

# STATE FORESTER OUT

## SHERIFF FINDS NEW LONDON VILLAGE OFFICIALS DRUNK AT BOOZE PARTY

### STATE APPOINTEE ALSO FEELS THE HAND OF THE LAW

K-K-K  
KANDIYOHI COUNTY SHERIFF  
RAIDS FIREMEN'S "BALL"  
—K-K-K—

Roscoe Boze at New London Gathering Creates Disturbance and Makes Big Sensation.

#### BULLETIN

(Special to the Call of the North)  
New London, Minn.—It is alleged that the raid on the stag party here the other night which resulted in sensational arrests was brought about by information sent by New London Klansmen.

#### —K-K-K—

Sheriff Peter Bonde received a call from New London on last Saturday evening from an unknown party (a lady's voice), that a drunken party was taking place in the municipally owned auditorium at New London. Sheriff Peter Bonde and Deputy Sheriff Olson hurried by car to New London. They parked their car about a block from the auditorium and from the noise that was being made did not need to be told where the disturbance was taking place.

They investigated things at the building and found that all doors were locked but the officers had patience and waited until after midnight. Some of the members who were attending the ball made trips to and from the building. At first great care was taken to see that all doors were locked after them, but the occupants soon grew careless and finally left the door wide open.

The men then entered the building and the first man that the sheriff met and talked to had a two gallon jug of moonshine in his hand which he quickly turned over to the sheriff. To the sheriff's surprise he found a number of intoxicated persons in the place including members of the village council, justice of peace, town clerk, village recorder and the constable. The constable was put away to sleep on a table in the kitchen.

After the sheriff entered the building there was a hurried exodus of those who were in condition to run. One of these was stopped by an officer on the outside who fired a pistol shot over the fleeing man's head. This proved to be a State appointee. Those who remained in the auditorium quieted down and were given a straight-from-the-shoulder talk by the Sheriff about the gravity of the offense they had committed and what was their duty to do as citizens. The liquor that was left in the building was given to the sheriff by one of the members of the party and is now in the sheriff's office. Among those present were two Roscoe citizens, Mike Neirenhauser and Mike Butala. It was Roscoe moonshine that had been imported for this function. The officials stayed on the scene until 4 o'clock Sunday morning and there were still a number of participants in the hall when they left for home.

Sheriff Bonde later secured a number of affidavits covering all the details of the affair which will be presented as evidence to the State for action. The offense of the officials participating in this drinking party, is a serious one under the law. Any official who had knowledge of the bringing in of liquor and who acquiesced in the crime is subject (or his bondsman) to a heavy fine and to removal from office.

The affair was staged as a fireman's ball or banquet. There were no women in attendance but the men indulged in stag dancing to the music of a piano. Impromptu wrestling matches were put on. The party had evidently been viewed by other citizens of New London village for the sheriff's party found a ladder up against the end of the building from which ladder a view could be had of the interior through a high window.

### THREAT NOTE SAYS NO MORE KLAN PICTURES

—K-K-K—  
Important Part of Machine Found Missing in Theatre At Decatur, Indiana.

—K-K-K—  
Un-American Act Causes Great Influx to Klan Ranks—Indignation Rampant in Adams County.

—K-K-K—  
DECATUR, Ind.—No arrests have followed the theft of portions of a moving picture machine from the Mecca theatre in this city when thieves are said to have entered the playhouse and stolen certain parts of the projecting machine which made impossible the showing of a Klan photoplay entitled "The Traitor Within" and which was scheduled to be shown here on last Thursday and Friday nights. A note left by the vandals gives evidence that the act was that of aliens and the act was in keeping with the tactics being employed by enemies of the Ku Klux Klan.

Threats that serious damage would be done if the management permitted any more "K. K. K. pictures" was contained in the missive which read: "These parts will be returned by Saturday provided no more K. K. K. pictures are shown in Decatur, but next time it will be more serious."

No Attempt to Prosecute  
The parts taken are valued at about \$100.00, and, according to local newspapers, the management asserted that no attempt would be made to prosecute the person who took the parts if they were returned. The parts, it is understood were returned to the Crystal theatre on Saturday night and it is said that the management of the Mecca theatre "has a good idea who took them."

