair. The official delegation from Norway will include a member of the cabinet, a member of the storth-

ing (parliament), and Karl Wehring, former secretary of war. Other official delegates will come to represent the Norwegian state church, the University of Oslo, and Nordmandsforbundet.

While the opening day will be devoted to the "Bygdelag" meetings, most of them concluding with a dinner or banquet, arrangements are being made for a public reception Saturday evening by Governor and Mrs. Theodore Christianson of Minnesota, in the rotunda of Minnesota's state capitol in St. Paul. One of the most promising indications of the broadening of interest in the centennial is contained in the announcement that Minnesota's executive and his estimable wife will be assisted in arranging for this reception by the St. Paul allied women's organizations, comprising 52 different bodies, i.e., professional, political, social, religious and fraternal having a combined membership of 10,000 women.

Wines City, Mont., Star
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1925

DESCENDANTS OF VIKINGS

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE in his address on Monday in St. Paul on the occasion of the opening of the one hundredth anniversary of the landing of immigrants of the Norwegian race in the United States struck a happy note when he stated that America is thankful for the coming of this hardy race, descendants of the great Vikings of the Scandinavians on the Norwegian side. Upon their arrival they naturally sought out that section of the country where climatic conditions were more similar to that of Norway, consequently they found their way to the northwest where now more than two million and a half of them are assembled.

These people have made the land the basis of their prosperity and it has blossomed with the fruits of their labor and toil. Strong and physically perfect, possessed of willing dispositions to meet the exigencies and obstacles naturally arising in a new world, these Norsemen tackled the job of hewing their way to substantial livelihoods, and today Norwegian households and farm properties are numbered among the most prosperous in the northwest.

It was in 1825 that Kleng Peerson and fifty-two Norwegians arrived at the port of New York on the good ship Restoration. The name of the vessel today possesses a peculiar significance. About four months was consumed in making that memorable trip, the Restoration sailing from Stavanger, Norway, July 4, 1825, and reached America in October. From 1870 to 1880 Scandinavian immigration reached its peak. For a decade many immigrants from both Norway and Sweden found their way through the gates of Ellis Island. Almost invariably they found their way to waiting relatives in the northwest or came independently to carve out their fortunes in new and strange lands. They made good and prospered. Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Wisconsin and eastern Montana in the order named shared in the reception of these hardy newcomers.

One of the happily noticeable things in connection with this early immigration is that these people did not remain foreigners in the land of their adoption. It is this phase of their settling in America that was noted in the president's address

when he stated that America was thankful for the arrival of these ancestors of many of the Norwegian population.

As quickly as possible they became American citizens. They learned the customs and manners and language of the country. More than that, they contributed materially to the country's prosperity and welfare.

The ancient Norsemen were free and independent. They elected their rulers in an open assembly of the people and all of their laws and public matters were decided in these public assemblies. They were daring adventurers and explorers, competent sailors and fighters, and, as the Vikings, they became known to every part of the then civilized world. They visited the shores of Europe, conquering the people and planting colonies. They subdued a large part of England and held one-third of it for many generations; they took Normandy, the finest province of France, from the natives, conquered a large portion of Belgium and invaded Spain. The English rulers are descendants of the Norsemen, and, despite the fact that English historians insist that it was the Anglo-Saxon branch of this great Teutonic race of people that formed the backbone of England, the influence of her Norse conquerors had much to do with shaping England's career and destiny.

The celebration at St. Paul, including, as it does, addresses by President Coolidge, several state governors and other eminent men of Scandinavian extraction, constitutes one of the most notable and memorable of the several celebrations on the calendar of the present year. All honor to the Norsemen, ancient and modern! With their inherited love for courage, liberty, industry, fair play and equality of opportunity, the Scandinavian immigrants have ever been welcome to these shores and have ever strengthened the heart and the hands of the loyal American already here.

Missoula, Mont., Missoulian
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925

COMMENT OF THE DAY

A noteworthy event is the centennial celebration at Minneapolis of the migration of the first Norwegians to America. It is impossible to measure the degree of development of the northwest due to the men and women of the Norwegian and Swedish races. Possessed of the primitive qualities of honesty, industry, thrift, patience and ambition, these sturdy people have had a very great influence on the citizenship of America and in adding to its wealth and prosperity. In Montana we count them as pillars of strength in every community where found. The occasion at Minneapolis will be honored by the presence of the president of the United States and of many distinguished men of Norse blood including the governor of Montana.

Missoula (Mont.) Sentinel
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925

AMERICA IS A WORLD IN ITSELF.

President Coolidge, speaking at the Norse centennial celebration in Minnesota yesterday, said that America's success in fusing national unity from its melting pot of diverse racial elements points the way for fraternity and cooperation among peoples on a world-wide scale. "If fraternity and cooperation," he said, "are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of the world? I feel it is possible of realization. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal."

President Coolidge is right in intimating that many of the inter-racial problems of the world have been met and solved in the wide expanse of this country, with its many-racial and once-polyglot population. In a measure the melting pot experiment has been a success. A composite population has been formed from a mosaic of many peoples from many lands. That there is in this population a great solidarity was proved during the recent war. If the world would consider carefully and intelligently the American example it might find its way to universal peace and mutual understanding.

However—and we believe President Coolidge would admit this too—the great American experiment has not been entirely successful everywhere. There are in this country hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of immigrants from other lands who never will become real American citizens, even if their children and their children's children may. It is for this reason that the United States has seen fit to adopt restrictive immigration laws. The melting pot must not be overloaded, we argue, and that, undoubtedly, is the proper way of looking at the situation. But as far as we have gone, this country certainly has been a fine example of what can be accomplished in fusing of races.

Lincoln, Neb., Journal
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925

President Coolidge traveled thru heat from Washington to Minnesota and back to pay tribute to one "alien" element in our population. The Scandinavians made themselves the backbone of the agriculture of great areas of our north-west and America has appreciated their service. No one is sorry the Scandinavians immigrated to America. The backbone of the industrial life of our great cities is now millions of "aliens" from other sections of Europe. We have drawn laws to check the incoming of these less welcome peoples. In half a century or so, when the descendants of these "allens" have taken the political and economic leadership of the cities shall we be paying as notable tribute to the city-building south Europe as now we pay to the farm-building Nordic? Who knows!

McCOOL JUNCTION (NEB.) JOURNAL
JUNE 4, 1926.
The Norse Centennial.

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

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

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

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

Nebraska City, Nebr., Press
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925

A Centennial

THE first organized settlement of Norwegians in America was in the summer of 1825, in Orleans county, New York, and to commemorate this auspicious event the Norwegian people of Minnesota, which is the center of Scandinavian settlement in the Middle West, held an important celebration a day or so ago. An important feature of this celebration was the presence of the President of the United States.

It was Mr. Coolidge who presented the facts concerning the first settlement in America of a people who have long been known for their sturdy citizenship and their home-making qualities. The first little band came over from Stavanger, Norway, sailing from that port on the auspicious date of July 4, 1825. They were only 52 persons and their ship was loaded to the gunwales with iron ore in addition to human freight.

For weeks the little craft, said to have been the smallest ever entering the port of New York, battled with wind and wave but after 14 weeks docked in the Land of Liberty. New York port authorities balked at permitting the ship to land, claiming it was too heavily loaded with freight and passengers, but friends of the passengers finally prevailed upon the officials to relent.

It seems that although Norway has ever been a sea-faring nation the first settlers in America were farmers. One of their reasons for coming here was to seek religious freedom. They belonged, these people, to a Norwegian religious community, somewhat akin to the Quaker denomination, and Quakers in America stood sponsor of them and found them homes in Orleans county, New York, where land was purchased for \$5 an acre, to be paid on the installment plan.

The people prospered, as might be expected, for the Scandinavian is industrious and persistent. Letters went back to the home-land and ambitious young folks decided to come to America to enlarge their opportunities. Norwegians began to go to Illinois and Ohio and Iowa. And in a few years the great tide of North land immigration began in Minnesota. The great success of that that state is due in large measure to the indus-

try and honor of the Scandinavian immigrants who came there in the middle years of the last century.

We owe much to the men and women of the Northland—Norwegian, Swede and Dane. They have added to our wealth; they have contributed largely to our arts, our industries and our society. It is of peculiar interest that a President of the United States has honored them to the extent of

having traveled half way across the Continent to attend a celebration marking the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first genuine Norwegian colony.

NEBRASKA CITY NEB PRESS
JUNE 11, 1925.

Remember This!

FROM the address delivered by President Calvin Coolidge on the occasion of the Norwegian Centenary celebration at St. Paul:

Our America with all that it represents of hope in the world is now and will be what you make it. Its institutions of religious liberty, of educational and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of the integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race. These do not emanate from the government. Their abiding place is with the people. They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home of our country.

Omaha, Neb., News
TUESDAY, JUNE 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 nonpolitical 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. He said:

"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."

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.

MAY 28, 1925

St. Olaf Lutheran Choir with full quota of 50 voices, broke a precedent recently in broadcasting a radio program from WCCO, Minneapolis, on behalf of the Norse-American Centennial. Prof. F. Melius Christianson, director of the choir, and Prof. Paul G. Schmidt, its business manager, consented to waive their previous iron-clad rule against radiocasting by the choir in order to give full measure of publicity to the Centennial celebration.

Walking from Lincoln to Newman Grove, George Johnson, 85, was given a "lift" by deputy Sheriff Ed Kavanaugh Saturday. Friday the aged pedestrian appeared at the farm home of Mr and Mrs. C. J. Bisson, 10 miles north of Columbus, where he was given a meal. Upon learning that he had traveled the way from Lincoln and was en route to Newman Grove, walking in order to conserve the only dollar he had, Mr. Bisson notified Deputy Sheriff Kavanaugh who drove out and brought the old man into town. After providing him accommodations at the county jail over night, Ed bought him a ticket Saturday and placed him on the Norfolk bus ride as far as Madison. Johnson said he had been staying at

the home of his brother-in-law, John Smith, in Lincoln, and had decided to go to Newman Grove to visit his brother Charles, Johnson, who resides there. Though he walked with a cane, Johnson was apparently in robust health for one of his advanced years, and did not seem to be suffering from excessive fatigue as a result of his long hike.—Columbus Telegram

Stromsburg, Nebr., Has All Night
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

Scandinavians other than Norwegians in the middle west are gathering a record of their achievements in America in order not to be left in the shade by the Norwegian Centennial celebration in Minneapolis, June 6 to 9.

One of the outstanding monuments in the United States to Danish energy and business ability is the Farmers Union States to Danish energy and business ability is the Farmers Union Creamery of Superior, one of the largest co-operative creameries in the world, handling millions of pounds of butter every year. The company was organized by James C. Norgaard, who arrived in this country eleven years ago without capital and unable to speak a word of English. Americanized Scandinavians of every race may point to his record as evidence of the values these nationalities bring to citizenship.

Mr. Norgaard arrived in New York in 1914 with capital consisting, to use his own words, of "a tooth brush, thirty-five dollars, a lot of ambition and energy, but not a word of English." He went at once to a small Danish settlement in Wisconsin, but finding that he could not study English there he took a job in a creamery at Green Bay, Wis., at ten dollars a month and board and went to night school to learn English. In less than a year, he knew the language well enough to go in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, for a course in dairying. After receiving his diploma, a year later, he went to Michigan as a buttermaker at seventy-five dollars a month.

In 1917 Mr. Norgaard went into the army. He was exempted and appointed instructor in dairying at the University of Wisconsin. In March of 1916 he was called to Riverton, Nebr., to be manager of a creamery. The plant was destroyed by fire soon after and Mr. Norgaard was again called to war service as a purchaser and inspector of butter for the U. S. Navy. He used his leisure time to take a course in traffic management from LaSalle Extension University. In May 1919 he organized the Farmers Union Creamery Company. Mr. Norgaard wanted further study in American business methods so he took a course in Business Administration from LaSalle Extension University. He places a high value on his extension study.

"I attribute most of my success to the business courses I took from LaSalle," he says. "The knowledge and inspiration received in my courses of study were indispensable to me."

At present Mr. Norgaard is manager of the Farmers Union Creamery Company, president of an ice cream company, president of the largest condensary in the state of Nebraska, vice president of the Superior Grain Exchange, and director of the Superior Building and Loan Company. Here is a man who, landing in Am-

erica almost penniless and unable to speak a word of the language, made himself in eleven years a leading citizen. Graduate of a great university and instructor in one of its departments of husbandry, he bent his mind to acquiring knowledge of higher business by two home study courses from the leading extension university. Without making any claims for Mr. Norgaard, other than his record, he is mentioned as a sample of what a Dane can do. Danish and Swedish societies are checking over their records of success, in view of the national interest in the Norwegian celebration.

GOLDFIELD, NEV., TRIBUNE
JUNE 19, 1925

President Coolidge thinks it probable the Norsemen discovered America, and even if Columbus didn't the humiliating thing is it wasn't done by an American.

*News-Letter
Epstein & Co.*

The President last Monday made a notable address at the Minnesota state fair grounds, the occasion being the centennial celebration of the first settlements by Norwegians in the Northwest, in the development of which they have done so much. The fitting celebration was also marked by greetings from Norway's King, the extension of best wishes by Canada, and addresses by the secretary of state and others of note.

*Times
Manchester & Co.*
JUN 12 1925

A GREAT RACE.

The greatest seafaring race of men of all the world during all time, have gone forth on the water from a small country up under the midnight sun. Seldom does anyone rise to tell of that wonderful race and its remarkable effect upon the progress of history and the even more remarkable diffusion of its blood. Several nations are related to one another because of the common possession of an ancestry in part derived from Norway.

Americans of Norse descent are this week celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the first arrival of colonists of that stock in this country. But Norse blood was here long before that. In addressing a Norwegian gathering a professor of a university in a Western state said: "The Norse went forth from their little homeland and settled in France and became the French of the French; they settled in England and became the English of the English; they settled in Ireland and became the Irish of the Irish; they have come to America to be the Americans of the Americans."

Norse they called them, Danes they called them, those old sea rovers. The difference between Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, is slight. They are all Scandinavians and all three nations were represented among those that went forth to settle in warmer countries during the centuries of the past.

In the last days of Rome they went forth by land, got down into Spain, across into Africa and established kingdoms where Algeria and Tunis now are and in the mountains of those countries there are still found big people as blond Swedes wearing Moslem garb, talking Arabic and worshipping in the mosque. Their blood is still in Spain, the royal family goes back to their chieftains for its origin. They conquered and ruled England and some of Scotland. They never conquered Ireland, though they held many towns on the sea coast and when Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, came to Dublin in 1172 with an army of Welshmen commanded by Norman French, the Danes of Dublin welcomed these Norman French as their fellow Scandinavians and blood brothers.

But the greatest deeds of the men of Norse stock were those of the Norman-French. Into the North of France came these Norsemen, intermarried with the native population, lost all of the old language, even their very names, becoming French in culture. They went out of France and conquered England and Ireland. They conquered Sicily and it was a Norman fief until the famous Sicilian vespers, when the natives broke the French power by slaughtering twenty thousand of them at evening services of the church. They went to Constantinople, then capital of the Byzantine Empire, a Christian empire, and became powerful in its affairs. They were the backbone of the Crusades, furnished the princess of the French kingdoms of Jerusalem, Antioch, and Edessa. They even ruled Greece and the Villehardouin family

as the Dukes of the Morea introduced into the ancient realm of the Spartans the French feudal system.

With that other race of sailors, the Bretons, they were the pioneers of France in the New World, the men who had discovered the whole interior of the continent of North America before the English had crossed the Alleghanies.

But their blood in the British people showed itself in the wonderful seamanship of that stock. The proud record of the British at sea, their explorations, the colonization of new countries, is only the old story of the Vikings told anew in a country by the same stock, speaking a different language.

A Norwegian scholar makes a very plausible argument for his theory that Scandinavia, not Caucasia, was the original home of the Caucasian race. He scouts all the different origins assigned to that race. He says they did not first start in Caucasia, in central Asia, in India, in

Iran, in any of the places various scholars give as their first home, but they began in Norway, went down into Germany, justifying that descriptive title Indo-Germanic race, and thence spread into the various white countries.

Henry
Bayonne tag

JUN 15 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 or 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.

Enterprise
Camden tag

HELPS DISSIPATE RADICAL WAVE

The radical wave, already receding, has been further dissipated by President Coolidge's visit to Minnesota, and the generous welcome he received there, according to many of Washington's most skilled political observers. These observers see in the President's Minneapolis speech, the opening gun of the congressional campaign of 1926. It is regarded as especially significant that the President and his party received so cordial a welcome in the state which, next to Wisconsin, was the radical stronghold in the northwest. The fact that the President's party included Secretary of State Kellogg, who as senator was engulfed in the radical wave, and Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, who is about to clash with the radicals in his own state, is said to show the significance of the political situation as now shaping up in the northwest.

"Senator Kellogg must have gotten a great deal of satisfaction out of his visit" one political seer put it. "A few years ago the people of his state, infected with radicalism, defeated him for the Senate. Now he comes back to them, as a former ambassador to Great Britain and the present Secretary of State, in the President's cabinet. Evidently the President's recognition of the regular Republicans in Minnesota, to the detriment of the radicals, has not affected his standing in Minnesota."

Camden
Camden tag

COOLIDGE AT MINNEAPOLIS

Al Camden lady is now in England, trying to get proof that her ancestors came over in the Mayflower.

President Coolidge's speech at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration at St. Paul will start Americans of Norse descent looking up the records to see if their people came over on the Restaurationen.

This little boat, a forty-five ton sloop, sailed from Stavanger on the Fourth of July, in 1825. The Mayflower was rated at 180 tons.

The Norwegian boat brought a heavy cargo of iron, and fifty-two immigrants. **We imagine Mr. Coolidge chuckled as he compared her with the dear old Mayflower.**

President Coolidge is saying things these days. Sit up and take notice. Do you know what he is doing? He is going right back to the good old "fundamentals," starting all over again. It's good stuff, too.

He says the Northmen were just what we wanted—simple folk, hard workers, keenly intelligent, with the sense for politics that builds up a country.

He took the trouble to go out to their celebration and make his address because he wants the American nation to refresh its memory of its history.

And when you come to figure out party strengths for the election of 1928, this address at Minneapolis in 1925 will need to be recalled.

Mr. Coolidge is making no mistake in paying honor to the Norwegian citizens out there. It is a deserved honor. And in paying it, Mr. Coolidge **WON'T HURT HIMSELF** one bit.

*Times
Elizabeth Day*

JUN - 8 1925

Tribute to Amundsen
State Fair Grounds, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minnesota, June 8. President Coolidge, in his address before the Norse-American Centennial celebration here today, paid glowing tribute to the daring of the blond sons of Norway, singling out especially the intrepid Amundsen, now missing somewhere in the icy wastes near the top of the world.

"They found the western ocean," he said, "and it was a Norseman who first traversed Bering Strait and demonstrated that there was no land connection between Asia and North America. Within a very few years one of them first traversed the northwest passage from Atlantic to Pacific, and the same one, Amundsen, carried the flag of Norway to the south pole, and now, within a few days past, he has again been the first to make large explorations in the region of the North pole in an airplane, tempting a fate which, as I write, is unknown."

*Times
Elizabeth Day*

JUN - 9 1925

Backgrounds of America.

The 100,000 men and women of the Northwest, who came out to greet the President of the United States on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of Norse immigration to America, were repaid by an address that helped them to see and understand the social backgrounds of this Nation, and to interpret with new understanding the spirit of immigration to America. President Calvin Coolidge confesses that he does not pose as a deep student of the subject of immigration to America, and the consequent results of an amalgamation of many races and strains of blood and ambition that have made the American nationality. He has shown, however, on more than one occasion, that he has a deep insight into the background of our American life. He has deep understanding of the forces that have created the American genius and character.

It was not difficult for President Coolidge to arrive at the conclusion that America profited mightily, and civilization, in consequence, profited mightily when it received into its life the red blood and the hardy, daring spirit and ambition of the Scandinavian. America has admitted no better blood into the arteries of its social, political and industrial life.

President Coolidge finds a ready answer to the question of why it is that Americans are able so generally and heartily to recognize that immigration of Norwegians--of Scandinavians--has been a highly important contribution to the strength and virility and high purpose of the American Nation. It is because they came here, not only to make homes for themselves and their families, and to give their children and their children's children a freeman's chance, but also came here to make their contribution to the American experiment of social relationship and political freedom. The Scandinavian has not lacked in responsibility for his part in government and moral high standing of the American Nation.

If the Norwegians had come to America, as some have come to it, to make what they could for themselves and to contribute as little as possible to the effective upholding of its ideals, they would not have attained the high place they hold in the respect of Ameri-

cans of any name or race. The best that they had to give was freely offered to the land that they had chosen as their adopted home, and to be the native land of their children and their children's children.

It is men of the high moral, religious and political purpose of the Norsemen who have made America the strong, free country that it is. The fiber of their moral nature was not less strong than the sinew of their physical make-up.

*Record
Lang Blanch Day*

JUN 12 1925

AS OTHERS SEE IT

AMERICA'S MAKING.

The President in his Minnesota address recognized and emphasized the fact that America was not made when its eastern rim was settled or its independence was won, and that each group of settlers coming from a different racial and social background has made a distinct contribution to the America that is and is to be. This was visualized in New York City a few years ago at an exposition in which each of twenty or thirty groups represented, so far as it could be done in a visible or audible way, the special gifts that each had brought. The late Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, celebrated in a brief summary what they brought. Besides their music, their poetry, their art, their fancies of the mind, woven in wood or wool, silk, stone or metal, their memories of familiar things in home, field or forest, kitchen or dress, a favorite tree or an accustomed flower, a style in cookery or in costume--besides these they brought hands to work, minds that could conceive and stout hearts.

It is a somewhat debasing figure of speech to say that they are all thrown into a melting pot. One can but feel that such a fusing of their gifts would mean an alloy less precious than the best, even if better than the worst; for many of these gifts have value of form as well as of substance. America would have no such promise for the rest of mankind if it were only a melting pot. Hope lies in the fact that all these best gifts may be preserved in their integrity in such variety and vastness through a unity of purpose and a basic brotherhood of spirit.

As the President added, the history of America did not begin with its discovery nor inside its own boundaries. Far beyond these the "magnificent and wondrous adventure" began. Much of it was written by unsung millions living in other centuries and other lands. To throw all that they have produced culturally into a melting pot on its entrance into our ports--or, as Mr. Lloyd George put it in another metaphor, into concrete blocks of a common mold--would be to throw away the finest flower of our inheritance. The making of an America in which freedom is given for the cultivation of the best that has anywhere come to be, though of varying type and talent, but with a common ideal "powerful enough to hold it together in time of supreme trial," is not only a working out of America's own clear destiny, but fulfilling its mission to the rest of the world. As Mr. Coolidge said, if this fraternity of individuals and groups of different backgrounds and their practical co-operation are possible for a hundred million on a continental scale, why not on a scale of the world? It is in that direction that the rest of the world is looking, though we give them little help aside from example to do on the grand scale what we are doing for ourselves. *Times*

Republican
Hull
JUN 15 1922

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 up-building of the northwestern states has been due in large extent to the efforts of this hardy and thrifty race.

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

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

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

Call
Hull
JUN 14 1925

President's Trip Helps Dissipate Radical Wave

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

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

significance of the political situation as now shaping up in the northwest.

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

present Secretary of State in the President's cabinet.

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

Call
Hull
JUN 14 1925

THE PRESIDENT AS HISTORIAN.

President Coolidge last Monday at the Norse Centennial in the Twin Cities of Minnesota revealed more fully his qualifications as historian. There have been other revealings of the kind, but on this occasion his address was a scholarly monograph showing a philosophical insight of particular and general events in the history of America. It showed the result of careful research and the ability to intelligently evaluate the forces operating to produce an America which, "instead of crumbling into a chaos of discordant elements" has "proved its truly national unity." This unity, he declared, has "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's thesis turned upon the voyage in 1825 of the Norse ship Restaurationen, which, like the Mayflower of two centuries before, brought to America hardy and resolute pilgrims destined to make a valuable contribution to the progress and to the composite economic and spiritual character of the country. The arrival of these deep-sea voyagers at New York and their passing to Kendall, Orleans County, New York, to make the first group settlement of Norwegians in America, is related in a scholarly, picturesque fashion, with further interesting details of later groups reaching the country and moving westward to Illinois and to the Northwest. Styled as having been in all ages the princes of high and hardy adventure, these early settlers formed the vanguard of an army of sturdy pioneers able to fell the timber or break the soil for the making of a greater America.

With these particulars stated the President wove about them a scholarly thesis for an America united by spiritual bonds which in every great emergency

of its history have held firm and true. His measured periods rose to heights prophetic when he declared that the "institutions of religious liberty, of education and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights, of integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race," and that they do not emanate from the Government, but that their abiding place is with the people.

Governor Christiansen in his welcome said, "The people of Minnesota believe in Calvin Coolidge," and this appreciation along with the massing of a great multitude to meet him evidenced the esteem of the Northwest for the man whose solid ability and progressive revealings of qualities of leadership and philosophical purviews of the history of his country make him in the minds of the vast majority of Americans a tower of strength and dependability as a President and as a man.

