

★ THE CALL of The NORTH ★

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty"

VOLUME 1. NUMBER 6.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1923

\$2.00 A YEAR. 5c A COPY

KLANSMAN PARADER MURDERED

KLANSMEN FORBIDDEN TO
SPEAK IN STILLWATER

Mayor Coffeen Dances to Tune of Macaroni.

Stillwater, Minn.—Mayor Coffeen of Stillwater, denies the right of free speech to the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. P. J. Orn, editor of the Call of the North, arrives at Stillwater to deliver a Klan lecture, only to learn that a last minute action had been taken to stop his lecture. The people here are not in sympathy with the Mayor's belated decision.

By BANDSAW.

Stillwater, Minn.—When the mayor of Stillwater, His Honor Mr. Coffeen was approached in regard to the use of the bandstand for a Klan lecture he became obviously uneasy and after some thought "crawled" and "side-stepped." No definite answer did he give yet his remarks were such as would make it clear to a "kid" learning to walk that nothing would be done to stop the meeting. Members of the council also evasively met the request for the use of the bandstand.

Even a dodo would have accepted the statements made by the mayor and councilmen approached as indirect approval of the Saturday meeting. Their statements literally translated would read about as follows: "Officially we will take no action one way or the other you understand clearly the reason, so use your judgment. We want you to know we are not forbidding the meeting, neither are we going on record in favor of it. We are on the fence, boys." A goose in the egg-stage would have accepted the statements as a polite political way of saying, "Go ahead without official permission so that we can 'pull the wool' stuff and publish a statement and thus dodge the whole matter." (See Exhibit "A.")

Well, after heralds were circulated advertising the Klan meeting for Aug. 28, something began to happen. The age old enemy of Protestantism evidently showed its hand. Most likely some united and determined action was centered upon the city administration. We'll bet the city officials of Stillwater did some real "squirming" and went into detail on explanations. Promises were made with a recklessness born of abject fear (?). It is very possible that considerable weighing of forces took place. Thoughts raced fiercely through the mayor's mind. Possibly his thinking ran something like this: "Protestants most likely are not as well organized as the other side and so it might be safer to give the organized minority the best end of the deal." We don't know if that exactly reports the line of thought, but we are mighty good guessers.

"Twilight" Orn, editor of the Call of the North, went to Stillwater to deliver a Klan lecture that has been heard in practically every city in Southern Minnesota of 5,000 or more population. When Mr. Orn and an official of the Klan appeared for the meeting a large crowd greeted their view. The mayor, policemen and several unidentified officers in civilian clothes stood ready for some action. Mr. Orn couldn't quite understand what had happened when an officer turned out the lights in the bandstand park and announced that the concert was over and all should go home. When the Klan official sought to learn the whyfore of which, he was told that a notice had appeared in a Stillwater newspaper (See Exhibit "A" again) informing the Klan that there would be no meeting that night or any other night, in the parks or on the streets while Coffeen was mayor.

Throughout the crowd came calls for a square-deal but deaf official ears heard them not—didn't dare to hear them. Then Mr. Orn made a proposition to His Honor the Mayor that was fair. The editor of the Call of the North said, "Mr. Coffeen, if I speak here to these people and say anything that is contrary to law arrest me at once and see that I get the limit." But the mayor wouldn't give the proposition even a passing consideration. Then Mr. Orn and the Klan official pressed the mayor for a reason—explaining his action.

Mr. Coffeen merely said that he knew the people of Stillwater and that it wasn't advisable to permit the meeting.

The writer of this report knows the people of Stillwater better than the Mayor is fully aware of. The rank and file of Stillwater people are good, wholesome, law-abiding men and women believing absolutely in fair play. After talking to several hundred people here since the mayor danced to the tune of Macaroni and jiggled keeping time with spaghetti we find even those biased in their estimate of the Ku Klux Klan entirely out of sympathy with the mayor's action.

A fieldman for the Klan even reports an unusual number of applications for membership in the Klan sent by Stillwater Protestants. Persecution awakens people and arouses them to action, so from a growth standpoint it was fortunate for the Klan in Stillwater that the mayor acted as he did.

A man here recognized as one of the prominent Stillwaterites put the whole matter well when he said, "It is ridiculous for one or half a dozen men to assume to be wise enough to decide for many thousands of people what they shall be permitted or not permitted to hear. Surely the mayor doesn't want us to think that the people of our city are easily influenced into mob actions of violence. I don't like to think that Mr. Coffeen was influenced by an organized minority that has come out bitterly against the Ku Klux Klan. But even a most careful thinker will draw one of the conclusions that I have mentioned."

As Mr. Orn and the Klan official went to a waiting automobile several officers kept at their sides. The Klan official asked the reason for this and was told that it is hard to tell what a crowd might do. The Klan official politely told the officer that he did not want any police protection either for himself or Mr. Orn in that over a hundred Klansmen were standing around, and that besides these people did not seek to injure them in any way.

KLANS PAPERS
WELL RECEIVED

Klan Car Stops at Trosky
Trosky, Minn.—An official of the Ku Klux Klan made a short stop here last week, stopping long enough to distribute a goodly number of the Minnesota Klan weekly—The Call of the North. There are quite a few here that were so impressed with the publication that they would like to get more copies and incidentally learn more about the Kluxers.

KLANSMAN SPEAKS IN
CONG. KVALE'S TOWN

Benson Hears Copeland
Benson, Minn.—A national lecturer of the Ku Klux Klan spoke in the city park here the latter part of last week. This was the first K. K. K. lecture that has been given in this city, so naturally the Klansman created a more than common interest.

APPLETONIAN'S SHOW
INTEREST IN K. K. K.

Klan Lecturer at Appleton
Appleton, Minn.—Main Street of this town was the center of interest when a representative of the Ku Klux Klan spoke there. The people were orderly and nobody made any effort to cause a disturbance. The Mayor of Stillwater must be uneasy about his people since he thought it necessary to stop the Klan lecture advertised there. Surely a lecture on the principles of the great Protestant organization should not arouse any mob action where people are real Americans.

ALBERT LEA KLAN MECCA FOR A DAY

First Klan Parade in State
To Be Staged.KLANSMEN FROM ALL PARTS
OF STATE WILL GATHER
IN SOUTHERN MINNE-
SOTA CITY

Albert Lea, Minn.—All roads lead to Albert Lea today, Friday. Klansmen will come to this city from all parts of the state to take a part in the district Klan meeting. More than usual interest in this meeting has been noticed. Perhaps that is due to the fact that tonight the first Klan parade in Minnesota will be staged. People that have up to date shown little interest in the Klan are making arrangements to attend the public ceremonial which will be a part of Klan activities during the day. A Ku Klux Klan naturalization ceremony will be held on the fair grounds and so located that outsiders may assemble in the grandstand and get a full view of a very beautiful ceremonial.

All Klansmen who take part in the parade will wear robes. The marching men will represent only a small fraction of the Klansmen who will participate in the meeting. Many members of the Ku Klux Klan have not yet secured their robes and should by all means ask the field man for an order blank and buy a robe at the earliest possible date. Now that the Klan will manufacture robes in its own plant we can expect better service. After September 1 robes can be had for 5.00 each.

KLANS KOMMENTS

Phoenix City Klan Number 77, Realm of Alabama, on August 21 staged a big parade and celebration at Brandon. A thousand Klansmen in full regalia were in the line of march.

Lake Charles Klan Number 7, Realm of Louisiana, recently conducted an automobile parade through the principal streets of the city and then held memorial services for President Warren G. Harding in Locke Park. A great gathering heard the memorial address.

In Austin, Texas, this month the Travis County grand jury returned 219 indictments mostly on charges of bootlegging and gambling. A man billed as a gambler is seeking the quashing of his indictment on the ground that six members of the grand jury are Klansmen. The six jurors mentioned in his complaint are among the most prominent business men of Austin.

Despite threats that violence would be used against them, 125 robed Klansmen paraded the streets of Bayhead, Realm of New Jersey, last week and attended the services at the First Methodist Church. A Klansman gave a public address from the church steps after the services.

Twelve Klansmen of Hartford Klan Number 80, Realm of Arkansas, called at the home of Mrs. J. A. Davis, mother of Klansman Elisha H. Davis, who died recently, and held funeral services. They laid a fiery cross of red carnations on the Klansman's bier.

Kiowa Klan Number 15, Realm of Kansas, last week sent their degree team to visit Cherokee Klan, Realm of Oklahoma. They naturalized 100 aliens at the biggest Klan gathering ever held in Alfalfa County, Okla.

BOISE CITY TO BURN
LARGEST FIERY CROSS

Boise City, Idaho.—What is thought to be the largest fiery cross ever made will be burned at the monster meeting to be held by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan early in September. The cross is 500 feet high and the arms measures two hundred feet.

The event will be an anniversary meeting and a varied program will be held which will include amusements of all sorts together with many addresses by speakers of national fame.