At the time of theft the persons who had leased the theatre attempted to persuade the management to let them use a portable machine. This was refused it is understood, because of certain fire regulations. The picture was then taken to Bluffton, Indiana, and shown at a playhouse in that city. The reels were recently completed and have been shown at other cities in the state. Part of the picture was filmed at Fort Wayne during the big armistice celebration held by the Klan there. A great part of the magnificent parade at that place is shown in the film.

The un-American act has created great excitement here which has rebounded greatly to the benefit of the Klan and as a result it is understood that a great influx of members had resulted. The proof brought home to the many staunch Americans in Adams county, that the rights of Americans are being infringed upon and that an organization such as the Klan is needed in America at this time, has caused a rush to the ranks of the Klan.

Many Hundreds Disappointed  
Many hundreds of persons were disappointed when it was found that a performance was not possible and this added to the resentment felt by many persons. That the act of the aliens who perpetrated the deed acted as a boomerang is conceded here by many who formerly were not friendly to the Klan. The great number of applications which have been received at Klan headquarters since the act of un-Americanism plainly shows, it is said, the temper of Americans at this time.

While the theft has re-acted greatly to the benefit of the Klan organization in Adams county, Klansmen regret very much that such an incident should occur in this county.

It could not be learned today whether or not a further attempt would be made to show the picture in this city.

### "TEAPOT" SCALDS POLITICANS

—K-K-K—  
HOW FAR WILL A. B. FALL? MAYBE THROUGH ENTIRE ALPHABET OF CHARGES.

—K-K-K—  
Few Investigations Do More Than Merely Investigate

—K-K-K—  
(Bureau of Publication and Education)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Did you ever try to borrow \$100,000? It's easy, if you happen to have old-time friends who love you and who want to help you.

But say, it's ten times easier to make such a loan if you just happen to be in a position of influence where something under your jurisdiction is desired by the fellow who has the big cash. He will hand it right over to you, especially if he has known you all of his life, if he loves you dearly and wants to help you if you are down and out—but don't forget you must be in a position to kick through something he wants and when he wants it. You will get the loan quicker that way.

Judging from what the country has heard from Washington this week in the Teapot Dome investigation, former Secretary of the Interior Fall, of New Mexico, has had no trouble at all to tie into \$100,000 loans. In fact he has had two of them thrust on him by old friends who love him in recent years. At least so the testimony shows.

First, the country heard about Edward B. McLean, the Washington and Cincinnati publisher, loaning \$100,000 to Mr. Fall. That was just a little helping hand extended but it seems that money was never used but according to testimony was returned to Mr. McLean. In fact, it seems now that Mr. Fall didn't need the money at all for the same amount has now bobbed up from another source.

Edward L. Doheny, multi-millionaire oil magnate, testified today before the Teapot Dome committee that he had loaned \$100,000 to former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall on November 30, 1921. The statement was made in explanation of the mysterious \$100,000 loan, which has figured so prominently in the Teapot Dome investigation, and which led Senatorial accusers of Fall to charge that it formed a part of the "corrupt consideration" which he alleged Fall received as a result of leasing Teapot Dome to Harry F. Sinclair.

Mr. Doheny declared to the committee that he made this loan to Fall personally and the money did not belong to any oil company in which he is interested. He said that during negotiation of the loan there was no discussion of any contract between the government and any of the Doheny oil interests and that the loan had no relation to any subsequent transaction relating to oil leases. He said Fall gave him a promissory note for the amount of money he loaned him.

Mr. Doheny appeared before the committee as a voluntary witness and talked freely and unhesitatingly as a witness. He answered a rapid fire of questions fully and without reserve. Mr. Doheny, whose oil interests in California and Mexico exceed those of any other American, seemed to want to enlighten the Senate committee for his own sake and for the sake of his friend Fall. The purpose of the loan to Fall was to enable the former cabinet member to enlarge his ranch holdings in New Mexico. Doheny said he came all the way from Los Angeles to give this information to the committee of his own accord and that he travelled via New Orleans to apprise Fall of his intention and Fall was in full accord with his purpose.

