

★ The CALL of The NORTH ★

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty"

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Crucial and Timely Task Faces Nation

IS ST. PAUL MAYOR A WOOL-SPINNER?

Capital City Citizens Will Not Be Led Astray By Any Pre-Election Shakeups.

By "Twilight"
St. Paul, Minn.—While St. Paul is having a mild winter, Red Wing has Sommer. Mayor Nelson swung into action after some "fiddling" and did that which certainly was a step in the right direction, when he demanded the resignation of the Chief of Police, Mr. Sommer. There was nothing for the chief to do when he received the order from his superior, but sit down and pound out the "resignation," and he did it. Captain Gebhardt is now serving as temporary Chief of Police. No action, so far as the public knows, has been taken, in the appointment of a new Chief of Police. It is rumored that the next Police Chief will be selected from within the Police Department. Many seem to think that Captain Gebhardt will serve as Chief of Police until after the coming municipal election, pointing out a political maneuver in the ousting of Mr. Sommer. However, the longer Mr. Sudheimer delays the appointment of a chief, the more the whole police shakeup will look like a pre-election move. We should watch the appointment, or rather, the delayed appointment of a new Chief of Police with concern, for political hesitations tell a long story wonderfully well.

Mayor's Action is Only a Step.
I stated that Mayor Nelson made a step in the right direction when he caused a stampede in the Central Police Station. I used the word "stampede." The Mayor's action is only a step. The public is not going to accept the "resignation" of Chief Sommer as conclusive proof that all will be well in St. Paul from now on. There is much work ahead for the Mayor and Commission Sudheimer, in so far as the St. Paul Police Department is concerned. One card has been played on the public table and the others should be forthcoming without much delay. These days public officials are continually getting themselves in a "mellowness" by merely bluffing. The public is now strong on "show-downs" and each day getting more inclined to take official outbursts with several grains of salt, especially when they come "just before election, mother."

The Mayor's recent activity looks good, but then so does a shoddy suit of clothes—ten feet away. Mayor Nelson has the opportunity of a lifetime to impress himself indelibly upon Minnesota people as a fearless advocate of righteousness, but will he be big enough to take advantage of the door that is open unto him? The question lingers, and a negative answer comes forward more frequently than the positive.

"Politics is Politics in St. Paul"
A man said to me the other day that "politics is politics in St. Paul, and must be played according to inside rules or the 'bump' is delivered fast and furiously." He did not state who made the "inside" rules or did the "bumping" but then, having had considerable experience in political affairs, I accepted the possibility of a St. Paul political ring and let it go at that. Machine politics and political rings are not new in America. Is there a man of mental weight in the city of St. Paul who can truthfully stand on both feet and say, with a ring of sincerity, that the Saintry City has not had more than its share of inside politics and political gangsters. There is a persistent rumor moving along the streets of the Capital City which points to the removal of Chief Sommer as a direct result of Mr. Sommer's refusal to divide alleged police graft. Understand it, it is only a rumor and rumors are curious creatures, with no definite source and therefore hard to run down and establish as truth.

Troubles Lie Deep.
Any St. Paul Mayor who comes out fearlessly for what is right will have one merry time from the moment he takes his oath of office until he picks up his personal belongings in his private office, where he presided for a time as Chief Executive of the municipality. Mayor Nelson showed some real spunk recently, but that one flareup is not sufficient to justify unquestioned support. All governmental troubles lie deeper than one man. In order to accomplish anything near a real city-wide cleanup,

it will be necessary to penetrate to the roots and there locate the creatures which wax fat on political spoils and official inefficiency. One volley does not win a battle or even serve as proof that advances will be made directly into the camp of the ringsters. If the Mayor thinks that the shortcomings of the police department of Mr. Sommer's tenure of office will be corrected merely by the appointment of a new Chief of Police, he is mistaken, for it is becoming more evident each day that conditions in the police department came to pass due to underlying situations. The average policeman will do his duty, providing he is given half a chance and made to clearly understand that he will be held responsible in each and every case of lawlessness that is not properly managed by him when it is his duty to be active.

When Public Opinion is Aroused
Whenever the light of publicity reveals a "rotten condition" in society, and public opinion gets aroused to the point of placing responsibility where it belongs, and furthermore, demands immediate action for remedy, then we get reaction from certain public officials whose voices become so important that their statements have to be printed on the front page in big type. Their language is broadcasted over the land, rich in promise, loud in assertiveness, respecting "What Is About to Be Accomplished." The public is temporarily appeased, the voice of promise grows fainter, echoes take the place of assertions, and not until we get another "Revelation of Rottenness" do we get any more important statements in big type, concerning "What Is About to Be Accomplished."

The whole thing is a splendid piece of "Municipal Comedy" and would not be half bad as a joke, if the effects of such stage-play were not so tragic. Statements! Statements! Statements! A mere collection of statements which have been made by prominent public officials in St. Paul, in connection with promised action on well-established evils these past few years should at least produce a laugh, or a feeling of disgust (the former is the better thing; because a person does save his own disposition by laughter; and why waste a good piece of disgust on comedy?) In the midst of the law enforcement atmosphere that now hangs over St. Paul, we should be getting something very specific before very long. High-sounding promises of fullest co-operation and unreserved support, to carry out a splendid program of law enforcement availeth nothing. If the average citizen of St. Paul would just keep on file the number of "threatened and promised investigations" which never investigate, the number of "cleanups and cleanouts" which fail to clean anything; the number of campaigns which have stayed in camp; the number of pledges which outstanding public officials have made and failed to fulfill; the number of plans submitted in public (and frustrated or smashed in private) before they were worked, such citizens would have some things to laugh at; and furthermore, such citizens would know when it was time to laugh again, because the "high sounders" can always be heard whenever suitable public psychology requires their votes, and they are ever ready to act, if only the limelight will fall upon them, their organization, their word, their prominence, their power, but not their work.

The Ballot Box is Available
It is unfortunate for such "Municipal Comedy" that there are enough folks left who catch on to its humor and the ballot box is available as a means for ringing down the curtain on too much farce, and upon such players whose guise is one of either fooling with or misusing a public office; and if the job be an appointive one rather than an elective one, then public opinion ultimately becomes stronger than limelight, and the sincere or dishonest official receives his justifiable darkness by expulsion from public confidence and eventually from public position, with discredit. Abraham Lincoln's reputed phrase on fooling the people—a part, some or all the time—is still ingrained in

American thinking and works out in the same prophetic way that that immortal character declared it would. Pity of it is that some moderns assume they are clever enough to beat the logic of the rail-splitter's theory, and they figure not on the laughter that is caused by "Municipal Comedy" and the vote of them who laugh at the farce.

The people of St. Paul are thinking, perhaps as never before, along the lines of better government and are determined as never before to have better government. Individuals that stand in the way will be politely pushed aside and made to understand that nothing but honest, fearless and sincere actions will be tolerated. The state of mind of the average Saint Paulite is observed by professional politicians with spinal tremblings. Like a "kid" being chased by a "cop," the politician nervously looks in every direction, wondering what course to take.

Mayor Nelson has made a belated effort to accomplish something worthwhile. We don't want to draw erroneous conclusions from hesitations and uncertain, wavering steps forward. We urge, therefore, that all voters of St. Paul scrutinize official activities with unusual care and remain constantly alert so that a clear understanding of what's what may guide them in casting their ballot at the next municipal election.

PROTEST AGAINST SEATING MAYFIELD IS FILED IN SENATE

Big Lobby of Politicians Present From Texas to Fight Junior Senator

He Is Prepared to Meet Any Attempt to Unseat Him, He Says in a Statement
—K-K-K—
Washington, D. C.—The protest papers against the election of Senator Mayfield of Texas, were laid before the Senate yesterday by Senator Cummins, president pro tempore. The case was referred to the Senate committee on privileges and elections.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Earle B. Mayfield, Democrat of Texas, has broken the silence he has maintained since he assumed office, and announced definitely that he is prepared to fight any attempt to oust him. "I am here," Senator Mayfield asserted. "I was duly and legally elected senator from Texas by a majority of 137,000 votes. No move is up to me now. I intend to continue to serve, to the best of my ability, the interests of the people who elected me."

"I filed a detailed statement of my campaign expenses with the secretary of state of Texas according to law," Senator Mayfield said. "That record will speak for itself."

Strong Lobby Present
Senator Mayfield refused to discuss any details of the battle which is brewing behind the scenes in the Senate to unseat him. His opponents in Texas have sent a delegation of lawyers, politicians and propagandists to Washington to undertake the fight. They have rented headquarters in a Washington hotel where daily conferences are held. There are a few Republicans mixed up in the scrap as well as Texas Democrats.

The filing of the protest against Mayfield with the privilege and elections committee of the Senate will be the signal for an open clash in the Senate.

The first move in the fight to oust Mayfield was made in the closing days of the last session, nearly a year ago, when a formal protest was filed with the secretary of the Senate. The protest was based primarily on charges that Mayfield had spent more than the \$10,000 permitted under the law and that the Ku Klux Klan had provided the money.

Senator Mayfield asserts that in more than 130 campaign speeches in Texas he did not once mention or recognize the Klan. It is asserted that Ferguson is the man who raised the Klan issue.

OUTLAW THREATENS PIPESTONE PASTOR

FOREIGN SYSTEM FAILS TO STOP KLAN

Charity Circus at Baltimore Big Success in Spite of All Opposition

Baltimore, Md.—The Klan circus for the benefit of the charity fund was held here December 8 to 15 in Hazzer's hall, despite the fact that certain officials, spurred on by propaganda, attempted to thwart the plans of the Klansmen by refusing them the use of the Fourth Regiment Armory at the last moment before the circus was scheduled to be held.

All arrangements for the circus had been made, announcements posted, when members of the Maryland Armory commission, composed of Governor Albert C. Ritchie, Adjutant General Reckford, and Comptroller Gerdy, declared the Armory could not be used by the Ku Klux Klan for a charity fund circus.

A legal battle is in progress to determine the extent of the authority of the Armory commission in such a matter, but the Klan circus was not postponed because of it. The circus was crowded every evening, and a large sum was realized, the money to be devoted to the philanthropic projects of the Klan of Baltimore.