A POLITICAL MISSION.

President Coolidge chose the Norse Centennial in Minnesota as the occasion to visit the politically turbulent Northwest and to make a speech. The political significance of this move of the President lies less in the speech than the visit.

Those who hope to squeeze some Republican propaganda out of his address at Minneapolis to a vast throng of people will be disappointed. The President, for the most part, paid a tribute to the descendants of the Vikings who have largely settled in the area of the northern wheat belt and converted the frontier of that rugged country into a prosperous agricultural region—prosperous when the price of wheat is high.

In the assimilation of the Norwegians into the life of America, the President found an excellent example of the way the melting pot fuses national strains into one spiritual union and asked, "If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of the world?" There is in this, however, no hint of a world court, no concrete program of international amity. That is the nearest approach of the President to politics directly.

The tenor of his speech was that of conservatism in politics and the merit of the established order.

The merit of regularity may not have been impressed on the politicians of the Northwest by the President's words, but it was perfectly manifest in the person of Secretary of State Kellogg, the lame duck Senator whom the voters of Minnesota repudiated several years ago and whose politically costly loyalty to the Administration was rewarded first with the ambassadorship to the Court of St. James and then a cabinet post.

The President further impressed the rewards of regularity on the minds of the politicians by appointing, just before he left Washington, ex-Senator Porter J. McCumber to the International Joint Commission at a salary of \$7,500, a sinecure reserved almost exclusively for rejected politicians. What the two Minnesota regulars lost at home they gained at Washington.

The President's journey was a tribute to a fine race, but at the same time it can be considered as nothing more than plowing the ground for the Congressional campaign next year. Chairman Butler is to follow the President and sow the seed of political righteousness, even as far as the Dakotas.

GEOGRAPHIC RIVALRY.

Whenever two cities grow up in too close proximity to each other intense rivalry is inevitable. Cities separated by a river or a State line or by only a few miles are like rivals for the hand of the same girl. Each tries to excel the other and the methods by which they strive for superiority sometimes, the more the pity, violate all rules of sportsmanship and fair competition. Communities, like individuals, believe the "end justifies the means."

The recent centennial in Minnesota of the coming of the first Norwegian immigrants attracted the attention of the nation to the rivalry existing between the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. So jealous are the twin cities that all official mention of the centennial was tactfully issued from the Minnesota State Fair grounds. President Coolidge showed exceptional diplomacy by dividing his time equally between the two cities when he attended the centennial.

Much the same feeling is conspicuously present in the relations between California and Florida. Both are in the business of selling their climates and each claims a climate superior to the other. When Los Angeles experienced abnormal rains recently Florida took keen delight in advertising the fact. Every Florida storm is carefully commented upon in California.

But this rivalry between states, cities and towns is not all silly jealousy and petty civic pride. From the competition both sides of the "feud" must benefit. There is no doubt that Minneapolis and St. Paul are better cities for having been bitter rivals, and the same can be said for Florida and California and all other rival communities.

The Norwegian Centennial.

The one hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Norwegians to America will be celebrated in St. Paul, Minn., the first week in June.

Among those to be present at the centennial will be Bishop Lunde, Primate of the Established Church of Norway. He comes as an official representative of his government; a government that seems to feel pride in the achievements of her emigrants to the New World.

The Bishop arrived in New York recently accompanied by fifty members of the Graduate Student Choir of the University of Christiania.

The Norwegian centennial will focus attention upon a highly respected but little known racial strain in our population. During the Nineteenth century, Norway lost by emigration a comparatively larger proportion of its population than any other European country with the exception of Ireland. Most of these emigrants came to the United States and settled in the Northwest where they have followed with industry and thrift the traditional occupation of their forebears—farming.

They are industrious, loyal, law abiding, and provident. We congratulate them on their one hundred years of participation in American activities, and hope to know them better by reason of the publicity given their jubilee.

Pres. Coolidge
Catherine J.

JUN 27 1925

Disputa
Linnon Jg.

JUN 16 1925

Geographic Rivalry.

Wherever two cities grow up in too close proximity to each other intense rivalry is inevitable. Cities separated by a river or a State line or by only a few miles are like rivals for the hand of the same girl. Each tries to excel the other and the methods by which they strive for superiority sometimes, the more the pity, violate all rules of sportsmanship and fair competition. Communities, like individuals, believe the "end justifies the means."

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

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

A pageant portraying a 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 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.

When President Coolidge's throat 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 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 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.

The President's trip to Minnesota illustrates once more the inevitable 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 Norsemen to the United States, which resulted in adding a sturdy and a noble 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 La Follette 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.—New York

Albuquerquean Rushes Up to Famous Norwegian Actor, Kisses Him; Acted With Him Years Ago on the Continent

Celebrity fans at the station recently were startled when an aged man suddenly burst out of the crowd and rushed up to a very distinguished man with iron gray hair, bestowed a kiss upon each cheek.

Not until a day later did the news of the incident become general. The aged man was at one time an actor on the continent—the distinguished personage upon whom he bestowed the kiss was Erling Drangsholt, one of the greatest actors on the continent and the idol of Norway.

No one knew of his coming save the feeble old actor who is now making a living by cooking in a local hotel. He had once acted

with Drangsholt in the early days of his success and was recognized and welcomed by the famous actor and his wife.

Drangsholt, with his wife and three year old son, Erling Jr., were en route to Los Angeles from the Norwegian-American consulate in Minneapolis, which he attended as special guest of the Norwegian government.

While in Los Angeles, the actor will make a study of the motion picture industry in order to incorporate new ideas into the industry in Norway. His wife will visit her parents in that city and they are being welcomed by members of the Norwegian embassy and their leading countrymen thruout the west. They will return to Norway thru Albuquerque on August 15.

THE NORSEMEN

ALL America is interested in the Norwegian-American centennial celebration in Minnesota, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the Norse trek to the west. The President of the United States is a guest of honor. Four governments have sent representatives to the celebration. Governors of six states, who come from the hardy race of Norsemen, are taking part. The government of the United States has issued special commemorative postage stamps and has also issued silver medals.

America owes much to these descendants of the hardy Norsemen. And it is reminded again how many excellent men and women of other lands have contributed to its up-building.

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL.

Thousands of visitors are in the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, gathered to attend the ceremonies in connection with the centennial of the first immigration of Norsemen to America. It is a noteworthy occasion and President Coolidge is justified in recognizing it by making the long and somewhat tiresome trip from the nation's Capital. The Scandinavians have been a power for good in building up the Northwest, especially Minnesota, and they are entitled to all the credit that comes to them.

A hundred years ago, fifty-two persons sailed on the sloop Restaurationen, from Norway, reaching America after a trip of six weeks duration. Appropriately enough, they made their start for this country on Independence Day—July 4, 1825. The present prosperity of the North-west is largely due to them and to their successors. A model of the sloop is on exhibition at the Fair Grounds at St. Paul, where the centennial is being held.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICANS.

President Coolidge made a long and tedious journey in order to take part in the Norwegian Centennial celebration in Minneapolis today. As a student of history he knew that the effort was well worth while. It is altogether fitting that the President should speak for the whole country in paying tribute to the Norsemen who have contributed so much to America and to the world.

When one reflects upon the achievements of the race that conquered the formidable Scandinavian Peninsula the idea that greatness is a matter of population or favorable natural conditions is bound to suffer. Small nations have occasionally achieved greatness, but the Old World is scattered with the ruins of civilizations that somehow failed to survive. The Scandinavians are unique in that they have maintained an unbroken record of progress since ancient times without vastly increasing their population or decreasing their vitality.

The secret of this remarkable vitality has recently been discussed by the experts called upon to explain that physical phenomenon. Paavo Nurmi, the Finn. A possible clue may be found in the fact that only in the Northland are human beings regularly subjected to the extreme rigors of both heat and cold. But there is something else. The Scandinavians have a spirit that is splendidly irrational and daring, which accounts for most of the wonderful things that are accomplished by races and individuals.

The old vikings had this spirit, and their sagas are among the most stirring in human annals. Since the days when Norsemen set out to conquer the regions near the Pole, when they actually set up a civilization in Iceland which has persisted down to the day not long ago when Amundsen started on his fight for the Pole, this spirit of adventure has dominated the people of the Northland. It is not a mere coincidence that Scandinavia produced Amundsen, Hansen and Hedin, to name but three modern explorers. Long before, there was Lief, who was the son of Erik.

The vikings were pirates, but there are to be found in Bergen today rows of quaint warehouses that

served in the days of the Hanseatic League as the northernmost outposts of commerce. In those days the center of European trade was at Visby, on the Island of Gothland, in the Baltic. In the same city of Bergen, with her seven hills, more impressive than those of Rome, is a monument to Ole Bull, a great musician. Grieg was born there, and Ibsen made his first bid for fame as director of the Bergen Theater.

Before Ibsen and Bjornson there was Holberg. And since Grieg have come Sinding and other composers of note, while Scandinavia has produced more Nobel Prize winners than any other part of the world, besides providing the prize itself. A great tradition in music and art and literature is being maintained and is having its influence upon all countries, notably America, where Hamsun and other writers are well up among the most appreciated literary artists.

This is the background of the Norsemen whose coming to America is being celebrated in Minnesota. It is not surprising that the Scandinavians should have been eager to join the pioneers in the great adventure of conquering this continent. They first came a hundred years ago, the earliest group settling in Kendall, up in Orleans County, of this State. In 1840 there were 40,000 Norwegians in Wisconsin alone. Today it is estimated that there are as many Norwegians in America as there are in Norway. The other Scandinavian countries are almost as strongly represented as Norway.

What the Scandinavians have contributed in building up this Republic cannot be estimated. They did not have to be Americanized. They were already American in every essential respect. They are among the most democratic, industrious peoples on earth, and the love of freedom is born in them. They are among the greatest of sea-going peoples, yet they have played a great part in creating the vast agricultural empire of the West. Their coming to America and their staying are worth celebrating. The simple recital of the story of the Norsemen is as impressing a bit of patriotic endeavor as could engage the service of the President or the attention of the country.

JUN 11 1925
N THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

President Coolidge, according to the newspaper correspondents who accompanied him on his Western journey, is well satisfied with his reception at the points visited. He found his audience cordial and responsive. Such direct greetings as he was able to receive were all that a President of the United States could desire. He thinks that the West, or that portion of it which he visited, is moving away from radicalism and nearer to those good Republican doctrines which he represents. The deduction drawn from his observations is that, if debt settlements can be arranged with foreign nations and taxation lowered through economies in Government, Republican revolt in the West and Northwest will be checked, if not altogether extinguished.

All this readjustment of political thought must depend in large measure upon the quality of Mr. Coolidge's leadership. There is little question that majority opinion in the West, as elsewhere, agrees with his efforts to have the cost of administration reduced, to secure a further lowering of taxes, to arrive at agreements funding foreign debts. The President has proceeded cautiously, but with a high intelligence in respect of these desirable ends. His election last fall was more of a personal triumph than a party victory. Republican success in the Congressional elections next year will come, if at all, as the consequence of Mr. Coolidge's demonstrated capacity to direct party action in Congress on right lines.

Mr. Coolidge has seldom revealed any of that aggressiveness and insistence in party leadership which characterized Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson during their terms in the White House. Yet in the matter of appointments, at least, he has shown a positiveness of opinion not unlike those of his two distinguished predecessors.

Possibly the country will see more of that in the future. Certainly, the prestige that is undeniably his because of the amazing plurality won at the polls entitles him to speak with emphasis not alone as President of the United States but as the leader of his party in the Nation. One of the most formidable of all possible tests awaits him on the World Court issue when Congress assembles in December. If Republican revolt against Republican policies is fading in the West it is not fading in the United States Senate. On the World

Courts policy, inherited from Mr. Harding and so warmly advocated by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Coolidge's leadership will have to be asserted not alone against the irresponsible radicals who have been formally read out of the Republican party but against Senator Borah, who, as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is still within the pale, and against the reactionary Republicans in the Senate who agree with Mr. Borah on this issue and on little or nothing else. The Eagle believes that the bulk of public opinion in the country would like to see Mr. Coolidge stage an aggressive fight in behalf of the Court and would like to see him win.

Coch
JUN 13 1925
Bklyn. N. Y.
The Norsemen discovered America, and now President Coolidge has discovered the Norsemen. As between Eric the Red and our non-Red Chief Magistrate honors are easy.

Monday
JUN 15 1925
The Norse Centennial.

Union
Bklyn. N. Y.
To-day the country attends in spirit the ceremonials in the Twin Cities, capital of Norse America. By agreement for the purposes of this celebration it was just a hundred years ago that the Scandinavian migration to this country began. The finest flower of that movement is in Minnesota, where for years the men and women of Viking blood have dominated the population, and where to-day the President of the United States is making one of his extremely rare appearances in public, sealing with the most official sort of approval the claims of the Norsemen's descendants for recognition.

Calling attention to these claims and to the services of the Nordic northwesterners and to their great zeal and patriotism and public spirit at all times is the happiest privilege of the day.

JUN 9 1925
Immigrants' Luck.

The centennial of Norse immigration to this country was commemorated yesterday by President Coolidge in an address in Minnesota, where the greatest number of Scandinavian immigrants have settled.

It was appropriate that President Coolidge should pronounce a carefully studied discourse on the Norwegian people in this country. The United States is the leading Norse country of the world—that is, there are as many Norse persons of Norse descent here as there are in Norway itself; and they are well liked and esteemed in every part of the country in which they have taken up their residence.

Yet while the merits of immigrants are extolled by the President, the national policy of tightening up more and more on immigration continues unabated. It seems almost as if we were saying: "You who have managed to get here are splendid people, but we have not room for so many immigrants like you in the future."

Take the Scandinavian classification of nations, for instance. Under the law enacted in 1917, there might come in annually 12,202 Norwegians. The act of 1924 cuts the quota down to 6,453. The former law admitted 20,042 from Sweden annually; now but 9,561 may enter. From Denmark 2,789 may come into the country each year, whereas the law of 1917 admitted 5,619 annually.

Congress has been groping for a basis for its immigration legislation.

First it enacted that the census of 1910, the one last at hand when the law of 1917 was passed, should be consulted to find out how many persons born in each foreign country were then living in the United States and that 3 per cent. of that number should be admitted annually as the quota of each country respectively.

That principle was, in a way, complimentary to the foreign-born already here. It indicated that the more people of any particular nationality happened to be here at the last census the more of that kind we wanted in the future.

But last year Congress decided to make a new law based upon the census of 1890 instead of that of 1910, and to make the quota but 2 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. The result of that was to cut down the

quota of some countries disproportionately. The nations which led in quota under the first law were, in order named, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Poland and Russia. Under the present law, which goes back for its basis to conditions existing in the last century, the favored countries are, in order, Germany, Great Britain and North Ireland, Irish Free State. The rest are away behind these favored nations.

So that the present law is not quite so complimentary to the foreign-born now among us. It says: "We like the aliens who happened to be living here in 1890, in the order in which they were numerous then; never mind about how respectively numerous they were in 1910."

But even this is not to be the permanent policy.

After having changed the basis from the 1910 census back to the 1890 census, Congress provided that after 1927 it is to be jumped forward to the 1920 census! Total immigration under the first restriction law amounted to about 350,000 a year. Under the new law the aggregate of the quotas comes to about 164,000 a year. And after two years from now it is definitely fixed at 150,000, to be allotted among different nations according to the number of foreign-born of each respective nation discovered in this country by the census of 1920.

So the basis is not at all determined by the ancestry of our present population.

So far as the immigrant can see, it is determined mostly by luck.

It is not at all a question, for instance, of what proportion of Americans are of English descent and what proportion are of Norse descent and what proportion of Italian descent. No; it is "How many persons were there in this country in 1890 who were born in England, in Norway, in Italy?" And after 1927 that question will be asked as to the foreign-born who happened to be here in 1920.

Nobody is quite satisfied with any of these systems, nor with the practical working of any of the immigration laws we have had. The Order of B'rith Abraham in annual convention at Atlantic City has called the present law "inequitable and unquestionably discriminatory." A committee of the National Association of Manufacturers says it ought to be reconsidered in view of the dwindling of labor supply. The grand master of the B'rith Abraham

protests against alien registration and proposed legislation for deportation of persons liable to become public charges. The National Association of Manufacturers' committee comes out strongly in favor of alien

registration and simplifying the deportation of radicals.

Everybody is dissatisfied, but different persons are dissatisfied for different reasons and with different features.

When a foreign-born person does manage to squeeze in here, through an atmosphere of suspicion, distrust and hostility, his fate will probably be to do fairly well financially, read some articles which describe him as a "menace," read some more articles declaring him to be the bone and sinew of the neighborhood in which he lives, worry a little for fear some new law will be passed ordering him deported, and finally wind up by hearing himself cordially praised in a special speech by the President of the United States.

BUFFALO N Y TIMES
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

THE NORSE-AMERICAN FESTIVAL.

ONE of the most interesting passages of President Coolidge's speech yesterday at the Norwegian centennial in Minneapolis was the parallel he drew between the ancient Greek civilization in the Mediterranean countries and the Norse influence in northern and western Europe.

It is a comparison which holds good. In their bold quests of the unknown, their search for new lands and adventures, their ascertainment of geographical facts, the Scandinavian voyage of the Middle Ages bore a striking resemblance to the Greeks of old.

It was the spirit of Ulysses which animated the Vikings. The art development which signalized the Greek civilization found expression among the Scandinavians at a later period of their history. But when it arrived, the artistic and literary progress was momentous and epochal. The land of the Vikings is also the land of Ibsen, Bjornson and Grieg.

ELMIRA N Y GAZ
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

THE NORWEGIAN CENTENNIAL.

The 100th anniversary of the coming of the Norwegians to America will be celebrated in St. Paul, Minn., the first week in June.

Among those to be present at the centennial will be Bishop Lunde, Primate of the Established Church of Norway. He comes as an official representative of his government; a government that seems to feel pride in the achievements of her emigrants to the New World.

The Bishop arrived in New York recently accompanied by 50 members of the Graduate Student Choir of the University of Christiania.

The Norwegian centennial will focus attention upon a highly respected but little known racial strain in our population. During the 19th century, Norway lost by emigration a comparatively larger proportion of its population than any other European country with the exception of Ireland. Most of these emigrants came to the United States and settled in the Northwest where they have followed with industry and thrift the traditional occupation of their forebears—farming.

They are industrious, loyal, law abiding, and provident. We congratulate them on their 100 years of participation in American activities, and hope to know them better by reason of the publicity given their jubilee.

JUN 8 1925
ELMIRA N. Y.

The Norse in America.

Five centuries before Christopher Columbus set sail from Palos in his three little boats, the ships of the Norsemen were coasting Iceland and in the few hundred years that followed they had landed a party on the shores of North America. Iceland they kept, but North America seemed too distant and empty of spoil for the old sea chiefs whose migratory instincts led them Southward, so the Norwegians did not come in large numbers to this land until about a century ago. Then, strange to say, it was not by the sea that they settled, but in the Middle West. Minnesota, Michigan, these were the States in which they settled and farmed and cleared the wild.

In Minneapolis yesterday began the celebration of the centenary of the second migration. It is a celebration in which all Americans will join. The men and women of Norway have contributed qualities of courage and strength to our American amalgam. They have made a wonderful land of the Lake States. We rejoice to have them among us and of us, and hail as brethren under the Stars and Stripes the children of Norway.

Mr. Coolidge's Tribute to the Norsemen (N. Y. World)

Mr. Coolidge's address at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration yesterday holds little for those political strategists who read between the lines of every Presidential statement and find therein a message to the politicians. It is true that Mr. Coolidge pointed out that unlike races live at peace with one another in America, drew therefrom the lesson that a certain "spiritual quality" is common to all men, and asked hopefully the question, "If fraternity and 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. 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."

ITHACA N. Y. NEWS
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925.

The Norwegian Centennial

The 100th anniversary of the coming of the Norwegians to America will be celebrated in St. Paul, Minn., the first week in June.

Among those to be present at the centennial will be Bishop Lunde, primate of the Established Church of Norway. He comes as an official representative of his government; a government that seems to feel pride in the achievements of her emigrants to the New World.

The Bishop arrived in New York recently accompanied by 50 members of the Graduate Student Choir of the University of Christiania.

The Norwegian centennial will focus attention upon a highly respected but little known racial strain of our population. During the Nineteenth Century, Norway lost by emigration a comparatively larger proportion of its population than any other European country with the exception of Ireland. Most of these emigrants came to the United States and settled in the Northwest where they have followed with industry and thrift traditional occupation of their forebears—farming.

They are industrious, loyal, law abiding, and provident. We congratulate them on their 100 years of participation in American activities, and hope to know them better by reason of the publicity given their jubilee.

The President to the Danes

President Coolidge at the Norse-American centennial celebration at St. Paul emphasized the effectiveness of the American Nation as a melting pot, and said that it pointed the way to the rest of the world as a means of ironing out international animosities and troubles. Such a cure for international ills, however, is extremely remote.

Perhaps the country, after all, has proved a better melting pot than has been conceded in late years. Possibly the hyphen was exaggerated by relatively small and noisy groups of the "alien-minded" during the war, and thus misled many Americans to believe that great masses of immigrants were failing to become the ardent supporters of things American that was thought.

At any rate, the bars were put up against the former wholesale migration of foreign peoples to America, and it is certain that under present restrictions time will weld large portions of the later immigration into a solid race with common ideals and purposes.

The length of time required would be far greater without the restrictions.

The Danes have been ready to learn the American language and to acquire the habits of thought and the ideals of this country. They have not sought to set up a little nation of their own within America with foreign language schools, a foreign press, and by other methods, but have quickly become good Americans.

THE NORWEGIAN CENTENNIAL.

The one hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Norwegians to America will be celebrated in St. Paul, Minn., the coming week.

Among those to be present at the centennial will be Bishop Lunde, Primate of the Established Church of Norway. He comes as an official representative of his government; a government that seems to feel pride in the achievements of its emigrants to the New World.

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They are industrious, loyal, law-abiding, and provident. They should be congratulated on their one hundred years of participation in American activities, and may be known better by reason of the publicity given their jubilee.

Herald

Middletown N. J.

PRAISE FOR THE NORSEMEN.

IN paying tribute to the Norsemen and his descendants in a speech delivered at the State Fair Grounds in Minnesota Monday afternoon, President Coolidge spoke splendid words of commendation to a people that have contributed in large measure to the establishment of our present-day American civilization.

The President spoke in Minneapolis, but his words were addressed to the descendants of all that sturdy race who, coming here in large numbers a century ago, carved a civilization out of the wilderness in our great northwest until today it is known even in remote portions of the world as one of the finest and most prosperous agricultural regions in all the world. From the start they tried in every way to become real, law-abiding citizens of this great commonwealth and one has only to study the homes they have made, the men they have contributed to our public life, the schools they have erected for the grounding of their children in true American fundamentals, the prosperity they have evolved and the problems they have surmounted to appreciate and admire the splendid success that has crowned their efforts.

Mr. Coolidge drew a striking and realistic comparison when he pointed out that the arrival in this country 100 years ago of a group of pioneer Norwegians in the sloop "Restanationen" was not unlike the arrival of the Pilgrims to the shores of Massachusetts nearly 200 years before, an event that has left its impress upon American history in unmistakable outline.

The Scandinavians, being a peace-loving public, it was entirely in keeping for the Chief Magistrate of the nation to dwell at length on the beautiful thought that this great country has had such remarkable success in assimilating a polyglot population and diverting the interests and industry of these many peoples into the paths of peace and brotherhood that the outside world may yet learn the great lesson that will turn them from the pitfalls of war and turmoil for evermore. Or, as the President himself put it, "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. . . ."

Verily it has been this spiritual union that has carried America to a high plane. And in the accomplishment of this purpose the sons of the daring Leif Ericson have played a noble part indeed.

Happily, by reason of the fact that the last Congress saw the wisdom of granting a larger immigration quota to the Scandinavian races than those of some others less desirable, America will continue to benefit for years to come with that inestimable quality that good citizens of this republic have never found wanting in the sturdy sons and daughters of those hardy peoples of the northland.

That Minnesota Visit

THE visit of the President to Minnesota won wide comment, for every move made by a chief executive excites public interest. The address delivered by Mr. Coolidge was not important, being merely a nicely framed tribute to the Scandinavians and their contribution to American life and culture. The President was not any more flattering than he was some weeks previous when he made a very complimentary reference to the Jewish people of the country.

But in some quarters both the visit to Minnesota and the President's tribute to the Swedes and Norwegians was interpreted as a very shrewd political effort to win back these races to the Republican party and alienate them from the Farmer-Labor group. It is a political fact that in the Northwest the Scandinavians have quit the Republican Party, and their representatives in the Congress have been the most radical of insurgents.

The Baltimore Sun refers to the President as a troubadour, in an editorial commenting upon his journey, and says:

"Amid the clash of resounding arms in China, the renaissance of Moorish dominion on the threshold of Spain, with its accompanying threat to the far-flung territorial ambitions of France, and the clamor of the Allied fire engines rushing for the fiftieth time to pour more security water upon the continental volcano, there comes to us from Minnesota a charming and refreshing Presidential 'excursion,' rivaling that of Wordsworth, into the delightful fields of historical romance, poetical glamour and high adventure. While Asia and Africa are shaking in the first spasms of war, and Europe is groaning with acute indigestion, we stand at peace in a sheltered paradise remote from human ills, with no problems to distress us, listening delightedly to our modern Presidential troubadour, harp in hand, singing his lyric to the daring Nordic explorers and world pioneers of many ages ago.