—K-K-K—  
In society we dig for our supplies; in society we share them.

## ACTION BRANDED BY CITIZENS AS A VICTORY FOR LUMBER INTERESTS

### LAFOLLETTE DEMANDS LOWER FREIGHT RATES

—K-K-K—  
He Offers a Resolution for Charges on Crops and Farm Supplies at Pre-War Level.

—K-K-K—  
Washington, Jan. 19.—Senator La Follette introduced a joint resolution in the Senate directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to proceed immediately to reduce freight rates on agricultural products and on materials and implements required on farms to the pre-war level.

The resolution charges that rates on grain, livestock and other agricultural products from country shipping points to primary markets are now 47 per cent in excess of the pre-war level, while rates on grain for export have been increased by approximately 73 per cent.

Although the value of farm products has decreased, freight rates remain, Senator LaFollette declares, substantially on the levels established when wheat was selling at \$2 a bushel, corn at \$1.86 a bushel, and cotton at 37 cents a pound. It now requires the value of 166 bushels of wheat to buy an ordinary farm wagon, he says, as compared with 102 bushels in 1913.

"In addition," Senator LaFollette says, "American farmers have suffered from increases in every element of the cost of production, including taxes, so that they face heavy net losses on their entire production."

It is further asserted that data of the Department of Agriculture shows that in 1922 more than 2,000,000 persons moved from farms into cities, and that because of conditions in the agricultural districts young children are being employed in ever increasing numbers to perform the work of grown farm hands. Existing conditions, declares Senator LaFollette, "constitute an emergency which requires immediate action if American agriculture is to be spared from appalling disaster."

### MICHIGAN FAVORS OREGON SCHOOL LAW

—K-K-K—  
Attempt Is Being Made to Compel All Children to Attend Free Public Schools.

—K-K-K—  
Washington, D. C.—Three years ago Michigan cast 353,817 votes in favor of sending all pupils to public schools. This year a renewed attempt is being made to change the state constitution to include these sections: "From and after August 1, 1925, all children residing in the state of Michigan, between the ages of seven years and sixteen years, shall attend a public school until they have graduated from the eighth grade. "The legislature shall enact all necessary legislation to render this section effective."

The opposition to this proposition is well organized, since Catholic, Lutheran and private schools of all sorts, representing a huge investment in property as well as thousands of votes, are against it. The general sense of the people of Michigan, however, seems to favor a universal use of the public schools, and the supreme court of the state is now being invoked to pass upon the constitutionality of laws which friends of the amendment say prevent the question being brought before the people.

### KU KLUX ADVERTISE WITH NIGHT FLYING

Seattle, Wash.—Seattleites were recovering Wednesday from a nighttime thrill provided by the Ku Klux Klan when a brilliantly illuminated airplane flew over the city carrying a fiery cross on one wing and the letters K. K. K. on the other. The last previous demonstration of the kind here was by a tobacco company.

### WHAT WILL STOP LOOTING OF STATE'S \$50,000,000 TIMBER TRACTS? WE'D LIKE TOO KNOW

#### JOHN BULL KLAN LED BY PRINCE

—K-K-K—  
New Secret Organization in British Isles Is Similar to America's Klux Movement.

—K-K-K—  
London.—A Protestant organization similar to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America has suddenly appeared in the British Isles, accompanied by as much mystery as the American order. Although the organization is said to have been formed two years ago, little had been heard of it until December 7, when a monster patriotic demonstration was held in Westminster Abbey.

It was the first public ceremony ever held by the order, and the Prince of Wales, a Mason, took a leading part in the affair. The duke of York, another member of British royalty, also took a prominent part in the ceremonies.

The organization is known as "the Most Noble Order of Crusaders" and takes for its patron saint Britain's Unknown Soldier.

It is common knowledge that among the leaders are some of the most prominent men in England. Included in the list of prominent men are: Col. Walter Faber, Sir Charles Wakefield and Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Bothune, director general of the territorial forces from 1912 until 1917. Arthur Patterson is grand scribe of the order.