All Idaho is looking forward to a big time next month.

KU KLUX KLAN
KLUXING IN KATOBlue Earth County Klansmen Reveal
That They Are Around.

Mankato, Minn.—The Mankato Free Press carried a news item some days back that reported the burning of a cross on Pigeon Hill. The Call of the North reprinted that "story" and now we will give you one from the "inside."

The people here couldn't quite understand the burning of the fiery cross, Friday night, August 17. We will, therefore, tell them a little about the matter. A class of candidates were taken to Pigeon Hill and there naturalized according to the ritualism of the Invisible Empire. When the Klansmen who attended the ceremony were pretty well on their way home, a large fiery cross was uplifted. The burning cross was seen for miles around causing people to wonder what it was all about.

Tell the world, Murphy, the Kluxers are in Kato and there to stay. In the near future it would not be surprising to see white robed figures investigating a resort over at Madison Lake. The eye of the Klan never sleeps and sees so much that the lawless are beginning to get very uneasy. There are a number of young men of Mankato who are being watched very closely because it is known that they have been going too far, entirely too far, in their relationship with young girls. Watch your step, cake-eater, for some day you will realize that it pays to play the clean game.

"No, we have kluxers in K-K-Kato."

PROTESTANTS "FIRED"

New Orleans Klansmen write to the Imperial Palace stating that twenty Protestants have been discharged as employees of the Hotel Grunewald in that city since the establishment changed hands some months ago. A new manager, coming from New York, took charge of the postelry and it is significant that where a number of Protestants and Masons were formerly employed by the hotel that not a single member of the Masonic order is now on the pay roll. All have been "fired."

The Grunewald is owned by the Vaccaro brothers, steamship operators and banana growers. They are Italians and Roman Catholics.

Subscribe for—
The Call of the North

AT REST

Robed Pastor Conducts Funeral of
Klansman Slain in Rioting

Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 29.—With the declaration by Rev. Dr. W. J. Dempster that "this untimely death shall be as a bond to hold us more firmly together," the body of Thomas R. Abbott, Klansman slain at the rioting Saturday night at Carnegie, was lowered into a grave in a cemetery near McDonald, Tuesday, after a 20-mile drive from Atlasburg by the funeral party composed of relatives and hundreds of Klansmen, including state and national representatives. The Klansmen were robed but unmasked and after the funeral services at the grave removed their regalia and dispersed quietly. Rev. Dr. Dempster and Rev. J. I. Brown, who conducted the services, each wore white robes.

More than 500 automobiles followed the hearse bearing the body of the slain Klansman.

Meantime authorities continued their investigation into the riot, taking into custody during the day two men, who gave their names as Michael S. Hayes and William Meacock, both of Carnegie. Authorities declared a charge of inciting riot would be filed. Earlier in the day a charge of inciting to riot was made against W. K. Flaherty, Joseph Joyce and George Kimmell, all of Carnegie, and Patrick McDermott, Carnegie undertaker, remained in the county jail awaiting the completion of the investigation.

At Klan headquarters it was declared that Arthur A. Wilbur, Williamsburg Klansman, reported missing Monday night, had been located at Salamanca, N. Y., where he is visiting relatives.

RALLY HELD IN
MARYLAND CAPITAL

Historic old Annapolis, capital of Maryland and home of the United States Naval Academy, was the scene of a great gathering of the Klans of Maryland and Delaware on Saturday, August 11.

Klansmen from all parts of these realms made Annapolis their Mecca for the occasion and were royally entertained by Annapolis Klan. Supper was served to the vast throng at six o'clock in the evening and this was followed by a parade through the streets of the capital city, which was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

Klansmen—to Church!

Notice to
Ku Klux Klan!

It has come to my notice that the Ku Klux Klan has advertised that a public lecture on the "Principles and Activities of the Organization" will be given Thursday evening, August 23, 1923, immediately following the band concert. This will serve as a notice to those who are sponsors of the proposed lecture that I will not allow it to be given on any street, public ground or in any park of the City of Stillwater on August 23rd, 1923, or at any time while I am Mayor.

Dated Stillwater, Minnesota, August 23, 1923.

Signed:
R. J. COFFEEN, Mayor.

EXHIBIT "A"

Proof that Stillwater Mayor Danced to Music of Spaghetti.

FOREIGN-MINDED MOB ATTACKS
AMERICANS IN PARADE SINGING
"ONWARD CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS"Klan Offers Big Reward
For Arrest of Assassin.DEAD KLANSMAN'S FAMILY
WILL BE PROVIDED FOR

Mourn Klansmen, a brother lies dead, and the cross, a symbol of Christian sacrifice and hope, is stamped and broken in the mud of a little Pennsylvania township. The Stars and Stripes, glorious emblem of freedom and liberty has been torn to shreds at the hands of a mob actuated and impelled by influences which are the antithesis of what Old Glory stands for. Yes, Klansmen, mourn, drop your altars in black. Honor the memory of a simple and humble American who laid down his life, unafraid and unshrinking for the cause which is yours. Salute Klansman Thomas R. Abbott of Atlasburg, Pennsylvania, a fellow just like you or me, who, because he dared to march with the Cross and the Flag was martyred at the behest of enemies more deadly to American hopes and ideals than ever was a German kaiser or a Catholic king on the throne of Spain. Think it over, Klansmen, and ask yourselves the age-old question, "How long, O Lord? How long?" Then fortified by example of Tom Abbott of Pennsylvania and Roberts of Texas and others who have died or suffered for our cause, go forth and work and live with renewed energy for the right. Klansman Abbott, who was shot to death by an anti-Klan fanatic last week in Carnegie, Pennsylvania, was as true a martyr to the cause, hopes, and beliefs of Protestants Christianity as ever was a Cranmer, a Ridley, or a Latimer, or any one of the host of "heretics" who "kept alive the sullen flames of Smithfield."

The Widow of Tom Abbott Speaks
"He died in a just and noble cause. Oh, how sorry I am that it happened. He died because he was an American." Thus Pittsburgh newspapers quoted Klansman Abbott's widow with two tiny babies to care for. She is still, even in her sorrow, able to voice the sentiments of American womanhood. The Carnegie affair, which added new names to the roll of Klan martyrdom, was merely a typical instance of the intolerance of the malign forces which would grind Protestantism and Americanism into the dust, and make mockery of men who are striving to live, think, and act clearly. Americans will answer the attack on the Klan at Carnegie by increasing the number of citizens in the Invisible Empire a half a million in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania alone. Fiery crosses will blaze on hilltops from Maine to the Golden Gate. Men by the thousands will step forward into the ranks of the Klan, inspired with the certain knowledge that they have cast their lot on the side of righteousness and turned their careers to bigger things. The story of the riot at Carnegie, which has been told at length in the newspapers all over the country briefly is this:

20,000 Klansmen Gather at Carnegie
On Saturday night August 25, some twenty thousand Klansmen gathered at Carnegie, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for a great naturalization ceremony. All day long automobiles arrived with their hundred per cent American passengers. The trolleys, the trains and the roads were congested. Carnegie was the Mecca of Pennsylvania Klandom. The visitors were orderly and quiet, decent American citizens. Many of the visiting automobiles were decorated with American flags. Some bore crosses. It was a great gathering of American citizens purely for the purpose of paying homage to the Flag of Freedom and once more swearing renewed allegiance to the United States.

Imperial Wizard Evans Speaks at Meeting

Dr. H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was the principal speaker at the big meeting which was held by the light of a gigantic fiery cross on a hillside near Carnegie. He told his audience that their loyalty should be

given to America, that they should obey all laws of the land in which they live. He urged his listeners to live the true life of a real Klansman, to reverence womanhood, to stand for the purity of the white race, to be an American first, last and all the time. When he concluded his address heads were bowed in prayer after which to the tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers" the great throng moved forward in parade. On a little bridge near the city limits of Carnegie, the parade of Klansmen was stopped. An automobile was jammed in the narrow pathway and all progress thwarted. The groups Klansmen halted. Bricks, clubs and rocks were hurled upon them from an alley near a Catholic church. Then sneaking gunmen began shooting. "Paddy" McDermott, an Irish undertaker, was one of the men who turned a revolver on the white clad Klansmen and did not stop shooting until the magazine of his automatic was empty. With one of the first shots Klansman Abbott fell, shot through the head. The mob closed in on the orderly line of march beating, stabbing, shooting. Scores were hurt and many Pittsburgh gangsters were revealed as having taken a part in the attack on the Klansmen when they sought medical attention. At the time of the fiercest fighting the Klansmen received orders from their leader to return to their meeting place and then in orderly array turned about and went back to the place from where the parade had started. There after a brief meeting an adjournment was agreed upon and the gathering broke.

Police Take Charge of Situation
The Police of Carnegie took charge of the situation. McDermott and some his friends were arrested when found armed. A few Klansmen were also arrested when they busied themselves in an effort to get the murderer. This briefly is the story of mob violence as opposed to the right of peaceable assemblage.