"The President's address to the hardy Norse Americans illustrates as nothing else could do so strikingly our mental separation from a perturbed outer world, and the breadth and depth of the national culture which demands such scholarly excursions into the remote regions of history. It is not often that even a New England public man surrenders so completely to the Puritan passion for the 'high spots' in historical literature; and so far as we remember Mr. Coolidge is the first of his tribe to institute a comparison between the Mayflower and any other vessel that ever sailed the seas. That the President actually did both of these things in his Minnesota lyric to Nordic courage and Nordic achievement—excluding even a reference to the beneficent influence of New England's high tariff levies upon the Western farmer—constitutes an epoch in Presidential oratory, and encourages the hope that hereafter our public speakers will abandon the low grounds of politics and always soar into the empyrean of erudition and beauty.

"Of course, there are cynics who will see in this Coolidge 'saga' a familiar bait for the Norse vote in the sweet bye and bye. Such weaknesses have been detected in Presidential minds before this. Still we refuse to believe the Minnesota address represents anything but a New England love for cultural investigation and an intense interest in historical subjects. The Puritans decided long ago that if they did not actually discover the new world they made this country what it is, and that without them it would have been a mighty poor affair, if not a complete failure. That point having been definitely settled as soon as the Pilgrims settled on Plymouth Rock, it seemed proper at this time, when there is nothing else of great importance pending, to render a final decision in the long-standing case of the Norsemen vs. Columbus. Now that Columbus has been definitely kicked out of court and ordered to go back to Italy, or Spain, or wherever he came from, we can rest easy and feel that there is nothing left to worry us.

"What the President's close friend, Henry Ford, may think of his Scandinavian paean we don't know; but he is a practical man who realizes that, as autos must be built of wood and steel and rubber, so Presidents must be made from popular sentiment, and that sugar catches more flies at the ballot box than vinegar. We venture to say, however, that, considered as a historical investigator, the President has performed an incomplete job. If we are looking for the first discoverers of the new world, why stop with Eric the Red and others of the Nordic family? How about the American Indians? When did they arrive? Did Eric bring them over in his boat? And how about ancient Mexican and South American civilizations which, it is said, go back for thousands of years? It is true the Indians don't cast many votes and that the Aztecs are dead. But if this is a genuine quest for the

Holy Grail of historic truth, why not follow the trail to the end? Perhaps we might find that Noah was the original discoverer of America and that he landed on a New England hill. If you must explore the jungles of history, Mr. Coolidge, why bar out the voteless members of the American family?"



THE MUCHLY GUMMED MELTING POT

President Coolidge in his Minnesota speech praises the early Scandinavians who pioneered that section, lauding their descendants for the way they have become thoroughly Americanized. Every word he said along that line was correct. The men and women who came to Minnesota from Norway and Sweden in the '70s and '80s came with an intense desire to become Americans. They came to toil, to struggle, to save and to deny, that they might build homes for their children. And they succeeded.

However, where that is true in that section of the country, if one now will but turn to certain Eastern, thickly populated industrial and business sections, quite a different condition will be found. While that is true, practically all who come to this country previous to around 1895 came with the same hope and ambition as the early Norwegians of the Northwest and they, like their Northern friends, became American citizens, and their children of today are active in advancing loyalty to the country and a spirit of patriotism that is to be commended, yet what do we find of those who reached our shores since that time? Not all, of course, but a certain great number of them. They have not become Americanized. They do not want to become Americanized. Many of them, even to this day, do not speak the English language and

read only the papers and magazines published in their own tongues.

The greatest menace of this nation today is the attempt on the part of this class of foreigners to dominate. Instead of dropping into the melting pot and coming out Americans, they have tainted, to a certain degree, all others, including the more susceptible American himself. They have impressed upon this country certain foreign ideas and customs which are detrimental to the people. One has but to stand ten minutes in any subway station in the city of New York and notice the downright selfishness and thoughtlessness of the great majority who try to jam the cars, to recognize that such action is far from American.

They brought with them a form of greed that is foreign to this country. This form is manifested in what is called the tipping system. No one objects to tipping for a service when the character of that service warrants a tip, but today in New York City—and this is found elsewhere—one can obtain the most abominable service in a restaurant for instance, or go in and get a shave with a couple of neat cuts across the cheek, and if in paying a tip is refused then the customer is insulted by some one who can hardly make himself understood in the English language.

Tipping is founded on greed. That greed is so marked that it is becoming positively obnoxious. The marked honesty of some thirty years ago has been replaced by a proverbial dishonesty. One making a purchase in a store is forced carefully to count the change to make sure he has not been gypped. Laws which attempt to hinder and punish all forms of dishonesty are flouted to the winds. The general contempt for our laws, if carefully traced, will be found to have originated in the actions—concerted if you please—of a certain group of foreigners who do not want to be interfered with in their mad desire to get something for nothing.

One reads daily of this or that crime, of this or that act of dishonesty. Check if you will, those who engage in such practices, and in nine cases out of ten you will not find the accused Americans—but of this late foreign importation.

It is time this situation is corrected. It is time a firm hand was taken. But where there is considerable foreign population every one seeking office feels that he must play for the Irish-American vote, the English-American vote, the Italian-American vote, the Jewish-American vote, etc., and so the correction does not come that way. It's time for the complete elimination of hyphens. Those who came here honestly desiring to become American citizens, and did become American citizens, are not Irish, or English, or Italian, or Jewish—they are Americans and unless that spirit can be pounded into their heads, any attempt to further progress in this land might as well be abandoned.

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 are fanatics and 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. And it will unless the American people heed such words of warning as Secretary Kellogg uttered at St. Paul.

The Commercial strives constantly to make 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.

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.

Their pioneering instinct fitted them eminently to play a helpful part in the building up of the United States. They took naturally to the frontier life and in the nation's first century American development was intimately connected with the feverish push of the frontier toward the Pacific. They came here to subdue the land and to own it, just as the earlier English, Scotch and Irish immigrants did. Merely as settlers there was thus a natural kinship between their ideas and those of the older Americans. They brought here a specific determination—to enjoy religious and political freedom, to till the soil, to create better conditions for their descendants. They may have expected much of America, but they had also much to give it, since it was to become for them in all senses their chosen country.

There was another bond of sympathy between them and the people of the region in which they settled. They cherished the ideals of freedom—of personal liberty, free speech and free labor. So, in the great struggle to abolish slavery and end its economic blight, they were absolutely at one with the free North. By contributing to the growth in population and wealth of the non-slave states and fortifying public sentiment against slavery the Norse inflow, as well as all the other inflow from Northern Europe, helped materially to rid us of the cramping and antiquated slave system.

SECRETARY KELLOGG SPEAKS

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 flivver 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 Government is in danger of being overthrown within a few weeks, months or years. The destructionists themselves have no idea

Our Norse immigrants, mostly farmers on the frontier fringe, were rooted individualists. They were the more easily Americanized since they fitted in with the life and notions of the West of their time. Nobody talked then of the "melting pot." It bubbled without being noticed or labeled. The modern problems of immigration had not intruded, the United States at that time having both the political and the economic motive to encourage immigration as far as it could. Excess alien population in cities and excess alien labor in industry were worries unknown.

The Norse inflow, moreover, has never raised such problems. It has always held to the old lines—mainly to replenishment of the agricultural population of the Northwest. Of the man accretions to its citizenship America can therefore set the Norse immigration apart as one of the most welcome and wholesome. Our Scandinavians have made good citizens and sturdy patriots. Basic American notions and prepossessions were already in their blood. They were in a way genuine post-colonial colonials. On the hundredth anniversary of the sailing of the tiny bark Restaurationen, carrying the first company of Norwegian immigrants to this country, it was fitting to recall what these Norsemen and those who were to follow have done for America in return for what America has done for them. The balance is equitable and honorable, representing fulfillment on both sides.

"You have given your pledge to the Land of the Free," Mr. Coolidge told the Americans of Norwegian birth or descent whom he addressed yesterday. That pledge, kept, is all that can be asked of any group of citizens, native or naturalized.

The Norwegian Celebration.

President Coolidge's presence in Minneapolis has in no small degree heightened public interest in the celebration that is being held by Norwegians incident to the centennial of the landing of the first Norwegian settlers in the United States. In the course of his address yesterday President Coolidge pointed out that we number among our citizens about as many persons of Norwegian blood as there are citizens in Norway. He likewise called attention to the fact that in Norway about 80 per cent of her people are engaged in agriculture or related occupations, while the remainder are more or less identified with maritime endeavors. Norwegians who have settled in the United States have about in the same proportion followed like undertakings in their adopted country.

Energetic and progressive in their chosen occupations, the Norwegian-Americans have contributed largely to the development of the United States. They have de-

veloped productive grain farms in the Middle Western States that they have populated, and along the Atlantic Coast they have assisted in marketing this grain in Europe. It is in the field of shipping, however, the Norwegians have probably been of greatest service to American trade. This contribution has not infrequently been overlooked.

The merchant fleet of Norway, per inhabitant, is the largest in the world, and in gross tonnage is usually considered the fourth largest. But merely a small proportion of this tonnage has been used to trade between Norwegian ports. A large proportion of the Norwegian ships has been chartered out to others to transport freight between foreign ports. These ships are today being used in large numbers in trade between United States and West Indies ports, bringing us sugar and tropical fruits. They bring coffee from South America and assist materially in distributing our produce among the Latin Americans. The freights we pay for these services have contributed their part in enabling the people in Norway to buy our grain and our flour. Norway's exports of goods are much smaller than her necessary imports, the country being under the necessity of sending her ships and her sailors abroad for hire to equalize the unfavorable trade balance.

In celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the little sloop Restaurationen with the first organized group of Norwegian immigrants the United States is likewise celebrating the beginning of an international relationship which has been advantageous to this country. The commercial and diplomatic relations between Norway and the United States have been particularly friendly. President Coolidge therefore expressed a universal hope when he indicated a desire to have this fellowship continued and enhanced, and to have it inspire those of other alien bloods in our midst.

The Norse Centenary.

Now that the Government of Norway has officially indicated its intention of sending members of the Norwegian Cabinet, the State Church and the Storting to the festival which will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the first immigration from Norway to the United States, the ceremonies in St. Paul in June will engage the active participation of three great nations. Both the United States and Canada preceded Norway in entering into the celebration.

No other immigrants have impressed themselves more characteristically on the civilization they found in the United States than have the Scandinavians in the Northwest. Their traits and habits are reflected in the life of the communities they founded, though no foreign training is strong enough to stand out for more than a comparatively brief period against the assimilating influence of life in the United States. Physical traits persist, habits of thought and action may remain and national idiosyncrasies linger, but

the inward and spiritual man is thoroughly American in time.

So it is with the Northwestern pioneers who began to come from Norway a hundred years ago. Their nature is stamped on the environment in which they live. It would be a disappointment to the visitor to the Northwest to find none of the traces of the Norwegian and Swedish life traditionally supposed to survive there. He will not be disappointed, but he will simultaneously discover most loyal, single minded citizens of the United States in the men and women he sees.

CALVIN SAYS A MOUTHFUL

President Coolidge made a scholarly address at the Norse centennial in St. Paul. He talked of "the glyphs of Ur," the "tombs of the Pharaohs," and of Thor and Odin.

He grew almost poetic in his utterances. We liked his speech, even though it occupied five portentous looking columns.

But don't turn away, folks. This will be no scholarly review of it. We merely



Coolidge in Norseland.

The welcome of President COOLIDGE in Minnesota was a great official and personal compliment. Four years ago, when he was Vice-President, Mr. COOLIDGE spoke at the place where yesterday he delivered his tribute to the Norsemen. Four years ago the Northwest was in an economic and spiritual slump and Mr. COOLIDGE was coldly received. The people out there did not know him then; they only remembered that the price of farm products was low and that times were hard for the farmer.

Yesterday, 100,000 strong, they hailed one who had become President since last they saw him; hailed a known man who had demonstrated to every quarter of the country his common sense and his democracy and who had won nationwide confidence. Minnesotans who walked out of the fair grounds in 1921 without waiting for the end of Vice-President COOLIDGE's speech stayed yesterday to the end of President COOLIDGE's speech; stayed in the rain and cheered.

Nothing could have proved more conclusively that the fever of discontent in the Northwest has abated. This commemoration of the centennial of the beginning of the great migration of Norsemen to the United States was not an affair of Minnesotans alone. Thousands of men and women of Norwegian blood had gathered from South Dakota, Iowa and other nearby States. They are proud of their origin, proud of their accomplishments in the Western World, and manifestly proud of their country's President.

In his scholarly address President COOLIDGE paid a splendid tribute to the ancestors of his hearers when he 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." This is undeniable; yet Americans who admire the accomplishments of these hard working, thrifty men and women of Norse blood that have made such splendid citizens must remember that under our immigration laws only 6,500 Norwegians may be admitted yearly.

Congress, neglecting the country's need of a selective immigration policy which would let in the sort of Europeans the land most needs, puts up the bars against some of the most desirable races.

North America's First White Child Born in 1003 to 1006

The first white child born in the new world is presumed to have been Snorri, the son of Thorfinn and Gudrid Karlsefni. The place of birth was in Vinland, on the Atlantic coast, variously placed from Rhode Island to Nova Scotia by students of the Norse attempt at colonization. The time was between 1003 and 1006, says the *Kansas City Times*.

At that time some 160 men and women from the Greenland colony under the leadership of Thorfinn settled in Vinland with the intention of founding a new colony. Thorfinn's stein Erickson, brother of Leif, who in 1000 was blown out of his course in returning to Greenland from Norway and discovered an unknown land where he found "self-sown wheat fields and vines."

President Coolidge the other day in his speech at the Norse-American centennial was quoted as saying: "There seems little doubt that several centuries before Columbus saw the light of day there was born upon American soil, of Norse parents, a boy who afterward became so great a mathematician and astronomer that his studies may have contributed much to the fund of knowledge which helped Columbus formulate his vision of the world as we know it."

Coolidge and the Vikings.

The pledge of the Norwegian people has never gone unredeemed" was the concluding sentence of the address of the President to the gigantic throng assembled before him in Minnesota on Monday in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the first immigration of Norsemen to the juvenile republic 825 years subsequent to the first pressure of a Scandinavian white man's foot on the soil of the Western World.

Mr. Coolidge was addressing a crowd of 80,000 persons, of whom, it is quite safe to assume, a considerable majority were of Norse blood. He was speaking on the spot where, four years ago, a similar fair grounds crowd "walked out on him" because, in the first place, he was then "only a Vice President" and secondly because Minnesota was a land of financial distress and general unrest.

Monday's speech was delivered by

BUY now for all summer articles of standard I will need for summer

THE TOWN IN REVIEW

IN his address at the Norse Centennial in St. Paul on Monday, the Sage of the Sap Bucket stood on a kitchen chair, reached up into the closet, hauled out the old Melting Pot, flicked the dust from it with his cambric handkerchief, and holding it at arm's length, bade the Norwegian look at it and be happy.

It's the first time the old Melting Pot has seen the light of day since Colonel Roosevelt used it, some years ago, to hold verbal raspberries that he hurled at the denizens of "The Polyglot Boarding House."

"TAKE a look at it, fellow Norwegians," said Cal. "I thought for a time it could be supplanted by The Old Oaken Bucket; but I was wrong. The inside may be a bit greasy, but what's a little grease among us Americans?"

"BOYS, this is a great country. Don't ever let anybody tell you different. The fact that a lot of Dagoes, Swedes, Czech-Slovak bus boys and Greek waiters have come here to indulge in posterity and perspiration, and to save up enough tips to enable them to return to the land of their birth and pay off the national debt, proves this to be a wonderful land.

"There isn't a place in the world where a lot of Wops and Chinks and Scotch—verdict—Russian Dukes could live together in perfect friendship as they do here. Of course, once in awhile they'll stab a customer or shoot up a United Cigar Store to break the monotony of the dull round of money-making. But what does that prove?"

(Cries of "We'll bite! Tell us, what does it prove?")

"NO, brother mackerel hunters, it wouldn't be fair to tell you. You'll find it all ably explained in the Thanksgiving number of the Saturday Evening Post, run by my old friend, Mr. Curtis—one of the ablest Republican campaign contributors who ever parted a full set of white whiskers in the middle.

"THERE are persons, my fellow sardine packers, who will try to kid you into the belief that America is nothing but a gigantic grab bag—a market place, where you have to turn the strawberry box upside down if you don't want to get stuck.

"There are persons who will tell you that I am a white-eyed mistake—that I was sent to the White House for the same reason that a kid sends his teacher a comic valentine.

"Don't let them fool you, my Norwegian friends. Don't ever let them persuade you to sell the United States 'short.'

"If this country weren't a great country it would never have survived Prohibition.

"What country on the face of the earth, except the good attituded Bible, for Bradstreet, as we have done, and got away with a 100 per cent. reputation for sanctity?

"What country on the face of the earth, except he good old U. S. A., could run two institutions like the New York

Stock Exchange and the Treasury Department, side by side, with the Treasury showing a surplus?

"I'll tell you, fellow herring chasers, America has the respect of the world!"

"MY Mercurial friends, Messrs. Menken and Nathan will probably smile at this. But, leave us look into the matter. What do we find?"

"Spend a Summer in Russia and see how the Russians adore us. Get pinched in the German language for walking on the grass in Berlin. Tell them you're an American and see what will happen to you. Step into one of the shops on the boulevards of gay Paris with a fifty franc note in your hand. Fellow Norwegians, take my word for it. You'll not have to count your change!"

"EVERY one who studies the institutions and people of America, will come more and more to admire them.

"Step into a Sea Beach train on the B. R. T. some sultry Saturday afternoon. Mingle with the strong Americans you find there. True, they have their faults. The men exude the pungent effluvium of Meccas and the women use sachet instead of soap. But what of that? I say you can't study them without admiring them. You don't have to keep traveling with them day after day to admire them. You can mix with them once and then do what I do—sit in your office, several hundred miles away; and admire them with the electric fan turned in their direction!"

"AND our institutions! Ah, fellow fishball rollers, there's a subject to challenge the enthusiasm and engage the talents of a Demosthenes—Demosthenes, that famous Norwegian orator!"

"A lot of you would rather have me explain to you why nobody went to jail in the oil scandal. A lot of you would probably like to know why the Supreme Court knocks off work for three months each year with only half its work done. Some of you, perhaps, with inquiring minds, would even like to have me tell where some of the birds got the money from that they so lavishly contributed to the Republican National Campaign Fund.

"Dearly would I love to expatiate on these matters; but the hour grows late.

"Fellow Swedes—I mean, Norwegians—I am loath to close. I could go on deluging you all night with remarks out of the Third Reader; but I know you are anxious to get back to your happy hall bedrooms and your sweet-scented hovels.

"RETURN to your vocations, fellow fishlovers, with wilted collars and happy hearts. Don't worry about America. When you wake up in the night with forebodings about the future of this fair land, remember that I am on the job, and then roll over and go to sleep again.

"And whenever you think of me, fellow clam-diggers, say to yourselves: 'Cal Coolidge—Pro Bonehead Publico!'"

BEAU BROADWAY.

ancestors, stopped at the Atlantic ports or pushed through to the Pacific Northwest. Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Illinois, however, have claimed the majority of the children of Norway, who there took up the taming of a continent by the side of Americans of New England, German and other origins. It has never been the nature of Norsemen to hang back or to look to others to play their part. Cannot the Norwegians boast of AMUNDSEN as well as LEIF ERICSON? Pioneering is in their blood.

In opening up the older Northwest they had a congenial lifework.

It is only natural that those gathered together in Minneapolis should dwell fondly on the glories of the Norsemen of old. They are justly proud of the deeds of their forefathers. But there should be some modern skald to recite the saga of the winning of the Northwest, and to celebrate the manner in which these sons of Norway fused themselves into the life of the United States, giving to their new homes in the woods and plains the same loyal affection that their fathers had for the hills and fjords of the Scandinavian peninsula. 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 America, for they gave not only their unemitting labor, but also their sanity, their persistence and their strength. Nor have they been backward in directing the affairs of the Northwest. The names of KNUTE NELSON and J. A. O. PREUS are still fresh in the public mind, representing the best that this stock has contributed to American politics. To be sure, there is VOLSTEAD also, whose popularity has been more dubious than that of the other two, but he was not alone responsible for the Prohibition law.

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

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 Norsemen 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 La Follette 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.

A NEW NORSE SAGA.

Americans of Norse origin meet today in Minneapolis to begin the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the first exodus of Norwegians to the United States. A million of these people, more or less, came to this country during the century, most of them to settle in the regions about the Great Lakes and in the Northwestern grain States. Some, unable to resist the lure of the sea which for so many generations had called their

JUN 10 1925

AMERICA'S MAKING.

The President in his Minnesota address recognized and emphasized the fact that America was not made when its eastern rim was settled or its independence was won, and that each group of settlers coming from a different racial and social background has made a distinct contribution to the America that is and is to be. This was visualized in New York City a few years ago at an exposition in which each of twenty or thirty groups represented, so far as it could be done in a visible or audible way, the special gifts that each had brought. The late Secretary of the Interior, FRANKLIN K. LANE, celebrated in a brief summary what they brought. Besides their

music, their poetry, their art, their fancies of the mind, woven in wood or wool, silk, stone or metal, their memories of familiar things in home, field or forest, kitchen or dress, a favorite tree or an accustomed flower, a style in cookery or in costume—besides these they brought hands to work, minds that could conceive and stout hearts.

It is a somewhat debasing figure of speech to say that they are all thrown into a melting pot. One can but feel that such a fusing of their gifts would mean an alloy less precious than the best, even if better than the worst; for many of these gifts have value of form as well as of substance. America would have no such promise for the rest of mankind if it were only a melting pot. Hope lies in the fact that all these best gifts may be preserved in their integrity in such variety and vastness through a unity of purpose and a basic brotherhood of spirit.

As the President added, the history of America did not begin with its discovery nor inside its own boundaries. Far beyond these the "magnificent and wondrous adventure" began. Much of it was written by unsung millions living in other, centuries and other lands. To throw all that they have produced culturally into a melting pot on its entrance into our ports—or, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE put it in another metaphor, into concrete blocks of a common mold—would be to throw away the finest flower of our inheritance. The making of an America in which freedom is given for the cultivation of the best that has anywhere come to be, though of varying type and talent, but with a common ideal

"powerful enough to hold it together in time of supreme trial," is not only a working out of America's own clear destiny, but fulfilling its mission to the rest of the world. As Mr. Coolidge said, if this fraternity of individuals and groups of different backgrounds and their practical cooperation are possible for a hundred million on a continental scale, why not on a scale of the world? It is in that direction that the rest of the world is looking, though we give them little help aside from example to do on the grand scale what we are doing for ourselves.

JUN 14 1925

Mr. Coolidge Hopelessly Behind the Times.

The President is reported to have declined the offer of honorary degrees from no less than twenty colleges and universities. But that was before his Minnesota speech. Would the learned institutions have been quite so eager to shower LL. D.'s on a man who revealed himself as hopelessly ignorant of the recent conquests of human knowledge as Mr. Coolidge did at St. Paul? We wonder. Of all things on earth it was the Melting Pot that Mr. Coolidge chose to exalt before his Norse audience; that melting pot which has been recognized as a delusion and a snare by every one who has made a thorough study of the army intelligence test figures in relation to the mean annual temperature since 1850, our decennial output of borax and manganese, and the decisive factors in Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. What self-respecting college would bestow its diploma on a man who says of the racial strains in the United States today, "We are thankful for all of them"? Has Mr. Coolidge read Snagby's harrowing exposure of how our shipbuilding program during the war was brought to the verge of failure by the high percentage of Alpines in Illinois? Is the President acquainted with Doldrum's monograph on "The Insanity Rate Among Mediterranean Tobacco Growers in Fairfield County, Mass."? Why has not some one drawn the President's attention to Beowulf's conclusive proof that the fiasco at the Tower of Babel was entirely due to the absence of the sturdy Nordic qualities among its builders?

Right there in his audience at St. Paul the President might have found ample proof that there are races and races and that one must not be thankful for all of them. The sturdy, sober, thoughtful Norsemen whom Mr. Coolidge addressed last Monday with wheat at \$1.75 were just as sturdy, sober and thoughtful two and a half years ago with wheat at \$1.20 and going down. With mortgages foreclosing and banks breaking, the people of the Northwest refused to lose their heads, refused to go in for radical movements, but persisted in electing Senators and Representatives of the sturdy, conservative type. On the other hand, recall how the Alpine and Mediterranean mill-workers of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire went completely off their heads, and under the sting of unemployment and low wages demonstrated their unfitness for self-control, democracy and melting pot by sending to Washington men like Magnus Johnson, Frazier, Ladd, Shipstead and Brookhart. The President can look for no diplomas or degrees from this column until he has obtained a thorough grounding in the principles of the New Anthropology.