The members wear no hoods or sheets in the regalia, but affect a ceremonial garb unmistakably medieval. A note of militarism was supplied by trumpets of the household cavalry, who sounded reveille at the conclusion of the Westminster ceremony.

### NEWSPAPERS CREDIT KLAN WITH VICTORY AT OKLAHOMA POLLS

—K-K-K—  
Progressive Democrats, Said to Have Been Indorsed by Klansmen, Swept Into Office.

—K-K-K—  
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Progressive Democrats—presumed to have had the support of Klansmen—were swept into office Friday night at precinct caucuses throughout Oklahoma.

Newspapers, in their columns Saturday, conceded that men favorable to the movement of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, as a result of the precinct elections, will be in control of at least fifty counties out of an approximate seventy when Democratic county chairmen are elected.

In Muskogee chairmen said to have had support, of Klansmen were elected in thirty-six out of a possible forty-seven precincts.

#### COUSTER MEETING WAS CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

#### ANTI-BIBLE FIGHT IN CANADA IS HEATED

—K-K-K—  
Jews in America Act to Prevent Passage of Law to Place Book in Schools.

—K-K-K—  
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Jews of America have been asked to enlist in a fight to prevent passage of a law in British Columbia making Bible-reading compulsory in the public schools.

"Mr. Landsberg of Victoria," according to an article in the Jewish Independent, published at Cleveland, "has been in correspondence with Charles Stohl, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations) in which he asks for information which would help the Jews of Canada to fight this matter. A resolution was passed at a recent convention of trustees in the public schools in the province, urging the inclusion of Bible "teaching" in the curriculum. Material supplied by the Union enabled Landsberg to convince the minister of education of the province, as well as members of the Provincial Legislature, who have this matter in charge, to withhold the passage of the law which would make Bible reading in the schools compulsory. One of the trustees of the public school, Christian Sivertz (please read the name again) has introduced a resolution attacking Bible reading in the schools on the grounds that this would be contrary to the provision of the School Act, that the school shall be non-sectarian."

Those voting against the motion were: Otto Diercks, state timber superintendent; Harry Gearhart, Duluth, lumber interest attorney; Kaiser, Bagley, Haven, Little, Karson, and W. B. Douglas, St. Paul, president of the board.

### INTENSIVE DRIVE FOR BONUS LEGION AIM

—K-K-K—  
Mass Meeting to be Held in Every County in Country, Committee Announces.

—K-K-K—  
The American Legion executive committee, in session at Indianapolis, after setting September 15 to 19 inclusive as the date for the 1924 national convention, to be held in St. Paul, started an aggressive campaign to support adjusted compensation for world war veterans and went on record as opposed to the substitution of ordinary headstones for the crosses that stand at the head of the grave of every American soldier in European cemeteries.

In the campaign to foster the soldiers' bonus it was announced, mass meetings would be held in every county in the United States. John R. Quinn, national commander, stated that "wealthy and selfish interests have twisted figures and facts" to defeat the measure.

Figures purporting to show that Secretary Mellon's treasury figures were erroneous were presented to the committee. The figures had been prepared by Congressman A. Hiatt Andrews of Massachusetts, who summarized them as follows:

"The country was told in 1922 that we were faced with a great emergency in that we were confronted with a deficit of \$650,000,000. Yet, as a matter of fact, in that fiscal year we paid off \$613,000,000 of the government's debt, more than \$211,000,000 in excess of all legal requirements, and still the treasury ended the fiscal year with a balance to its credit of \$370,000,000. The treasury estimate of its balance sheet for 1923 was \$1,200,000,000 in error. Today the surplus can no longer be over-

#### COX'S REMOVAL CULMINATES A TWO YEAR FIGHT

—K-K-K—  
State Forester W. T. Cox was fired by the state forestry board late Friday afternoon.

The vote to oust him was 5 to 4, and occurred in an executive session, from which the public was excluded.