Opposition to the Klan charity circus was raised by Archbishop Curley. Failure to stop the circus disgruntled the archbishop and his followers because they had openly boasted that the show would not be held. Baltimore is the seat of Catholicism in Maryland.

ROMANS FLEECE MERCHANTS BY BOYCOTT THREATS

TEDDY, JR. SELLS OUT

Now Tammany Hall's Tool After the Governorship of New York

New York.—Tammany Hall has its grip on Theodore Roosevelt. It is undeniable here that he will be the candidate of that Catholic political organization for governor of this state.

His candidacy and exposure of political alignments is more proof that Tammany Hall will try to force Alcoholic Smith down the necks of the Democratic party at the presidential convention.

In the face of an opposition that already is solid against Smith, Tammany will make a vain fight to place him in nomination. Failing in this it is figured he will make good trading stock for a compromise candidate.

In the meantime Roosevelt will be groomed to take Smith's place in the governor's chair so that Tammany will not lose its hold on the state if it is unable to get a Catholic stranglehold on the nation.

Roosevelt, a Protestant, is made the tool.

OHIO KLAN WILL SOON BUILD A BANK

Youngstown, Ohio.—If present plans being discussed by Ku Klux Klan leaders in this city are approved, Youngstown will have a Ku Klux savings bank, governed and controlled by Klansmen and employing only Klansmen.

The plans are being discussed openly by Klan members in this city following the recent election when Klan candidates, including the mayoralty candidate, were swept into office. It is proposed to open the institution shortly after the first of the New Year and conduct it on a basis similar to the banking house controlled by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

KKK
Writer of Fake Letter Forges Klan Signature—Malicious Document Attracts Attention of Post Office Department.

—K-K-K—
Pipestone, Minn.—Another case of forgery has just been reported in which a Pipestone party signs Ku Klux Klan to a fake letter sent to an enemy of bootleggers and booze.

This letter, which was sent through the mail, has been reported, and operatives are at work tracing the sender.

In this letter, written by one not too well versed in the English language, an abusive tone was taken, charging this leader with manufacturing liquor himself and stating that if he did not discontinue his talk against them, the poison manufacturers, they would run him out of town. This letter was signed with the letters K. K. K. Such contemptible practices must and will be stopped. As far as we know, this man (not a Klansman) is one of the highest type, a leader in one of Pipestone's churches; and the people of Pipestone should not allow such contemptible things to continue.

The Pipestone KKK has stood a lot of this kind of cowardly work by anti-Klan forces, without saying much; but this last letter was "straw that broke the camel's back." We are out after a hide, and we are going to get it. We will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law.

To the party who sent this letter, let us say that now is a good time to make a clean breast of this matter and apologize to the man whose character they tried to besmirch. Remember—anyone receiving such letters has the backing of the Klan.

Protestants Who Refuse to Aid Church in Minneapolis Are Victims.

\$175,000 Is OBTAINED BY FAIRS United States Mails Used Unlawfully In Drive for Cash.

Minneapolis.—Roman Catholics of this city are freely dispensing their threats of the festive "boycott" to all Protestant merchants who decline to stand and deliver contributions to the many Roman Catholic bazaars and other contrivances by which they endeavor to bring Protestant financial support to the church. From one to three canvasses of every business district is made and merchants are told point blank on refusal to contribute that they will be boycotted.

The people, however, are responding to the situation in a way that the R. C.'s have not counted upon. When ever it becomes known that a merchant is under the ban of the church, Protestants are warned with the result that their patronage usually counterbalances the loss of Catholic business to such an extent that increased rather than decreased business results.

Gambling Devices.
The numerous events and schemes to bring money into the church's coffers has become such a nuisance as to become a public scandal.

A careful estimate of the revenue derived from the fairs, bazaars, games of chance contrary to law, and other money-getting enterprises fostered by the church officials, indicates that not less than \$175,000 has been gathered in, the larger part of which, it is said, was contributed by Protestants.

Investigation Looms.
It is understood the use of the Government mails to advance schemes regarded as unlawful, has attracted the attention of the postal authorities, and as a result thereof there may result an investigation which is not likely to redound to the credit of the church authorities.

Their tacit consent to irregularities may be assumed, otherwise laymen of the Catholic church would not have the temerity to do things contrary to priestly will.

Certain House Rules Would be Declared Unconstitutional by Supreme Court Where They to be Tested, Says Writer—"Right of Representation is Nullified."

A Spoils System Has Developed Which Is Inherently Vicious—Small Group Dominates Legislative Procedure—Klan Lays Down Program for Constructive Reform

Washington, D. C.—In all the history of the United States there have not been more than a dozen military engagements comparable in public importance to the parliamentary battle that marked the opening of the present Congress. It was not spectacular, as a great martial conflict would have been, but the issues involved had a direct, definite and vital relationship to the very fundamentals of American institutions.

The most crucial and timely task facing this nation is to get "back to the Constitution." That must be done if our democracy is to endure. It was the spirit and the purpose of the basic law that the federal legislative machinery should be established and maintained upon the representative principle. It was meant to express the popular will, to act out in the open, to be free of autocratic or oligarchical influences, to function as a deliberative body. All that has been perverted—and prostituted to the selfish aims and ends of politics. The national legislature has become both the product and the exponent of a new kind of ruling caste power to such an extent that it is now a mockery, a menace to American traditions.

A spoils system has developed which is inherently vicious. Through parliamentary devices wholly within their control, a few bosses are dominant throughout the legislative procedure.

If a little handful of these self-selected congressional "leaders" were personally to appoint three or four hundred of their fellow members, in accordance with the bought-and-paid-for practice of modern American politics, their subsequent control of Congress would hardly be more complete than is their present power, based upon parliamentary perversions.

Bossism is repulsive to true Americanism. The small group of Progressives who had the balance of power, and thus temporarily blocked the Old Guard organization of the House of Representatives, were fighting bossism. For so doing they have been branded as "radicals;" but there was nothing radical nor revolutionary in their attitude. They demanded a reconstruction of the rules to restore representative functioning. What they advocated was a getting "back to the Constitution." The real radicals, the dangerous kind, are those responsible for the building of a sinister, secret, boss system, and who now insist upon its retention in their hands.

What They Are Fighting
The enemies and distorters of the Constitution within Congress, those who perhaps unknowingly pervert its principles, have a parliamentary system, based upon un-American foundations, such as these:

1. Unofficial agencies, like the secret caucus and the "steering committee," which are purely political instrumentalities, not responsible to nor in any way connected with constitutionally established authority. Their very existence is a confession of spoils purposes, predicated upon the ascendancy of politics over public service.

The closed caucus sires a whole brood of evil institutions and vicious influences. It is both creator and creature of the "organization." Whenever the politicians are driven to that extremity, it virtually becomes the House itself, making abortive every vital safeguard, from publicity to majority rule. It sets up the "committee on committees," which in turn does the organizing. It approves the speaker and other elective officials, making a farce of subsequent and more open proceedings in that field. Seniority, sometimes fittingly called senility, is its favorite offspring.

2. Through seniority, the "organization" and its unconstitutional methods are practically self-perpetuating. Seniority means that a member once given a position by and in the organization shall never be de-

posed; on the contrary, his advance to more preferred prominence becomes inevitable. Seniority makes it a continuous performance, through one Congress into its successor. As in the case of a great fortune, there is an entailment of parliamentary power, with an ever-increasing unearned increment of spoils and perversions.

3. Obstructive Powers. The standing committee is the cornerstone of the system. These committees are organized upon a basis of spoils rather than efficiency. There are sixty of the fully half of which serve no useful purpose save that of being pegs upon which to hang privileges and perquisites. Their personnel is shaped by seniority. Once they are "packed" by Old Guard adherents, and commanded by organization chairmen, under existing rules, the reactionary "leaders" have a control that cannot be broken.

Majority Becomes "Minority"
Even a majority of the membership cannot reach into the pigeonholes of a standing committee and bring a measure into the open. Of course, there is a parliamentary contrivance intended to remedy this vicious condition, but it was so jinked as to be worthless.

The power to obstruct becomes finally the power to legislate. That is the most dangerous aspect of the whole parliamentary situation.

It is unbelievable, yet literally true, that there is practically no such thing as regular, orderly, routine procedure on any important public measure. To be acted upon at all, a bill has first to attain a privileged status, either through regular or special rules. This means in almost every case that the bosses have the right of way as to control of time, debate and amendments.

In short, the House of Representatives of the American nation is today as far removed from true deliberation and real representative functioning as any parliamentary body on the face of the earth. A few bosses are Congress. The average member is a dummy, almost as effectually disfranchised as though never elected. Because of his position, he may to some extent influence public opinion, but, except on unusual occasions, neither by voice nor vote can he directly and vitally exercise his constitutional rights as a representative of the people.

Insurgency and Partisanship
When this session began, for the first time since the fiasco over Cannonism, there was in the House of Representatives a group of Progressives (independents) would be a better characterization) of sufficient numerical strength to exercise the balance of power. Regular Republicans and Democrats were so nearly equal in numbers that neither party could prevail on issues of organization without aid from these independents.

The House has 435 members. Two hundred and twenty-five were elected as Republicans, 205 are Democrats, with one classified as Independent (Kvale of Minnesota), one as Farmer-Labor (Wefald of Minnesota), and one Socialist (Berger of Wisconsin). There are two vacancies, making the present membership 433.

With all congressmen in attendance, therefore, a majority of 217 was necessary to elect the speaker and adopt rules.

Twenty of the Republicans, with Kvale and Wefald, made up the independent group that opposed the Old Guard program as to House rules and officials.

The test came on the choice of speaker. That office had to be filled before any other question of organization could be decided.

Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts was the caucus candidate of the regular Republicans. The first ballot gave him 198 votes, with 195 for Finis J. Garrett, the Democratic caucus nominee, he having the support of all the Democrats present. Twenty-two protesting members divided their votes between Henry Allen Cooper of Wisconsin and Martin B. Madden of Illinois, with Cooper having 17 and Madden 5. Through six ballots on opening day and the

(Continued on page 4)

THE CALL of the NORTH

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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 shrivels up more "bunk" than all the earnest 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.