JUN 19 1925

CALVINS OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

Racial predestination as a test of fitness for American citizenship has been roughly handled within the last fortnight. President COOLIDGE took issue with the neo-anthropologists in his St. Paul speech when he dwelt on the various racial strains that have entered into the making of the American people and declared: "We are thankful for all of them." At Faneuil Hall Mr. HUGHES thought the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Bunker Hill an appropriate occasion for redefining true Americanism: "It is idle to expect homogeneity in this country with respect to race. True Americanism is of the spirit, and not of any race or strain." On the same day JOHN H. CLARKE, late Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, speaking at Brown University, protested against use of the phrase "100 per cent. Americanism" to express an attitude "of self-sufficient superiority to our neighbors."

Mr. HUGHES's caution against the employment of so-called science to bolster up a prejudice is all the more striking because he concedes the existence of a body of facts upon which the racial classifiers have reared their theory. He admits that the "vast numbers" among us who are imperfectly assimilated and have had little experience in self-government and political self-control provide a congenial soil for alien doctrine. He puts the problem, as it has specifically expressed itself in our new immigration policy, where it belongs. The problem is quantitative and not qualitative. If America has turned to restriction of immigration, the chief reason has been the belief that we were getting more aliens than we could assimilate. Our pioneer restrictionists were in the ranks of organized labor, where the motive was economic and not racial. The American Federation thought only of wages when it clamored for putting up the bars. It could hardly have subscribed to the theory of races fit and unfit for American citizenship, seeing how large a proportion of the Federation's membership is drawn from what it has become the fashion to describe as the unfit races.

The argument from racial fitness had some substance so long as it confined itself to the record from experience. It was a fair presumption that the immigrant who had behind him a long training in democracy and self-government would enter into the American tradition more easily than the immigrant from a country where

government was synonymous with oppression. But the political anthropologists have not been content with this distinction. They have insisted on turning history into something like metaphysics. They have tracked the races back to their native habitats in Europe and discovered that the problem of self-government and self-control as against autocratic government and restlessness is embedded in the racial protoplasm. If some European nations enjoy liberty, it is because they are predestined to liberty. If others live under feudalism or despotism, it is because they are unfitted by nature to develop any higher institutions. It has been a fascinating game and it has been played to the limit. The races of Europe have been classified by destined function. These are born to lead and govern, these to till the soil and obey, these to seethe and destroy. For the purposes of Americanization it ceased to be a question of more promising and less promising material. It became a question of good material and impossible material.

Against such extravagances in the name of science authoritative voices have now been lifted. Mr. HUGHES in particular delivers a powerful counterstroke when he raises the question whether the ability and willingness to live and let live is not in itself a test of fitness for American citizenship. "Capacity for self-government is tested, not by the ability to cooperate with some of our fellow-citizens, but with all." It is another way of saying that any attempt to portion off the races into sheep and goats is poor Americanism.

Yet within three years from Calvin Coolidge's first seemingly dismal visit to Minnesota he received a record plurality as the national choice for President,—included in which was the 50,000 balance by which these Minnesotans preferred him. In one sense it marked a changed political and economic atmosphere on the prairies. In part it was personal, and it has become more so as ensuing months in office have made clear to those wide reaches that the Coolidge Administration has stood as sincere friend to the farmer, while a foe to panacea fallacies that could but hurt him in the end.

To some political holders of office there might lie in such circumstances a temptation to lecture-reading with a tinge of reproach and an "I told you so" flavor. But the President reaches utterly above such small implications. He treats sagely and decorously the eventful chapter of our national social history that followed the century-old coming of the first little Norwegian bark, and with equal nobility of attitude and phrase deals with the vision of national and international concord and fraternity inspired by our own American experience.

He takes the time and trouble in this season of anniversaries to go to emphasize this particular one among "the social backgrounds of our country." Also to emphasize the profound social and economic consequences of the great immigration which this country received and so largely financed. And within and beneath the text of that tribute goes another typical deduction or emphasis.

It concerns a quality. It is that same quality which in another sphere J. P. Morgan ranked first. It is character. Seemingly small things, the President notes, turn out historically to have had mighty influences. That influence "flows from the character of those concerned." He observes that "the character of the participants brought future fame." And he goes on to an appreciation of that broader thing—national character" or "the soul of a nation." It is that which makes America.

It is a fitting emphasis. And it is pre-eminently character that makes the Northwest—and the nation—now listen so keenly to this quiet voice.

Journal
N. Y. City
JUN 15 1925

JUN 8 1925

Character

Editorial from the Boston News Bureau

It may fairly be termed one of "time's revenges" that the same Coolidge who nearly three years ago had by force of circumstances to play on the Minnesota State Fair Grounds a forensic role even more nearly mute and inglorious than so often noted by the late Vice President Marshall has just been greeted on that same spot by hosts then inattentive and hailed by ringing cheers where his well considered words were earlier little heeded. In part it is appreciation of the world's greatest office. But also it reflects a new appreciation of the man.

It is not so very many months back in our political history when that region was often considered the central breeding ground of discontent and insurgency. Those were the rather recent days when so much was heard of the northwestern farmer's magnified ills, so much was distortedly made of local financial and banking distress (itself largely the fruit of unwise small banking). There was the native heath of new political Lochinvars springing upon Washington from the northwest, so largely both agricultural in vocation and Scandinavian in racial stock.

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 that they come from the land of Ibsen, Holberg, Björnson and Grieg.

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

MR. COOLIDGE'S TRIBUTE TO THE NORSEMEN

Mr. Coolidge's address at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration yesterday holds little for those political strategists who read between the lines of every Presidential statement and find therein a message to the politicians. It is true that Mr. Coolidge pointed out that unlike races live at peace with one another in America, drew therefrom the lesson that a certain "spiritual quality" is common to all men, and asked hopefully the question, "If fraternity and 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 supergovernment.

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.

WHAT MR. COOLIDGE LEARNED ON HIS TRIP WEST

From his Minnesota trip we are told by the correspondents traveling with him that the President returned, believing—

1. That he must be "more determined in his policy to collect the foreign war debts."
2. That "the policies he has pursued relative to agriculture and in dealing with political problems in the Northwest have been correct."
3. That "radicalism is less assertive."
4. That the country "furnishes ample evidence of prosperity."
5. That his tariff program is "fundamentally sound and stimulating."
6. That he can "direct Republican Party politics in the next election."

These are interesting observations because they are the observations of the President returning from his first trip West, as President, across the country. They are interesting observations because they show, among other things, that when the Presidential party was selected, a lower berth was saved for the Official Spokesman.

The President went to Minnesota and delivered a 5,000-word address on the subject of the Norse migration. In the nature of things we do not expect him to be as explicit on the subject of the United States. It is simply worth noting that when Mr. Coolidge talks of anything as near home as debts or tariff, he talks through the reporters and with emphasis which varies naturally in the case of each reporter's notes. The World has pointed out on more than one occasion recently how wholly dependent the country is on second-hand reports and indirect quotation for any knowledge of the President's convictions.

This Stamp Issue Passes New York

FOR the first time in the history of the postal system of the United States New York will be passed over in the sale of a special issue of postage stamps. The issue is that in commemoration of the Norse-American celebration in the Northwest. They are printed in only the 2 and 5-cent values and Government officials regard them as perhaps the finest ever sent out from the Engraving Department at Washington. So careful has been the work on them and so costly that the number offered to the public has been limited. As a consequence they will be sold only at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Northfield and Benson, Minn.; Algona and Decorah, Iowa, and Washington, D. C. With the exception of Washington, all are towns or cities where the population is largely of Norwegian extraction. For this reason and because of the close limit put on the issue, not one will be handled by the New York Post Office.

As a consequence the stamp collectors of this city have been sorely handicapped in securing the new stamps and it is to satisfy them that the philatelic agency of the Government at the National Capital has been given a prescribed number for distribution. They will be sold as long as they last, first come first served. Already there has been a rush for them and postal officials predict that they will last but a short time.

The 2-cent stamp has for its central design a ship representing the sloop Restaurationen, with a smaller vessel in the background. At the top of the stamp, in a straight panel, appear the words "Norse-American" in white Roman letters, and below this, on a curved ribbon, is the word "Centennial" in dark letters. Ribbon scrolls appear in the upper portion on each side of the stamp with the years "1825" at the left and "1925" at the right. The central design is in black with the border printed in red.

The 5-cent stamp has for central design a Viking ship. At the top in white gothic letters are the words "Norse-American" and below this the word "Centennial" in dark letters. At the left is a shield of Norway with the year "1825" above and at the right of the stamp is a shield of the United States with the year "1925" above. Below the central design, in three straight lines, are the words "United States Postage Five Cents," and in both lower corners within circles with dark background is the white numeral "5." The central design is in black with the border design in blue.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

IN HIS ADDRESS to the descendants of the first Norse immigrants President Coolidge reminded them of one thing that neither immigrant nor native-born should ever forget. Speaking of those who landed 100 years ago seeking a home, he said:

Citizenship in the New World meant something it had not meant in the Old. It was seen that the New World offered something new. There was increasing realization that many burdensome traditions and institutions had somehow been shed. Here, at last, the individual was lord of himself, master of his own destiny, keeper of his own sovereignty. Here he was free.

That difference between the two worlds, Old and New, remains. It is not so sharp as it was a hundred years ago, but it exists. It is this rather than the skyscrapers, the open lands, the vast spaces and the great resources of America that makes and keeps the New World what it is.

JUN 11 1925

N

FREEDOM!

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.

—New York World.

Tommyrot! The Norseman who has come here has been a free man politically as the elevation of many men of that race to prominent political offices prove. The Norseman has also experienced economic freedom as the material achievements of many of them attest and if they have not known social freedom it is their own fault—and here it is proper to remark that so far as can be determined they have not, as a class, complained that they have been denied social privileges.

It is the custom in some quarters to assume that freedom in the United States is something besides that—in fact, that it is a modified sort of slavery masquerading under that name. Whenever I. W. W. forces are made to keep the peace and respect the rights of others, up goes the cry that they are the victims of a tyranny that has no rightful place in a free country. If men who unionize and seek by force and terrorism to compel others to submit to them are restrained, the charge is heard that they are being deprived of their liberty. If the nation outlaws drink that edict is described as another step in depriving all Americans of their rights. When government wreckers are stopped the agents of the law are pictured as tyrants. Now the Norseman is forsooth only a man of circumscribed liberty! Bosh!

The facts will bear a brief recital.

The State of Minnesota—and this applies with equal force to much of the Northwest—is largely owned by men of Norse extraction; they have become wealthy, they are politically in the ascendancy there and to say that they are socially denied is to make an assertion that is utterly false.

It will come as something of a shock to the people from Scandinavia to learn, upon reading the World, that they are not free men in the United States. If the World would specifically state wherein the liberties of the Norsemen in this country have been denied or curtailed another interesting addition would be made to the many chapters in The Book of Misinformation.

More to the point than the trite and idle observation which we have just projected is the fact that the World and the column have finally agreed on something. Probably the entente, if that is what it is, will be of brief duration. Likely it won't last any longer than the World's support of Mr. Hoover for President in 1920; but for the moment it exists. Sooner or later, and for brief periods, we get into accord with everybody. William Allen White and this writer once supported the same candidate for Congress in the Fourth Kansas District.

Anyhow, the fact that Mr. Coolidge drew a crowd is unimportant. What is important in the case of Mr. Coolidge is that he keeps his mouth shut and has the abdominal investiture to go through with anything he starts. These are the qualities which capture and hold popular fancy, and the job of laughing them off is one of the most gigantic in the world.

Sun
Norwich, N.Y.
June 15, 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 centenary 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, as the Chicago News points out, 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.

NYACK N Y JOUR
MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT'S MINNEAPOLIS ADDRESS

The President's address in Minneapolis on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the departure from Stavanger, Norway, of the bark "Restaurationen," with the first Norwegian immigrants to the northwest, was a deserved recognition of what the Scandinavian race has done for the up-building of the northwestern States and the country generally.

But the President was on debatable ground when he asserted that this country had assimilated the foreign born elements and set an example to Europe of how different races, speaking different languages with different customs and different religions, were able to dwell in amity and concord under one national flag.

JUN 12 1925

On Second Thought

By JAY E. HOUSE

WE AGREE with the esteemed World that the great crowd which greeted President Coolidge in Minneapolis doesn't mean anything in particular. Out in the Great Open Spaces, where every voter knows who is President, a President always draws a crowd. It is in the massed centers of population, where only one person in ten knows who is President and only six out of ten speak his language, that he fails to attract attention.

The adoption of the Restrictive Immigration Act by overwhelming majorities in the Senate and House, proved that this country, vast as it is in territory, has been unable to assimilate the millions of the foreign born who have come here and that to safeguard our institutions, it was necessary to put down the bars on unlimited immigration. The war showed clearly that the process of assimilation had not penetrated beneath the surface. It will take another hundred years and a steadily diminished immigration to give accuracy to the President's picture.

They are industrious, loyal, law-abiding and provident. We congratulate them on their one hundred years of participation in American activities, and hope to know them better by reason of the publicity given their jubilee.

ROCHESTER N Y CHRON
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

Minnesota Looks Back to Kendall.

National attention was focused on New York state as a historic and natural gateway, through which swept many of the pioneers from Europe who founded the commonwealths of the West, by the President's speech at the Norwegian centennial celebration in Minnesota last Monday; for the event which the centennial was organized to celebrate and about which the address of the President centered was the founding of the first permanent settlement of Norwegians in America at Kendall, in Orleans county, just over the Monroe county line.

Were one to go to Kendall to-day he would find few descendants of that first company of twenty-four Norse farmers who found there the land they had crossed half the globe to seek, but the significance of Monday's celebration was that the descendants of these Orleans county pioneers did not lose the pioneering spirit of their forefathers, but soon pressed further westward where the broad prairies of the then Northwest gave them space ample for the exercise of their energies. The great state of Minnesota owes its upbuilding largely to their pioneering, and it would be fitting and pleasant were that great state sometime soon to erect at Kendall some memento of the fact that there first paused the band whose heroic ocean-crossing in a small sloop was the beginnings of its existence.

The Norwegians in Minnesota to-day, as the President pointed out, are loyal Americans, but the thought suggested by the Albany Knickerbocker Press on Monday, in comment on the President's address, is worthy of passing notice:

While the nation turns its eyes to-day toward Minnesota, where a President discusses results of 100 years of the American pot as applied to the Norwegian immigrant centennial, New York state folk will be inclined to scrutinize that ancient hamlet, Kendall, in Orleans county, as the real beginning point of the Norwegian immigration wave in America.

There, in 1825, the year of the Erie canal opening, twenty-four immigrants who had sailed from Norway in a tiny vessel carrying an iron cargo the previous July, began a settlement that was to serve as the first seed of Norwegian colonization in America.

Natural geographical gateways, it will be noted, pre-determined the general area of first settlement. Those gateways still function, though the settlement of the West, in which the Norse immigrants have helped greatly, has resulted in double use for them. If Leif Erickson, first of the Norse immigrants to America, had encountered such a natural gateway to the interior as that found by Henry Hudson, American history might have been written in another language, as is indicated by the developments from small beginnings at Kendall in

New York state 100 years ago
Towers blue. S Appleby, 308 Duff Towers bluf.
Main 962
NORWEGIAN
rooms each side, hardwood floors,
electricity, laundry trays, fine real-
estate section. Owner going abroad.
Call or phone evenings.
Stone 443-J, 121 1/2 North Fulton st.
Large rooms,
condition.

OSWEGO N Y TIMES
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1925.

THE NORWEGIAN CENTENNIAL

The one hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Norwegians to America will be celebrated in St. Paul, Minn., the first week in June.

Among those to be present at the centennial will be Bishop Lunde, primate of the Established Church of Norway. He comes as an official representative of his government, a government that seems to feel pride in the achievements of her emigrants to the new world.

The bishop arrived in New York recently accompanied by 50 members of the Graduate Student Choir of the University of Christiana.

The Norwegian centennial will focus attention upon a highly respected but little known racial strain in our population. During the Nineteenth century Norway lost by emigration, a comparatively larger portion of its population than any other European country with the exception of Ireland. Most of these emigrants came to the United States and settled in the Northwest, where they have followed with industry and thrift the traditional occupations of their forebears—farming and lumbering.

They are industrious, loyal, law-abiding and provident. We congratulate them on their one hundred years of participation in American activities, and hope to know them better by reason of the publicity given their jubilee.

OSWEGO N Y TIMES
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

NORSE-AMERICAN CELEBRATION OPENS IN MINNESOTA

Albany Times-Union

One hundred years ago the first people of Norway crossed the Atlantic to make their home in the United States. The centennial of that event is being celebrated with impressive ceremonies at St. Paul, Minnesota, in which President Coolidge, representatives of Norway, and many other prominent personages are taking part. The opening of the celebration occurred with divine services conducted in the Norwegian language, and will continue for several days. It was on Independence Day, 1825, when this nation was but forty-nine years in existence, that fifty-two Norwegians left their native land and sailed for America on the Sloop Restoration. Fourteen weeks were consumed in the journey.

Their coming was the inauguration of an extensive immigration from Northern Europe—a most important contribution to the population and prosperity of the New World.

A vast number of the people who came here from Norway settled in Minnesota and other States which constitute the Great Northwest and took a most important part in the development of that section of the country. They were stout-hearted men and women who grappled with the conditions of a new country, conquered all obstacles and made it the great farming section which it ultimately became. These people possessed great energy, determination and perseverance and the fruits of their labors, during the past century, are the most eloquent testimony of their contribution of America. And they have succeeded in all fields of human activity in which they have directed their energies: in agriculture, in manufacture, in commerce, in the professions, in statesmanship, in all other realms of endeavor. The celebration now in progress, signifies the completion of a century of American history, covering years among the most momentous in the experience of this Republic, and of the important part which the men and women from Norway and their descendants have taken in our national life.

ROCHESTER N Y TIMES UNION
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1925.

The Norwegian Centennial

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Communism to Be Crushed.

Speaking at the Norse-American centenary in Minnesota, Secretary Coolidge of our Federal Department of State told the country of the spreading, dangerous revolutionary propaganda and organized assaults upon our Constitution by "Reds" who advocated the overthrow of our government. He asserted that foreign influence was behind the movement, and warned the propagandists that if they did not like our government, this was no place for them and they should get out.

In China, Japan and Mexico; in France and England and here, and in the Balkans and wherever they can stir up trouble, Bolshevistic activities are being carried on. But the English government is awake, as ours is, to the menace of the movement and is all ready to suppress it by sudden drastic steps. It has the names of three thousand active Communists in the Kingdom, and at the first evidence of a criminal act, it proposes to round up and deport them all. Relying on the traditional freedom of speech in England, the "Reds" have grown bolder steadily until they paraded on May Day in London carrying portraits of Lenin and wearing red belts in which long knives were thrust. But they have gone too far. The Labor government allowed them to ship six hundred machine guns and vast quantities of munitions to Russia, but the present government brought that to a halt, and is only awaiting an incident in order to strike them with crushing force and expatriate them in Egypt, India and throughout the Empire.

Freedom of speech and tolerance of diverse opinion and conviction made England the city of refuge for political offenders and critics of governmental institutions throughout the world. We followed suit in establishing a government under which all the people here and yet to come were assured wide latitude in belief so long as their activities were within our laws. The principle in both cases was that conceptions which could not meet all reasoned arguments and verbal challenges were not the truth, or only part truth and should be modified. The practical working of the theory was superb, for it drew racial elements from everywhere, open-minded to truth, of incalculable value to both nations; and they became, in Scripture phrase, spreading trees in which fowl of every wing found shelter and safety.

But any principle pushed too far works to evil and destruction, and we are discovering now that no nation can admit disturbers, anarchists, miscreants who come not to enjoy our freedom but to destroy it, to overturn our institutions, impose their own class tyranny upon us and crush out the liberty which let them in. As this great truth is borne in upon the Saxon-Celtic peoples, they have closed their gates to a crack and scrutinize all who would enter; and they find also that in self-preservation they must stamp out and drive out all the elements which misuse their freedom and are

unworthy to live under reasonable laws. The only place for them is under governments which will hammer them into subjection and exterminate them, if need be, root and branch. The indications are that this is soon to be the cardinal policy of the leading governments and that vicious propagandists are due to get the drastic treatment Fascist Italy visited upon them in all the free progressive states of earth. When forces destructive of freedom organize to destroy it, forces preservative of human liberties must organize in their defense.

THE MELTING POT

A popular theory of the American melting pot' has been undergoing a winter of discontent for the last 10 years, since Americans of brains and social standing have felt it their mission in many cases to make speeches and write books on race control, the rising tide of undesirable and especially to boom the "Nordic theory."

President Coolidge had a chance big with all expectancy to all these when he was invited to express the national appreciation of the more Nordic elements of our population at the centennial celebration of the coming of our first successful colony of Norsemen. He has taken occasion, however, through splendid praise of the families from Norway to hand bouquets to every mother's son and daughter of us on the "melting pot" stage.

He says it is his conviction that we are all splendid stock when we live up to the best traditions of the countries our forebears hailed from.

Then to "rub it in" before going back to more extensive rejoicings with our Scandinavian kin he puts it into the form of a philosophy. He is convinced that we are related by a "basic brotherhood" with all of the races that have sought our shores.

What becomes of some of the most prominent theories of recent years, which emphasize the superiority of one race or another or the essential peril of a skin because it is white or pink or blue? It is even popular or was before June 8 in many parts of the country to think the "melting pot" was obsolete as the 18th century "social contract" or "checks and balances" in place of honest men taking counsel in mutual concern.

Will Mr. Coolidge succeed in restoring the "melting pot" theory? He said not a word about the immigration act now in force and said to have been written by men influenced, possibly obsessed, by the so-called Nordic theory.

It hardly seems probable that some of the newer opinions of race will survive the period of thorough scientific criticism in the extremely crude form that such high priests as Dixon and Grant Allen have given to it.

Neither is it probable that the melting pot was so bad an ideal, if taken with reason as level-headed Americans really used to take it. America has never sought to produce a new race here on the basis of uniformity of blood inheritance but of uniformity of opportunity and of mutual right and respect.

The melting pot has been economic and spiritual and so has been social to a high degree. It has succeeded with all the older material which thought itself as diverse as certain persons now imagine the three stocks of white Europe.

This new strange theory may do some passing good by throwing into each other's arms such long-lost cousins as Saxon and Irish, Celt and Teuton, even if these get together to discuss no better a topic than the peril of the Alpine stock or the incongruity of the transalpine dolichocephalics.

The last word of science has not been spoken, because the facts upon which the theories have been spun

with boldness that amazes truth are new and numerous and have not been all compared. Some surprises are coming when just what each race has contributed to the value of human life today is more definitely appraised.

Mr. Coolidge cannot be far from the truth when he surmises there are no superior races. The great races are a large company, of wonderful variety in talent, and have been wider spread in the earth than most of us learned at school.

THE NORSE CELEBRATION

The celebration at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds has riveted public interest as a tribute to the Scandinavian elements which have contributed so much to the upbuilding of our common country; and it is fitting that President Coolidge, who braved a trying journey for the purpose, should have been present to give official expression to the national appreciation.

The present year marks the centennial anniversary of the first important arrival of Norwegian immigrants to reinforce our still thinly populated Republic. As the President recalls, there were only fifty-two new-comers in the venturesome band; but they proved the nucleus of a Scandinavian influx which has made a deep and wholesome impress on American life in the great Northwest. Our country has drawn no better citizenship from European sources than the Norsemen of 1825 and their Scandinavian fellow-nationals who came afterwards in ever increasing numbers have supplied. It is proper that this acknowledged fact should be proclaimed on the present ceremonial occasion, and the President of the United States was the man to do it. Incidentally, Syracuse must feel a special thrill of sentimental satisfaction at the concurrence of the Norse centennial with the similar observance marking the birth of our mother village.

SEEING THINGS.

There are those who will see in the trip of President Coolidge to the Norse-American centennial in Minnesota a strong political undercurrent. They will imagine it as the beginning of a campaign for renomination in 1928, a plea for political support. Thus do the summer prophets see things.

There was nothing political in the expedition to the Middle West. There was but the official recognition of the celebration of the Norsemen of America who have settled in that section and become a sturdy part of Americanism.

But there was nothing in the presidential trip to prevent the throngs who greeted him from becoming more enthusiastic over Mr. Coolidge. If there were no political intent on the surface, no intention of campaigning, there was, however, an

undercurrent that will remain until the time comes when the President again goes before the people for their consideration.

Once, in 1921, Calvin Coolidge, then vice president, went to the Minnesota state fair grounds and was booed and hissed. It was an unfortunate occurrence. But the memory of that incident was completely wiped out by the tremendous reception accorded the President on this visit. It was fully indicative of the strong impression he has made upon the people.

There was no politics in the address that the President made to these descendants of the Vikings. Only one reference could be so construed and that was in regard to conservatism and respect for the established order of things and a suggestion that restoration from economic evils cannot be brought about through legislation.

But there will be those who will see things, who will persuade themselves and try to persuade others that Calvin Coolidge was booming himself for another term as president. They wish to see the trip from that angle and nothing will make them see it otherwise. The only foundation for such belief is the necessary concomitant of political advancement that comes from the personality and popularity of the man.