Here are a few extracts from Pittsburgh, Pa., daily newspapers which give their comments on the Carnegie rioting. They are reproduced here so that the merits of the matter may be judged on the testimony of newspaper writers who, if they are biased, are certainly not biased in favor of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Pittsburgh Post.
Autos had been placed at every available point in the street to prevent the paraders from advancing. This checked them; some one demanded that the Klansmen take down the American flags they were carrying. The electric K. K. K. sign (a cross) was torn from the leading automobile. Two blocks further in town the Klansmen were halted again and then rioting broke out. A young man carrying a flag in the lead of the parade was grabbed by the mob, thrown into an automobile and carried off.

It is estimated that about 30,000 were in attendance at the meeting and several thousand were being initiated. The Klansmen were without masks but each had a narrow white ribbon tied in the lapel of his coat. More than 5,000 women were estimated to have been in the Klan meeting at one time.

The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.
Singing Onward, Christian Soldiers, the Klansmen began to move slowly forward. Their progress was met with fierce opposition at every point, fights breaking the ranks, here and there, occasional shots were fired. Men hurled lumps of coal at the marchers—for a short time the fighting was furious, then the Klansmen, apparently on the orders of leaders, retreated suddenly to the hill where the initiation ceremony had been held. When trouble seemed unavoidable the King Kleague of Pennsylvania is said to have ordered the marchers to return to the hill where the cars were packed, pointing out that an attempt to break through would only mean blood shed.

Considerable excitement at the initiation field was caused at a signal from sentinels at the gates that an effort was being made by nearly a score of persons to gain admission. It was reported several gun shots were fired. No one was injured at (Continued on page 4)

THE CALL of the NORTH

is published every Friday by the Call of the North Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota, and will stand for American institutions, principles, ideals and traditions without fear or favor.

Edited, not to make up people's minds, but to shake up people's minds; to help mold active public opinion which will make America a proper place to live in. News of truth kills more false news and shrives up more "bunk" than all the cynical arguments in the world. Truth helps to clarify opinions on serious questions by serious people.

THE CALL OF THE NORTH will strive to give the American viewpoint on published articles and separate the dross from pure gold in the current news of the day.

P. J. ORN, Editor in Chief
REV. W. SMITH HARPER, D. D., Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES WILL BE FURNISHED UPON REQUEST

SUBSCRIPTION RATE— By Mail \$2.00 Per Year in Advance
Send all news items and address all inquiries to EDITOR, CALL OF THE NORTH, Post Office Box 172, St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL.

More and more we are coming to realize that our schools have a mighty task to perform. A republic like ours depends directly upon the citizen for its life. Only in a despotism can the individual be forgotten so far as actual government is concerned. It takes an intelligent citizenry to make possible an effective democracy. If our present type of government can only survive with a population that is intelligent, it is clear that some institution must make it its business to educate citizens from the standpoint of a republican form of government.

We have such an institution in the public school. We must not tolerate a foreign school as a competitor of the American free school system. Let us remove from our country the parochial school that is in session while the public school is calling American boys and girls. Let American patriots arise and with the sword of interest drive the parochial school from our soil. That foreign, narrow, dangerous school threatens the stability of our government. It strikes at our national life. It menaces our solidarity. Americans, all who love the United States, ARISE! VOTE THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL OF ELEMENTARY CLASS into eternal oblivion. The "Oregon School Law" must be placed on the statute books of every state in the Union. That will not be an easy task. BUT IT MUST BE DONE. The Ku Klux Klan will never permit that very thing has been accomplished.

Now that our schools are opening let us take a real interest in educational matters. Never permit yourself to again slip into an attitude of sluggish indifference. We as citizens ought seek a better, a more effective school. Too long we have permitted sinister forces to work with freedom FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR FREE SCHOOLS. Our public schools are not all that they should be, and it is your fault.

Get busy, Americans, and put determined hands on all conditions and tendencies in our country that endanger the public school system. Eject all individuals in our school system that do not truly love America, its government, flag—and school.

K-K-K

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT MAYOR COFFEEN.

You admitted that there was no city ordinance forbidding the use of a street or park for an open-air lecture, so obviously you stopped the advertised Klan lecture by using the authority of your office without considering the seriousness of your action. You used your position in a way that more than pleased an element in your city that hates the Ku Klux Klan, for reasons widely known. I am satisfied that personally you saw no real objection to the Klan lecture, except possibly that such a lecture might cause a little "loud mouthing" by those who will use idle threats to persecute the great Protestant organization. "Twilight" Orn feared not the foreign-minded gang and didn't ask for police protection, knowing well that none was necessary. The editor of the Call of the North has lectured over the entire state and has yet to find a lawless mob. You can't make him believe that Stillwater people are any different than the people of other Minnesota towns and cities.

What did your officious action amount to? You took the ridiculous position of one who assumes the role of interpreter of the Constitution. The Constitution clearly permits free speech, yet your action ran contrary to the basic law of the nation. You love the Constitution no less than Mr. Orn or any other good American, yet nevertheless you let fear influence you against your best judgment. You must admit that you suppressed free speech by your action. Mr. Coffeen, you will find it hard to justify your stand as revealed in your published statement.

Let us put a fair question to you. Who went to see you after the heralds advertising the Klan lecture appeared on the streets of your city? There are hundreds of people in Stillwater that would like to know the names of those who do not believe in Constitutional Rights. We know that you do believe in the inalienable rights safeguarded by the Constitution, but for one or more reasons you failed to act in line with your belief. Many in your city have been approached and all agree that you are one of the finest men in Stillwater. Even your best friends can't understand your action in connection with the Klan lecture.

Your statement as published in a Stillwater newspaper brands the Klan as an organization of outlaws. We know you didn't do it directly, however, clearly enough to be generally understood. We hope you didn't intend to do that.

Let us tell you about a certain mayor, we will call him Mr. X. In a Minnesota town, we won't mention the town, Mr. X, the mayor made application for membership in the Ku Klux Klan, but because of the matrimonial connections he had, the members of the organization were a little afraid of him so temporarily did not accept him. The mayor, Mr. X became somewhat unfriendly toward the Klan when he learned that the had been rejected and later when the Klan sent a lecturer to his town he made known that he would use the police to stop the lecture which was advertised. Some wanted us to publish the application form showing how far the mayor had gone and reveal a possible reason for an unusual unfriendly attitude toward united Protestantism. But the Call of the North has to date refrained from going that far. We know positively that some day Mr. X will see things more clearly and assume a better attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan. Likewise, we might state here some day you will get more light in Klancraft and see things as you should.

K-K-K

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND THE KLAN.

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan take a stand so firmly for the public school of America that they seek the removal of all elementary schools that compete with that school. Some have come to the erroneous conclusion that leads them to think that the Klan is against religious instruction as done by vacation schools. The Klan advocates religious education and emphasizes the importance of the Bible in American life. The Klan is not against the parochial school that is in session when the public school is not. It is the parochial school system that draws boys and girls away from the public school that we are against. Of course we would be opposed to efforts made to shorten the public school term just to make possible a parochial school term which extends more than three months—the usual length of the summer school vacation.

A FEW WORDS FOR THE TEACHER.

We wonder how many American teachers will fully realize the greatness of their place in the United States? Let us give you the words of Daniel Webster for careful thought:

"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God, and love of our fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity."

K-K-K

WHEN SEPTEMBER COMES.

Ding-dong-ding-dong. "The last bell is ringing, Jimmy, hurry now, don't get late; be a good boy, study hard. Jimmy, Jimmy, did you wash your ears? No? Come right back this minute. I'd rather you'd get late than go dirty. Land sakes, such a boy; just like his father. Jimmy, come right here; I'll tell you father—just you wait, young man." The typical American youngster pays little attention to the hurried words of his mother. The school bell, the dreaded school bell is calling him. If it had been the second or third day of school, being tardy wouldn't trouble Jimmy much, but the first day—well, he simply must be on time.

Vacation days are over. It is school now for many months. Over the entire nation the magic of the school bell will fill school rooms with millions of boys and girls. Seven hundred thousand teachers will take up their important duties. By law the child is compelled to attend school—and it is well that it should be thus. The importance of education is now well recognized in the United States. The coming of school days suggest some ESSENTIALS deserving most careful consideration.

THE TEACHER. I don't care how much a community spends for school buildings, if the teaching staff is not competent, the school is worth very little. THE TEACHER MAKES THE SCHOOL. The teacher works with the most wonderful thing in creation—the mind of a human being. Yet we permit men and women to serve as teachers that are absolutely unfit for the tremendous responsibilities that are theirs. By our narrow and short-sighted policies we drive the best teachers out of the school room and into industry. We force our teachers to work and live under conditions that do everything but make the teaching profession attractive. I have served as teacher and school executive, so know whereof I write. It is shameful how we Americans have forced teachers to accept mountains of discouragement, overwork, uncertainties of tenure and wrecked nervous systems with premature old age, for monetary returns that continuously suggest the poorhouse or charity. Do you suppose for a minute that red-blooded men and women of ability are going to work in the teaching profession with an outlook that is no better than that of a coal miner or an ignorant millhand? What is the result of our foolishness? Consider the following facts:

30,000 teachers in our public schools have no education beyond the eighth grade of the elementary school.