F. J. ORN, Editor in Chief

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WHY CARRY ON IF WARS CONTINUE?

There is but one kind of war that is unlawful, and that is war for liberty and freedom. Our revolutionary fathers, led by Washington, were a band of traitors, while England's conquest of the Boers was lawful.

The French peasants who struck for liberty, revolted against the old Bourbon kings and overthrew them, were rioters and traitors and law-breakers, while the Kaiser violated no written law when he invaded France in 1914.

There is no law against one nation attacking another. Wars of conquest are not unlawful. At the close of the World War, the allied nations in chorus demanded the Kaiser from Holland that he might be tried. Holland answered in a 500-page brief, showing the Kaiser had violated no law.

In making war on other nations he had only followed the precedent set by those nations. Holland set forth instance after instance where England, France and other nations had made war on other countries and invaded their territory.

Holland cited many cases where the allied nations that were clamoring for the Kaiser had provided a haven for princes and kings and refugees who had lost battles. If custom makes laws, the Kaiser was innocent, for he had followed custom.

So the Kaiser was not tried—and he never will be tried. He had not violated any international law, for there is no such law against war.

True, he had violated his treaty with Belgium, but that treaty, as all others are, was an agreement without a penalty. An agreement, or a treaty, without a penalty, without a court or some legal institution to decide whether it has been broken, and if so fix and enforce the penalty, is exactly what von Bethman Hollwig said it is—a mere scrap of paper.

Society's war system is as old as society, and is as legal as society's systems of religion.

The world ought to be put under law. War should be outlawed. The world has outlawed the traffic in slaves, and women, and opium—why not outlaw war, a more deadly enemy to society?

The diplomats of the nations meet occasionally and discuss methods that is claimed will make war humane.

In our country efforts were made for years to make the liquor traffic and saloons decent. Saloons could not run in basements or back rooms or behind screens; liquor could not be sold to minors; the doors must close at certain hours; the place could not run on Sundays, etc. But it was learned that with every possible restriction saloons could not be made decent—so the saloon was outlawed.

Nor can war be made humane. War carries with it the unpunished violation of every known law—murders, arson, appropriation of property, the starving and abuse of women and children, etc. War suspends civil, humane and representative government. How can the system of war be made humane when it affords

AS PRESIDENT WASHINGTON ENFORCED THE LAW

The call to enforce the prohibition law recalls the story of the Whiskey Rebellion in Eastern Pennsylvania during George Washington's term in the executive chair.

The upheaval was caused by a government tax levied against distillers. President Washington himself took charge of the enforcement of the law.

En route west to the scene of the rebellion, President Washington was met by the officials and citizenry of Harrisburg, and their address of welcome was accompanied by resolutions of loyalty to the law he was enforcing. The address, too long for reproduction, teems with wrath at "unprovoked outrages committed by these lawless men, who are in opposition to one of the mildest and most equal of governments of which the condition of man is susceptible," and

promises to do all in the power of the citizenry of Harrisburg to uphold the tax law and other laws of the land and "to support the happy Constitution and wise administration of our government."

In Washington's day the struggle was to resist a tax upon distillers. The government, after more than a century of tax enforcement, is now striving to abolish the traffic then recognized. In Washington's day, while the states were yet jealous of the rights reserved to them, the local governments thus upheld the government law. Today, after taking the matter of summary legislation away from the state, the national and local governments are "passing the buck" in enforcement. — Dearnborn Independent.

SMILE!

Smile, young fellow, dent your face, wrinkle up your map. Give your eyes a chance to squint, Cut the sign and gap. Give yourself a hearty laugh, It doesn't cost a cent. Still it's worth far more than gold—Good old merriment. —By a Buckeye Junior.

—K-K-K—

Abie—Ikey, is it you haf seen any-where mine spectacles?

Ikey—Vy, fadder, dere dey is, right on your nose!

Abie—For how many times shall I told you—don't be so indefinite.—Voo Doo.

BIGGEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD

DANTE M. PIERCE In Iowa Homestead

I have in mind an American industry which is so great in magnitude as to make all other businesses almost insignificant by comparison. In number of employees, in actual property investment, in funded debt, and in quantity and value of product it is so large that if we compare figures, such organizations as Standard Oil, the United States Steel Corporation, or our railroads appear as dwarfs.

This industry is the occupation of some 31,614,269 individuals in the United States of America, according to census figures of 1920. It has a property investment of \$77,924,100,338—a billion dollar industry seventy-seven times over.

It has 6,448,343 distinct productive branches, each of which may be considered as one of the units of a gigantic whole. It carries a bonded indebtedness in the shape of mortgages of \$4,003,767,192, in addition to what I may term a floating debt of probably twice this amount.

This industry has been compelled to face some serious problems during the past few years. In the year of 1917 it produced wealth amounting to \$19,331,000,000, measured by the market value of its goods. In 1918 the same value rose to \$22,480,000,000; in 1919 the figure reached the tremendous total of \$24,982,000,000. Two years later, in 1921, the gross wealth produced, measured also by market values, had dropped to \$12,367,000,000. Yet this loss of value did not represent any decrease in volume of production, which increased rather than diminished.

This business, which is that of my readers, agriculture, is the foundation of all other industry. Yet, through all history, those engaged in it have had a desperate struggle to obtain recognition of their importance in the general scheme of things.

The farmer has too often been considered a creature of the soil, with no rights of his own save a bare living, and with arduous duties to perform for representatives of other classes. Under what was known as the feudal system in Europe the tiller of the soil belonged to the land he cultivated. He had no rights. If the land changed hands, so did the cultivator. Even his crop was not his own. The lord or baron surveyed the products of his serf, took all save what he deemed would permit a bare living to the worker and his family, and if there was protest, the whip, the rope, or the ax was always available.

Throughout many ages the great battle of the farmer has been to attain a ranking or equality with other classes. There is nothing new in agricultural discontent. More than one government has been overthrown, more than one bloody war fought, in the effort of agriculture to gain recognition.

The French revolution grew out of oppression of the peasantry. Countless minor uprisings in French history resulted from the ill treatment of the farmers by the nobility. In Great Britain such men as Wat Tyler and Jack Cade led mobs of farmers, armed with scythes and pitchforks against the armored ranks of the nobility, and closed their careers on the gallows.

Men now living remember the liberation of the serfs in Russia. Slavery, in the United States, was only a survival of the custom of the centuries of keeping the tiller of the soil under an iron hand. An ignorant, czar-oppressed peasantry laid the foundation for the soviet government in Russia, which finds its chief stability in the hunger of peasants for land.

FIRST ATTACK THE HOME

Years ago there was a great deal of talk about "the home." Few people paid any attention to it. Most of the utterances made concerning home too much resembled preaching to be effective—that is, things said because they were expected to be said. But today we are all in a better position to understand what was meant—we have seen the nations of well-established homes weather the most terrible cataclysms of history, and the homeless nations fall. Each home is a root of the national tree, and the tree holds by the number and strength of its roots.

Sinister confirmation of these truisms has come in the subversive influences which are at work in the as yet unshaken nations. The first attack is made on the home. All of the destructive social movements are sponsored by the people of nations which had more homes than homes (because they were hovel-making instead of home-making peoples), and it is significant that in this country the work of destruction is taken up by those who prefer transient habitations to homes. The home, like the church, is under fire because it presents a bulwark against the subversive forces of the world. By cheapening the marriage tie, by undermining parental authority, by inculcating

an artificial spirit of worldly wisdom in the young, by all the processes of divorce, entertainment, bad literature and the general trivializing of our common life, the doors have been opened to other and more degenerative influences in the general social life.

It is a matter of common observation over a long period that the social fabric begins to rot with the weakening of the home. The best defense of law and order and progressive justice is the success of those elements which defend and strengthen the home. We could well afford in this country for the next decade to regulate all our industry and politics and finance with one single paramount object in mind, the welfare of the home.

Nothing is more useless than platitudes on this subject. Attend first to the welfare of the home, put its spiritual elements, and upon our economic consideration we shall find the other elements growing to unparalleled strength. As long as the American home stands, this nation never will succumb to the poisonous airs with which satanic forces are now filling the world.—Dearnborn Independent.

She—Hast thou heard that Shyllock is once more wealthy?

He—Yes, he has been selling a correspondence course on "How to Lose Flesh."—Pelican.

Madge: "I have lost all my illusions."

Marie: "Too bad! Did they want their presents back?"—Boston Transcript.

26,000,000 SILENT VOTERS, SPEAK!

At the last presidential election less than half the people who were qualified voted. More than 26 million did not vote. Less than that number did vote. A majority of the minority rule this country. The worst element votes—those who desire laws adopted that gives them special privileges; or laws repealed that deprive them of special privileges; or officers elected who will wink at crime. The bought vote, the corrupt vote, is always in the ballot box.

If everyone refrained from voting, as the majority of our people do, our government would fall, for it is based on exercise of the franchise.

A ringing call from the National League of Women Voters meets with the warmest approval. Among the inspiring proceedings at the recent annual convention held at Des Moines, Iowa, none outranks the sturdy resolution of the women to bring out at least 75 per cent of the qualified voters in the 1924 election.

If Great Britain can bring out 80 per cent of the voters and Germany 89 per cent, we surely ought to be able to reach 75 per cent. Yet in the last presidential election a poor 49 per cent of eligible voters cast their ballots. Less than this percentage of voters was registered at the polls in state elections for governor, and much less in local elections. The situation loudly demands improvement.

It seems almost grotesque that men, who would doubtless risk their very lives to maintain the right of suffrage, show so little interest in exercising that right. In their own way, women fought with equal earnestness to secure the ballot. Yet they, too, have been lacking when it came to using it. The recent hotly contested senatorial election in Minnesota brought out apparently less than half the eligible voters. Men and women hold the illogical position of being ready to do and dare all for the principle of representative government, and being too indifferent to exert the little energy that would make it working fact.

When 49 per cent or less of the qualified voters cast their ballot we get minority rule. There must be a great lack of right understanding so to hold back the tardy voters. They fail to realize just what opportunities they are neglecting and just how their votes could better conditions.