Scores who had been excluded from the meeting, but awaited outside the door, leaders of the fight for conservation of the forests, branded the action as a victory for the lumber interests, declaring it virtually gave them permission to loot the state's \$50,000,000 timber tracts.

The ouster of Cox culminates a two-year fight, during which Gov. Preus has repeatedly shown his dislike for the forester, and during which he at several times was about to bring about to bring about his dismissal, only to be prevented by the bitter opposition of conservationists.

Dismissal of State Forester W. Cox was indicated this afternoon when a test vote showed four for Cox and five against him.

This vote was taken after a motion to dismiss Mr. Cox summarily had been made. It was on another motion to lay the former motion on the table.

The lineup of the members of the board on the Cox dismissal is indicated by this vote, it is believed. Those voting to lay the motion on the table (in favor of Cox) were: Dean W. C. Coffey, Prof. E. G. Cheyney, G. D. Veibert, Cloquet and W. M. Taber, Park Rapids.

Those voting against the motion were: Otto Diercks, state timber superintendent; Harry Gearhart, Duluth, lumber interest attorney; Kaiser, Bagley, Haven, Little, Karson, and W. B. Douglas, St. Paul, president of the board.

The afternoon session started with the presentation of a number of petitions asking that Mr. Cox be retained. Included in those are the Minnesota State Game Protective league, the Ramsey County Men's Garden club, the Minnesota State Horticultural society, and the Women's club of Thief River Falls. In addition there were many individuals who presented statements.

Mr. Diercks then made the motion which, as adopted, discharges Mr. Cox. It proposes the naming of M. Thornton, now state surveyor general of logs and lumber, as acting state forester, pending the appointment of a permanent forester.

—K-K-K—  
KLAN SWEEPS LOUISIANA  
New Orleans, La.—The Catholic ticket was swept into oblivion by the avalanche of Ku Klux Klan votes in the state election.

New Orleans, the stronghold of Catholics in the South, went for Fugate, the Ku Klux Klan nominee by a majority of 3 to 2. Long, also an anti-Catholic, secured enough votes to show the utter weakness of Catholicism as a political factor in this city. The combined vote of the two anti-Catholic candidates is more than double the vote of the Catholic candidate in the city of New Orleans.

looked or disguised and the arguments on the basis of a deficit are no longer possible. Now we are told there can be no tax reduction if the adjusted compensation obligation is met. I have looked into these figures with considerable care and am convinced that this statement is as baseless as the treasury estimates of 1922.



# 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.

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## KLANSMEN WELL REPAID

(From Fiery Cross)

Looking back over the past year's accomplishments, Klansmen can feel well repaid for their efforts in helping to improve the moral and civic conditions in their communities as well as the conditions at large. A condensed digest of the work done in aiding the officials in bring to justice flagrant law violators and in cleaning up vice conditions is alone, a great achievement had not the organization materially increased church attendance, placed the Bible in hundreds of schools and brought greater respect to our flag. The great moral effect of the Klan has been felt in many ways but that which has had greater publicity possible, is the cleaning up of vice conditions that obtained in so many cities and towns.

Early in January of last year Michigan City, Indiana, underwent a change when the Klan there became active for the recognition of the law. Gambling, soft drink parlors and pool rooms were practically eliminated and bootleggers who were openly defying the 18th amendment were halted in their operations.

At Mishawaka, Ind., the campaign for law enforcement was successfully conducted about the same time.

At Peru, Ind., a successful campaign for law enforcement resulted in the arrest of many bootleggers and a clean-up that was most gratifying to the better element of the city of Peru.

A campaign for law enforcement in Indianapolis was opened in April with the result that scores of arrests were made each week and many stills were uncovered. Klan investigators were busy for weeks with the result that some of the worst offenders in Indianapolis were given long sentences and heavy fines. The campaign was systematically carried out and a smashing blow was dealt vice in Indianapolis. This campaign continued more than two months.

During this time a clean-up of the vice conditions was being carried on at Anderson, Ind., where many stills were confiscated and a stop put to all flagrant law violations. Other vice conditions were naturally cleaned up at that time.