100,000 teachers have had less than two years' education beyond the eighth grade.

200,000 teachers have had less than four years' education beyond the eighth grade.

300,000 teachers have had no more than four years' education beyond the eighth grade.

300,000 teachers have had no special preparation for the work of teaching.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING. It is very important that satisfactory buildings be erected and maintained for educational purposes. I have seen many school buildings that a farmer would not consider good enough for his hogs, used year in and year out as school houses. The health of childhood is wrecked in many school buildings now in use. Yet nothing worth mentioning is being done to better the school buildings in thousands of districts spread over the entire nation. Overcrowding is a common condition and dangerous. Wake up, Americans. Yes, I know you shout, "I'm already taxed higher than I can stand." It is mighty poor economy that makes the child pay in ill health.

TEXTBOOKS. Do you realize that there are books used in the public schools of America that are instruments of propaganda of a most un-American kind? Our boys and girls are taught things that tend to destroy all sparks of love for our great institutions, principles, ideals and traditions. Investigate the textbooks used in your school.

CO-OPERATION. The parents and teachers should work together for the good of the child. It is nearly criminal the way parents neglect their school. Rarely do you visit your school or show a constructive interest in matters of education. The teacher needs genuine co-operation from the fathers and mothers of the children placed in her charge. What are you going to do this year?

—P. J. ORN.

"YES, WE HAVE NO BANANAS"

K-K-K

AN IRONICAL EDITORIAL THAT IS TIMELY

Too long have we hung our heads in shame. We have been told that twentieth century America had no sense of art comparable to that displayed by thirteenth century Europe. We have been told that our 1928 civilization was poor beside the 500-300 B. C. civilization of the ancient Greeks. We have even been informed that American music of the hour was inferior to music turned out by the Beethovens, Wagners and Strausses of Germany during the past 150 years. At last, however, we are supplied with a weapon which demolishes, at a single blow, all the strictures aimed against us by these malicious and prejudiced critics. The United States has developed a wild enthusiasm for a truly American song. Within three months this masterpiece has sold more than a million copies. Within the next three months, we are given to understand, it will sell at least another million copies.

Let us observe, merely, the literary quality of this song:

"Yes! We have no bananas; we have no bananas today. We just killed a pony. So try our bologna, it's flavored with oats and hay."

We have those New Ham-SHY-re squashes.

They taste like Go-LAH-shoes, But YES! We have no bananas, we have no bananas today."

Could anything be more exquisite? Why should we Americans bear longer the slander of our critics when we have a song like this to confound them? Here we Americans are buying this song by the millions, and singing it by the tens of millions, and our enemies declare we lack taste! There are those, for example, who would try to make us believe that Elizabethan England had better taste than 1928 America because Elizabethan England responded to such doggerel as the following:

"Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gates sings, And Phoebus' gins arise, His steeds to water at those springs On chaliced flowers that lies; And winking Mary-buds begin To open their golden eyes: With everything that pretty is, My lady sweet, retire."

This foolish ditty was composed by an Englishman named Shakespeare. It was later set to music by a German named Schubert not to be confused with the New York Schuberts, Lee and Jake). Now, if anybody cares to examine this collaborated effort of seventeenth century England and nineteenth century Germany, and compare it with the reigning song hit of August, 1928, he cannot—assuming that he is fair-minded—fail to be impressed by the progress we have made in the arts of poetry and

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL

K-K-K

PROFESSOR DALLAS LORE SHARP SAYS THINGS THAT OUGHT TO MAKE US THINK

K-K-K

By ALFRED H. HENRY. (From New Age)
The sinister drift of American life and ideals, from the days of their inception to now, is nowhere more clearly evident than in the necessity for sustained struggle and persistent and determined effort to re-establish and maintain our American public schools.

The founders of this Republic realized from the first that free institutions in a free land could be established and preserved only on the basis of a universal educational system maintained by the state and free from sectarian bias or the control of any special interest.

How else could the spirit of a true democracy be nurtured? Our fathers would never have had the vision or the courage necessary to attempt to found a government of, for and by a free people had it not been for their faith in the efficacy of the system of free education which they inaugurated.

It was a bold measure, with no precedent for it in the history of any other people, but they adopted it as vital to the life and perpetuity of the nation and built it into the very foundation of government.

Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of Boston University, in a very informing article on "The National School," in the October number of Harper's Magazine, speaks of the "Compact," signed on the Mayflower in 1620, the "Law of Massachusetts Colony" in 1647, and the "Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," in 1787, to prove that public compulsory education, supported and supervised by the state was an essential and vital part of the original American program.

Public School as Native as the Mississippi

"The public school is not only national," declares Professor Sharp, "as national as the flag, it is also native, as native as the Mississippi River and the hills of Hingham. . . . It originated here to meet an utterly new educational need."

Instead of drifting away from that need—which our fathers recognized as vital, fundamental, and pertaining to the very life of the nation—we have come to the point where we realize that the laxity and indifference of the American people to the preservation of this foundation stone has imperiled the safety and stability of the very structure which they fondly hoped to build.

The Most Mistaken Institution in America

No one can read Professor Sharp's article to its logical conclusion and realize how deep are the lines of cleavage between class and class of our American citizenry—creating misunderstandings, contracted viewpoints and radical antagonisms, and all originating from the selfish and shortsighted betrayal of the trust committed to us by the founders of this Republic, without also realizing that the highest patriotic duty of the present day is to retrace our steps before the mischief is irreparable.

"One of the most mistaken institutions in America," says Professor Sharp, "is the parochial school. . . . Why, in the fundamental process of making Americans, cannot the Catholic Church accept the historic, the established, the fundamental institution for that purpose? In withdrawing, it proclaims its distrust of the American public school and of the American public, except the Catholic portion of it. It would seem to believe in educating only the Catholic public."

"This is not true of the Catholics only. But let the Methodists do this; let the Baptists, let the Jews, let capital, let labor—let every tribe and trade, every caste and creed thus set about the building up, by the powerful means of education, its own closed mind, and our House of Democracy,

song writing. Take those charming phrases: "We just killed a pony, so try our bologna, it's flavored with oats and hay." As the eminent critic, Will Rogers, remarks, this is not only great poetry but honesty which should be rewarded. The author is on the level. He is telling you just what you get. Is there any honesty, by contrast, in the Englishman's assertion that "Phoebus' gins arise, his steeds to water at those springs, on caliced flowers that lies?" Why, the Englishman's stuff isn't even grammatical, let alone being accurate. We know perfectly well that there isn't any Phoebus any more than that there is a Santa Claus. The Englishman, apparently, never knew what he was talking about.

We, Americans, can't be fooled any more. We know great poetry and great music when we see it. A nation of 110 millions of people that is rewording with "Our Hen Fruit, have you tried 'em, real live Chickens inside 'em," is a nation gifted with the highest poetic and musical sense. That is all there is to it. From now on, we take off our hats to nobody. We have arrived.

KLANSMEN'S CRITERION

Christ is the Klansman's criterion of character and conduct in all questions with which he has to deal. The Golden Rule is simple and easily applied: Do unto others as you would have others do unto you. Every thought and act at variance with the Sermon on the Mount is unsound and false according to Klancraft.

K-K-K

NEGRO PRIESTS NEEDED

Father John E. Burke, preaching in New York recently, declared that the Catholic church is working steadily to secure conversions among the negroes in the United States. "We need more colored priests and colored nuns to sow the seed," he said.

K-K-K

SALVATION ARMY HUT BUILT BY KLANSMEN

St. Louis Klansmen have just completed the erection of a new Salvation Army "hut" in the children's summer camp of that organization, near St. Louis.

The Salvation Army maintains the camp so that mothers and children who cannot afford a vacation may be allowed a few days in the country each year as a respite to the intolerable heat of the city.

The camp opened with twelve "huts" and accommodations were badly strained. The Salvation Army appealed to various local organizations to help them erect additional quarters but not until the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan heard of the matter was any help extended.

Klansmen of St. Louis, to the number of several hundred, bought the building material, hauled it to the camp in trucks, and themselves took hammer and saw and constructed a new "hut." Work started at 11 A.M. and by 7 P.M. the "hut" was finished and fully furnished at the Klansmen's expense. It is now occupied by sixteen children who are enjoying a summer's outing.

Several St. Louis ministers, lawyers, and doctors were in the group of volunteer Klan laborers. Women of the Ku Klux Klan provided the workers with ice water and refreshments.

When the "hut" was completed, Klansmen in full regalia dedicated it and received thanks from the Salvation Army officials in charge. The Klan distributed candy, ice cream and other refreshments to the children in the camp when they paid their visit.