The changed attitude of the section is not so political as it is personal. If appearing before the people with a message of greeting, with a strong thought of national fusion, be playing politics, then Mr. Coolidge played the game. But that was not the intention. It was merely a natural adjunct arising spontaneously and creating greater respect for the man and the executive.

SYRACUSE N Y STANDARD
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

THE NORSE NORTHWEST.

The Norsemen claim that their mariners were in America before Columbus came. They didn't stay. It was not until 1821 that a Norwegian visited America to report back whether the land was suitable for Norwegian immigration. In 1825 the first boatload of Norsemen landed and made for the northwest. In 1850 there were 40,000 in Wisconsin alone. Now there are 1,500,000 of Scandinavian blood, most of them in the northwest.

They may claim Minnesota and the Dakotas as the monuments of their thrift, for it was they who made the plains of the northwest to blossom, it was in them that James J. Hill saw the making of an empire. They carry with them into their new homes love of the land they have left, but they become American not only in their patriotism but in their habits and outlook. Senator Knute Nelson and Governor John Johnson are types of the statesmen reared from among them; and if at times they follow the chimerical Shipsteads and Gronnas, they are in company with all other stocks in their lapses.

The Norsemen are celebrating the centennial of their coming to America. They have reason for pride in their contribution to American civilization; and all the rest of us unite in testifying that we share that pride.

SYRACUSE N Y STANDARD
SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1925.

President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg went to St. Paul and Minneapolis this week, made speeches appropriate to the centennial

of the arrival of the first boatload of Norse immigrants to this

country, spoke also of public questions, and were adequately cheered. The president was advised everywhere that the state which supported him last fall was glad of the choice it made, and that La Follette was losing not gaining in power in the northwest. Mr. Kellogg was given a reception which testified the pride which Minnesota has in its son, who has since he represented the state in the senate become ambassador to England and secretary of state.

Mr. Coolidge was in Minnesota once before. That was in 1920 when he was a candidate for vice-president. He spoke to the farmers about the policy of the Republican party towards the farmers. The audience showed its disapproval of him and his speech. In fact this speech was the culmination of a series of disappointing receptions which led to the immediate cancellation of the candidate's tour. He got no further west than Minnesota.

Two years later Senator Kellogg came up for renomination. He had been a conservative senator. He had, however, kept closely in touch with his own people and expected to win re-election. He was defeated by a long-haired dentist.

Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg return in triumph to the scene of their discomfiture. Senator Shipstead, the long-haired radical, was on the platform with him. He shared in the applause.

Politics is a strange business.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., TIMES
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925.

THE NORSE IN AMERICA.

The whole country can join with the Northwest in celebrating the Norse centennial which opened in St. Paul, Minn., Sunday. It was a hundred years ago that the first organized band of Norwegians sailed from their native homes to come to America. Since that time a great army of Norwegians, Swedes and Danes have come to this country and there is no group which has made a greater contribution to American life than they. In the decades following the Civil war they came in great numbers and settled in the Northwest.

The Scandinavians were people of the soil. These hardy sons of the Vikings were big brawny men. They brought with them strong, vigorous wives and large families. They did not remain in the slums of the cities. They turned their faces Westward and on the broad plains of the Northwest they found their homes. These big-boned sturdy people of Northern Europe were the ideal settlers.

They did not fear work. They put their hands to the plow and turned the furrows of rich mellow earth. The church and the school went with them and little settlements began to spring up. They were a religious people, an ambitious people and a loyal people. Those who came before the Civil war laid aside the plow and joined the Union army, the women running the farms until they returned. They brought with them the vigor of the North. They sent home reports of the wonderful opportunities which the new world held out and others came. Every ship from Europe brought its quota of Scandinavians and they quickly merged into the American national life. They did not forget their old customs but the people themselves were quickly assimilated. There was no little colony which kept by itself and nothing but the names would indicate that they were of alien birth.

The sons of these Norsemen became governors, senators, members of congress, they became leaders in various professions and in public life. The late John Johnson of Minnesota was the son of Swedish parents. There was Knute Nelson, himself a native of Norway, who served his adopted country in the Civil war and for many years was United States senator from Minnesota. They were but two picked at random.

President Coolidge is in St. Paul today where he is participating in the celebration. He speaks for all the people of the United States. The Norsemen who settled in America made a contribution to American life that could come from no other racial group.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., TIMES
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

AMERICA'S LESSON TO THE WORLD.

President Coolidge in his address at the Norse centennial celebration in St. Paul paid tribute to every person of alien birth who came to America and became a real American. As the president pointed out, America occupies a unique place in the families of nations. A great many persons, both here and abroad, believed that we were undertaking a dangerous experiment. They feared that the mingling of races and nationalities would fail, and that there would be no welding of races that we would be merely a large collection of individuals without a soul.

But when the crisis came it was proven beyond a doubt that the country had a soul. Never was there a more cosmopolitan army gathered than the army which was gathered under Pershing. Nearly every nationality was represented in its ranks. The famous 77th division of

New York city was perhaps most typical. Raised almost entirely in New York it is said that there were over 40 nationalities in it. English, Irish, Poles, Italians, Jews, Russians, French, Germans, Chinese and scores of other racial representatives fought together in a common cause. They were all Americans, no matter what their racial origin might have been. Out of the many nationalities which call America their own came an Americanism of the highest type, the type that is willing to die for its ideals. So we need have no fear that America is without a soul.

And the president asked: if scores of alien races can mingle together and unite for a common cause in America, why can they not extend this fraternity throughout the world? The national story of America stands as an object lesson. We do not see in this country races hating each other as they hate each other in the Old World. We see them uniting for a common cause. There can be international friendship when the nations of the world forget their hatreds and jealousies. The supreme test came to America when we united in a common cause. The supreme test will come to the world when it is ready to drop its hatreds and animosities and unite in the cause of peace and better understanding.

AKRON (OHIO) JOUR
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

THE NORSE-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

The Norse-American exposition at the twin cities of Minnesota is an event deserving of the attention of all American citizens. It observes the consummation of a century of Norse immigration.

This nation owes no inconsiderable part of its agricultural advancement to the thrifty, sturdy stock which came from the Scandinavian countries to its middle west. It was a picturesque medley of strains and breeds which had to do with the pioneering of our most fertile regions in the Mississippi valley — New England Yankees, Scotch-Irish, Southerners, Bohemians, Germans and the Scandinavians. The first years of their occupation were thin and difficult, but they have been good to the land and the land has been good to them.

The fact that President Coolidge—who is no great hand at traveling around to attend celebrations—singles out the Norse-American exposition for the honor of his attendance is entirely congruous in the face of the part which the immigrant Norsemen have played in the nation's economic history.

AKRON OHIO TIMES-PRESS
TUESDAY, JUNE 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 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.

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

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

ASHTABULA OHIO BEACON
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925.

NOT A WEAKLING

In stature Calvin Coolidge is slight, but in pure grit as hardy as any American.

At the Norse-American centennial in Minneapolis last week he was scheduled to deliver an address. When the hour of the speech came rain was cutting through the air on the wings of a typical prairie "blow." Despite this the President began speaking at the appointed time and for 30 minutes set forth his views on the serviceability of the American melting pot.

It is not so long ago that there was a hostile Northwest. The President probably remembers the Minnesota state fair crowd which was too busy to listen to him when he was vice-president. But if Mr. Coolidge recollected his treatment at his former Minnesota visit he gave no sign of it in his address.

The President's gameness in facing the unceasing wind to talk to the assembled throng, must have made a deep impression on the Northwest. It must have observed his finching attack on bureaucracy.

It is no secret there are persons in the capital who do not like Coolidge, persons who once occupied swivel chairs cushioned with an exceedingly comfortable salary.

President Coolidge's Minnesota address has done much to end the secession of the radical Northwest.

The Broad Norse Trail

The Norse-American centennial celebration in St. Paul, in which the entire Northwest participates, is a historic event of the first importance. One recognition of this is the presence of Calvin Coolidge. Another is the presence of the Norwegian Prime Minister, Johann Mowinckel, and of an official delegation from the Norwegian Storthing, headed by C. J. Hambro, chairman of its Foreign Relations' committee, and foremost among the younger leaders of the Scandinavian kingdom. Norway's own celebration of the occasion will take the form a fortnight hence of an American Week at its capital city of Oslo, and of the unveiling of a monument on the significant date of July 4th at the significant port of Stavanger.

From Stavanger, July 4, 1825, sailed the Norse Mayflower, though it bore another name. On the 45-ton sloop Restaurationen were Lars Larsen, Jehane and Gudman Haukaus, with 50 followers, in search of greater religious freedom and individual opportunity. This was the beginning of an exodus which brought to America about a million stalwart Norwegians, and gave it a present Norse-American population of 2,300,000, or within 350,000 of the population of the homeland. The broad trail of Norwegian energy, initiative and indomitable industry crosses our country from the Lakes to the Pacific. Sometimes these "Nordics" have a little family fun about the strong qualities that are imputed to them. But they are mighty good people. We wish there were more of them.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, POST
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925.

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dustrial promotion and often in politics. The descendants of Leif Ericson retained the impetus of the pioneering blood for a century after the adventuring spirit of other European nations has deteriorated. As empire builders, the sons of Norway have found a splendid field in the northwest and they have left in a wide area an indelible impression on national life.

President Coolidge made the opening address yesterday, reciting the story of the exodus from Norway and the growth of Norse influence in virile, terse phrases for which he seems to have a special aptitude, possibly unsurpassed by any other public speaker of his day. He paid a compliment that was well deserved to the indomitable spirit of progress and thrift which characterizes the Norse people. Unlike the descendants of some other European peoples, the Norsemen look to the United States as their own nation. They never have gone back to Norway for political inspiration or guidance, after they left its shores. They accepted the American constitution and American institutions as the foundation of their American citizenship. They did not shrink from hard work nor did they dodge danger. When they put their hand to the plow they did not turn back.

In paying conspicuous honor to the descendants of Norwegian pioneers on the occasion of the century anniversary of the first exodus, President Coolidge represents the American people at large. Himself a descendant of New England Yankees, dating back

Times
Cleveland O
Coolidge in the Northwest.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has journeyed half way across the continent to join with Americans of Norse descent in celebrating in Minneapolis the one hundredth anniversary of the first exodus of Norwegians to the United States.

In that century at least 1,000,000 immigrants came from this sturdy European people to settle the northwest. Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota received most of this influx of population. Some of it went to Wisconsin and a smaller portion to Illinois. Few of the hardy pioneers of the stock of the Norsemen stopped at the Atlantic seaboard. They found opportunity in the great spaces of the northwest to expand in the true pioneering spirit.

In consequence, the Norse influence is almost dominant today in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Swede, German and Yankee united in many spots to build up the northwest, but in these three states, the spirit of the ancient Norsemen prevails in finance and in-

to English ancestry of a prior century, Coolidge learned as a boy on the Vermont farm some of the lessons that the sons of Norway learned in the wilds of North and South Dakota and on the barren prairies of Minnesota in the earlier days. Farming in Vermont and farming in the northwest had many elements in common in the last century.

Coolidge was not born to a life of ease in the old Green mountains more than were the sons of the Norse pioneers, who pushed through to develop the wild spots of the northwest. His sympathy with the nation that produced Leif Ericson in the dark ages and that gave birth to Amundsen in his age is the more direct because of his own ancestry.

As President of the United States, he honors the thrift, loyalty, stability and achievements of the sons of Norway. As a native of Vermont and a descendant of a succession of Green Mountain farmers, he speaks to the northwestern pioneers with a sympathy that is close and intimate.

COLUMBUS OHIO JOURNAL
SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1925.

Norwegian Centennial.

Lars Larson was the skipper in charge of the little sloop, the Restoration, that arrived in New York harbor, Oct. 12, 1825, with 15 passengers, the first Norwegian homeseekers to reach America. The centennial of their arrival will be celebrated during the summer in many American places where Norwegians are residents. Minneapolis will have an important celebration the first week in June and has sought to make that gathering take on a large official importance. President Coolidge has promised, conditionally, to attend and there will be a large delegation of officials from the government of Norway and delegations from the Norwegians of Canada present.

Norwegians, with their neighbors, the Swedes and the Danes, have had an important part in the development of the Northwestern section of the United States. They select their homes in places where the cold is severe, as such weather conditions do not deter them in choosing their locations. They are industrious, thrifty, eager to own homes and quick to take on the duties of citizenship in their new home land. There will be at Minneapolis at the centennial a number of governors of states who are Norwegians, some congressmen and others in official life in state or nation. Nor-

wegians are leaders in most lines of business in the Northwest and many have been notably successful. There is much to arouse their pride as they observe the completion of 100 years from the time their ancestors came to this country. They found a land of opportunity and they have made wise use of the opportunities, amassing wealth for themselves and becoming citizens of the best type.

COLUMBUS OHIO CITIZEN
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

COOLIDGE ON FREEDOM

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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 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 condition he so eloquently describes as existing in 1825.

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

COLUMBUS OHIO JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

They Believe in Coolidge.

President Coolidge was given a welcome cordial and enthusiastic when he visited Minnesota to speak at the Norse-American centennial celebration at St. Paul. When Gov. Christiansen introduced him to the vast gathering he declared Minnesota and the Northwest believed in Calvin Coolidge. During his stay in the Twin Cities the attitude of the public was in harmony with the declaration of the governor.

There are other states and sections of the country where the same statement could be made in full truth. It could be made broader and the nation included, as there has been no evidence that the national sentiment in his favor, shown at the last election, has subsided. On the contrary the course of the President in national matters and policies has strengthened the confidence the people of the nation have in the quiet man in the White House.

But the showing of friendship and the expression of confidence in Minnesota had its own peculiar importance. That territory was the battleground during recent campaigns and much bitterness has been shown there in the past. There was more of passion, prejudice and resentment than sound judgment used in molding public opinion and extreme utterances were made by many speakers. The Northwest had some troublesome questions for solution, some difficult situations, had suffered adversities and had some grounds for resentment against its afflictions.

There is reason for national gratification that in the midst of all these troublesome conditions sound public sentiment has gathered in support of the policies of the President. During the years he has been in office he has had difficult situations to handle and troublesome problems for solution. In his own quiet way and using his own practical judgment he has gone ahead, depending on the public for support as his policies were understood and won favor and approval. Believing he was right, and soundly American in his course, he has declined to become excited over difficulties that were met.

The statement made by Gov. Christiansen might be read with care by senators and congressmen before they resume their labors at Washington next December. Evidences are multiplying that national sentiment is behind the President and his policies, and, as that sentiment is made stronger, that fact may be appreciated by the lawmakers who might want their own policies written into the laws or would elevate their judgment above that of the President. President Coolidge is better understood and is even stronger with the public than he has been in the past. The public is with him in his administrative policies. These policies should be given their fair consideration by Congress. Those who combat them are battling both with the President and the overwhelming majority of the American people.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, WEDNESDAY
SEND A LINE TO 14, 1925.

The Norsemen's Centennial

The Editors of America Comment Upon the Event, and the Address of the President in Connection with It.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

And there are reasons for general gratification. Minnesota seems definitely to have set its face against fantastic economic dogma and its devices of eccentricity and harm.

New York Evening Post.

The northwest may have been enemy country for Calvin Coolidge in 1921 and down to the summer of 1924, but it is so no longer. As he traveled to Minnesota he crossed only one state that cast its votes against him last November.

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.

Baltimore Sun.

Of course there are cynics who will see in this Coolidge "saga" a familiar bait for the Norse vote in the sweet by and by. Such weaknesses have been detected in presidential minds before this.

Detroit Free Press.

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.

Kansas City Star.

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.

Milwaukee Journal.

The president has been out to this northwest, rebellious as it is and wild as it is. He has compared the voyage of the Restaurationem with that of the Mayflower and not to the disadvantage of either.

New York Sun.

Nothing could have proved more conclusively that the fever of discontent in the northwest has abated.

Grand Rapids Press.

He was on hand to grace a Norwegian holiday, not to chastise nor exhort. He made himself simply a good Norwegian for a day, harking back to Leif the Lucky, mourning for Amundsen, citing history and figures.

St. Paul Dispatch.

It is as though he were indulging in an arm chair reverie, yet speaking aloud the thoughts that arose in his mind as he contemplates the course of a great race.

Pittsburgh Press.

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

Brooklyn Eagle.

It is altogether fitting that the president should speak for the whole country in paying tribute to the Norsemen who have contributed so much to America and to the world.

Springfield Republican.

While paying a deserved tribute to the people of Scandinavian blood for their valuable contribution to the making of America, he pointed good

CONNEAUT O NEWS HERALD
MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1925.

OUR MELTING-POT

President Coolidge referred in his Norse centennial address, to the wonderful national unity which has been achieved in this country, through that process of amalgamation called our "melting-pot." We have taken races which in the old world could never get along in harmony, and we have made one united people out of them.

If we allowed the faults and weaknesses of all our constituent peoples to develop unchecked, our nation might gain material success from its favorable position, but it would never be a world leader. But if we can adopt the strong points of all these constituent peoples, we shall have a race whose power will set its stamp on all future world development.

WINDLAY, OHIO, COUP
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925.

"SPIRITUAL UNION"

Of the many European nations which have contributed to make the America of today few have given more largely of their substance than Norway, home of Leif Ericson and of Amundsen. It is in recognition of this debt of America to a brave people of the north that President Coolidge traveled to Minnesota for the address delivered recently on the state fair grounds. The trip and the speech constitute a fit tribute from one nation to another.

On American Independence Day, 1825, the sloop Restaurationem slipped out of the harbor of Stavanger, bound for New York. The voyage occupied fourteen weeks and was fraught with perils quite unknown to modern navigation. The vessel was of forty-five tons, carried a single mast and top sail and brought forty-six passengers bound for Ontario county, New York, where a tract of land had been bought for them.

The courage of passengers and crew in crossing the Atlantic in so frail a craft did not save them from embarrassment on arrival. Because the sloop carried a larger cargo and a longer passenger list than the law allowed the captain was arrested and ship and cargo embargoed by the customs service. Friends interceded, however, and the difficulties were overcome.

This modern Mayflower is considered the beginning of the modern immigration from Norway—an immigration that in the intervening century has brought to America more Norwegians in proportion to the population of the home country than any other people has contributed with the single exception of the Irish. There are today almost as many Norwegians or Americans of Norwegian descent in the United States as there are people in Norway itself.

To a people with this background of Americanism President Coolidge addressed his remarks concerning America's obligation to her immigrant patriots. It is an obligation oftener felt than expressed; more real than some narrow-visioned sons and daughters of the republic are willing to acknowledge. There is no inconsistency between a demand for a policy of reasonable restriction and a frank recognition of the debt this country owes to such pioneer groups as that which came, almost as if by miracle, on the tiny sloop Restaurationem.

By such accretions America has become powerful, and by such inheritances America has come to be a friend of all peoples. She could not be otherwise without being disloyal to the elements of her own character. We inherit the cosmopolitan view. The blood of many races courses in our veins. Nature and logic work together to make of us the bearers of other people's burden in times of stress—the one nation to which the distressed and suffering look first for succor.

American doctrine in emphasizing that they are one of many groups holding in common the essentials of good citizenship and of rational solidarity.

Akron Beacon-Journal.

The fact that President Coolidge—who is no great hand at traveling around to attend celebrations—single out the Norse-American exposition for the honor of his attendance is entirely congruous in the face of the part which the immigrant Norsemen have played in the nation's economic history.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Their immigration in such numbers to the New World, like that of other European races, has profoundly affected the destiny of America. English we remain in law and language, but New English in social and political development. It was a very thoughtful and comprehensive summary of an epical episode in history which the president gave to his hearers.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

Sometimes these "Nordics" have a little family fun about the strong qualities that are imputed to them. But they are mighty good people. We wish there were more of them.

New York Herald-Tribune.

"You have given your pledge to the land of the free," Mr. Coolidge told the Americans of Norwegian birth or descent whom he addressed yesterday. That pledge, kept, is all that can be asked of any group of citizens, native or naturalized.

New York World.

The Norse feel that they have a great history, dating from the time of the vikings, and that the conquest of the American northwest is an integral part of it. They may well be proud of their heritage and its transplantation.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Unlike their stalwart ancestors, some eight centuries before them who came and left no trace of their settlement, these latter-day Norsemen made the idle prairie work for them, made the earth yield up its mineral and built beside the rivers and on northern lake front the foundation of proud cities.

Hamilton (Ohio) News.

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.

The influence of American governmental institutions on other freedom-loving groups has been often emphasized; the constitution of 1787 has been copied far and wide; republics have sprung up in many parts of the world, inspired by the success of the republican experiment here. To another kind of American experiment Mr. Coolidge directs attention in his address at the Norse centennial.

He invites consideration of the fact that out of this orderly conglomeration of races and nationalities has come a "spiritual union" which may well stand as example and inspiration to the world. People are all more or less alike in essential things. The considerations which keep them apart, at times watchful and suspicious of each other, do not touch the foundations of character. It is an old saying that much of life's enmity is due to lack of acquaintance.

So a world which has helped itself freely to American experience in politics and government is invited to observe how diverse races here live and prosper together, pursuants of the same destiny, sharers of the same burdens and blessings. It is a point not often enough dwelt on. It adds new glory to America, and new hope for a world whose most pressing need is concord.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hamilton O
6-9-25

Reason For Coolidge's Trip

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

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

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

MARTINS FERRY O TIMES
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925

Coolidge Popularity

IF THERE has been doubt in anybody's mind regarding the popularity of President Coolidge and his common sense administration policies, it must vanish completely since the reception given him this week during his visit in Minneapolis and St. Paul in connection with the Norse-American centennial

celebration. Entering a territory where he was once given a decidedly unfriendly greeting, and which has long been a stronghold of the LaFollette forces, political foes of Coolidge and the theories of government that he espouses, he was acclaimed with enthusiasm and approval equal to any demonstration accorded any president during the last few decades. Newspaper reports say that it was the greatest reception given the present chief executive during his public career.

President Coolidge is not a leader endowed with the exceptional personal magnetism of a Roosevelt or a Harding. There is comparatively little about his physical make-up, his personal mannerisms or his style of speech tending to stir the populace to heights of spontaneous enthusiasm and as a consequence the increase in his popularity is necessarily based upon the most substantial sort of foundation—public recognition of thorough ability, sound Americanism, intense devotion to duty and other high qualities which become evident only through the test of time and service.

President Coolidge furnishes outstanding proof that a man in public life does not have to be spectacular to gain a hold upon the people's heart-strings. Neither is it necessary for him to be continually proclaiming war against mythical combinations of wealth and "big business" presumed to be trodding the masses of the people under foot. The experience and record of the calm, sturdy New Englander now piloting the nation show that the confidence and affection of Americans can be won by a president who gives due regard to the rights of all citizens, whether they be poor, rich or just comfortably fixed, whether individuals or corporations, and lives, by sane and just administration to keep them all working harmoniously and energetically for their mutual welfare.

The tremendous greeting given Mr. Coolidge in the Northwest, once regarded as a virtual hotbed of radicalism, seems to provide convincing evidence that the American people are weary of demagoguery and political pretense and are exceedingly glad to have the nation's affairs in charge of a man who never plays to the galleries and whose general make-up and method of procedure are the direct antitheses of the characteristics displayed by so many self-glorified leaders in public life.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIUMPH.

The trip of President Coolidge to the Northwest seems to have been a huge success. As vice president relatively unknown, he had to run opposition to a horse race and could not get an audience on a beautiful day. He, this week, as President at this same State Fair Grounds at St. Paul, is reputed to have had an audience of 80,000 people, who stood through a drizzling rain to listen and applaud.

The occasion which he took for going to the Northwest was a happy one, because he had a chance to discuss the Norwegian, and the Norse races generally, and what they had accomplished in the Northwest, and to do this at their famous Centenary Celebration.

But the ovation which he received not only in St. Paul but on his trip from Washington and returning to Washington was continuous, and he was obviously very happy over the experience.

It was treated as something of a venture, this appearance of his, in his enemies' country, because in the Northwest was the real political dissatisfaction a year ago. That he should have received such an ovation indicates the change which has taken place in the course of a few months, indicates that the statement made with reference to changed conditions in the Northwest was accurate, indicates that the Northwest is returning to political sanity.

It is always good that the people should be enthusiastic over their President, at least as a symbol of government. It is particularly good that the people of a section which has shown dissatisfaction should be seen returning to the standards of conservatism and sanity in government and sound business principles.

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.

CHILDREN OF FREEDOM

Not alone for its historical value in review of the immigration to and the share in development of America by the sturdy Norsemen is the address of President Coolidge at the Norwegian centennial celebration, at Minneapolis, worth while. It is a complete record of accomplishment by racial groups, welded as a whole, which is the lasting United States, and in it is a lesson on immigration problems of the day, from which there need not be detraction if on this occasion an excessively dominant place be given to those primarily discussed. Nor does the issue of whether Erik's son, Lief, antedates Columbus, as the president states, affect the values. The problems of the United States, arising from not only free, but unwisely encouraged immigration, still exist, despite the restriction laws, and whether they will disappear within two generations will depend on the application of thinking people of today. The Norwegians have not gone through the melting pot. They have done more, they have helped to build it. But they sought the open spaces as children of freedom to live; theirs not the problem of the deluded dweller of the congested city, whose hopes denied, rebels against the institutions of the land, the easy prey to the worst type of politician.