Government, after all, seems to many a far away sort of authority in which they have little personal interest. Shrouded in mystery, it is quite beyond the powers, and almost beyond the concern, of ordinary mortals. It doesn't seem to them to touch their daily lives at all.

Nothing could be further from the

truth. An increasing number of individuals and organizations now perceive that what is needed is education of the electorate. The kind of education that will bring home to Bill Jones at the cross roads that he won't have nearly so good a chance to get the things he wants unless he informs himself about the questions of the day and about the candidates for office in his own country, and then votes for the best man.

He must be shown that he and all his fellows must vote in order to elect the man who will be favorable to the building of a new hygienic, fire-proof school house which will insure the health and lives of his children. That it depends mightily upon who is in office whether the county roads will continue to be so neglected that the cost of hauling produce to market is prohibitive.

There is firm ground for the expressed belief of the league that "Only when a majority of the citizens are intelligently and actively interested in public affairs, is good government assured." Once men and women have fully grasped the fact that government begins at home, right here in their own community, their own ward or precinct, and thence stretches out in all directions to include their every relation to the world they live in, neither conscience nor self-interest will permit them to neglect casting their votes.

The League of Women Voters, with its enthusiasm and ingenuity, has devised many methods for gaining its goal of 75 per cent of the voters in 1924. It is inspiring to see what they are doing to arouse our citizenry to a sense of their obligation in respect to casting votes and being informed as to issues and candidates.

Lectures, literature, institutes, surveys, personal endeavor, house to house interviews, radio, all carry the message. It involves a lot of hard work, but they think it is worth that. They have proved they are not afraid of work, and they know how to make it count for something. They overlook no field—large or small.

Very significant are such little successes as the president, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, noted in her address to the convention when she called attention to the results of the women's efforts in a certain small town at last November's elections. Only one woman in the place failed to vote, and she was ill in bed.

Certainly this is a worthy cause, and one to which so public spirited a group of women might well dedicate themselves. The closer the relationship between citizen and government, the more accurate the reflection of the public mind in the government's policies.—Yeoman Shield.

A JUDGE VS. JUSTICE

Kansas City, Mo.—It's perfectly all right for Catholic firms to fill their windows with rosaries, prayer books or sacred shin bones if they so desire. Likewise Hebrew business firms may exhibit kosher advertisements and even Aaron's beard, if they see fit, without the slightest fear of being assassinated for the act.

But when a native-born Protestant American dares to exercise similar privileges by placing a souvenir of America's greatest fraternal order on display in Kansas City, the matter is entirely different.

He not only is denied redress by the courts when his place of business is damaged, but is "cussed" out by the court as well when he goes there seeking justice.

Charles Thompson, proprietor of a store at 305 West 12th street, is the victim in this case.

J. M. Kennedy, Papal pawn, is the judge in question. L. E. Smith and J. J. McGlyn were arrested on charges of having hurled a brick through a window of Thompson's place of business behind which were displayed several plaster casts of Klansmen. Klan literature was also shown.

son's place of business behind which were displayed several plaster casts of Klansmen. Klan literature was also shown.

Judge Discharges Hoodlums When arraigned, Judge (?) Kennedy, not only discharged the hoodlums, but took it upon himself to give Thompson a "cussing" from the bench. He said:

"It's a damn poor business you're in. You get out of here. If I had my way I wouldn't let you stay in Kansas City. We don't want the Klan here."

Local citizens of the Invisible Empire admit that Kennedy and others of his "don't want the Klan here," that won't change the situation.

"We're here and we're going to stay. We'll be here long after Kennedy and his gang are gone and forgotten," a Klan official said.

It is understood that members of the hooded fraternity have arranged to reimburse Thompson for the loss incurred through the damage to his store.

THE WEST IS RAMPAGING

William Allen White, the noted Kansas editor, diagnoses the discontent of the west as follows:

What does the election of Johnson of Minnesota signify in political and economic terms? I have been thinking it out pretty carefully for several days. In fact, for more than a year I have been feeling that the economic conditions here in what might be called the western Mississippi basin would take a strongly marked political turn.

In prosperous times there is enough margin; agriculture and those local industries dependent upon agriculture here in the middle west to give the farmer and his friends a profit. So he is peaceful. But when the economic pinch comes the farmer feels it and he is intelligent enough to realize that he is suffering from a remediable wrong.

He may be unwise in looking to politics for his remedy but he does look to politics for a remedy and when he gets into politics he raises the very devil. The middle west farmer of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin is an accomplice in the Peter Coop movement and the greenback movement nearly fifty years ago. The railroad legislation of the mid-seventies was rightly called farmer legislation.

Thirty years ago the farmers of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas

gave backbone to the populist movement, and ten years ago, as you know, the bull moose found his best pasturing out there.

Each of these movements, futile in itself, left a permanent impression upon politics of the country and its institutional life. This part of the world suffrage, gave impetus to the demand for direct election of United States senators, the passage of the income tax amendment, the adoption of the direct primary, and a lot of propositions of that sort.

It is a curious thing that when the farmer gets mad because he is unfairly treated in the matter of transportation he forgets more or less about the transportation question and does something else.

Now this is a long way around to Magnus Johnson. But Johnson's election, taken with that of Shipstead, Frazier, Ladd, Brookhart, and the tremendous majority given La Follette, the victory of Ferris in Michigan and the obvious complex of Nebraska and Kansas are revealed by the recent election, proves very definitely that the middle west in on the rampage again.

—K-K-K—

We have our mighty football yells And songs that seem quite nifty, But the universal college yell Is, "Dad, wire me fifty."

—Jack O' Lantern.

THE WANTONNESS OF THE LITERARY DIGEST

(From The Protestant, Nov., 1923)

Nothing could demonstrate much more conclusively the abject slavery of THE LITERARY DIGEST to Rome than its handling of the usurpation and defiance of law in Oklahoma by Governor John C. Walton, a brother-in-law to the Church of Rome.

On September 29 that magazine devoted two pages to press comment, supplemented by its own, on the Oklahoma Governor's terrorism and defiance of the Legislature in his furious effort to exterminate the Ku Klux Klan. After devoting virtually all that space to utterances of the controlled press most notoriously hostile to the Klan, the DIGEST pretended to give "what Klan representatives have to say" by devoting one inch of space to a brief excerpt from COLONEL MAYFIELD'S WEEKLY at Houston.

The Mayfield periodical is not a Klan publication at all, though understood to be friendly to that organization. THE PROTESTANT knows that the DIGEST had a brief but powerful telegram sent to it personally by the editor of THE FIERY CROSS at Indianapolis, which is an official Klan publication. But that temperate and truthful and withering message was too forceful. THE DIGEST dared not use it.

Neither did it dare quote from the DAILY OKLAHOMAN leading newspaper in Oklahoma, though that paper had wired messages to the daily press beyond the borders of the State in order to correct the misinformation so industriously disseminated. Nor did the DIGEST dare quote the daily TULSA TRIBUNE, on which Governor Walton had fastened military censorship and threatened to suspend the paper for publishing the truth.

The field of controlled journalism contains no more dangerous publication than THE LITERARY DIGEST. Its pretense of candor and impartiality is carried out with enough cleverness that honest and unsuspecting people in general do not suspect and are reluctant to believe that its slavery to Rome is total and unmitigated. By that policy it worms its way into many public schools to warp and poison the plastic minds of boys and girls in the interest of political Romanism.

On a former occasion that magazine, after publishing many columns of mendacious assertions against Protestant activities, ventured to give a brief statement by Rev. Bob Shuler. The paper lash instantly whipped the offending DIGEST into abject apology and penance in sack cloth and ashes. It will probably not be required thus to humiliate itself because of the one inch given to an outside statement in defense of the Klan after using two pages against the hated patriotic body.

—K-K-K—

EDUCATION BILL ISSUE IN CONGRESS

—K-K-K—

Traitors to Little Red School House Can Be Only Means in Defeating Measure

—K-K-K—

Washington, D. C.—With 740 Protestants and only 42 Catholics in the 68th Congress, which assembled here Monday, only a powerful underground lobby that would turn Protestants traitor to the public school will be possible to defeat the Education bill providing for federal aid to public schools and a secretary of education in the president's cabinet.

As Congress opened it was the plan to introduce the bill immediately and press the measure to a speedy issue. The bill will be constructed similar to the Towner-Sterling Educational bill of the last Congress. Senator Sterling was to introduce the issue in the Senate. Judge Towner, who introduced the measure in the House in the last session, is now governor of Porto Rico.

President Coolidge has promised serious and favorable consideration of the measure to a delegation representing educational and other organizations favorable to the bill, with a total membership of over 2,500,000, which waited upon him with Dr. George D. Strayer of New York, presenting the matter.

The Educational bill is the greatest matter of interest in the eyes of Protestant America that will come before the present Congress. The next in importance is the consideration of an immigration quota to replace the 3 per cent restriction which will soon expire.

Catholic America, which was sufficiently strong to cause the Towner-Sterling bill to die in committee during the last Congress, is watching the present session with the same interest that Protestantism is manifesting, but with the sole aim of defeating the measure.

The summary of the personnel in the 68th Congress would assure the success of the Educational bill. Failure in passage will mean but one thing—that many Protestant senators and representatives have turned traitor to their faith and the little red school house.

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DOCTORS AND DRUG STORES

Is America to become a land of
imbeciles? Is this Republic to be
populated with degenerates, with
dope-heads, with men and women who
must have stimulants in order to
live? If so, it would be merciful if
the God who made us would sound
the trumpet of judgment and wind
the whole business up immediately. And
yet, if some of our doctors and drug
stores continue to do business, we
are bound for the fock-straw shores
of wreckage without fail.

Recently, Dr. James T. Fisher, one
of the best known physicians in
Southern California, has been arrested,
caught with the marked money, as
a dope trafficker furnishing whole-
sale quantities to the movie addicts,
of whom there are literally thousands,
and also keeping the high society ele-
ment of Los Angeles well supplied.
Narcot Agent DeSpain, who made
the arrest, declares that this physi-
cian has been dealing in unbelievable
quantities of dope and that among his
customers are some of the most
prominent business and professional
people of Los Angeles and Hollywood.