K-K-K

A MASONIC STAND

Speaking of the matter of the enforcement of prohibition the National Masonic Trestle Board of San Francisco says:

"In the meantime there is but one position that a Mason can take and remain true to the teachings of the fraternity. In so far as he is concerned the law of the land is to be obeyed. And also his interest should be upon the side of the authorities who are seeking honestly to enforce obedience. There can be no middle ground of indifference, even for those whose private opinions may incline to modification or repeal. There has been too much paltering with the situation until the elements that thrive on crime and disorder imagine that they can flout all law. For those who are pledged to support of good government to ignore any part of their duty because of personal likes or dislikes is to play the hypocrite and to give support to the forces and influences that are most dangerous in an admittedly critical time."—Masonic Tribune.

K-K-K

A WORTHY PROGRAM

The Montgomery Bulletin takes great pleasure in concurring in the following declaration of principles for which the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite stands, and would urge its readers to do all in their power for the advancement of this worthy program.

1.—A federal department of education with a secretary in the President's cabinet, and federal aid for public school purposes, under the absolute control of the states.

2.—A national university at Washington, supported by the government.

3.—The compulsory use of English as the language of instruction in the grammar grades.

4.—Adequate provision for the education of the alien population, not only in cultural and vocational subjects, but especially in the principles of Americans institutions and popular sovereignty.

5.—The entire separation of church and state and opposition to every attempt to appropriate public moneys, directly or indirectly, for the support of sectarian institutions.

6.—The American public school, non-partisan, non-sectarian, efficient, democratic; for all the children of all the people; equal educational opportunities for all.

7.—The insulation of patriotism, love of the flag, respect for law and order and undying loyalty to constitutional government.

THE FIERY CROSS

Suggested by the "Fiery Cross on Pike's Peak," as pictured in The Imperial Night-Hawk.

Higher, ever higher, mounts the Fiery Cross;

Farther, ever farther, o'er the land it goes;

Spreading holy principles of righteousness and truth,

Liberty and justice, for aged and for youth.

Deeper, ever deeper, in the hearts of men;

Firmer, ever firmer, it's truths are singing in;

Teaching them that Purity's the only thing worth while—

That Equity, morality, must overcome what's vile.

Sweeter, ever sweeter, is the story that it tells;

Greater, ever greater, the respect that it compels;

For it overcomes corruption, and everything that's bad;

To the weak gives inspiration, cheers the lonely and the sad.

So higher, ever higher, may the Fiery Cross arise

Till its scintillating glory fills the Nation's longing eyes,

Heralding the victory that for us all awaits,

Through the ruling "by the people" of these great United States.

—Rev. W. H. Stephens, Nara Visa, N. M.

POP SAYS Will We Have SOMMER This Winter? No! No! NO!

STOP YOUR TIRE TROUBLES

BUY DAYTON
THOROUGHBERED

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD
PAY AS YOU RIDE

ORVILLE W. HART CO.

189 W. Sixth St. Cedar 6651
ST. PAUL, MINN.

EWERT'S BARBER SHOP

88 W. Seventh Street

IT PAYS TO KEEP UP YOUR
APPEARANCE

OUR WORK IS AS GOOD AS ANY
AND BETTER THAN MANY

AMERICAN TENT & AWNING COMPANY

Complete Camping Equipment
IF ITS MADE OF CANVAS
WE MAKE IT

PHONE US YOUR WANTS
Garfield 3123

CARL RAWITZER, Manager

4 West Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

Pianos and Player Pianos
Pipe Organs and Photo Players
Refinishing OUR Rebuilding
Repairing WORK Repairing
Tuning GUARANTEED Tuning

STEINFELD & HANSON
Practical Piano Builders

Cedar 8268

8 W. Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

RIGHT NOW

Is the time to write a real Klansman for a real job. We will give you the best chance to make money that ever came your way. We are distributors of household effects and we are ready to offer you a lucrative position; not only for today, but for all time. If interested write us today, inclosing stamp to show faith. Address—

Edwin L. Ewary Products Co.

432 Tibbets Ave.,

SPRINGFIELD, - OHIO

Adv.

Convent Cruelties

A True
Story by
HELEN
JACKSON
Author
and Victim
Price, 50c
Please do
not send
stamps
Address

HELEN JACKSON
1638-T Milburn Avenue
TOLEDO, OHIO.
Special Rates to Agents.

YOU KNOW WHERE TO

EAT

IN ST. PAUL

BATTERY SERVICE CO.

JAKE SCHAEFER
AUTO ELECTRIC EXPERT

224 W. 4th St.

Cedar 4517

COLUMBUS DAY

WHO WAS COLUMBUS THAT AMERICANS SHOULD PAY TRIBUTE TO HIM?

By ALICE O. THORSON.

The Roman emperors instituted the imperial Natalia with a view to strengthening the belief in their own divinity, as all the festivals of the ancients were commonly dedicated to the gods.

The church substituted the names of "saints" for those of the pagan gods. After the bishops had usurped considerable governmental authority, there was instituted a festival called "natalis episcopi"—birthday of the bishop—celebrating the date of consecration or installation (Catholic Encyc., III, 160). An eighth century English calendar contains 88 holidays besides Sundays (p. 163). Pius X sanctioned 280 holidays, which were obligatory, by virtue of a decree of the Council of Trent (p. 165). "Owing to difficulties created by civil rulers," this number has been greatly reduced, usually by the institution of "doubles," i. e., two on the same date. "The excessive number of feast days was included in 1523 among the Centum Gravinina (100 grievances) of the German nation. Pope Urban VIII in 1642 deprived bishops of the right to institute holidays without the permission of the Holy See, and limited the number of general obligation to 34. At present Rome numbers eighteen of obligation (exclusive of Sundays, but only nine of these are recognized as legal holidays by the government of Italy" (p. 165).

Americans report from the devastated territories of Europe that the numerous obligatory holidays constitute a serious handicap to economic readjustment.

American Holidays

The American states accord recognition to two great religious festivals, Christmas and Easter, both Christian. Saturday and Sunday Jewish and Christian are school holidays. Thanksgiving Day is purely American. The President and governors recommend thanksgiving to God, without distinction as to the name by which He is to be addressed—Jehovah, Lord, Allah, Christ—leaving that to the convictions of the worshiper. Nor is there here any compulsion.

Fourth of July, Decoration Day, Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays are all calculated to foster sentiments of patriotism. Labor Day also, in that it is dedicated to the laborers (i. e., manual laborers) of the nation, emphasizes the fact that in a republic the sovereignty is in the masses, and that "the greatest good to the greatest number" is its fundamental maxim. Commemoration of the heroic resolution which made us a free nation, a tribute to the memory of those who have died for liberty, and a signal honor to the two men who stood at the helm when our nation was launched and when it passed through the terrible crisis of civil war, must awaken in the hearts of the rising generation a feeling of reverence for our institutions and an interest in the principles involved in those conflicts. Interest in the principles of government is absolutely indispensable to the security of a republic.

While there may indeed be traits in the characters of Washington and Lincoln into which a strict moralist might take exception, they are, on the whole, worthy of being set up before the rising generation as objects of emulation, both for their patriotism and their honorable private lives.

The question now arises: What is there in the character of Christopher Columbus which we would wish to see inculcated in the American nation? Was he patriotic? Was he animated by a high sense of honor? Did he signalize his career by service to humanity or in any wise contribute to the cause of civil or religious liberty?

Data gathered from Columbus' own writings are so contradictory that there is a discrepancy of sixteen years between the earliest and latest dates which historians have ascribed to his birth (1435-51). (Chambers' Encyc. says 1436, Standard Dic., 1446. Henri Vignaud, 1451. This date is accepted by Britannica and Catholic Encyc.)

Columbus Was Money Mad

His most conspicuous trait of character is avarice. His Journal, transcribed in part in Las Casas' "History of the Indies," is filled with accounts of his search for gold and invocations for divine aid in this effort. (Original documents edited by Burne, Northmen, Columbus and the Cabots, 196, 412, and many other places. See also Winsor's Columbus, 461.)

It was Columbus' greedy demands, and not fear of the voyage, that caused the Portuguese king to reject his proposition. The Spanish sovereigns virtually mortgaged their crown in according to his demands, which included that he and his lineal heirs, to the end of time, were to be governors and viceroys of any lands which might be discovered, that they were to have 10 per cent of all products and 8 per cent of profits on transportation to and from the New World. Afterwards, he put forward a claim to one-third of the land (as private property) on account of a technicality in the articles of agreement. (Writings of Columbus, edited by Paul L. Ford, 78. The articles are to be found in Orig. Doc., pp. 77-84.) He declares to their highnesses that he would not have undertaken such a dangerous voyage except in anticipation of this reward (Writings, 179.)