During all this time the moral pressure of the Klan throughout Indiana was making itself felt and raids were being conducted at many points in the state and resulting in many arrests.

The clean-up at Paris, Ill., in May was most successful and a newspaper of that city at the time of the clean-up stated "this city is experiencing one of the greatest clean-ups since its incorporation 100 years ago."

At this time the Klan was proving a spur to law enforcement in all places where it was operating.

At Akron, Ohio, in the latter part of May and the first part of June an era of law enforcement was inaugurated throughout Summit county following two large open meetings of the Klan at which law enforcement programs were mapped out. Some of the bootleggers arrested during this campaign received fines as high as \$1,500.

In the same month the crusade was entered into by the Klan at Newark, Ohio, to halt flagrant law violations and met with big success. The better elements of the city (whether Klansmen or not Klansmen) were heartily in accord with the program which purged that city of the open vice that existed.

At Greensburg, Ind., 75 persons were rounded up in the first raid of a series of raids and charged with bootlegging and other law violations. These raids were the direct results of the moral pressure brought by the Klan to halt the operation of these offenders.

At Middletown, Ohio, better law enforcement was felt early in June and followed the rapid growth of the Klan in that place.

The same effect was felt in Bellefontaine, Ohio, at that time as well as all cities in Ohio, where the Klan was organized.

Up to this time Gary, Muncie, and other of the larger cities of Indiana were feeling the effect of the moral pressure of the Klan through better conditions morally.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., early in July the Klan investigators turned over to the federal officers 29 affidavits covering 84 persons, and 85 barrels and four jugs of intoxicating liquor to be used as evidence at the opening of a drive to clean up the city of Fort Wayne of bootleggers, gamblers and other law violators that were preying upon the young girls and young men of that city. Within a week after the crusade started road houses of the most disreputable nature and where young girls could be found drunk, some of them not over 14 years of age, were closed and chairs piled on top of the tables. More than 100 bootleggers later faced a federal judge and received sentence.

Reports from Rockville, Ind., the same month show that bootlegging was rapidly diminishing in Parke county due to the activities of the Klan in securing evidence and information for the officers.

At St. Elmo, Ill., the Klan gained the enmity of all lawbreakers and bootleggers in that vicinity when a clean-up was instigated against law violators early in August and the city cleaned not only of lawbreakers but all hoodlums who blockaded the streets at certain points and harassed every woman without escort.

During all this time the moral pressure of the Klan was being felt throughout many states and moral conditions were being improved in a large number of cities and towns, and many reports were received of increased church attendance due to the growth of the Klan.

On August 19, 7,000 persons gathered in the town square at Marion, Ill., as a demonstration for good citizenship. The project was brought about by the Ku Klux Klan and it was estimated that five of the 7,000 persons who attended the demonstration were Klansmen. On the preceding Sunday a law enforcement sermon was given in each of every Protestant church in the county. A campaign then got under way and the climax came just before Christmas when the drive on bootleggers, gamblers and other law violators started throughout Williamson and Franklin counties. Bootleggers showed armed resistance and four officers were shot on the first two days of the raids which were conducted by federal and local officers on information furnished by the Klan and on evidence secured by the members. Due to the great foreign population, among which were practically all the bootleggers, the raids gradually became a fight between foreigners and foreign law violators on one side and American citizens seeking better moral conditions on the other. The arrests in two weeks totaled approximately 150 among whom were some of the worst offenders in the two counties. At this time records are being completed and it is expected that injunctions will be issued to close more than 100 disreputable places in these two counties. The sheriff of Williamson county, who would take no active part in these raids, prevailed on the governor to send troops to Herrin, Ill., but on January 16 issued a formal statement in which he said he would co-operate with citizens and asked the governor to withdraw the troops which was done on that day and the following day.

The moral conditions in these two counties were almost beyond belief especially in view of the fact that there were no large cities. The foreign element, however, had perfected and now have an organization which is primarily formed to fight the Klan and it is through this organization that the law violators get their strength. A few months ago, to show their resentment for raids made on gambling houses this organization staged a long parade composed of about 400 autos packed with foreigners among whom there were men waving bottles supposedly filled with liquor. Many of the men were alleged to be drunk.