Outside of the fact, that perhaps
no physician in Southern California
stood higher than Dr. Fisher in his
profession, this arrest is not at all
surprising. For on all sides today
you hear the accusation that numer-
ous doctors and more numerous drug
stores are engaged in making dope
fend and drunkards out of their
customers. This is a disgrace. That
the very agencies to which we have
looked for health, have become the
sources of poison for body, mind and
soul is indeed a shame!

A Federal Agent recently stated to
this Editor that there were at least
100 drug stores in Los Angeles
through which booze and dope could
be purchased by any addict, trusted
not to divulge their source of supply
or betray the druggist into the hands
of the law. I could not believe such
a statement at first. But upon in-
quiry among those whose business it
is to know the facts as to conditions,
I find that this officer put the matter
mildly. To say that there are as few
as 100 such drug stores is to put the
tragic truth modestly indeed.

Recently Judge Bledsoe permitted
numerous criminals accused of the
sale of liquor and dope to plead guilty
and accept fines, with the promise
that no jail sentences would be im-

posed. This effort to clear the court
docket was tremendously successful.
A multitude of guilty scoundrels
trampled on each other's heels in an
effort to make their plea and pay
their fine. Over \$80,000.00 in fines
were collected within three days.
Every kind of man from an Italian
bootlegger to a Jewish Rabbi, who
wept as he counted out his cash, paid
in fines for dealing either in liquor
or dope. And the astonishing thing
to note was the great number of Los
Angeles druggists who were present,
eager to keep out of jail so they
could continue their remunerative
business.

The hour has undoubtedly come for
the medical fraternity to get busy.
They ought to take enough time off
in their battle against the Chiroprac-
tors, Osteopaths and others to tend to
these Doctors and Druggists who are
becoming a more menacing foe to
health, as well as to character, than
any half dozen diseases of this gen-
eration. Let our honest Physicians,
and there are thousands of them,
make relentless war upon these para-
sites who prey upon the weakness of
men. They are unworthy to be as-
sociated with any profession. They
are human scavengers of the most
nauseating variety. They belong to
the culture class of human beings.
Brand them! Drive them forth! Ex-
pose them! And the real Doctors of
this country are the men to do it.

Most dope fiends are not made ac-
cidentally. Ninety per cent of them are
manufactured by the dope sellers.
This is true to a lesser degree of the
users of intoxicants. These scamps
who are thus manufacturing a multi-
tude of imbeciles and imbeciles over
America ought to have the branding
iron of public indignation as no other
class of criminals. And the major-
ity of them are either supposed to
be practicing medicine or selling med-
icine. Thus they hide behind the
blind of a decent and beneficial pro-
fession, while they ply their nefarious
business of wrecking and ruining hu-
man beings. And the day is high
noon for the medical brotherhood to
resort to every honorable extreme to
drive from the profession and from
all relation to the practice of medi-
cine these human buzzards and the
contemptible criminals.

—BOB SCHULER.

THE ROMAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE JEWS

The purring and fawning of Cath-
olics around the Jews for some
time past, in order to get the Jews
to "pay the freight" in their so-called
work of "exterminating the Ku
Klux Klan" is a well-known fact.

The Catholics know that the present
fight of the Klan is not directed
against the Jews, but against
Rome herself, to prevent her from de-
stroying our free institutions, the
public school system, free speech,
free press and free assembly.

Running true to form, Rome pre-
fers to spend other people's money in-
stead of her own. Her hand is ever
alike to receive, but dead to release.
Always taking in, but never giving
out; the mortmain of an immortal
beggar.

The strangest part of this matter
is that the Jews have apparently
allowed themselves to be drawn into
the web of the Roman spider, who so
cunningly invited them into her par-
lor. Have they forgotten how, in the
past Rome has persecuted them,
whenever it suited her to do so, and
will again and again, when in power?
If so, the following occurrence, now
taking place, should refresh their
memories, and be a warning to them.
Again can they see Romanism in ac-
tion.

The human organism that has
grown out of this preposterous fic-
tion is substantial and dangerous
enough. Rome boasts that she never
changes. Beware of the Trojan

horse!

Munich, Bavaria, Oct. 29.—Two
hundred Jewish families have been
expelled from Bavaria, and as many
more are awaiting deportation. The
expulsions were made by order of
Dr. Von Kahr, the Dictator, and were
made on the ground of inability to es-
tablish the right of domicile.

Among those expelled were many
old residents who, while not subjects
of the Bavarian State, are citizens
of the Reich. Many of them saw ser-
vice during the war in Bavarian
regiments. A number of East Euro-
pean Jews from Austria were among
the expelled.

The houses owned by those de-
ported have been requisitioned for the
alleged purpose of housing refugees
from the Ruhr. The Bavarian Jewry
is in a panic. Many heads of families
have offered to leave Bavarian terri-
tory voluntarily, if they are permit-
ted to change their residence to other
German provinces.

The Volkische Beobachter, organ
of Adolf Hitler, leader of the Ba-
varian Fascists, continues to pub-
lish the names of Jews not yet ex-
pelled, and demands the confiscation
of their property, as well as that of
Jews already expelled.

Vienna, Oct. 29.—Thus far 300
Jews have arrived here from Munich,
where they were expelled. A majority
of them have been left without means,
all of their property having been
confiscated.—Dawn.

THE SPIRIT IS WILLING BUT THE FLESH IS WEAK

While the Cross holds out to burn,
the erring Klansman may return.
Remember this always, Klansmen.
In America's greatest order, with its
vast membership, despite the acid
tests, there will be found, from time
to time, an erring brother. Support
him in the right way, rescue him,
without condoning his weakness, and
with this fair start he will toddle
along again in his upward climb in
the light of the Fiery Cross.

Every church and every fraternity
has numerous backsliders and luke-
warm members, and evangelists are
needed occasionally to galvanize them
into life.

Any deliberate violation of the sac-
red Klan oath is unpardonable, of
course, meriting condign punishment,
but minor offenses, due to human
frailty, may be expected right along.
"The human heart is depraved and
deceptively wicked," says the Book,
and "The spirit is willing but the
flesh is weak."

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BIBLES, BIGOTS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Reasons for this demand explained
—Catholic Bulletin editorial analyz-
ed)

BY A. L. S.

The Catholic Bulletin, published at
Cleveland, Ohio, in an editorial com-
ment on the speech of the Imperial
Wizard, H. W. Evans, of the Ku Klux
Klan, made at Dallas, Texas, has
among other things, the following to
say:

"The Imperial Wizard could hard-
ly, of course, finish his speech with-
out at least one dig at the parochial
school. Every bigot is allowed that
much. Evans knows as well as any
one that Catholics have ever stressed
the importance of religion in educa-
tion. Non-Catholics are coming to
realize this need also, now that
visions of a lapsed generation are
coming up before them, men and wo-
men with big heads, clever and capa-
ble, but with small hearts and no mor-
als. Catholics have established their
parochial schools, have supported
them out of their own pockets and
have sent their children to them
merely because they believe that re-
ligion is necessary in education.
Better citizens are the result of this
system. This hardly means that the
parochial school is an example of di-
vided Americanism."

Editorial Is Analyzed

A little analysis of this editorial
ought to be of interest to our readers.
We have here a declaration that
"Catholics have ever stressed the im-
portance of religion in education."
Again the statement is made that
"they believe that religion is neces-
sary in education."

SCHOOLS AND ROADS FREE SPEECH DRIVE IS INTERDEPENDENT LAUDED

—K-K-K—

History Shows Amazing Parallel Be-
tween Road Conditions and De-
gree of Education

—K-K-K—

Too often the relationship between
good roads and schools is considered
to begin and end with the use of ve-
hicles to bring students to and from
their institutions of learning. As a
matter of fact, the relationship is
much deeper, of greater significance.

For it is the universal history of
all mankind that where transporta-
tion is ready and easy, civilization
follows; that where transportation is
difficult and scarce, is barbarism and
lawlessness. And where is civiliza-
tion the demand for education; where
is barbarism is satisfaction with ignorance.

Bad Roads—Illiteracy

The illiterate sections of the United
States are so, not only because of
lack of schools and lack of means
to transport children to and from
schools, but because of lack of popu-
lar demand for schools and for edu-
cation. The good road not only
brings the possibility of the school,
and the means of getting children to
and from the school, it also brings
the better farm, the traveler, the
lecturer, the library, the electric
light, the telephone, the community
organization, all of which tend to
create a demand for information,
for wisdom, for "book learnin'" for
education.

The nation, at present engaged in
giving millions and millions of dol-
lars to the states to match their
funds in federal aid road building, is
not only supplying transportation
which will aid and help the schools,
but is building up where it as yet
exists but sparsely, a civilization
which will in turn create such a de-
mand for schools and teachers and
books, as will speedily, in those re-
gions, turn back the tide of illiteracy.
Roads will help draw the United
States where she belongs, towards
the top of the column of nations,
listed on a basis of illiteracy, in-
stead of as at present, away down
in the list.

K-K-K

Mose Sampson had been arrested
for helping himself illegally to a
white neighbor's Wyandottes.
"Guilty or not guilty?" demanded
the judge.
"Not guilty, suh!" answered the
prisoner promptly.
"Have you an alibi?"
"Al-al-says which, please, suh?"
"You heard me! Have you alibi?"
"Oh! Yassuh! Didn't onnerstan'
yo' at fust. Yo' means de alley by
which ah 'scaped wid dem chickens?"

K-K-K

When the doctor arrived he found
the patient in tears.
"Cheer up, my good man," he said,
"you'll pull through all right."
"Tisn't that, Doc," groaned the pa-
tient, "but just think of the money
I've spent buying apples to keep you
away."—Lampoon.

K-K-K

What are you going to do? Just
because things don't go to suit you,
are you going to "fold your hands"
and let things "go to seed?"
Come out of it and "put your
shoulder to the wheel" and get "in
the harness" and make the K.K.K. the
best order in the world. It can be
done.

K-K-K

Better live life's crossway, clean,
pure, honored and loved for the good-
ness of your heart, than to sit in the
seat of a king when that throne must
be bought at the price of honor.