It is a coincidence but timely, that President Coolidge has reviewed the immigration problem on the constructive side, just as there comes from Cleveland the story of a mass appeal by foreign born residents for one of their number who has been convicted and sentenced for the heinous crime of wife murder without a single extenuating circumstance. The mass meeting in itself to form a petition for executive clemency on basis of sympathy would deserve a sympathetic hearing, but when that appeal becomes demand in which the charge is made of prejudice against "foreigners" it indicates a dangerous state of affairs. The threat is particularly glaring in the face of the fact that on the day of the mass meeting, and perhaps because of it, another foreign born resident, who had already confessed the murder of a friend, whose wife, he desired, failed of conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction. This was not only a miscarriage of justice, but because of that which caused it indicates a serious danger to the well-being of the republic. Judge Daine B. Cull, presiding, properly castigated the jury for prejudice to unjustified clamor that "the foreign born are not getting a square deal," and rendered patriotic service by calling attention to the fact that jury negligence persuaded by mass meetings "Strikes at the very foundation of the American judicial system." Such an act breeds anarchy. It can come only because there is neglect by those who have the institution of government in charge. And Cleveland has a real responsibility. These immigrants, who now offend there, are no different than they are anywhere else. It is only that something has happened to cause an outbreak indicative of ill. They came here seeking freedom and opportunity as did the Norwegians, whom President Coolidge has praised, but their ideas have been perverted. Now they must be taught that freedom may be had only when its institutions are preserved and that respect for law is paramount.

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

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS

Whatever is done by the president is always viewed with political significance, but there is more than ordinary reason to believe that President Coolidge has been grooming himself to be a candidate for re-election in 1928. So it is told now that the Minnesota invasion on the occasion of the Norse centennial was part of a pre-conceived plan of campaign of appealing to racial groups not only but also of winning a radical west where danger is growing for any candidate who may represent the present administration. Attention is called to the fact that President Coolidge has been accepting invitations to all sorts of conventions in Washington, especially to those representative of large groups which may be swayed by a mass appeal. There was nothing in the president's address to the Norsemen which had political flavor. It was such a speech as any man might make, reviewing the history of a people, and courteously throwing bouquets in their direction after the habit of the professional public speaker.

If President Coolidge intends again to be a candidate he does well to get an early start, even though in doing so at this time he may violate his own advice for political adjournment for the summer. He has differences in his own party to smooth out, and there are ambitious men to make the most of them. There will be, too, the charge that he is seeking a third term, which proved a serious obstacle in the way of Roosevelt. It will be as great a handicap for President Coolidge, and those who differ from his tariff policy, many of whom are of his political faith, will make use of it. It is a long way to the next presidential election, but not so long until a new House of Representatives and one-third of the senate must be chosen. If the administration loses congress it will prove a serious blow to the hopes of President Coolidge. His activity at this time may help retain a Republican congress and further his personal ambition. With that view it would not seem too early for the president to start on repair of his fences, especially since a worthy foe is getting ready to assault them.

Leaders of the Democratic party have not been inactive, and what movements in the White House which they think political, they are getting still more busy. Their debt wiped out for the first time in a decade and with a working fund in hand, the Democrats are starting now on a campaign to win congress. The presidency in 1928 is no immediate concern to them, but there are signs of issue making to win congress which successful will bring the presidency along. The rebellion against the tariff and the growth of combinations, accompanying the crippling of the Federal Trade Commission, give forecast of what may come, and all the bombardment President Coolidge may expect if he is a candidate will not come from the front.

TOLEDO OHIO TIMES
WEDNESDAY JUNE 24, 1925

Coolidge and the West

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

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

So it happened that the greatest reception ever given President Coolidge was given in the country of 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 nation. There is reassurance now that the middle west is with the country, not against it.

WAPAKONETA, O. NEWS
SATURDAY JUNE 27, 1925

GEOGRAPHIC RIVALRY

Wherever two cities grow up in too close proximity to each other intense rivalry is inevitable. Cities separated by a river or a state line or by only a few miles are like rivals for the hand of the same girl. Each tries to excel the other and the methods by which they strive for superiority sometimes, the more the pity, violate all rules of sportsmanship and fair competition. Communities, like individuals, believe the "end justifies the means."

The recent centennial in Minnesota of the coming of the first Norwegian immigrants attracted the attention of the nation to the rivalry existing between the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. So jealous are the twin cities that all official mention of the centennial was tactfully issued from the Minnesota State Fair grounds. President Coolidge showed exceptional diplomacy by dividing his time equally between the two cities when he attended the centennial.

Much the same feeling is conspicuously present in the relations between California and Florida. Both are in the business of selling their climates and each claims a climate superior to the other. When Los Angeles experienced abnormal rains recently Florida took keen delight in advertising the fact. Every Florida storm is carefully commented upon in California.

But this rivalry between states, cities and towns is not all silly jealousy and petty civic pride. From the competition both sides of the "feud" must benefit. There is no doubt that Minneapolis and St. Paul are better cities for having been bitter rivals, and the same can be said for Florida and California and all other rival communities.

WAPAKONETA, O. NEWS
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

THE NORSE CENTENNIAL

On October 9, 1825, the ship Restaurationen arrived in America bringing 58 Norwegians. This was the first organized group to emigrate from Norway to the United States. It marked the first low wash of a great wave of Norwegian immigration which followed.

It is in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the event that President Coolidge went to Minneapolis to be present at the Norse-American Centennial. No small portion of the development and upbuilding of the Northwestern states is due to the efforts of Norwegians or descendants of Norsemen. And no better class of people ever sought a new home in America. They had within them the spirit of Americanism before they came to the new land and adapting themselves to the new environment involved no radical alteration of views or habits. They make 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.

WARREN O TRIBUNE
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925

THEY ARE 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 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 sturdy race.

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

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Republican
Hoodfield - E

COOLIDGE ON FREEDOM

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 nonpolitical and interesting.

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."

FESS.

U. S. SENATOR S. D. FESS, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, is so close to the administration at Washington that his utterances on the foreign situation at the Norse celebration in Minneapolis, were interpreted by most as the actual opinions of the Coolidge regime.

During his speech, Fess declared France faces economic ruin and is furnishing an obstacle to the rehabilitation of Europe by its attitude of "debt repudiation," which indicates that the government may use its sternest pressure to bring about a remedy for a situation it considers so serious.

Senator Fess said the German situation created by the election of Hindenburg may be set at rest by a declaration from the German president himself that he will oppose restoration of a monarchy in that country. Fess is known to be deep in the counsels of his party at Washington as well as in close touch with the President himself, and his words in Minneapolis may therefore be taken as a correct reflection of the administration's views on these all important subjects.

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* * *

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.

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.

Their pioneering instinct fitted them eminently to play a helpful part in the building up of the United States. They took naturally to the frontier life and in the nation's first century American development was intimately connected with the feverish push of the frontier toward the Pacific. They came here to subdue the land and to own it, just as the earlier English, Scotch and Irish immigrants did. Merely as settlers there was thus a natural kinship between their ideas and those of the older Americans. They brought here a specific determination—to enjoy religion and political freedom, to till the soil, to create better conditions for their descendants. They may have expected much of America, but they had also much to give it, since it was to become for them in all senses their chosen country. . . .

There was another bond of sympathy between them and the people of the region in which they settled. They cherished the ideals of freedom—of personal liberty, free speech and free labor. So, in the great struggle to abolish slavery and end its economic blight, they were absolutely at once with the free North. By contributing to the growth in population and wealth of the non-slave states and fortifying public sentiment against slavery the Norse inflow, as well as all the other inflow from Northern Europe, helped materially to rid us of the cramping and antiquated slave system.

Our Norse immigrants, mostly farmers on the frontier fringe, were rooted individualists. They were the more easily Americanized since they fitted in with the life and notions of the West of their time. Nobody talked then of the "melting-pot." It bubbled without being noticed or labeled. The modern problems of immigration had not intruded. The United States at that time having both the political and the economic motive to encourage immigration

as far as it could. Excess alien population in cities and excess alien labor in industry were worries unknown.

The Norse inflow, moreover, has never raised such problems. It has always held to the old lines—mainly to replenishment of the agricultural population of the Northwest. Of the many accretions to its citizenship America can therefore set the Norse immigration apart as one of the most welcome and wholesome. Our Scandinavians have made good citizens and sturdy patriots. Basic American notions and prepossessions were already in their blood. They were in a way genuine post-colonial colonials. On the hundredth anniversary of the sailing of the tiny bark Restaurationen, carrying the first company of Norwegian immigrants to this country, it was fitting to recall what these Norsemen and those who were to follow have done for America in return for what America has done for them. The balance is equitable and honorable, representing fulfillment on both sides.

"You have given your pledge to the Land of the Free," Mr. Coolidge told the Americans of Norwegian birth or descent whom he addressed Monday. That pledge, kept, is all that can be asked of any group of citizens, native or naturalized.

citizen
Asheville N.C.

The President's Vision

When President Coolidge gives himself up to thoughts of world fraternity, he seems to go far beyond the boundaries of a World Court. Is it a conflict between his cautious reason and the promptings of his heart? Does feeling sometimes drown logic and change the face of what appeals to him as political necessity for the republic of which he is President?

However it may be, the President, speaking at the Norse-American Centennial in Minnesota, grew eloquent over the question of world solidarity as he discoursed on the unity of races that has been achieved in the United States. The theme moved him to say:

"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 a profoundly engaging one. I firmly believe it is more than a chimera. I feel it is possible of realization. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal."

No doubt President Coolidge had no intention of giving hope to many of his countrymen and to the people of the Old World that this nation will go any farther along the road of international co-operation than the possible joining of the World Court. If asked at a White House correspondents' conference what he thought of America's responsibility for moral leadership among the nations, Mr. Coolidge very likely would say something quite different, if he did not reply that he had nothing to say for publication. Yet, his mind at work on a high subject of American accomplishment in welding diverse race stocks into American citizenship, the President seems to forget precedents, party politics and his circumspect conservatism. For a few minutes he will let himself follow the gleam of a great idea whose content is world fraternity.

This may mean nothing very tangible in results during his Administration. If he can have the country adhere to the International Court, he will doubtless believe that he has well served the cause of a sane international-

ism. Nevertheless, such declarations as this from a man as careful with words and by nature inclined to aloofness in world affairs, is some indication that, if men like President Coolidge cannot shut their minds to the ideal of world co-operation, some day this country will take its rightful place in the council of nations.

Tribune
Concord N.H.
JUN 12 1925

WHY STOP WITH TALK?

In his speech at the Norse American celebration President Coolidge devoted some time to a discussion of world needs. He reiterated that the United States wants world peace and is willing to do her part in making such peace possible.

The unity of races has been accomplished in the United States, the President pointed out, declaring this fact responsible in no uncertain way for the growth and power of the United States. He added:

"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 a profoundly engaging one. I firmly believe it is more than a chimera. I feel it is possible of realization. I am convinced that our national story might somewhat help to guide mankind toward such a goal."

The President is exactly right in this thought, but what he is doing to put the thought into practice? That's what the world wants to know. The President does not think that powerful armies and navies can bring peace, for in his address he said:

"I do not believe that the American Navy should represent mere naked force."

*** If we are to have peace on earth, we must have a great deal more than the power of the sword. We must call into action the spiritual and moral forces of mankind."

The League of Nations was created for just such a purpose as the President points out here, yet he and his party have refused to have anything to do with it. It is fine to talk about these things, but the President's duty does not stop with talk. As the leader of the Republican party, yea, as the leader of America, it is his duty to exert his influence and power along lines that are calculated to bring about world peace.

Mere talk will not bring peace; it takes action. The United States is the most powerful of all nations now and if she will through the moral and physical support behind the League of Nations or some other similar organization if needs be, we can get peace.

It is nothing but inconsistency for the President to talk about what we should do than then be satisfied with mere talk.

Sun
Warham N.C.
JUN 8 1925

CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.
Calvin Says A Mouthful.

President Coolidge made a scholarly address at the Norse centennial in St. Paul. He talked of "the glyphs of Ur," the tombs of the Pharaohs, and of Thor and Odin. He grew almost poetic in his utterances. We liked his speech, even though it occupied five portentous looking columns.

But don't turn away, folks. This will be no scholarly review of it. We merely want to quote his opening sentence, which we liked best of all. Attend:

How often in the affairs of this world a small and apparently insignificant occurrence turns out to be an event of great importance, carrying in its train a mighty influence for good or evil!

We commend that sentence to a reading by Hiram Johnson, who once spurned a small and apparently insignificant vice-presidential nomination.

Argus
Galesbow
J.M. Mc

THE MELTING POT.

M
Addressing an immense throng of Scandinavians and descendants of Scandinavians, the President descanted with much eloquence on the development of the American character, American citizenship and the political ideas and the national purposes of a people composed of the bold and enterprising men and women who came here from the north and west of Europe.

He went so far as to recognize Leif Eriksson as the discoverer of America. It will be interesting to see what he will do with Columbus when in his voyage of discovery and political conquest he shall have occasion to address a mass-meeting of Italians, and he has left himself very little room for remarks calculated to thrill Americans who have come here from the south and east of Europe. Perhaps immigration from that unknown territory has now been cut off to an extent that makes it unimportant to cater much to the Americans who have become such within the last 30 years and who came largely from the regions where the Nordics are unknown.

The melting pot was the President's general theme. There had been fears of it, but it was maintained, and now the results fill the bosom of Mr. Coolidge with pride. The melting pot has done so much for this country and has produced such a distinguished combination of the best elements of humanity that the President is not only grateful for it, but it suggests to him the production of a world type of citizen, the concentration of all the most desirable traits, including those to be found in the south and east of Europe.

This is a noble thought on the part of the President. The United States has done so well with the products of the north and west of Europe that something might be expected to be done with that part of the world which unfortunately includes the south and east of Europe, and even a large amount of territory and population that are not in Europe at all. The melting pot has done so much for America, may it not also rejuvenate the world and boost it upon a higher level?

Unfortunately two discordant notes strike the ear at this point. Secretary Kellogg made a speech insisting that pragmatics not fusible have fallen into the melting pot in sufficient amounts to arouse alarm. They are responsible for a dangerous communist agitation which Mr. Kellogg warns us will do us great injury unless we stamp it out.

And at the same time the Supreme Court of the United States with the two Massachusetts Justices—Jew and Gentile—dissenting, affirmed the New York anarchy law which makes it possible to punish persons who are too outspoken in decrying the sort of government we have, even though their remarks are not directly calculated to incite to resistance to the Government.

Adams, N. D., Standard
FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1925

The Norse Centennial

One hundred years ago a small vessel with 53 passengers slipped into New York harbor. The passengers were bound for Orleans county, New York, where an agent who had come to America some time previously had purchased a tract of land.

The vessel was the now famous sloop, "Restaurationen" and the passengers were from the vicinity of a small town near Stavanger, Norway. They represented the first organized Norse immigration to this country and formed a colony in Orleans county.

A little later other Norwegian colonies were formed in this country and as time went on the immigrants began coming by the thousands.

The arrival of the Norwegian ship will be commemorated in an impressive manner at a Norwegian centennial, which will be held in the Twin Cities June 7, 8, and 9 when a number of notables including President Coolidge will be present. The Centennial will doubtless draw thousands of Scandinavians from the Northwest.

The first Norse colony in the United States is described in a historical sketch in a pamphlet compiled by the Centennial management, which follows:

The residents of New York extended a cordial welcome to these Norse Pilgrim fathers; Quakers in particular befriended them in more ways than one. Enough money was raised among the Quakers to pay the expenses of the immigrants to Orleans county, New York, on the southeastern shore of Lake Ontario. There in the town of Kendall these brave, simple, Norwegian folk founded the first Norwegian settlement in America. Each family secured 40 acres of land, covered with dense hardwood timber. To clear this land meant years of hard work, and the sufferings endured by these pioneers for some time was

pitiful indeed. Twenty-four of them including their children combined and put up a log cabin, in which they spent their first winter. After a few years, however, the settlers became fairly prosperous, learned to speak the English language and were respected by their American neighbors. The little community did not flourish like most of the Norwegian settlements later founded in the west, because conditions were not so favorable for agriculture as in those settlements and because the Norwegians at Kendall like thousands of other New Yorkers felt the call of the west. Nevertheless this first of all Norwegian settlements did not die out. From time to time immigrants of Norway located there and helped to keep alive the language and traditions of the homeland."

Adams, N. D., Standard
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925

No Norwegian Elkhounds Could be Found in U. S.

The old adage of "every dog can have his day" did not become true at the Norse-American Centennial at St. Paul the first of the week. With more than a hundred different species of the canine family represented, the Norwegian elkhound failed to be present. For the past two months advertisements in all the leading papers and magazines of the country have been searching for the elusive elkhound with no avail. Many of the Norse-Americans attended the dog show that was held in connection with the centennial and it was thought best to have a dog of their native land present but after much trying, none was found in this country.

Adams, N. D., Panorama
THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1925

AN OUTSTANDING PIONEER

In connection with the approaching Centennial Celebration of Norse-Americans to America, it is of interest to note the kind of men and women who came from Norway and

who blazed the trail for those who came after them and who have contributed so much to the development of the Middle West from a wilderness into what it is today. One of the most prominent men among the pioneers was Rev. Even Johnson Homme. Twenty-four years old, he began his life work as a pioneer preacher in the forests of Wisconsin. These forests were swarming with Indians. There were no railroads in that part of the country and very few white people, but Rev. Homme was a man of large vision and blazed the way for his countrymen who gradually followed him and took up the land which they cleared of forest and stone and developed the soil and built their homes. He located the village of Wittenberg and gave it its name and this became his field of activity until he died.

He was a very large man physically. He also had a big heart for the helpless, the sick, and the sorrowing. He had a large vision and made great plans not only for the development of the country but for the development of the Kingdom of God in the country.

Rev. Homme was born in upper Tellemarken, Norway, October 17th, 1843. In 1854 his parents immigrated to America. For a time he studied at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, and was ordained for the ministry in 1867.

Rev. Homme was very much interested in children and his great heart yearned for the orphaned, neglected, and abandoned and otherwise dependent children. He began agitating for the establishment of an orphanage and in 1882 he gathered enough means with which he began the erection of the first Norwegian Lutheran Children's Home in America. He selected a very beautiful site for this institution in the proposed village of Wittenberg. This was a two-story frame building on a high basement. The building was soon filled with children

and Rev. Homme was casting about for ways and means of not only supporting the children but also increasing the capacity of the house.

Rev. Homme was a firm believer in printer's ink. Soon after the children's home had been completed he erected another building which was to serve as a printing office and several papers were edited and printed in that primitive shop.

Rev. Homme discovered that the Indians were wandering about in the forests without God and without hope in the world and therefore he decided to build an Indian Mission House and this building was soon filled with Indian children. The Indians would allow him to have their children, especially in the winter time, but they told him he did not need to teach them his religion. Their religion had been good enough for them and it was good enough for their children. It may be interesting to notice that now the Indians bring their children to the same school but now they are anxious to have their children taught in the Christian religion. After the Indian Mission was built, Rev. Homme erected a parsonage for himself. When this was finished, he built an Academy and in 1887 he built a Normal School for the purpose of educating school teachers.

By this time, the original Children's Home building had become altogether too small and Rev. Homme decided to build a larger institution. By this time he had learned that it was not desirable to locate the Children's home within the village. Therefore he secured a large tract of land one and a half miles northeast of Wittenberg and on a very prominent site he erected another Children's Home which is to some extent patterned after some of the European castles from the Middle Ages. It has a very imposing appearance as viewed from the highway. The original Children's Home within the village of Wittenberg was remodeled into a Home for the Aged and it is serving as such at the present time.

As stated before Rev. Homme was a firm believer in printer's ink. He edited and printed a paper called "For Gammel of Ung," a Sunday

School paper both in the Norwegian and English language, the "Voisenhus" calendar, and a paper called "The Christian Youth." The first paper issued, "For Gammel of Ung," has been published regularly for forty-five years and is still being edited and printed at the Children's Home.

Pastor Homme managed all these undertakings himself, traveling extensively, did a great deal of Home Mission work and edited his papers until the time of his death, June 22nd, 1903.

The farm of the Children's Home amounts to 400 acres. The capacity is ninety children. The capacity of the Old people's Home is ninety inmates. Both institutions are in the very best of condition.

In 1900 the government purchased the building erected by Rev. Homme and established its Indian School there and the Church moved its Indian School to Ingersoll, seven miles west of Wittenberg, and later back to Wittenberg into the Academy building which had been erected by Rev. Homme. In 1918 the government sold the Indian School, which it had greatly improved by the acquisition of more land and buildings, back to the Church and the Academy building was converted into a Home for the Aged. This was the beginning of the extensive Charity Work carried on by the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

At the present time, the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America conducts nine Homes for the Aged at Decorah, Iowa; Beresford, South Dakota; Bawlf, Alberta; Coeur D'Alene, Idaho; Glenwood, Minnesota; Wittenberg, Wisconsin; Stanwood, Washington; Stoughton, Wisconsin; and Story City, Iowa; with a total capacity of 390 inmates and conducts seven orphanages located at Beloit, Iowa; Beresford, South Dakota; Wittenberg, Wisconsin; Lake Park, Minnesota; Stoughton, Wisconsin; Everett, Washington; and Twin Valley, Minnesota; with a total capacity of 881 children. Three rescue Homes for girls located at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Fargo, North Dakota; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, caring for about 250 girls and their babies annually. Day Nurseries and Kindergartens in Brooklyn and Chicago. It has also twenty-

four City, Slum and Hospital Missionaries in fourteen cities from New York to Los Angeles and it operates the Lutheran Deaconess Home and Hospital in Chicago where it trains deaconesses for service for all its charity work at home and for Mission Work abroad.

The Church is doing all this work on a budget voted by the Church amounting to \$238,373.84 for 1924.

Beach, N. D., Advance
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925

OUR AMERICAN NORSEMEN

The Norse centennial next week will be a great event for the Northwest and the thousands of splendid citizens who came from Norway at one time or another during the past 100 years. It is a fine thing for these people to get together in honor of the first arrival in this country of their forebears. Of all the nationalities who have made a new home in the United States none are better citizens. Liberty loving in their native land, like all people of a mountainous country, they have, probably, more quickly absorbed the principles of American life and traditions than any other race represented here, which is saying nothing in disrespect to all the other splendid man and womanhood that has come from other lands and who are Americans to the core.

The Northwest owes a debt of gratitude to the Norsemen who came here in the early days and gave us the fine men and women who have helped so materially in covering our prairies with happy homes and productive farms. In every way they are outstanding citizens of their adopted country, and have ever been ready with willingness and cheerfulness to help bear the burdens and the responsibilities of American citizenship.

Quick to respond to the call of their country in time of need, all the armies of the United States having been filled with Norsemen or their descendants, and in times of peace no more domestic people can be found. Naturally they love the land of their birth, or revere it as the home of their forefathers, as all good citizens should, but while that affection is strong, love of the land in which they live is stronger, and as the thousands gather at St. Paul we wish them joy in the meeting, for without love of the fatherland no citizenship can be real, no people can develop to the great future that seems to be ours.

Mr. Norske man, we take off our hat to you.

NORWEGIAN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

There is a deep significance to the Norwegian Centennial Celebration which will be held in St. Paul next month. No race has contributed more to the development of this section of the state than the hardy Norse immigrant, the "sod busters" of the early eighties and nineties who tilled the North Dakota and Minnesota prairies.

A fitting tribute should be given their part in blazing the trail for present day development. It was a hardy, honest and courageous stock that came into this state ahead of the railroad and in any kind of a contrivance that could negotiate the difficult trails often beset by hostile Indians. They had to fight against the elements as well as the redskins; their victories were not easy ones, but they stuck to the task and helped materially in producing a great commonwealth.

President Coolidge, high state officials, and representatives from many foreign lands will gather at the Twin Cities. It is fitting and deeply significant of the debt owed these hardy pioneers that official notice is to be taken of the celebration.

The whole Northwest is cooperating to make this event a most outstanding one in the annals of that group of states which honors as her sturdy citizens thousands of Northmen.

Bismarck, N. D., Tribune
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925

COOLIDGE IS CLEVER

President Coolidge is to abandon the mode of travel in a Pullman which stirred up no little comment last winter and will journey henceforth in a private car as befits a high dignitary of state.

Press dispatches state that on his trip to Minneapolis to address the Norse-American centennial next Monday the President and his retinue will occupy elaborate, if not lavish, quarters.

In themselves these facts have little significance. But to one who seeks deeper than the surface the workings of Coolidge, the psychologist, are evident.

When Coolidge ascended to the presidency in 1923 the country was just recovering from a severe period of deflation and depression. Something had to be done to keep the tendency for spending in check. In going to extremes the President impressed on the minds of the spending public that economy was a prime necessity of the times. And to a great extent the President accomplished his purpose.

Now that money has become more plentiful Coolidge, again the master of psychology, seeks to set an example of being more free in expenditure in order to encourage a lagging trade.