Columbus a Cruel and Heartless Man

Columbus proposed the enslavement of the natives of San Salvador in the entry made in his Journal (which he addressed to Ferdinand and Isabella) on the day of landing, Oct. 12 (Orig. Doc., 112.) Las Casas relates that he saw about 6,000 Indian children die within three or four months, by reason of their parents being forced to abandon them to work in the mines (Winsor, 506). He also relates that some of the Spaniards bartered these wretched babies for gold in a certain island where cannibalism existed (Thrasher, Columbus, I, 129). Columbus wrote that girls, from nine years and up, brought a hundred Castellanos (equivalent to about \$300) (Orig. Doc., 879). He complained that his associates were more interested in slave hunting than gold mining. The population of the island was nearly exterminated. Five shiploads sent to Seville (Helps: Spanish Conquest, I, 113; Encyc. Brit., VI, 742), June 24, 1495.

Columbus was ignorant and superstitious. He never knew that the "Indies" bordered on a new continent. He declared that the earth was pear-shaped, with the Garden of Eden at its apex, which he located at the source of the Orinoco (or whatever river it was that he discovered) (Writings, 40). He declared that the "Holy Trinity" had inspired him with the knowledge that he could reach India by sailing due west (Writings, 83). Some young women, sent by a wicked magician, having magic power concealed in their clothes, came aboard at the place, but he escaped annihilation by promptly sending them ashore (Orig. Doc., 409, Writings, 225).

Columbus Revealed Traits of Trickery. He required his crew to subscribe to his erroneous idea concerning the land he had discovered, under threat of heavy fine for officers, and common sailors to have their tongues torn out, if they recanted (Winsor, 296). The common sailor named Triana, who first sighted land, was defrauded of the reward promised by Isabella, Columbus claiming he had seen a light the previous night. It was paid him annually from the revenues of the slaughterhouse at Seville (Helps, 176; Winsor, 209).

He pretended to have had a celestial vision, and had a book of prophecies compiled to show that he was a personage foretold in the Scriptures (Orig. Doc., 100, 404, 414, footnote).

It is quite obvious that his recall from the New World and his virtual imprisonment was due to his tyrannical rule and his diversion of royal perquisites to his own pocket. This may be seen from his lame explanation of the gold and jewels found in his possession when superseded by Bobadilla (Orig. Doc., 373). Bobadilla and Fonseca, his chief opponents, were ecclesiastics. Fonseca had many bishoprics and was called "the third king of Spain."

There is no proof that Columbus ever offered to undertake a voyage on behalf of his "native land." He tried to sell his allegiance to Portugal and was finally accepted by the Spanish sovereigns. When he felt confident of their interest he threatened to go to France.

Henry Vignaud pretty conclusively shows that Columbus was possessed of specific information concerning certain islands in the Western ocean, obtained from a shipwrecked pilot who died in his house. The Pinzon brothers, who contributed one of the ships of his fleet, are said to have been French seamen who had taken up abode in Spain after desertion or mutiny in the French navy, and that they, too, had seen such islands (Parkman, Pioneers of France, 190).

The disappearance of the maps and log of the Cabots was laid to the Spanish ambassador (Winsor, 348). A document from the Spanish archives, recently published, justifies suspicion (Orig. Doc., 430). Similar grounds may be ascribed for the paucity of written evidence as to Norse, Portuguese, French and other voyages. The Bulls issued by Alexander VI, May 3 and 4, 1493, bestowed the New World on Spain, and the priesthood would naturally seek to uphold the justice of this award. (Bulls are cited in full in a Spanish history by Navarrete, II, 28, 28, 130. I wish they might be brought out in English by the Congressional Record.)

Columbus' Moral Conduct Not Above Reproach

Columbus had a wife and at least one child (a son, Diego), whom he left in Portugal. While hanging about the Spanish court at Cordova he became involved in a liaison with Beatrice Enriquez. He expresses remorse for his conduct toward her in his will (Thacher, I, 442; Writings, 243; Winsor, 188). He declares her to be the mother of his son Ferdinand and imposes on his legitimate son Diego the duty of providing for her maintenance.

Canonization of Columbus was first advocated by Count Roselly de Lorgue a Frenchman about the middle of the nineteenth century. His arguments were presented at a Vatican Council in 1870, and Pius IX was favorable. The petition was signed by an imposing array of prelates, but the committee reported adversely, on account of "grave doubts concerning the previous character of Columbus." (De Costa, Pre-Columbian Discovery of America, Munsell's Sons, N. Y., p. 60, footnote. This writer was for many years pastor of St. John's—Episcopal—Church, New York. Apostatized to Rome a few years before writing this book. Its whole purpose is to prove that the Northmen discovered America, and

WE MAKE MANY LAWS

When it comes to our laws, we have to face a number of unpleasant facts and disagreeable situations. Our courts are congested, and our laws too numerous, conflicting and uncertain. In many jurisdictions it takes a year or more to get a trial with an action at law. Calendars are cluttered with motions and matters of procedure which do not enter into the rights of the parties involved. Many thousands of cases annually are brought to the courts for settlement which, under normal conditions, would be arbitrated as to the facts, with no question as to the law.

It is, of course, a well known fact that American courts have had to resort to the precedents of old English common law where no direct case or statute law appeared to apply "on all fours" in our own legal history. This has perhaps been the underlying reason for the inordinate quantity of common and statute law promulgated during the last few decades. National pride and the desire simply to cover all possible situations with our own statutes and precedents is natural. It must not be forgotten, either, that we have been consolidating a transcontinental empire, and that a democratic system produces an excess rather than a dearth of laws.

It has been estimated that, in a single year (1919), in only 35 of our 48 states, nearly 40,000 bills were introduced and more than 12,000 were passed at a cost of about \$900 per law. Congress handles anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 bills in a single session, and it is estimated that the last congress passed 930 laws. There is no exact record of the number of laws now on the statute books throughout the country, but certainly there are at least 50,000 and probably more nearly 100,000.—Review of Reviews.

K-K-K

BACK HOME

HELEN COWLES LE CROON
Our kitchen back home was the friendliest place
That ever a body could find!
Why, even the stove had a smile on its face,
And even the kettle looked kind.
The cookie-jar stood in the handiest nook!
The floor was scrubbed white....
I declare,
No kitchen had ever so friendly a look!
But—that was when Mother was there.

Our doorway back home wore a vine on its head,
And oh, how those roses did bloom!
They nodded a welcome to stranger,
And said,
"Come in, folks! There's plenty of room!"
The pathway was worn by our rollicking feet;
The door had a beckoning air,
No house was so friendly, no roses so sweet,
But—that was when Mother was there.

Back home.... Was there ever so friendly a place
As that one? It held us all fast,
Bound close by the love in one welcoming face—
A love that belongs to the past.
The past? No, the present! That welcoming door
Stands open,—and comforting care
Awaits us from one who has journeyed before
To make it a Home for us—There!

K-K-K

Alice for he first time saw a cat carrying her kitten by the nape of its neck.
"You ain't fit to be a mother," she cried scathingly. "You ain't hardly fit to be a father!"—Youth's Companion.

that they found Irish "papas" in Iceland before them. Also that America paid tribute to Rome from the first. See also Sara Agnes Eyon's "Columbus," pp. 46-48; Winsor, 54.)

The story of Isabella pawning her jewels to buy ships is false. The village of Palos was required to furnish two as a punishment for some municipal offense. Luis Santangel (a Marano, i. e., converted Jew), who had been punished by the Inquisition in 1491, gave the money for the flagship Cath. Encyc., IV, 141. Thacher, I, 458-462, original documents cited). Abraham Senior and Isaac Abravanel were the first to loan Columbus money Jewish Encyc., IV, 180). His first letters concerning his voyage were addressed to Luis Santangel and Gabriel Sanchez, both Maranos. There is considerable ground for believing Columbus to be also a Marano. (From New Age)

WHY PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

K-K-K

SOME FUNDAMENTAL REASONS FOR OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

K-K-K

By HENRY G. TARDY.

Much is said and written about the necessity of maintaining the public schools, but too little is said of the reasons why they should be maintained. The parent who has children attending the schools is naturally interested in them, but that interest is often based only on the selfish one of having his own children educated at the public expense. That selfish interest, however, is not incompatible with the interests of the public. In fact, that selfish interest is beneficial to the public interest in maintaining the schools at the highest standard of excellence and makes the parent a student of the public school system.