It is difficult to say how much may
have been meant to be implied in
these statements, for, if judged by
the actual actions and attitude of the
Catholic church, it appears that that
church is favorable only to the teach-
ing of the Catholic religion in connec-
tion with education. It is recalled
by the public generally that the Ca-
tholic church is the antagonist to the
introduction of the Bible into the
public schools, and the Bible is the
greatest book—the fundamental book
—of the Christian religion.

The Klan Wants The Bible
The Ku Klux Klan believes in the
teaching of the fundamentals of re-
ligion in the public schools, and to
this end demands the introduction of
the Bible into every public school in
the United States of America. The
Klan does not believe in the teaching
of creeds in the public schools, how-
ever.

Protestant peoples are essentially a
moral people. Their religion is of a
practical sort. Protestant peoples
everywhere believe and teach ethical
principles between man and man, and
direct communion between the in-
dividual man and his God. Further-
more, they believe that all the right
and sound ethical principles are
found stated and illustrated in the
Bible.

Protestants believe that right, jus-
tice and mercy practiced between and
among the individual units of a na-
tion will result in the lessening of
evil to just that extent as men and
women will practice right ethical
principles as laid down in the Holy
Bible.

COOLIDGE TALKS TO THE PEOPLE

BY GILBERT O. NATIONS, PH. D.
(Missouri Valley Independent)

Washington, D. C.—Special Cor-
respondence to The Independent.—
For more than three months this na-
tion and the world have awaited with
deep interest the message of Presi-
dent Coolidge to congress. Politicians
at the national capital have
looked forward to it as the keynote
of his candidacy for election to the
presidency next year.

Those who expected a conspicu-
ously great message are somewhat dis-
appointed. Yet it has the merit of
tact, conservatism and political ex-
pediency.

The president is against the Town-
er-Sterling School Bill. Though not
referring specifically to that measure
or to its successor in the present con-
gress, he declares himself against fi-
nancial aid by the federal government
to public education in the states.

His attitude toward the creation of
a department of education in the cabi-
net is not very clear. But he dis-
cusses public welfare and education
jointly in a manner indicating that he
favors the policy urged by the hier-
archy of Rome during the last five
years for a department of public wel-
fare with education embodied in that
department.

The message favors restriction of
foreign immigration. Rumor at the
National Capital is that the president
approves in the bill introduced by
Representative Johnson, and known
as the "Selective Immigration Act of
1924."

The president favors our entry into
the World Court of the League of Na-
tions without entering the league it-
self. He is opposed to the soldiers
bonus and in favor of tax reduction.
That attitude had already been fore-
cast by the public utterances of the
secretary of the treasury several days
previous.

Gillette Re-elected Speaker

Deadlocked two days, the republi-
can majority finally re-elected Speak-
er Gillette by compromise with the in-
surgent group December 5. A few
years ago the clear majority of fifteen
republicans in the house of representa-
tives would have been ample to or-
ganize and control that body. But
conditions have changed.

The aroused conscience and patriot-
ism of the nation is reflected in con-
gress. Seventeen members of the
house, including the whole republic-
an delegations from Minnesota and
Wisconsin, and Representatives Sin-
clair, of North Dakota, and LeGuard-
ia, of New York, refused to vote for
Gillette until assured by stipulations
in writing that the house rules would
be liberalized in the following particu-
lars:

1. That the rules of the sixty-
seventh congress shall be adopted for
thirty days only.
2. That during that period any
member may offer amendments to the
rules, which shall be referred to the
rules committee and promptly re-
ported back for action in the house.
3. That such rules with any
amendments proposed by the commit-
tee shall be subject to reasonable dis-
cussion, amendment and record vote
in the house.
4. After the committee has report-
ed any member may freely offer
amendments to any rule of the house
and call for a record vote thereon.
5. One motion to recommit shall
be in order.

IMPORTANCE OF HIGH SCHOOLS TO BOYS

Impressive facts and figures from
government statistics showing the
money and cultural value of educa-
tion are available. Here is a com-
parison of the average earnings of
high school graduates with the un-
educated man, as given by the gov-
ernment statistics:

A high school graduate earns on the
average \$1,000 yearly for 40 years.
(ages 18 to 58) equals\$40,000.
A poorly educated man earns on
the average \$500 yearly for 44
years (ages 14 to 58) equals\$22,000.
Increased earnings of high school
graduates on account of four years
(720 school days) of additional
schooling—\$40,000 less \$22,000
equals\$18,000.
Therefore, each additional day
spent in school adds to the life earn-
ings of a high school graduate \$18-
000 divided by 720 equals\$25.
Every day the first boy spent in
high school was worth \$25 to him in
after years, for it added that amount
to his life's earnings.

—Selected.

Some girls talk incessantly, others
think; most girls do neither.
Some girls are receptive; most are
deceptive, and some very few excep-
tive.—Siren.

The Tramp—Would you believe it
folks, one day I didn't have a thing
to eat for a week and I have lived on
water for a month at a time?

Sympathetic Listener—You poor
man, where were you?

Tramp—I was on the ocean.—Par-
rakeet.

There's no slipping up hill again,
and no standing still when you've be-
gun to slip down.—George Eliot.

That the rules of procedure in con-
gress are in many respects antiquat-
ed, arbitrary and unjust is well
known. The insurgents, holding the
balance of power between the demo-
cratic and republican parties, threat-
ened to co-operate with the demo-
crats in organizing the house unless
republican leaders would yield to their
demand for overhauling the rules.

The records of a number of the in-
surgents are not creditable. Some of
them voted against the present law
to restrict immigration and against
the Burnett law and their votes have
been wrong on other important mea-
sures. But there is a merit in their
demand, which was finally conceded
by the republican majority, that the
rules of the house of representatives
be revised and liberalized.

Congress Deluged With Bills
Some three thousand bills and reso-
lutions were introduced in the house
of representatives immediately after
that body organized. More than half
of them are private measures grant-
ing pensions or increase of pensions
or other favors to individuals. Several
hundreds should be classified as
political "pork." They appropriate
public funds for the purchase of land
and erection of buildings in cities
and towns of the congressional dis-
tricts represented by the respective
members who introduced the bills.

Vast sums are thus disbursed at
every session to enhance the popular-
ity and political strength of senators
and representatives in their states
and districts. Some are designed to
tap the United States treasury in be-
half of other questionable interests.
Plans to donate land and other endow-
ments to divers and sundry private
and denominational institutions are
embodied in a number of the mea-
sures.

Thousands of additional measures
will be introduced within the next few
days. As soon as it is possible for
the clerical force to classify the vast
accumulation and render them acces-
sible, those of real importance will
be outlined and their legislative treat-
ment narrated in these dispatches.

Selective Immigration Act of 1924

Numerous bills in relation to im-
migration have been introduced. Some
of them would repeal the existing im-
migration law and throw open the
floodgates to admit all comers. Others
would remove the literacy test that
has been steadfastly opposed by the
Roman hierarchy during the last 30
years. But the one of outstanding im-
portance is that introduced by Chairman
Albert Johnson of the house immigra-
tion committee. It is known as the
"Selective Immigration Act of 1924." By
its terms it is to take effect July
1st, 1924.

The chief merit of this measure is
that it makes some provisions for
sifting immigration at its source and
it reduces the quota admissible from
each foreign country from three to
two per cent of the nationals of such
country already here. What is more
important still is that it makes the
census of 1890 instead of 1910 the
basis on which to calculate the quotas.
It thus avoids making the vast unde-
sirable hordes of aliens that came
from debased lands in Southern and
Eastern Europe between the dates
mentioned an element in the basis of
calculation.

TELL HIM NOW

If with pleasure you are viewing any
work a man is doing,
If you like him or you love him, tell
him now;
Don't withhold your approbation till
the person makes oration,
And he lies with snow white lilies o'er
his brow;
For no matter how you shout it, he
won't really care about it,
He won't know how many teardrops
you have shed;

If you think some praise is due him,
Now's the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read his tombstone
when he's dead.
More than fame and more than money
is the common kind and sunny,
And the hearty, warm approval of a
friend,
For it gives to life a savor, and it
makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to
the end.

If he earns your praise—bestow it; if
you like him, let him know it,
Let the words of true encouragement
be said;
Do not wait till life is over and he's
underneath the clover,
For he cannot read his tombstone
when he's dead.—Play Fair.

K-K-K

This is the gospel of labor,
Ring it, ye bells of the kirk,
The Lord of Love came down from
above,
To live with the men who work.
This is the rose He planted,
Here in the thorn-cursed soil;
Heaven is blessed with perfect rest,
But the blessing of earth is toil.

K-K-K

One who claims that he knows
about it
Tells me the earth is a vale of sin;
But I and the bees, and the birds,
we doubt it,
And think it a world worth living in.

CRUCIAL AND TIMELY TASK FACES NATION

(Continued from page 1)

next that resulted remained substantially unchanged. The strength of Gillett and Garrett fluctuated somewhat, but the twenty-two insurgents maintained a solid front.

There was a deadlock which the independents were in a position to continue indefinitely. In only two ways could it have been broken: (1) By their surrender, and (2) through direct or indirect Democratic aid to the Republicans.

What the Protest Means
In nominating Mr. Cooper for speaker, Mr. Browne of Wisconsin stressed the fact that his candidacy represented a demand for such constructive changes in the rules, as would restore deliberation and break the power of the bosses to control legislation. He said:

"If the man I am about to name be elected speaker at this time, he will stand for a reformation of the rules that govern this body. The rules of the House of Representatives are such that they give, many times, a small minority in this body the power to control legislation and prevent bills from coming out of committees and being considered upon the floor of the House. Under our rules today 95 per cent of all of the business that we transact is transacted in the committee of the whole, and 95 per cent of the votes cast in this body under our present rules are cast in the committee of the whole, where, under the rules, no record vote can be had and which in effect is a secret ballot. The people of the country are determined and have demanded that the proceedings of this legislative body, said to be the greatest in the world, shall be open and above board, that every step in legislation from the time measures are voted upon in committees until final action be taken on the floor be taken in the light of publicity, and that the people of the United States have the opportunity of seeing how their members, their agents here, have voted.