This does not mean that economy, once the shibboleth of the administration, has been abandoned entirely. It means that wise economy is giving way to judicious spending with Coolidge leading the way.

Bismarck, N. D., Tribune
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925

THE HARDY NORSEMEN

Many Bismarck residents of Norwegian descent are attending the Norse-American centennial being held at the Twin Cities. Thousands of citizens whose ancestry is found in the fjords of Norway and representative of that country are united in singing the praises of this country. And rightly so. But to come to think of it, does not the United States owe to the Norse pioneers a recognition of their contributions to the nation?

Largely a sea-faring folk, the sturdy Norsemen came here and settled on the vast tracts that were later to become prosperous farms. The central west owes its development to no little extent to the descendants of the Vikings who opened a large area that soon was to contribute largely to the nation's standing in the world.

The Norwegians have here an opportunity that would result to good advantage both to themselves and to the country. There are large areas that still have to feel the plow. No more desirable element than immigrants from the Scandinavian peninsula can come here. And it is the duty of local Norwegians to demonstrate to the visitors the great advantages of settlement in the country of their adoption.

THE IMPERIAL NORTHWEST

President Coolidge speaking yesterday at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration at the state fair grounds in St. Paul referred to this section as the "imperial northwestern states." Truly a vast empire is embraced in the territory to whose development the hardy Northmen contributed. President Coolidge was not indulging in flattery when he said in his address:

"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."

No race has been assimilated into the American commonwealth more completely than those of Scandinavian birth. They have demonstrated as Coolidge well said, "that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is their universal heritage and common nature."

He compares the influence of the Scandinavian race upon northern and western Europe to that of the Greek states upon the civilization of the Mediterranean. They were the first deep-sea navigators. On sea they distinguished themselves through exploration as on land they became famous as pioneers who blazed the trail for future generations.

The whole Northwest yesterday celebrated the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the Restaurationen which set sail from Stavanger, Norway, July 4, 1825, and came into the port of New York after a voyage of 14 weeks, with a party of 52 people. This all happened 200 years after the Mayflower made its historic trip.

Although the Scandinavians were a seafaring people, this little band was composed mostly of farmers and when they landed, through the kind offices of the Quakers, they secured lands and established the first Norwegian settlement.

To reinforce this little band of settlers others came as years went by until settlement of the Norwegians and other Scandinavians spread into Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, reaching the peak not so many years ago. With free lands practically gone, immigration from the Scandinavian countries slowed up somewhat but it has been as steady as the law allows and the contribution of these nations to our population continues to aid the growth and development of this imperial Northwest.

President Coolidge in closing his St. Paul address gave this fitting tribute:

"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."

Bismarck, N. D., Tribune
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925

A NEW NORSE SAGA

(New York Times)

Americans of Norse origin meet today in Minneapolis to begin the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the first exodus of Norwegians to the United States. A million of these people, more or less, came to this country during the century, most of them to settle in the regions about the Great Lakes and in the Northwestern grain States. Some, unable to resist the lure of the sea which for so many generations had called their ancestors, stopped at the Atlantic ports or pushed through to the Pacific Northwest. Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Illinois, however, have claimed the majority of the children of Norway, who took up the taming of a continent by the side of Americans of New England, German and other origins. It has never been the nature of Norsemen to hang back or

to look to others to play their part. Cannot the Norwegians boast of Amundsen as well as Leif Ericson? Pioneering is in their blood. In opening up the older Northwest they had a congenial lifework.

It is only natural that those gathered together in Minneapolis should dwell fondly on the glories of the Norsemen of old. They are justly proud of the deeds of their forefathers. But there should be some modern skald to recite the saga of the winning of the Northwest, and to celebrate the manner in which these sons of Norway fused themselves into the life of the United States, giving to their new homes in the woods and plains the same loyal affection that their fathers had for the hills and fjords of the Scandinavian peninsula. 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 America, for they gave not only their unremitting labor,

ut also their sanity, their persistence and their strength. Nor have they been backward in directing the affairs of the Northwest. The names of Knute Nelson and J. A. O. Preus are still fresh in the public mind, representing the best that this stock has contributed to American politics. To be sure there is Volstead also, whose popularity has been more dubious than that of the other two, but he was not alone responsible for the prohibition law.

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

Bottineau, N. D., Courier
THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 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 4th, 8th and 9th, when Norwegian-Americans will gather 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 lasts, 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 apparently ill 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 that coast, with a single top-sail, sloop-rigged. She arrived with the addition of one passenger born on the way."

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

There 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 civiliza-

tion 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. Preeminently, 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, mission and religious education. They have 30 colleges, academies, normal schools and theological seminaries, 38 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, logging, mining 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 America.

Bottineau, N. D., Advocate
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925

THE EPIC OF SCANDINAVIAN MIGRATION

In his address at Minneapolis the President paid a just and graceful tribute to the beneficent influence which the great Scandinavian immigration has had upon America. It all began with the coming of a little barque from Norway a hundred years ago; and from that humble event the prosperity of the Northwest has largely sprung. It is not for a telling of a familiar story, however, that the President's words deserve remembrance, but for two conclusions he drew from it. One was that there is a very real unity in human history; the other was that, if in this one continent so many races and nations could be assimilated, "why may we not hope that the same influence will at length reach men and women wherever they are found on earth?" Surely "the Parliament of man, the federation of the world" would be a logical development of the process that has made our Nation.

The story of America is not a detached chapter in human history, and our historians have come of late to realize it. As the President put it, "for the real beginnings of any people we must go back to the beginnings of all peoples." We are even now unearthing civilizations which make the ancient seem modern. In the world as we know it the Scandinavians have played an eminent part. From the Mediterranean to the New World their footprints are discernible. They were, as the President said, "the first deep sea navigators"—at least after the Tyrians who boldly sailed beyond the Pillars of Hercules. The Northmen gave Normandy their name, and thence they crossed the Channel to conquer England. The landsmen of our Northwest have not wholly lost the stamp of an adventurous and seafaring races.

Their immigration in such numbers to the New World, like that of other European races, has profoundly affected the destiny of America. English we remain in law and language, but New English in social and political development. It was a very thoughtful and comprehensive summary of an epical episode in history which the President gave to his hearers.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Center, N. D., Republican
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

OUR AMERICAN NORSEMEN

The Norse centennial next week will be a great event for the Northwest and the thousands of splendid citizens who came from Norway at one time or another during the past 100 years. It is a fine thing for these people to get together in honor of the first arrival in this country of their forebears. Of all the nationalities who have made a new home in the United States none are better citizens. Liberty loving in their native land, like all people of a mountainous country, they have, probably, more quickly absorbed the principles of American life and traditions than any other race represented here, which is saying nothing in disrespect to all the other splendid man and womanhood that has come from other lands and who are Americans to the core.

The Northwest owes a debt of gratitude to the Norsemen who came here in the early days and gave us the fine men and women who have helped so materially in covering our prairies with happy homes and productive

farms. In every way they are outstanding citizens of their adopted country, and have ever been ready with willingness and cheerfulness to help bear the burdens and the responsibilities of American citizenship.

Quick to respond to the call of their country in time of need, all the armies of the United States having been filled with Norsemen or their descendants, and in times of peace no more domestic people can be found. Naturally they love the land of their birth, or revere it as the home of their forefathers, as all good citizens should, but while that affection is strong, love of the land in which they live is stronger, and as the thousands gather at St. Paul we wish them joy in the meeting, for without love of the fatherland no citizenship can be real, no people can develop to the great future that seems to be ours.

Mr. Norske man, we take off our hat to you.—Beach Advance.

Devils Lake, N. Dak., Journal
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925

THE NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL to be held in the Twin Cities this month will be the greatest celebration of its kind ever held in the Northwest because it awakens the mind to the Scandinavian pioneers who left their beloved country and came to America's Northwest to blaze the trail for a new civilization. They turned the barren prairies into fertile fields, built cities and injected into the new land the spirit of the vikings who were the first Europeans to touch America's shores. Not so long ago a Scandinavian, Lt. Eric Nelson injected the viking spirit into world navigation by becoming one of the first flyers to encircle the globe, and peculiarly he might have crossed from northern Europe over the same route traversed by Eric the Red 500 years before Christopher Columbus had a queen pawn her jewels that he might find a new world across the Atlantic. The fact that the premier of Norway and the president of the United States will be visitors in the Twin Cities during the centennial bespeaks a new vision between the two countries, which will stretch their hands across the sea in friendly greeting. America owes so much to the early immigrants who hazarded the perils of the West and Northwest to erect a great empire, that she never must lose the opportunity to honor their works and the sacrifices which they made. We got our great farmers from the North of Europe, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Scotland, Ireland, England and Germany, and their children today hold commanding positions in the nation's industry, agriculture and government.

* * *

THE NORWEGIAN sloop Restaurationen, which landed 53 emigrants from New York harbor 100 years ago, might well be called the Mayflower of the Northwest, because its landing put into the soul of America a new spirit of adventure and romance which merged into those fine spirits which already had started the new republic on the road to unprecedented national greatness.

They came to the land of opportunity just as the early English, Dutch, and Scotch came; to carve out new destinies for themselves and their progeny. How well they carved those destinies is manifested in the important places their progeny command in the life of America. The Scandinavians were by heredity equipped to venture into America's Northwest, and the hazards which they knew they must face failed to daunt their viking spirit. Like the boastful Caesar, they came, they saw and conquered—not by the force of military might which characterized Caesar's conquests—but by the peaceful occupation of farming and city building. They conquered the prairies, the forests and the mountains, and they turned great waste lands into fertile valleys which eventually became the nation's food basket. They assimilated with the other former Europeans who were already here, and they put aside those hard-boned traditions which for centuries kept Europe in an economic rut.

* * *

WHEN WE realize that these people left the land of the midnight sun, with its rocky mountains and rugged coasts, we may understand in a measure how they must have suffered when they came to a land without mountains, far from the song of the ocean waves and whose prairies stretched into the sunrise with hardly a tree for miles to break the vista of a flat terrain. Must they not have longed again for their hills, their fjords and the ocean waves beating on the rocky coast, and must they not have sighed at times to feel they were thousands of miles from all their loved ones? These are the pangs of pioneers in strange lands, and all immigrants to America have at times experienced them. They made America their home, yet it was a new home and they might have wept for a fleeting glance of their father land; yet, as Grantland Rice says in his admirable poem:

"And this is all that makes life worth the cost:

This endless dream. Some day I'm going home."

But many of them never did go back to their ancestral homes, because they found that they had secured a finer home in the new country, and when they sing "Ja vi elsker dette landet," they have in mind the new land of beauty which they helped to create.—T. F. McC.

Brook (N. D.) Courier
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925

THE NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

The great gathering of the Norwegian race which took place at the twin cities last week is now a matter of history. Reports indicate that it came fully up to expectations in point of attendance and in the successful carrying out of the program as laid down by the arrangement committees. One of the outstanding features of the celebration was the presence of Calvin Coolidge and the memorable address which he delivered. We quote here the closing passages of his speech:

"These Northmen, one of whose anniversaries we are celebrating today,

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

"Although this movement of people originated in Norway, in its essence and its meaning it is peculiarly American. It has nothing about it of class or caste. It has no tinge of aristocracy. It was not produced through the leadership of some great figure. It is represented almost entirely by that stalwart strain who make the final decisions in this world, which we designate the common people. It has about it the strength of the home and the pride; the family ties of the father and the mother, the children and the kindred. It has all been carried over very close to the soil, it has all been extremely human. When I consider the marvelous results it has accomplished I can not but believe that it was inspired by a Higher Power. There is something vital, firm, and

abiding, which I can only describe as a great reality.

"An enormous power has come to you, but you are charged with equally enormous responsibilities. Those responsibilities you have never failed to meet, that power you have never failed to sanctify. Therein lies the sole title to all the glory you have achieved in the past and there 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."

Elgin, N. D., News
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925
OUR AMERICAN NORSEMEN

The Norse centennial next week will be a great event for the Northwest and the thousands of splendid citizens who came from Norway at one time or another during the past 100 years. It is a fine thing for these people to get together in honor of the first arrival in this country of their forebears. Of all the nationalities who have made a new home in the United States none are better citizens. Liberty loving in their native land, like all people of a mountainous country, they have, probably, more quickly absorbed the principles of American life and traditions than any other race represented here, which is saying nothing in disrespect to all the other splendid men and womanhood that has come from other lands and who are Americans to the core.

The Northwest owes a debt of gratitude to the Norsemen who came here in the early days and gave us the fine men and women who have helped so materially in covering our prairies with happy homes and productive farms. In every way they are upstanding citizens of their adopted country, and have ever been ready with willingness and cheerfulness to help bear the burdens and the responsibilities of American citizenship.

Quick to respond to the call of their country in time of need, all the armies of the United States having been filled with Norsemen or their descendants, and in times of peace no more domestic people can be found. Naturally they love the land of their birth, or revere it as the home of their

forefathers, as all good citizens should, but while that affection is strong, love of the land in which they live is stronger, and as the thousands gather at St. Paul we wish them joy in the meeting, for without love of the fatherland no citizenship can be real, no people can develop to the great future that seems to be ours.

Mr. Norske man, we take off our hat to you.—Beach Advance.

Fargo, N. Dak., Forum
SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1925

Norse-American Centennial

The Norse-American Centennial celebration which is to be staged at the Minnesota State Fair Ground, June 6-9, is attracting much attention right now, not only among the Norwegians of North Dakota and elsewhere in the United States, but in the Fatherland as well. Invitations have been sent by President Coolidge to prominent personages in Norway and it is ex-

pected now that many will be present to help the Norwegians of America to make it a memorable occasion.

The celebration will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the Norwegians who formed the first settlement in America in 1825.

In commenting upon the celebration the Minneapolis Journal recently said: "There used to be a certain feeling of regret in Norway, when the migration of so many of her sons and daughters to America was mentioned. It seemed a great and irreparable loss to the old country. But that feeling seems to be quite vanished in the swelling feeling of pride in the achievements and attainments of the Norsemen. As in the old Viking days, but by the arts of peace rather than of war, the Norseman is making his way everywhere."

The Norwegian people here in America, as a people, have made wonderful progress. This is attested on every hand. They have easily adopted the ways of America and American citizenship. Unlike some other races, they have been, as another has pointed out, "peculiarly free from temptation * * * to put the interests of the Fatherland above those of the United States."

It is particularly fitting that such a celebration as this Centennial should be held here in the Northwest which counts so many of Norwegian blood among its citizenship. It will help to emphasize the historic part played in the development of America by the Norsemen and should cement new bonds of friendship between America and the land of their fathers.

The Scandinavian Centennial

The Government of Norway has taken official recognition of the St. Paul festival to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the first immigration from Norway to the United States. Members of the Cabinet, the State Church and the Storting will attend the celebration, and join with officials of Canada and the United States in observing the event.

Our own Government has taken cognizance of the festival, and President Coolidge will be one of the chief speakers.

The celebration is one that commands the attention and support of all Americans, especially those in these Northwestern States which owe so much to the Scandinavian immigrants. North Dakota, for one commonwealth, is greatly indebted to the Norsemen who came here in the days when it was first conquering the virgin prairies. Other States, notably Wisconsin and Minnesota, owe greater debts, and it is in recognition of these that they are entering so thoroughly into the festival.

"No other immigrants have impressed themselves more characteristically on the civilization they found in the United States than have the Scandinavians in the Northwest," said The New York Sun the other day. "Their traits and habits are reflected in the life of the communities they founded, though no foreign training is strong enough to stand out for more than a comparatively brief period against the assimilating influence of life in the United States. Physical traits persist, habits of thought and action may remain and national idiosyncracies linger, but the inward and spiritual man is thoroughly American in time."

That has been particularly true of the Scandinavians. They were of the type needed in the yesteryears to conquer nature, the hardy men and women who push their way into new and wild territory and tame it for their own uses. They conquered where many others would have failed, and because they did North Dakota and Minnesota and Wisconsin are great States today. There were other immigrants, of course, but none who more thoroughly adapted themselves to conditions and made themselves so completely citizens of their adopted States as did the Scandinavians.

In this State, they always have been found in the front ranks of progress and development. They have helped make North Dakota a remarkable farming State, and today their descendants are continuing the work in a remarkable way. It is fitting, then, that this State take official recognition of the centennial celebration, and help make it a great success.

Fargo, N. Dak., Forum
TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1923

The Centennial's Challenge

The Forum likes the statement of Justice Sveinbjorn Johnson, of the North Dakota Supreme Court, who, in speaking of the Norse-American Centennial to be held in the Twin Cities in June, declares that it "will direct attention to the contribution the Norsemen have made to American progress and civilization," but that "its real message is a challenge to the Norsemen of today and tomorrow to exemplify in character and conduct the traits of industry, integrity and reverence that made the pioneers outstanding figures wherever they lived."

The people of the Northwest, particularly, recognize that the Norse pioneers and their descendants have contributed much to the Nation in general and to this section in particular. Their contribution has helped wonderfully in the building up of this vast Northwestern empire.

But the challenge to them is the same as the challenge to all Americans: to build for tomorrow and to "exemplify in character and conduct

the traits of industry, integrity and reverence" that made their forebears substantial, industrious and loyal citizens.

It is fitting, indeed, that this Centennial is to be held to specifically note the contribution of a great people to a great Nation, and it can, and should, thus help mightily in focusing attention upon the challenge of today and tomorrow. For upon the ability of the Norse-Americans, just as upon the ability of all Americans, to accept this challenge depends the perpetuity and advancement of the Republic.

Of course, the Norse-Americans of today will accept it, but the Centennial, through emphasizing the accomplishments of the past, will serve to point the way to the future. From this can, and will, come the larger benefit from this tremendous gathering in June.

Fargo, N. Dak., Tribune
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1923

A Nation—One and Inseparable

Paying a clearcut and merited tribute to the Norwegian race and to what it has accomplished in America, President Coolidge, speaking at the Norse-American Centennial celebration in the Twin Cities, made two references which are deserving of the serious consideration of every American citizen because one points out the importance of a thorough knowledge of the historical phases of our past, and the other holds out the hope that America's example of creating a Nation from various races with the soul of a Nation may point the way in time to a greater brotherhood and understanding among the nations of the World.

In discussing the Norse anniversary, he said: "The next few years will be filled with a continuing succession of similar occasions. I wish that every one of them might be so impressively celebrated that all Americans would be moved to study the history which each one represents. I can think of no effort that would produce so much inspiration to high and intelligent patriotism. * * * Anyone who will study the institutions and people of America will come more and more to admire them."

And, then, he adds: "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 of national character." But he says: "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. * * * If fraternity and co-operation are possible on the scale of this continent among people so widely diverse, why not on the scale of the World?"

The study of our historic phases and what they mean will make for a greater Americanism, for a deeper respect for our institutions, for a more determined effort to maintain them.

The study of what our many divergent races have accomplished here together in the building of a united Nation with a common soul, cannot but convince one that our national experience will, as time passes, help more and more "to guide mankind" to greater World fraternity and co-operation.

Revitalizing Our Past

Now that the Norse-American Centennial celebration is a thing of the past it is proper that there be a brief checking up on the net results, or it has been a memorable event.

The recounting of what the Norwegian people have accomplished here from the earliest days, the stamina of the pioneers, their patriotism, their love of liberty, their innate ability to adapt themselves to their adopted Country, the honors which have come to many of the race, not only makes these things more vital today to the Norse-Americans, but it all forms a challenge for a like citizenship today and in the future.

While the President was speaking in honor of the Norse-American celebration his message was for all Americans. He expressed the wish that the next few years would be filled with a continuing succession of like celebrations for the very reason that they help just so much in building better citizenship. It is well for the Country as a whole to recognize the contributions of the various races which make up our cosmopolitan citizenship. Such study, through such celebrations, helps to make for a more thoroughgoing Americanism.

America needs to remember and emulate the rugged worth of the forefathers of this Country. If Americans of today can only keep themselves anchored to the common sense principles of government and imbued with the same degree of patriotism, which build this Nation, the Republic is secure.

Americans, whether of Norse birth or some other birth, who have studied the words of the President, cannot be impressed with the idea that it makes a tremendously better citizenship

for us to pause frequently to give heed to the record of our wonderful past. It is an inspiration to us of today to go forward, sanely and soundly, translating our citizenship into a worthwhile heritage for the citizens of tomorrow.

The Need of Vigilance

The speech of Secretary of State Kellogg at the Norse-American Centennial celebration in Minneapolis, is deserving of the thoughtful consideration of the American people. While he made it quite clear that he is not one who believes that there can be no improvement in existing institutions, still he warns that we, as a people, should hold fast to fundamental principles which have made us great and which have perpetuated our republican form of government.

Cautioning against revolutionary propaganda which, he says, is being secretly distributed in this Country by foreign influence, he likewise cautions against illadvised and hasty action within relative to those safeguards which uphold our liberties.

If the American people think soundly and act wisely in relation to their governmental affairs, revolutionary propaganda from the outside cannot make headway here. Vigilance in maintaining our Constitutional guarantees will preserve the legacies handed down to us as a heritage from our wonderful past.

And so the Secretary urges vigilance in the custodianship of the principles of individual liberty vouchsafed under the Constitution.

Our vigilance, our devotion to and our recognition of these principles which were "evolved," as another has said, "out of a tremendous stretch and volume of human experience," alone can maintain them unimpaired.

NOTABLE DAYS

These are notable days for the Sons of Norway of the great north-west. The centennial in progress at Minneapolis attested the attendance of thousands of sturdy Norsemen. It was an event worthy of much attention, heralding as it did the marvelous achievements of a great race of people. Norway has her place on the map of the world as the home of a progressive and God-fearing people.

Thousands of them blazed the way for the march of civilization in Minnesota and the Dakotas, while in every state in the union there are men of Norwegian birth who have taken their part in the world's activities. They have given to music the genius of poets, to war men who won distinction on the field of battle, to literature those whose inspired genius have made niches for themselves in the gallery of the famous.

In connection with the centennial at Minneapolis it is interesting to know that the first Norwegian settlement in Dakota territory was started in the Missouri valley, Clay county, in 1859. Two years before that time a number of Norwegian pioneers had formed a temporary settlement at North Bend and St. James, Nebraska, on the south side of the Missouri, with the intention of crossing the river and taking homesteads in Dakotas just as soon as the land there was thrown open to entry. The level "bottom lands", as they were called, which lay along the north bank of the Missouri from Vermillion westward to Yankton, looked good to these Norwegian pioneers and they were determined to have the first chance at them.

Ole Olson Gjetli or Jetley may be called the founder of the colony. He was a shrewd, resourceful man from Voss, Norway, who did not stand so much in awe of Uncle Sam's rules and regulations as most of his countrymen, and he proposed that they select their homesteads before the land was opened for settlement, on the theory that possession is nine points of the law. Accordingly in company with Christian Brude, Lars Anderson Torblaa and Halvor Svendsen, he crossed the river on a tour of exploration and some eight miles west of Vermillion and three miles north of the river, selected his future homestead, which lay on a "bench" or slight elevation. On August 9, 1859, Jetley and Svendsen brought their wives and all of their possessions to their new homes, thus becoming not only the first white settlers in Clay county, but also the first permanent white settlers in Dakota territory. On March 2, 1860, Mrs. Jetley gave birth to a son, baptized Ole Olson, who later claimed the

distinction of being the first white child born in that territory.

In September, 1859, Ole Bottoltsen also moved across the river from Nebraska, followed the next month by Syvert Myron, Elling O. Engum, and Lars Torblaa. During the following winter the rest of the Norwegian colony in Nebraska crossed the river on ice, so that in 1860 when the land was formally opened for settlement, a goodly band of Vikings were already in possession. Within a few years hundreds of Norwegians had "trekked" across the prairies from Wisconsin and eastern Iowa to the fertile valley of the Missouri in Dakota and the settlement extended all the way from Yankton on the west to the Sioux river on the east—one of the largest and richest Norse colonies in America.

In 1862 the settlement was temporarily abandoned on account of the Indian "scare." Mounted soldiers rode along the valley ordering the settlers to flee for their lives into Iowa. This caused great distress and hardship. Some of the men were away—hauling provisions to the soldiers of the forts farther west or employed on steamboats plying the Missouri—and their poor wives were compelled to drive their flocks of cattle and sheep to the rendezvous at Vermillion or leave them to the mercy of the Indians.

But the Indians were not the only danger that these first Dakota settlers had to contend with. The floods were even worse. These came in the early spring when the snow thawed, causing the Missouri to overflow its banks and sweep out over the low "bottoms". The worst of these floods was that of 1881. There was an unusually heavy fall of snow that winter and on account of a sudden thaw early in the spring, the huge river rose in its might, burst the thick ice which sought to hold it down, formed an immense gorge in a bend below Vermillion and then poured its mighty volume of water out over the valley. Houses were swept away, almost all of the horses, cattle, sheep and swine were drowned, a few people also drowned and others had narrow escapes. It was a terrible blow to the community, from which it took many years to recover.

Minneapolis did herself proud as the centennial city. The address of President Coolidge was an eloquent tribute to the Norsemen, in fact every feature of the program was recognition of the very large place which the Norseman has played in the life of the republic since the first emigrants left the land of nature's glories to find a home in the land of the free.