Public School Safeguards Nation

The larger public interest in the maintenance of the public school system is not, however, the private interest of the parent or of the child, but the creation of good and capable future citizens of the Republic. If it were not for that purpose, it would be immaterial to the state how its children were educated. In a republic like that of ours education is the corner-stone of the whole governmental structure. It is the source of strength against assaults upon the Government from enemies within or without its boundaries. But for the purposes of a republic the education of its citizens must contain certain fundamental characteristics. One of these fundamentals is an understanding by one man of his fellow-man. That understanding is not the result of an elaborate educational system but merely the result of contact with others under circumstances making that contact form a lasting impression upon the inner nature. Such a point of contact enables a man, whether rich or poor, to understand the hopes, aspirations and life of his fellow-man. That understanding is necessary in a government where every man is either a direct or indirect law-maker. Some men acquire that understanding through their business relations, while others acquire it at school or by membership in some organization where all face a common danger such as in an army in action. But, unfortunately, many people never acquire it. There is one universal place, however, where all citizens should meet each other on a common level and on terms of equality, and that is in their early youth in the common public schools. In the elementary common schools the child meets or should meet all his future fellow-citizens. It will have a broadening effect not only upon those who will be forced to leave school early in life but also on those who are able to obtain a university education. It will fit all who thus meet as children of the Republic to live on terms of real democracy and with a realization that each is essential in the complete scheme of life. Much of the misunderstanding and social unrest of the present time is the result of the failure on the part of people in different walks of life to really understand one another.

Democratic Institution Will Develop Child Properly
Besides, a truly democratic education will develop character, and character will give rise to ideals based on it instead of upon wealth and evanescent show. No man of wealth should allow his children to attend a private school during the early and formative period of childhood. His children, without the benefit of a common public education, will have missed something which they may never acquire later and which is essential to their success if they are to become leaders in the community in political professional or commercial life.

The public schools are the common sources of knowledge of the nature of our government and of its aims and purposes. It is there that all children should learn the great beauties of our form of government and the fact that, under our governmental system, we can have as good or as bad an administration of government as the citizens desire or approve.

If the common public schools in any locality are not good enough for the children of its best citizens, then such best citizens should join with their fellow-citizens and raise the standard of the school to that of the best. It is for the citizens of each locality to see that their schools are maintained at the highest standards. Public education is a function of government which should be maintained free from partisan politics, and citizens of education and character should take an active part in seeing that the schools are managed by educational leaders who have the interests of education at heart. Those who devote their lives to the education of our children should be honored by the community on account of their profession and also properly compensated as are other important agents of government. The proper way to raise the dignity and importance of education in the public eye is to officially recognize that it is a function of both our state and Federal Government and this can best be done by creating a Department of Education under the charge of a Cabinet officer, as is proposed by the Sterling-Towner Bill now dead in committee. Such a recognition of education as one of the functions and duties of government will make people recognize the real purpose of education, and will enable those localities which can ill afford the best educational facilities a means to obtain them through Federal aid. Besides, the department will act as a great clearing house in respect to educational matters for all the states and enable educators to keep in touch with the best educational methods, for, although the fundamentals of education do not change, methods of imparting such fundamentals are being constantly improved.

General education in the fundamentals will enable our citizens to understand the true meaning of liberty in a republic, to think clearly and understandingly on public questions, to intelligently correct the imperfections of government, and to attain a realization of those ideals in government held by the thinking statesmen of our age.

K-K-K

KLANSMEN CELEBRATE

Klansmen of Charleston, South Carolina, are celebrating the election of Protestant Americans to the various municipal offices in their city and the elimination of Catholic control of their local politics.

In one of the bitterest fought elections in recent years and amid conditions which made it necessary for Governor McLeod to call out the national guard to ensure a fair vote and prevent rioting, Thomas P. Stoney, who the newspapers alleged to be a Klansman, defeated Mayor John P. Grace, a Roman Catholic and a Knight of Columbus, by a majority of 1,265 votes. The entire Stoney ticket was swept into office by similar majorities.

Mayor Stoney was elected on a pledge to give his city good government and end the ring control of municipal politics.

K-K-K

Seattle Klan Number 4, Realm of Washington, is working for American principles through the medium of circulars since the newspapers of their city will not grant them any space for news or advertisement. A recent circular called attention to an unpatriotic editorial in the Seattle Times and told the public that the Klan opposed such editorial opinions.

"The Call of the North"

P. O. BOX 172, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Two Dollars Per Year In Advance

Enter my subscription for.....year.. commencing

.....192...., for which I enclose

.....

Name.....

Address.....

State.....

THE FLAG: HOW TO DISPLAY IT HOW TO RESPECT IT

On Flag Day, June 14, representatives of 68 organizations met in Washington for a conference, called by and conducted under the auspices of The American Legion, to draft an authentic code of flag etiquette. The code drafted by that conference is printed in the Call of the North because there seems to be considerable uncertainty where there should be none.

While the rules adopted by the conference have no official government sanction, nevertheless they represent the authoritative opinion of the principal patriotic bodies of the United States and of Army and Navy experts, and are binding on all of the organizations which took part in the gathering. The conference constituted itself a permanent body, so that modifications in the rules can be made if this proves desirable. The rules as given below are from the final corrected draft of the code as brought out of the conference. Legion posts will find the rules and diagrams worth calling to the notice of school pupils and citizens generally.

There are certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, will indicate the proper method of displaying the flag. The matter becomes a very simple one if it is kept in mind that the National Flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the flag is the honor joint; the right arm is the sword arm; and therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor.

1. The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. It should be displayed on national and state holidays and on historic and special occasions. The flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

2. When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Flag of the United States should be either on the marching right, i. e., the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags the Flag of the United States may be in front of the center of that line.

3. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

4. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the Flag of the United States should be in the center or at the highest point of the group.

5. When flags of States or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the Flag of the United States, the National Flag should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.

6. When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

7. When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of building, the union of the Flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless the Flag is at half mast.

8. When the Flag of the United States is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the Flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes, or drapings of blue, white and red are desired bunting should be used, but never the Flag.

9. When displayed over the middle of the street, as between buildings, the Flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west street or to the east in a north-and-south street.

10. When used on a speaker's platform, the Flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.

11. When used in unveiling a statue or monument, the Flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

12. When flown at half staff, the Flag is first hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half staff position, but before lowering the Flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. On Memorial Day, May 30, the Flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, for the Nation lives and the Flag is the symbol of the living Nation.

13. When used to cover a casket

the Flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

14. When the Flag is displayed in church it should be from a staff placed on the congregation's right as they face the clergyman. The service flag, the state flag, or other flag should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel, the Flag of the United States should be placed on the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation and other flags on his left.

15. When the Flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display it should not be cast aside or used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method in harmony with the reverence and respect we owe to the emblem representing our country.

Cautions.

1. Do not permit disrespect to be shown to the Flag of the United States.

2. Do not dip the Flag of the United States to any person or anything. The regimental color, state flag, organization or institutional flag will render this honor.

3. Do not let the Flag of the United States touch the ground or trail in the water.

4. Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the Flag of the United States.

5. Do not use the Flag as drapery in any form whatever. Use bunting of blue, white and red.

6. Do not fasten the Flag in such manner as will permit it to be easily torn.

7. Do not drape the Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or of a railroad train or boat. When the Flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

8. Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.

9. Do not use the Flag as a covering for a ceiling.

10. Do not use the Flag as a portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchiefs or print it on paper napkins or boxes.

11. Do not put lettering of any kind upon the Flag.

12. Do not use the Flag in any form of advertising nor fasten an advertising sign to a pole from which the Flag of the United States is flying.

13. Do not display, use or store the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

Proper Use of Bunting.

Bunting of the national colors should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping over the front of a platform and for decoration in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below.

Salute to the Flag.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the Flag, stand at attention and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the Flag in the moving column is rendered at the moment the Flag passes.

When the National Anthem is played those present in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note of the anthem. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress and hold it as in the salute to the Flag. Women should render the salute as to the Flag. When there is no Flag displayed, all should face toward the music.

K-K-K

FLIVVER "POULTRY"

Of the old tin Ford everybody makes fun. They say it was made in '91. Maybe it was, but this I'll bet, she's good for many a long mile yet. The windshield is broken and the radiator leaks, the fan belt slips and the engine squeaks. She has shaken the screws and the nuts all loose, but I get fifteen miles from a gallon of juice. When I can't get gas I burn kerosene, and I sometimes even use Paris green. There's a rattle in front and a grind in the rear, and a Chinese puzzle for a steering gear. Her coils are dead and her plugs won't fire and the piston rings are bailing wire. But in spite of this she pulls me through and that's all any car will do. With high priced cars they give you tools, some extra parts and a book of rules; but a wire stretcher and a pair of shears, are all I ever carried all these years. And if I live to see the day she falls to pieces like the one horse shay, and old Hank Ford stays in the game, I'll buy another by the same old name. —From Speshake.

KLANSMAN PARADER MURDERED

(Continued from page 1)
the time. Education, immigration, obedience of the law and white racial supremacy were the four topics of an address to the Klansmen, at the conclusion of the initiation ceremony by Dr. Evans.

The Pittsburgh Press.
Of the ten seriously injured, three were stabbed, four were shot, and three had their skulls fractured by bricks. The dead man and all the seriously injured are Klansmen.