"A number of years ago the rules of this body were amended and the speaker of the House then was divested of the great power which he had up to that time enjoyed. That change in the rules of the House of Representatives decided a presidential election. Today many complaints are justly made against these rules, and many glaring defects pointed out. One of the complaints is made that seven men, who constitute a majority of the committee on rules, have the power to stifle legislation, and have frequently exercised that power. The committee on rules has been called the morgue of legislation in the House of Representatives."

December 5, after the Old Guard concession had been made and accepted, Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin, submitted a statement to the open House, as follows:

A committee of the progressive group of the House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. Woodruff, LaGuardia and myself, met with Majority Leader Longworth last evening and discussed the proposed procedure for a revision of the rules of the House. At this meeting mutual assurances were given that the following program would be carried out:

1. That the rules of the Sixty-seventh Congress should be adopted as the rules of the Sixty-eighth Congress for thirty days only.
2. That during these thirty days amendments to the rules may be offered by any member, to be referred to the committees on rules, which committee shall consider such amendments and make a report thereon to the House.
3. Within such thirty days the committee shall make a report of the rules and such amendments as they recommend. The rules and amendments as reported by the committee shall be subject to reasonable discussion, amendment and record votes of the House.
4. When the committee shall have made its report any member of the House shall have opportunity to offer amendments to any rule of the House and may call for a record vote thereon, whether such rule have been included in the report of the committee or not.
5. One motion to recommit shall be in order.

Then Nicholas Longworth, the caucus-chosen majority leader, was asked publicly to acknowledge his agreements. He did so, with apparent reluctance, in this language: "As far as I am concerned I agree to the interpretation of what the House will have an opportunity to do in regard to it."

Following that "understanding," Mr. Gillett was elected speaker, 215 to 197, with the independents casting the deciding votes.

The Thirty-Day Promise
What the independents got, therefore, was not performance, but a promise which, in the light of previous promises of a similar nature, is of questionable value. In fact, the affair might be likened to the sale of a large property, without a cent paid in cash, to buyers whose habit it had been to let their notes go to protest.

This very doubtful adjustment of a most vital public matter was followed quickly by the adoption, for thirty

legislative days, of the old, discredited rules. Bertrand N. Snell of New York, slated by seniority and the caucus to be chairman of the committee on rules, offered the resolution to put the old rules into temporary effect, as follows:

"Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-seventh Congress be adopted as the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-eighth Congress until January 14, 1924."

Then, instantly, Mr. Snell was on his feet, and of course recognized, to say:

"Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question to the adoption of the resolution."

"Moving the previous question," as everybody knows, shuts off debate and absolutely prevents amendments. On this occasion it was a cowardly thing to do. It was a confession of insincerity on the part of the machine towards rules reconstruction. The House had no pressing business to perform. Several days might well have been given to debate upon this all-important subject, but not even a minute of discussion was permitted.

The "previous question" is as much a necessity to a legislative boss as a jimmy is to a burglar. No sooner had the independents raised their embargo on the boss program than this parliamentary bludgeon was used against them.

This suggests the real truth about the situation. By yielding their balance of power on the only issue, and at the only point, where it could be effective, the progressives lost their only sure opportunity to accomplish rules reform.

They will get a chance at rules reform—thirty days hence. But in the meantime the Old Guard has made that fight a hundred times more difficult, if not completely impossible, by reassembling the old machine and re-establishing the same vicious system. So long as the independents could obstruct the organization they were in a position to enforce their demands for more wholesome legislative conditions. Now, having yielded that, they must combat a machine that did not exist before.

Where all the powers of obstruction were in their hands, now all the powers of obstruction are Old Guard controlled. They surrendered also another mighty element in their favor. When the issue upon which they locked horns with the bosses was that of the speakership, the insurgents actually had the balance of power, because, being a strictly partisan question, the Democrats would vote solidly for their party candidates. Most of the Democratic leaders do not want the House made Democratic and deliberative any more than do the Republican regulars. Their record on rules reform proves all that. Accordingly, when they come to vote on issues of procedure a decisive portion of them will be found against the more vital changes. Although the Democrats may talk to the contrary, they desire that the system be left substantially as it is, in order that its spoils and perquisites may be theirs to enjoy when the House is again in their hands. Were this not true, they would have joined the independents in favor of reconstruction. Instead they sat back and watched the great opportunity go by.

In brief, the Old Guard have elected their speaker, with all the parliamentary advantages that go with that position; they have reorganized the standing committees with their own chairmen and personnel; and they have readopted, for the period of the controversy, the old reactionary rules under which they can now make the fight against any publicly vital changes in the system. They have gained every conceivable advantage, including that of enough certain Democratic support to make their final "victory" assured.

Klan Rules for Reform Program
Obviously the progressive group should not have agreed to any postponement of constructive action. They should have made their fight to change the system when the rules were adopted. That was their only chance to win.

"We were not ready," may be their answer. They should have been ready with a complete redraft of the rules.

That revision should have gone much farther and been much more fundamental than the program for which they did make a stand.

Now all that can be done is to present a thorough plan of reconstruction and compel every member squarely to face the responsibility of a public record upon every important phase of it. It will be voted down, but let the record reveal exactly what it was and who voted it down. The real rules reform fight will come in the next Congressional elections. After all, it is both futile and foolish for the American people to expect a little group of twenty-two independents to prevail over bipartisan forces about twenty times as large. Congressmen must be elected who do not need to be forced to fight un-American conditions in the great legislative arm of the government.

A real rules reform program must be predicated upon an understanding of the basic causes of the vicious system that now exists, as follows:

1. Partisanship is the parent evil in Congress. Party responsibility, a strict party attitude, may assert itself in the higher sense in one case out of a hundred, but the other ninety-nine manifestations of partisanship find expression in such abominations as spoils, seniority, secrecy and selfish organization advantage. Partisanship no longer determines legislative policy; it concerns itself with pelt and power. It has long since lost the spirit and purpose of public affairs, but of politics. The last election and the next—that is the circle of its interest, and vision. A government of, by and for politicians—that is its goal.

There can be no adequate reconstruction, no real re-Americanization, of the law-making machinery without a complete comprehension of the part end-in-itself politics plays throughout the existing spoils system. The possible good in partisanship is so swallowed up and overshadowed by its viciousness that no compromise is possible.

A Non-Partisan Basis
2. Boss power must be traced to its remotest parliamentary entrenchments, and all those unfair fortifications torn down. It will do no lasting good to deal with the agencies of obstruction; let the causes of obstruction be removed, and upon their foundations be built institutions of parliamentary liberty and justice.

For example, so long as so-called rules reformers fool with remedial devices to compel committee action, failure will be written of their efforts. Instead let them dig out by the roots every abortive boss power that now enables a committee to evade its plain duty, to practice obstructive tactics, to be "a law unto itself."

There should be a simple rule requiring every committee, within a reasonable time limit, to report back all measures placed in its hands.

3. A hopeless congestion of business would result, the Old Guard will answer. Of course. There as a hopeless congestion of business anyway. The remedy for that is to confine the work of Congress strictly to matters that are public and national in scope.

Probably three-fourths of the time not now given to "privileged" matters is taken up with the consideration of purely local and private bills. In this respect Congress appears more like a municipal council than a national legislature.

At present, for example, if the court of claims, supposed to settle such questions, refuses to allow a certain claim, in all probability the matter is brought into Congress through the introduction of a bill. It is the same with pensions. What the pension bureau regards as too questionable to be acted upon is taken into Congress. In a degradingly petty way, Congress has become the supreme court of plunder and spoils.

All such local "trash" should be eliminated. The right kind of a budget system would accomplish most of this. In every field where "pork" now prevails, let Congress legislate as to both policy and amount of appropriation, and then leave to responsible executive agencies the apportionment and distribution of the funds.

4. The right kind of a budget system would operate also to curtail the "privileged business" of the House which now contributes so demoralizingly to "log jams." If the so-called budget system were more than a subterfuge, a political football, if it conformed to vital budget principles, all regular bills having to do with both appropriations and revenue would be merged into one administration measure.

5. Congress must be divorced also from the corrupting influence of patronage. No national legislator should have the slightest opportunity, directly or indirectly, to build a personal or party machine through having a hand in appointments. Similarly the "lame duck" evil should be eradicated by making every defeated congressman and senator ineligible for a presidential appointment for at least two years after such repudiation by the people.

6. Another vital necessity is to reduce the membership of the House to a workable number. True deliberation is a fundamental necessity in legislation. Deliberation implies that every member shall have equal opportunity to represent his constituents. This ideal condition cannot exist with 435 members.

Keeping in mind all the foregoing outline of basic evils to be corrected here are the American principles upon which the reformation of the House must be founded:

1. An organization based on efficiency, rather than spoils, which means that partisanship shall be shorn of its sustaining plunder.
2. The outlawry of secrecy, with respect to all agencies of legislation, including those that are unofficial. Nobody having anything to do with public business should be permitted to meet in any part of the Capitol or its office buildings, unless the public

is admitted to see and hear.

3. Restoration of the rights of individual members each to represent his or her constituency and to exercise a deliberative influence upon all measures up for action.

4. Majority rule at every vital point.

5. Elimination of all local and private legislation, confining the work of Congress to matters that are public and national in scope.

6. Establishment of the all-important principle that regular, orderly routine business shall be the rule and not the exception.

7. The setting up of a real budget system.

8. The divorcing of pork and patronage from legislation.

Getting down more to details, these reconstructive changes are absolutely essential to the reclamation of the House as a truly deliberative and representative body:

1. Abolish every standing committee that is not essentially useful. At least half should be eliminated.
2. Next provide for the organization of the remaining committees on a non-partisan basis. There are at present 435 members to be apportioned, say among twenty-nine committees. For this purpose the country might be divided into fifteen districts (with territory as contiguous as possible), each having twenty-nine representatives. Then have the representatives of each of these fifteen districts meet publicly, with duly recorded proceedings, and elect from their own number one member to each of the twenty-nine committees. This method would not only eliminate partisanship in organization but also the sectionalism that now prevails. In addition it would reduce the influence of seniority to such an extent that new members would have a voice in legislation.