Grand Forks, N. D. Herald
SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1925

THE NORWEGIAN CENTENNIAL

The Norwegian centennial celebration at St. Paul, which is attracting thousands of Norwegian birth or ancestry from all sections of the country, has a peculiar interest for the people of the northwest, for it is in this section that the greater part of the Norse element in our population found its home. The century which has elapsed since the real tide of Norwegian immigration into the United States began has been marked by successive movements which took the Northmen from New York farther and farther inland until thousands of families of those who had left Norway in search of new homes established themselves permanently in the very center of the continent. There is a certain apparent incongruity in the fact that the Norwegians, from time immemorial a seafaring people, whose little ships penetrated to the uttermost confines of the known world, in whose lives the sea had played so large a part, when they came to establish themselves on the new continent should have settled in such great numbers as far from the ocean as it was possible for them to get.

But the incongruity is only superficial. The Norwegians have always been a pioneering people. They have delighted in the high adventure of seeking out unknown places and investigating new possibilities. And the same spirit that sent their little vessels coursing up and down the coasts of Europe and out into the broad Atlantic is the spirit that sent them into the very heart of the new continent to which they had come and caused them to be among the foremost to establish themselves by the rivers of Minnesota and Wisconsin and on the broad prairies of North Dakota. Their desire was not so much to get away from an old environment as to find a new and test its possibilities.

Norway has made a large and splendid contribution to American life. Her people have developed traditions and been wedded to principles which make for the finest development of national life. They have been a domestic people, with the family occupying the central position in their life. Industry and thrift are among their most pronounced characteristics. The same qualities which in the early centuries made them the most feared of sea rovers have been expressed in equally great measure, but in more peaceful form in the building of homes in what to a less enterprising people would have appeared a bleak and forbidding wilderness. Those who came from the northern peninsula of Europe to this land brought with them their industry and enterprise, their love of home and family, their independent spirit and their strong sense of duty in the regulation of their own activities and in their relations with others. Other people have possessed these qualities in greater or less measure. Human character is seldom unique. But ours would be a sorry civilization were it not for the qualities which have stood out most conspicuously in Norwegian character.

Grand Forks, N. D. Herald
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925

A SWEDISH TRICENTENNIAL.

The Norwegian centennial being over, and having been a great success plans have been started for a Swedish tricentennial to be held in 1938, to celebrate the arrival of the first Swed-

ish settlers in the United States 300 years ago. There has always been keen rivalry between Norwegians and Swedes. Sometimes that rivalry has been characterized by bitterness, and sometimes it has been of the friendly sort, but rivalry of some sort there has always been. It was certain that such a Norwegian celebration as has been held would not be permitted to pass without an answer from Sweden, and the answer is now forthcoming. The Norwegians came 100 years ago, but the Swedes came immediately after the Pilgrims and laid the foundations of one of the states. Therefore, and quite appropriately, they will celebrate. In the matter of priority some nice questions arise. Of the two the Swedes founded the earlier permanent settlements, but if their claims to distinction on that score are pressed too persistently the Norwegians will fall back on the fact that Leif the Lucky, son of Eric the Red, a loyal subject of his Catholic majesty, the King of Norway, landed on the shores of the North American continent more than 600 years before the Swedes settled in New Jersey. There is thus precipitated a debate between the relative merits of discovery and settlement, a debate which has the happy quality of never being decided, so that there is always at hand indestructible matter for disputation.

Holiday, N. D. Promote
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925

OUR AMERICAN NORSEMEN

The Norse centennial next week will be a great event for the Northwest and the thousands of splendid citizens who came from Norway at one time or another during the past 100 years. It is a fine thing for these people to get together in honor of the first arrival in this country of their forebears. Of all the nationalities who have made a new home in the United States none are better citizens. Liberty loving in their native land, like all people of a mountainous country, they have, probably, more quickly absorbed the principles of American life and traditions than any other race represented here, which is saying nothing in disrespect to all the other splendid man and womanhood that has come from other lands and who are Americans to the core.

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Mr. Norske man, we take off our hat to you.—Beach Advance.

Hazleton, N. Dak., Independent
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925
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Hazen, N. D., Star
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

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Hettinger, N. D., Record
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925
THE IMPERIAL NORTHWEST

President Coolidge speaking Monday at the Norwegian Centennial Celebration at the state fair grounds in St. Paul referred to this section as the "imperial northwestern states." Truly a vast empire is embraced in the territory to whose development the hardy Norsemen contributed. President Coolidge was not indulging in flattery when he said in his address:

"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."

No race has been assimilated into the American commonwealth more completely than those of Scandinavian birth. They have demonstrated as Coolidge well said, "that there is a spiritual quality shared by all races and conditions of men which is their universal heritage and common nature."

He compares the influence of the Scandinavian race upon northern and western Europe to that of the Greek states upon the civilization of the Mediterranean. They were the first deep-sea navigators. On sea they distinguished themselves through exploration as on land they became famous as pioneers who blazed the trail for future generations.

The whole northwest yesterday celebrated the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the Restaurationen which set sail from Stavenger, Norway, July 4, 1825, and came into the port of New York after a voyage of 14 weeks, with a party of 52 people. This all happened 200 years after the Mayflower made its historic trip.

Although the Scandinavians were a seafaring people, this little band was composed mostly of farmers and when they landed, through the kind offices of the Quakers, they secured lands and

established the first Norwegian settlement.

To reinforce this little band of settlers others came as years went by until settlement of the Norwegians and other Scandinavians spread into Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas, reaching the peak not so many years ago. With free lands practically gone, immigration from the Scandinavian countries slowed up somewhat but it has been as steady as the law allows and the contribution of these nations to our population continues to aid the growth and development of this imperial Northwest.

President Coolidge in closing his St. Paul address gave this fitting tribute:

"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."—Bismarck Tribune.

Langdon, N. D., Republican
THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1925
CENTENIAL CELEBRATION
OF NORSE IMMIGRATION

The Norse-American Centennial celebration to be held at the Minnesota state fair grounds next June 6-9, has not been advertised, or explained, very well in this part of the state. In other parts of the northwest it is already pushed with much enthusiasm.

It is to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the coming to America of the first full shipload of Norwegian immigrants.

They set sail from Oslo, July 4, 1825. It was not a very imposing affair, being only fifty-two in number, men, women and children, in a sailboat of forty-eight tons capacity, not much longer than the boat Leif Erickson sailed, when he discovered America eight centuries before. But it was the forerunner of thousands to come after until now there are as many of Norwegian birth in the United States as the present population of the Fatherland. It was but natural for the Norsemen to drift to our beloved country of freedom, because they have fought European tyranny for a thousand years. Until about a hundred years ago they adopted their present constitution which is practically as free and liberal as our own. The king of Norway being only an honored official.

They have always done their full share in making this, their adoptive land, the greatest nation in the world. The Norse immigrants are not factory workers, but mostly agriculturalists and used to work in the open, consequently the Great Northwest appealed to them. That is why we see about us thousands of monuments in the form of fine farms and farm homes to their honor and memory.

They have also taken their part in State and National affairs as we can see by the number of Norse names of U. S. senators and members of congress and long strings of state governors. Also by the thousands of Norsemen in the Federal army in the Civil War, less than forty years after the first shipload of Norse immigrants landed on our shores. The fifteenth Wis. reg. was composed only of Norsemen, officers and men. They were with Meade at Gettysburg to help turn the tide of the war for which

they received honorable mention. Sen. Knute Nelson, 16 yrs. old at the time, was with Faragut breaking the blockade at New Orleans.

Now we believe it is but fitting and proper that we put on this gigantic celebration, the Norse-American Centennial to let the world know who we are and where we come from.

It is already manifest that the affair is to have the happy effect of bringing together in unwonted union the people of this widely scattered strain of blood. Differences of politics, religion, social distinction and all trivial barriers will all be forgotten in the impulse for a reunion of Norsemen from all corners of our country and Canada.

Pres. Coolidge has promised to come June 8 to speak and shake hands with us. The following state governors of Norse descent will be there: Gov. Christianson, Minn.; Gov. Sorlie, N. D.; Gov. Blain, Wis.; Gov. Gunderson, S. Dak.; Gov. Erickson, Mont.; Gov. Whitfield, Miss., who will all give short appropriate addresses. There will be musical and athletic programs and a gigantic frontier pageant will be staged. The famous university

choir of Oslo, Norway, will come to entertain us.

Without itemizing any further we can assure you there will be entertaining programs galore.

Now, you all understand, all the preparations and all the expense attached thereto must be met mostly before this celebration can be put on, therefore the executive committee has launched an advance sale of tickets at a reduced price of one dollar for the three days program. If there will be sufficient money left after expenses are paid, it is proposed that a suitable memorial to the pioneer Norsemen will be built at an appropriate place in the northwest.

Now we expect all men with Norse blood in their veins to do their duty and help in the celebration to the memory of our forefathers who so nobly broke the ground and smoothed the paths for our future success. Buy a three-day ticket for yourself, your wife and every member of your family. We invite you all to be there but if for any reason you can not possibly come buy a ticket anyway and do your bit.

We have taken the liberty without consulting them, to appoint about twenty-five solicitors scattered over Cavalier county that we know will do their best to put this job across in a creditable manner.

LUDWIG PEDERSON,
Chairman, Cavalier County.

Lisbon, N. Dak., Press
THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1925

Norsemen in American History

This month of June marks the hundredth anniversary of Norwegian immigration to the United States, and an elaborate celebration of this important anniversary took place two weeks ago in Minneapolis. The original American record of the beginning of this new current of people is found in the New York Advertiser for October 12th, 1825. Under

the heading, "A Novel Sight," the Advertiser of that date published the following report:

"A vessel has arrived at this port with immigrants from Norway. The vessel is very small, measuring, as we understand it, only forty-five American tons, and brought fifty-three passengers, male and female, all bound for Orleans County, New York, 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 apparently ill 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 American, but those who lived in the town wear calicos, gingham, gay shawls, imported, we presume, from England.

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

Norwegians had been coming to this country long before that time in ships "ill calculated for voyages across the Atlantic." The first to land in America were Leif Eriksson and his men, who were driven out of their course to "Vinland" in the year 1,000. Tidings of this accidental discovery of a new world spread all over northern Europe and aroused much interest. Three years after the return of Leif to Iceland Thorofinn Karlsevne headed a new expedition with three ships and a hundred and sixty men. They also had with them "all kinds of livestock, for they meant to settle in the new country, if possible." They did settle in New Foundland, but must have met with serious disappointments; for after a lapse of three years they were back in Iceland. In the course of the following centuries there were intermit-

tent voyages back and forth between Norway, Iceland, Greenland and America. The last sailing of which reliable records have been preserved occurred in 1347, when a ship bound for America left Bergen, Norway—just before the "black death" struck the country, cut down two-thirds of the population, killed its enterprise and broke its power for a hundred years or more.

The Dutch colonists who established New Netherland contained a liberal sprinkling of Norwegians. Another current of Norwegians joined the Germans who settled in Pennsylvania. A Norwegian was the first president of Societas Scandinauiensis, organized in Philadelphia in 1769 and which still exists under the name of the Scandinavian Society of Philadelphia.

Norwegian sea captain by the name of Iversen settled in Georgia in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and a grandson of his came to represent the state in the United States Senate.

But the "sloop party" of 1825 is the beginning of the direct current of Norwegian immigration. Its small vessel, the Restaurotionen, is the Norwegian Mayflower. Like the "grim Fathers, the sloop people sought these shores to be free to worship God according to their faith and build new homes on land of their own. Indeed, they had acquired the land before they sailed. It had been bought for them by an agent they had sent to America three years before to investigate conditions here and report. Their intention to become loyal citizens of the land of liberty is symbolized by the fact that they set sail in American Independence Day, July 4th, landing in New York after an eventful voyage some three months later, on October 9th, 1825.

Richville (N. D.) Bulletin
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925

Some of our good friends and readers in St. Paul resent our repeated statements that Mr. So and So had attended or were attending the Centennial in Minneapolis, when in reality the big Norse-American celebration was held in St. Paul. That's what advertising will do! Minneapolis advertised itself consistently as the place of celebration and we'll bet that fifty percent of the people of the northwest are of the opinion that St.

Paul had nothing to do with it. The Mill City evidently is a past master in the art of stealing the biblical city's thunder. That's right, folks, stand up for the rights of your home town.

Michigan, N. D., Arena
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925

THE NORWEGIAN CENTENNIAL

The Norwegian centennial celebration at St. Paul, which attracted thousands of Norwegian birth or ancestry from all sections of the country had a peculiar interest for the people of the Northwest, for it is in this section that the greater part of the Norse element in our population found its home. The century which has elapsed since the real tide of Norwegian immigration into the United States began has been marked by successive movements which took the Northmen from New York farther and farther inland until thousands of families of those who had left Norway in search of new homes established themselves permanently in the very center of the continent. There is a certain apparent incongruity in the fact that the Norwegians, from time immemorial a seafaring people, whose little ships penetrated to the uttermost confines of the known world, in whose lives the sea had played so large a part, when they came to establish themselves on the new continent should have settled in such great numbers as far from the ocean as it was possible for them to get.

The Norwegians have always been a pioneering people. They have delighted in the high adventure of seeking out unknown places and investigating new possibilities. And the same spirit that sent their little vessels coursing up and down the coasts of Europe and out into the broad Atlantic is the spirit that sent them into the very heart of the new continent to which they had come and caused them to be among the foremost to establish themselves by the rivers of Minnesota and Wisconsin and on the broad prairies of North Dakota. Their desire was not so much to get away from an old environment as to find a new and test its possibilities.

Norway has made a large and splendid contribution to American life. Her people have developed traditions and been wedded to principles which make for the finest develop-

ment of national life. They have been a domestic people, with the family occupying the central position in their life. Industry and thrift are among their most pronounced characteristics. The same qualities which in the early centuries made them the most feared of sea rovers have been

expressed in equally great measure, but in more peaceful form in the building of homes in what to a less enterprising people would have appeared a bleak and forbidding wilderness. Those who came from the Northern peninsula of Europe to this land brought with them their industry and enterprise, their love of home and family, their independent spirit and their strong sense of duty in the regulation of their own activities and in their relations with others. Other people have possessed these qualities in greater or less measure. Human character is seldom unique. But ours would be a sorry civilization were it not for the qualities which have stood out most conspicuously in Norwegian character.

—Grand Forks Herald.

Northwood, N. D., Homestead
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925

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Quick to respond to the call of their country in time of need, all the armies of the United States having been filled with Norsemen or their descendants, and in times of peace no more domestic people can be found. Naturally they love the land of their birth, or revere it as the home of their forefathers, as all good citizens should, but while that affection is strong, love of the land in which they live is stronger, and as the thousands gather at St. Paul we wish them joy in the meeting, for without love of the fatherland no citizenship can be real. No people can develop to the great future that seems to be ours.

Mr. Norseman, we take off our hat to you.—Beach Advance.

Northwood (N. D.) Transcript
FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1925

THE NORSE-AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

Minneapolis Journal

The project for a celebration of the Norse-American Centennial in the Twin Cities next June 3-9 has already met with such enthusiastic response, not only in Minnesota and the Northwest, not only the United States and Canada, but also in old Norway itself, that the success of the affair seems already beyond question.

There used to be a certain feeling of regret in Norway, when the migration of so many of her sons and daughters to America was mentioned. It seemed a great and irreparable loss to the old country. But that feeling seems to have quite vanished in the swelling feeling of pride in the New World achievements and attainments of the Norsemen. As in the old Viking days, but by the arts of peace rather than of war, the Norseman is making his way everywhere. So the response of Norway to the invitation to the celebration has been most gratifying.

But the same spirit has been shown everywhere, and the Twin City committees are continually warmed by the cordial response of Norwegian blood in many sections. The share it has had in the making of America in the last hundred years is certainly well worth celebrating.

It is already manifest that the affair is to have the happy effect of bringing together in unwonted union the people of this widely scattered strain of blood. Differences of politics, religion, social distinction, business, what-not—all are forgotten in the impulse for a reunion of Norsemen everywhere.

A significant phase of the matter is that there is to be no campaign for contributions, no "drive" of the usual sort. The sale of tickets is counted on to finance the whole celebration, and possibly to leave a balance wherewith to begin the erection of a suitable Norwegian-American memorial. This sale has already begun here in the Twin Cities, and is to be actively pushed.

The promise of President Coolidge to come and participate, and the probability that some high representative of the Dominion Government will be here, as well as the promised coming of delegates from the Norwegian Storting and Government, give the celebration the aspect of a real world affair.

Northwood, N. D., Gleaner
FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1925

NORSE — AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

The Program Committee of the Norse-American Centennial has completed an excellent program. Hotels have not raised their rates—as rumor has had it—but to the contrary, some of them are putting in cots at less than regular hotel rates.

Reserved Seats—General admission is good for all programs in the State Fair Grounds, except that 50c will be asked for reserved seats for the Grand concerts at the Hippodrome and before the Grand Stand on Sunday evening, June 7th, and for the presidential session Monday afternoon, June 8th, and for the wonderful historical pageant on Tuesday evening, June 9th, the latter two being given before the Grand Stand, but thousands of seats before the Grand Stand will

be available without extra charge. Reserved seats were provided because of the public demand.

Program, Sunday, June 7th
(In Hipodrome, Norse Tongue)
Pastor B. E. Bergesen, Leder,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Kl. 10
Musik ved Luther College Concert Band, Avdeling "A", Decorah, Iowa. Prof. Carlo A. Sperati, Dirigent.

Kl. 10:30
Bøn—Past. Martin Norstad.
Salme.
Altertjeneste—Past. C.N. Eng-
elstad, Chicago, Ill.
Salme.

Kirken den er et gammelt hus
—St. Olaf College Choral Society,
Prof. F. Melius Christianson,
Dirigent.

Festpraediken — Dr. H. G.
Stubb, Formand for Den Norsk
Lutherske Kirke.

Lover den Herre—St. Olaf Col-
lege Choral Society.

Hilsen fra Moderkirken—Bis-
kop Johan P. Lunde av Oslo.

Salme.
Altertjeneste.
Salme.

Bøn.
Postludium.

Grand Stand Kl. 10!
Norske Gudstjeneste—Pastor
H. K. Madsen, Leder, Minneapo-
lis, Minnesota.

Kl. 11
Hilsen fra Den Norsk Luther-
ske Kirke ved Biskop Johan P.
Lunde, Past. E. E. Gynild, Leder,
Willmar, Minnesota.

E. 11:30 o'clock
Services in English conducted
by Rev. H. O. Sletten, Minneapo-
lis, Minnesota.

Music by St. Olaf College Band
of Northfield, Minn., Prof. J.
Arndt Berg, Director.

(Horticultural Bldg., 10:00 A.M.)
Arranged by the Young Peo-
ples Luther League, Third Trien-
nial Convention.

Prof. Martin Hegland, PH.D.,
Chairman.

Prayer—Rev. E. Rasmussen.
Hymn.

Anthem: Our Savior's Church
Choir, Omaha, Neb., F. A. Carl-
son, Director.

Lithurgical Service: The Rev. H.
C. Smeby.

Anthem: Concordia College
Choir, Herman W. Monson, Di-
rector, Moorhead, Minnesota.

Hymn.
Festal Sermon: The Rev. J. A.
Aasgaard, D. D., Moorhead, Minn.

Anthem: Joint Church Chor-
uses, Grand Forks, N. D., Mrs.
David Støve, Director.

Closing Hymn.
Closing Prayer.

Music by Division B. of Luth-
er College Concert Band, Deco-
rah, Iowa, C. Vittorio Sperati,
Conductor. Franklin Horstmei-
er at the Piano.

(Grand Stand Sunday, 2:00 P.M.)
Norwegian Guests' Session.

Pastor B. E. Bergesen, Leder.
Konsul E. H. Hobe, introduc-
erer de norske gjaester, St. Paul,
Minn.

Musik ved Luther College
Concert Band, Decorah, Iowa,
Prof. Carlo A. Sperati, Dirigent.
"Ja, Vi elsker dette landet"
synges av forsamlingen.

Velkomsthilsen: ved Prof.
Gisle Bothne, Formand for Cen-
tennials Bestyrelse.

Prologue: av M. B. Landstad,
Laest av Erling Drangsholt.

Sang: Det blandede akade-
miske kor fra Norge, Alfred
Russ, Dirigent.

Taller og hilsner ved Norges
repraesentanter.

Hilson fra H. M. Kong Haakon
VII, Ved Norges Minister, H.
Bryn, Washington, D. C.

Norges Statsminister, J. L.
Mowinckel, Oslo, Norway.

Stortingspresidenten, I. Lykke,
Oslo, Norway.

"Gud Signe Vor dyre fedre-
land," synges av forsamlingen.

Kirkens repraesentant, Bis-
kop Johan P. Lunde, Oslo, Nor-
way.

Normandsforbundets reprae-
sentant, W. Morgenstjerne.

Forfatterforeningens reprae-
sentant, Nils Collett Vogt.

Presseforeningens formand, T.
Prysser.

Universitetets repraesentant.

Sang av Det akademiske bland-
ete kor.

Andre repraesentanter.

Svar tale av Dommer Trygve
O. Gilbert, Formand for Sønner
av Norge, Willmar, Minnesota.

Sang av det akademiske bland-
ets kor.

Musik av Luther College Con-
cert Band.

teele (N. D.) Ozone.
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

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Mr. Norske man, we take off our hat to you.—Beach Advance.

Pembina, N. D., Express
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925

The Norse-American Centennial is over. Thousands of people gathered in the Twin Cities to commemorate the cent of the landing of the "Mayflower" a hundred years ago by fifty-three immigrants of a race that have done much to develop the resources of the United States and Canada. The gathering has done lots to bring together a people who are following every honorable vocation of life and who have formed ideas from the gathering that will long be remembered and for which they are proud.

The special train over the Northern Pacific, composed of eight sleepers and day coaches passed through Pembina on schedule time filled with people from Winnipeg and other Canadian points until there was no room for any one else when they arrived at Pembina.

Tuttle, N. D., Times
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925
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Washburn (N. D.) Leader
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925

REVITALIZING OUR PAST

Now that the Norse-American Centennial celebration is a thing of the past it is proper that there be a brief checking up on the net results, for it has been a memorable event.

The recounting of what the Norwegian people have accomplished here from the earliest days, the stamina of the pioneers, their patriotism, their love of liberty, their innate ability to adapt themselves to their adopted Country, the honors which have come to many of the race, not only makes these things more vital today to the Norse-Americans, but it all forms a challenge for a like citizenship today and in the future.

While the President was speaking in honor of the Norse-American celebration his message was for all Americans. He expressed the wish that the next few years would be filled with a continuing succession of like celebrations for the very reason that they help just so much in building better citizenship. It is well for the Country as a whole to recognize the

contributions of the various races which make up our cosmopolitan citizenship. Such study, through such celebrations, helps to make for a more thoroughgoing Americanism.

America needs to remember and emulate the rugged worth of the forefathers of this Country. If Americans of today can only keep themselves anchored to the common sense principles of government and imbued with the same degree of patriotism, which build this Nation, the Republic is secure.

Americans, whether of Norse birth or some other birth, who have studied the words of the President, cannot but be impressed with the idea that it makes for tremendously better citizenship for us to pause frequently to give heed to the record of our wonderful past. It is an inspiration to us today to go forward, sanely and soundly, in translating our citizenship into a worthwhile heritage for the citizens of tomorrow.—Forum.

Williston, N. Dak., Herald
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1925

"Somewhere * * * there will be found a philosophy of human relations which the world will greatly prize." This statement, made by President Coolidge in his speech at the Norse-American Centennial, seems to be full of significance for conditions of modern society today. If those who are the guiding power behind the many sects and creeds of religious thought, or the conflicting political beliefs, or the countless solutions offered as cure of the ills of organized society; if these leaders could find such a "philosophy" and offer it to the world, they would become the greatest benefactors that society has ever known.

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Williston (N. D.) News
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925

OUR AMERICAN NORSEMEN

The Norse centennial next week will be a great event for the Northwest and the thousands of splendid citizens who came from Norway at one time or another during the past 100 years. It is a fine thing for these people to get together in honor of the first arrival in this country of their forebears. Of all the nationalities who have made a new home in the United States none are better citizens. Liberty loving in their native land, like all people of a mountainous country, they have, probably, more quickly absorbed the principles of American life and traditions than any other race represented here, which is saying nothing in disrespect to all the other splendid man and womanhood that has come from other lands and who are Americans to the core.

The Northwest owes a debt of gratitude to the Norsemen who came here in the early days and gave us the fine men and women who have helped so materially in covering our prairies with happy homes and productive farms. In every way they are upstanding citizens of their adopted country, and have ever been ready with willingness and cheerfulness to help bear the burdens and the responsibilities of American citizenship.

Quick to respond to the call of their country in time of need, all the armies of the United States having been filled with Norsemen or their descendants, and in times of peace no more domestic people can be found. Naturally they love the land of their birth, or revere it as the home of their forefathers, as all good citizens should, but while that affection is strong, love of the land in which they live is stronger, and as the thousands gather at St. Paul we wish them joy in the meeting, for without love of the fatherland no citizenship can be real, no people can develop to the great future that seems to be ours.

Mr. Norske man, we take off our hat to you.—Beach Advance.