The rioting occurred when the Klansmen attempted to enter the borough over the Glendale Bridge. They were halted by a mob of over two thousand citizens many of whom were armed. As the Ku Klux Klan members descended from the hillside where they had held their meeting, men and boys brandishing fire arms and clubs shouted threats to the oncoming throng. When the first Klansman stepped over the borough line a band of citizens rushed toward him. He was knocked to the ground. The riot followed. The Klansmen waved flags and shouted, their voices adding to the din raised by the yells of the citizens and cries of the injured. A thirty-two calibre automatic revolver was used in shooting the Klansman, who was found mortally wounded. A half a dozen revolver shots were fired from ambush into the road where sentinels of the Klan had been stationed. Cries of "Get a rope," "Lynch them," "Kill them" and similar threatening expressions filled the air. Leaders of the Klan held a pow wow on the hill shortly before the parade started and it is said, received the advice of attorneys that the burgess of Carnegie had no authority to stop the parade as long as it was orderly and lawful.

The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.
Patrick McDermott, aged 65, undertaker of Carnegie, was held in connection with the death of the Klansman during the riot early yesterday. Three other men are being held in the county jail in connection with the riot. They gave their names as Walter K. Flaherty, and Joseph Joyce and Lawrence Kimel.

Imperial Wizard's Statement
Dr. Evans characterized his statement issued tonight as "An official statement to the people of the United States concerning the murder of Klansman Abbott during a riot when parading Klansmen were attacked by a lawless mob of Carnegie, Pa., Saturday night." The statement follows:

The action of the mob of Carnegie residents sensed of anarchy. The Klansmen of western Pennsylvania gathered on a hill side overlooking Carnegie early in the evening, and following the initiation of one thousand men into the order paraded in the direction of the town. They

were halted at a bridge separating Glendale from Carnegie by trucks and other vehicles barring the road, missiles of every description were thrown at the Klansmen. Fence piling, bricks, stones, coal, in fact every object which could possibly maim the law-abiding Klansmen were hurled at them.

"In an effort to prevent their Constitutional rights of peaceable assembly being abridged by an element of citizenry absolutely dangerous to the safety and cause of freedom, the Klansmen moved forward a square, where the attacking forces made ready for their coming with a bulwark of paving stones and bricks. A shower of these missiles fell on the Klansmen. The civilians began firing from a dark side street and Klansman Abbott was mortally wounded. The Klansmen in compliance with request of assembled deputy sheriffs went back to the meeting place on the hillside; then returned to their homes.

"Klansman Abbott was killed because he exercised his Constitutional right of peaceable assembly, free speech, and free movement over the highways of our country.

"We are determined that this and other parts of our great land shall be made safe for native born Americans and that every right given us in the Constitution made by our forefathers shall be preserved to us and to our country."

Dr. Evans also stated that the Klan would pay a reward of twenty-five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Klansman Abbott. Rewards now total \$7,500 from Klan sources.

Peaceful in its final rest the body of Thomas R. Abbott, aged 24 of Atlasburg, who was shot in an attack on the Ku Klux Klan in Carnegie, Saturday night, reposed last night in homes of relatives in Atlasburg. The Abbott home yesterday was deserted while the widow and the two children of the slain man stayed with relatives, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. McMillan of Atlasburg. There, about 100 Klansmen stood vigil over the body through the night. Discussing her husband's death Mrs. Abbott said that she felt Mr. Abbott's life had been given to a noble and just cause. "It is no disgrace to have him die as he did," she said. "But," she continued between sobs, "How sorry I am that it happened." Men about the McMillan home who said they were Klansmen, expressed their sorrow by lauding the purpose for which the young man, who had served four years in the Navy during the world war, died. Mr. Abbott is survived by his widow and two children, Thomas, aged 3 and June, aged 6

months; his mother, Mrs. Harriet Abbott of Carnegie; one sister, Mrs. James Donnelly of Carnegie; and two brothers Frank of Carnegie and Elton of Ambridge.

The Pittsburgh Post.

At the height of the fight in east Main street according to the story of one of the witnesses, as related by Chief Braun, McDermott ran out to the pavement flourishing a revolver. An instant later there were flashes of fire and the same number of explosions from the undertaker's revolver. The witness says, the man who later proved to be Abbott, staggered and fell. Continued the witness who told Chief Braun, according to that official, that he turned to McDermott, who was right behind him and cried "My God" Paddy, why, why did you shoot that man in cold blood." McDermott looked at him an instant and then without saying a word ran down a nearby alley, the witness said. "It was two hours later when McDermott was arrested." One of the marchers bearing an American flag was snatched from the ground. The flag vanished. There were cheers and cries of "Kill them," "Get a rope and lynch them."

Then a single voice among the Klansmen called "Let us go." With this signal the marchers began to push forward, there was no arguing or struggling among the Klansmen. Three marchers stepped on each side of the stranded automobile and then began to fill in the ranks and march toward the main section of the borough.

The second line of marchers hardly had gone 10 feet before the electric cross on the automobile was torn down and smashed. This was followed by a hail of bricks and clubs at the marching Klansmen. The parade continued its way down Third street. The hail of bricks continued. The crowd was evenly divided. Some cheered others jeered, as the head of the parade reached Barrett Way, shooting began. Bystanders rushed for shelter. Women and children screamed. In a second the street was filled with rioters. When the shooting started one of the Klansmen was seen to drop in the street. He was picked up and carried into the office of Dr. F. B. Jones, Jr. where he died a short time later.

K-K-K
Girlie—Can you give me a couple of rooms?
Hotel Clerk—Yes. Suite one.
Girlie—Sir!

K-K-K
"All farmers leaving their meat will be promptly attended to and smoked," says a sign over a country smoke-house.

K-K-K

Subscribe for—
The Call of the North

Attention Americans

Christ or the Pope—
America or Rome—
WHICH?

A BOOK
by
REV. E. A. JORDAN

A Wonderful Book of Facts by One Who Knows.

Price 50c

Cash must accompany all orders

Post Office Box 168

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FOR SALE

Office furniture—2 roll top desks, one flat top desk, one typewriter desk, one 4-drawer letter file, one large table, 8 chairs. A. P. Nelson, 345-355 Main avenue. Cedar 3883.

USED CAR Clearing House

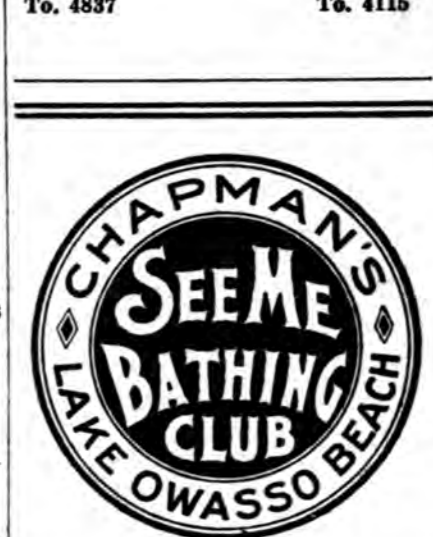
Buick 1920—K45 Touring—refinished.
Buick 1920—K44 Roadster, a dandy.
Buick 1919—H50, 7-pass. Sedan.
Cadillac 53 Berlin—some taxi car.
Cadillac 51 Touring—it's a bargain.
Chandler Coupe—4 passenger.
Chevrolet 490 Touring—some buy.
Chevrolet F.B. Sedan, excellent shape.
Cole Arco 8 Sedan, just refinished.
Franklin Tour., summer & winter top
Gardner 1922 Touring, just like new.
Lexington Sport Tour., priced right.
Oakland Touring, a dandy light six.
Overland 1920 Sedan, used very little.
Reo Six, 7-pass. Tour., refinished...
Reo Four, Touring, motor overhauled.
Studebaker Special 6 Touring.
Studebaker Four Touring, special \$65
Overland 4 Roadster and only \$115.
Marion Touring—it runs good, \$80.

LIBERAL TERMS
Your Car Taken in Trade

A. P. NELSON
345-355 Main Ave. Cedar 3883
Open Evenings and Sundays

FRYE & FRYE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

L. M. FRYE H. R. FRYE
To. 4837 To. 4115



Chartered by Special Act of Congress 1869
Phone: North St. Paul 111

LIFE INSURANCE FOR MASONS ONLY

ACACIA MUTUAL LIFE ASS'N
Formerly Masonic Mutual Life Assn.
Home Office, Washington, D. C.
W. A. GOODRICH, District Agent.
209 Second Street, N. W.
North St. Paul, Minn.

J. A. CHASE

738 Selby Avenue
—CIGARS.
—CONFECTIONERY.
YOUR PATRONAGE APPRECIATED

PHONE TOWER 4546

FOR DRY CLEANING SERVICE
TOWER DRY CLEANING COMPANY
951 ARCADE STREET

WE OFFER

—YOU AN—

OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST

IN A GOING BUSINESS

Where You Can Make 10 Per Cent
or More on Every Dollar
You put in.

LET US GO INTO THE PROPOSITION WITH YOU

WRITE DEPT. X, No. 149

Care of CALL OF THE NORTH

St. Paul, Minn.