3. Have each committee elect its own chairman. There can be no argument against that, and it would be a body blow to bossism in Congress.

4. All necessary committee clerks should be employed by the committee for public business rather than by the chairman for his personal political work.

5. It is indefensible and an insult to the public that Congress should have permitted its committees to meet in darkness. Every standing committee should assemble in the open and be required to keep a public record of its proceedings. More than that, a journal of these proceedings should be published at adequate stated times—at least twice a month—in the Congressional Record. The work of its committees is at present far more important to the public than that of the House itself. It follows, therefore, that it should be brought into public view.

6. Each standing committee should be required by the rules to keep such a calendar as would enable everyone interested to know at any time the exact status of its business. In addition, there should be bulletins posted and notices printed in the Congressional Record announcing all meetings and for what purpose.

7. Provide a time limit in each session for the introduction of bills, excepting those of an administrative or emergency nature. The first sixty days would seem to be ample for this purpose.

8. Then require every standing committee, within a reasonable time limit, to report back to the House all measures placed in its hands. If a bill be particularly important and the committee desires further time for its consideration, let the request be made in the open House. Such a rule would shake the foundation forces of the machine. It would absolutely prevent obstruction and obviate all necessity for a "discharge" calendar.

Should Have Two Calendars
Measures so reported should be placed upon two calendars.

The first calendar would include all bills recommended by the committees for passage, later to be taken up in a routine way, without any boss-imposed restrictions which would make a mockery of deliberation.

Bills reported for "indefinite postponement" should be placed upon a second calendar, to safeguard the rights and interests of their authors. It would be only just and reasonable to give each author of an adversely reported bill a reasonable time, say ten days, in which to make a motion for the consideration of his measure.

Were his motion defeated, that would end it. Should the House vote for consideration, then the bill in question would go to the first calendar and take its regular course.

The bosses could not exist for a day with their obstructive powers thus eliminated.

10. Provide at once for an electoral voting system, to save the time required for yea and nay roll calls, and to remove the bosses' stock excuse for dodging record votes that the calling of the roll takes too much time.

11. Abolish the committee of the whole, which is the House under an assumed name. Or, at least, provide that every decision of this body may be of public record.

12. Limit the jurisdiction of the committee on rules to proposals hav-

K. K. K. SCARE AT MADISON, WISCONSIN

The Madison (Wis.) press informs us that a considerable number of Madison residents, including many Knights of Columbus and Jews, were badly scared when they received postal cards carrying the following "threat":

PREPARE

This concerns you personally. Madison will know the power of K. K. K.

The police department was swamped with calls for help, attorneys were seen to bring suit against the Klan, and reports have it that the governor was considering calling out the militia. Here was a Klan "outrage" right hot off the griddle. However the thousands of Madison Klansmen were as much at sea as to where or how these "threats" were caused to be circulated as were the frightened Caseys and their allies. But upon investigation it was revealed that a local movie house was merely advertising a film to be shown at a later date, captioned "Keaton's Kolossal Comedy."

This incident proves that the daily press in its dirty lying against the Klan has wrought up certain classes of citizens to such an extent that the mere mention of the Klan brings on an epidemic of "heebiejeebies" as Barney Google would term it. As soon as the Roman Catholics, Jews and negroes will learn that they are being hood-winked by mercenary fanatical leaders and a rotten press, and that Klansmen are gentlemen, God-fearing, home-loving, Americans, Protestants, and Christians, who refuse to be ruled or ruined by the mass of Roman Catholics, Jews, and negroes for selfish purposes, just that soon will antagonisms cease, and a better understanding exist between all people in America.

ROCHESTER, PA., WITNESSES HUGE PARADE OF PENNA., KLANSMEN

With the general constructive talk that has ensued, and the apparent inclination on the part of civic authorities in the Beaver Valley to do all in their power to lower the lid on lawlessness, as was evinced by the jail sentences meted out to several bootleggers recently, citizens of Rochester, Pennsylvania, and community have come to the conclusion that the parade of more than two thousand and Knights of the Ku Klux Klan there Saturday night, December 1, had more effect than to merely afford a means of entertainment for thousands of spectators.

Just whether the Klan parade and the floats therein that depicted various principles of the organization had any immediate effect upon the general morale of the lawless element in the Beaver Valley could not be definitely ascertained, but it appeared very significant that the number of violations of the Eighteenth Amendment that appeared before administrators of justice in Beaver were handed out very unusual sentences, which carried with them a number of days confinement in penal institutions.

In addition to the general respect for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan that has followed in the wake of the parade, has come a general wonderment among the lesser informed citizens of the Beaver Valley as to the exact manner in which the robed Americans are able to carry on their duties so secretly. In the parade that moved over the streets of Rochester, West Bridgewater and Beaver, were no less than half a dozen automobile trucks, on which were placed miniature reproductions of the objective principles for which the Ku Klux Klan contends—the Little Red School, the Liberty Bell, a Memorial to Klansman Thomas R. Abbott, of Atlasburg, Pa., who was shot to death at Carnegie, Pa., during the fatal attack upon Klansmen there, Saturday night, August 25, and other significant reproductions.

Not a single instance of opposition to the passage of the robed Klansmen over the streets of the three communities was witnessed during the night. As the long line of men and women swung down the steep hill leading to the main street of Rochester, the lead band struck up the stirring notes of "Onward,

ing to do with the regular rules of the House, thus taking away its authority over gag rules and investigations.

Let all these proposals be presented squarely to the whole membership, when the "promise" of the Old Guard falls due, and voted up or down. Then the public can relate the responsibility to individual congressmen and act accordingly in next year's elections.

The final test, on the "motion to recommit," should include a complete redraft of the rules of the House as they ought to be. And the progressives should see to it that some "fake reformer" is not recognized to make this motion, thus preventing an honest and thorough facing of the issues that now mean so much in America.

PRO-ALIENS ARM TO MURDER AMERICANS

—K-K-K—
Jack Walton's "Ignoble Order of 'Shoot to Kill' Is Repeated at Wellington

Wellington, Kan.—Waltonism ruled supreme in this city recently when the mayor threw a line of gunmen in and about the Memorial hall to prevent one man, a well known speaker, from giving a public lecture on Americanism and the Constitution.

Drawing up armed guards, creating a rumpus and throwing citizens into a state of fear and resentment is one of the big plays usually put up by the enemies of pure Americanism, especially where the anti element is found in control of local and state government and the press.

The speaker, who is a minister of the gospel, contracted for the use of Memorial hall several days previous to the time of his address but when he arrived at the hall about 7:30 P. M., he found several men armed with shotguns blocking his entrance into the building. The building was rented from the custodian, Fred Clayborn, authorized agent. Upon payment of the stipulated charge for such use, Clayborn issued to the speaker the regular form of receipt and permit.

A number of the guns were procured at a local gunshop. Others were furnished by a local hardware store which also furnished the ammunition which is alleged to have been ordered for the use of the gunmen at Memorial hall, twenty in number. These gunmen are reported as saying they had received instruction to "shoot to kill" if any attempt was made by anyone to enter the building. It is said that Mayor Thralls, himself passed out the supply of ammunition to the gunmen in the building. It is said that the chief of police issued the "shoot to kill" instructions to the gunmen.

Thus we find another instance where the freedom of speech, the discussion of "conspired citizenship," Americanism and Constitution, is a subject not desired by some who publicly parade as loyal American citizens. When a public building or meeting place is barred to free-born American citizens, and by the force of arms to prevent open discussion of things that have to do with operative patriotism it is time that Americans who are Americans in fact, awaken to what is going on about us.

OREGON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT GROWS

Washington, D. C.—A recent report of the Oregon state superintendent of public instruction gives statistics of great interest to friends of the Oregon school law, about which so much controversy has waged since its passage. According to this report, pupils enrolled in the public schools of Oregon in the school year 1922-23 numbered 169,376. The high schools enrolled 32,903, and the elementary schools 136,773. The enrollment shows an increase of 4,916 over the preceding year. The attendance record is shown at 95.8 per cent.

Those who believe in the Oregon school law, which makes attendance at public schools compulsory during the public school term, see in this increase not only the normal growth due to increase of population, but a willingness on the part of parents who have hitherto sent their pupils to private schools to abide by the provisions of the law even in advance of the date of its enforcement.

Christian Soldiers," and as a score or more of mounted Klansmen, followed by a large number carrying a huge American flag passed the intersection of the two main thoroughfares, practically every male spectator among the hundreds of spectators at this point raised his hat in respect to the colors of the nation.

The Homestead delegation of Klansmen, which made the trip to Rochester in a special train chartered for the occasion, took a leading part in the parade. They brought their own band for the procession.

To the Homestead Klan goes the distinction of having the first "one hundred per cent" train run in the Keystone state.

Klan leaders in Beaver Valley declare the meeting and parade was a success from every angle and state that already constructive results are to be noted. John Hartzell, Burgess of Rochester, and the grand marshal of the Klan parade, led the marchers.

PEORIA KLAN STILL AFTER THEM

Peoria, Ill.—The wily brewery owners of Peoria, knowing that the Klan had met to their detriment on last Thursday evening, decided to outwit them on Monday by shipping another carload of beer to the Peoria Artificial Ice Co., thinking that the Klan could not readily be notified. But misery is again in their hearts for this was the regular night for the Klan's naturalization and the Klavern was again filled to capacity. In the mysterious way known only to Klansmen, the "info" again leaked out and the Klan secured, as before, the number of the car before it left Peoria and we met it in full force again in the railroad yards of East Peoria where the federal officers again investigated to find the result similar to that found upon opening the car on last Thursday evening. It seems that again within one week's time the same individuals have set about to defy the law. It is apparent upon the surface that there are some law violators that are very anxious to make this test case.

Klansmen were set to guard the car which will receive the same treatment as did the one last week. These men must be taught that the people will not stand for these violations and the Peoria Klan is just beginning to open the way.

—K-K-K—

HAS LUVERNE A KU KLUX?

That is a question that is occupying considerable space in the minds of various Federal and City officials of Rock county's seat. They are making every effort to ascertain the facts, using, however, some mighty crude methods in their investigations.

—K-K-K—

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