During the latter part of 1923 the Klan had been growing at a tremendous rate in Michigan and clean-ups were beginning in that state. These culminated in a monster drive against crime and illicit liquor traffic in Macomb county where on January 12th a dragnet was thrown out and in a few hours the Mt. Clemens jail was filled to overflowing. High-powered cars sped over country roads throughout the night carrying prohibition officers and state police who swooped down upon road houses and country stores picking up scores of law violators in all parts of the county.

Church services were held throughout the night and the edifices were filled with Klansmen and their families, together with other Christian citizens who were giving thanks for the mighty blow that was being dealt vice in that county.

These wholesale raids continued until after sunrise and the officers worked in precision and no time was lost. The prohibition officers and the state police were joined by men from the sheriff's office. With the starting of the New Year in Ohio, state-wide clean-ups were getting under way. At that time new mayors throughout the state went into office. Practically all these new officers had been elected on tickets endorsed by Klansmen. This clean-up is now in operation and among the more prominent cities now being given a civic bath, are Lorain, Hamilton, Youngstown, Newark and Akron. In some instances chiefs of police who had shown too friendly a feeling toward the criminal elements were removed and men on whom the better element could depend to enforce the laws were put into their places.

While the incidents mentioned above merely set out in a general way, the great good the Klan is accomplishing, none but the most prejudiced persons can deny the marvelous benefit to hundreds of communities and the country in general which has been effected by the Klan organization.

## AMERICANISM—WHAT IS IT?

Ever since the human race began to multiply upon this old planet, which we call earth, there has been a tendency for folks to separate into groups, tribes, clans, or whatever you may please to call them; for their own mutual protection. These tribes of course formed the governments of their day. True, they were very crude governments, but remember from such crudity has sprung our boasted civilization of today. From the crucible of human experimentation in civics has come the higher ideals in government; as expressed in our own government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

Even in the most crude tribal forms government would have been impossible without a sense of loyalty and devotion, being implanted in the hearts of the tribesmen. This loyalty to tribe or clan was the essential germ of patriotism, without which no government, no matter how crude or how complex, can long exist. Thus you can see, readily, that patriotism is one of the oldest, as well as one of the most important things, from the human standpoint, in government. It is equally important to the governed and to the government as a whole. Without patriotism there can be nothing but anarchy and chaos.

Every tribe, every race, every nation, practically since the dawn of creation, has had its patriotic ideals. Sure they may not be such as are our ideals; for surely, we have advanced much in the few odd thousand years that separate the "then" from the "now"; but, however, that does not alter the facts that patriotism is essential. It is essential to every government, be it monarchy or republic; and every nation has had it in a measure—in the measure that the government fulfilled the highest ideals of its subjects, and that the subjects lived up to the highest standards set by the government.

This brings us, again, to the question: Americanism, what is it? Since it has been said that every nation of patriotism, its own patriotic ideals; then, Americanism must be the highest ideals of patriotism for an American—for America. But Americanism is more than an ideal; it is that strange invisible, indwelling, something in the breasts of men that influences their lives and molds their character into the highest type of citizenship that the world has ever produced—an American. Americanism is intangible yet powerfully dynamic, it is invisible yet visible in its demonstrations, it cannot be bought but it is worth more than gold, it is spirit yet it dwelleth in temples of mortal clay—Americanism, what is it? It is a life. If you are ever to know it in reality you must live it. It cannot be acquired in a moment, it takes a lifetime to live it.

Americanism for Americans. Yes, but because a man is a citizen of this country, either by birth or adoption, does not mean that he is living up to the highest ideals of Americanism or that he is truly an American. He who does not respect and honor God, whose guiding hand has directed the destiny of our great nation, has not the right vision of Americanism. He who will not uphold our country's Constitution and our country's laws is not an American at heart. He who will not uphold our American institutions and American ideals; he who will prostitute the faith of our Fathers and trample American precedent under foot—he and Americanism are strangers if, indeed, not enemies. Americanism is in every thought, act, and impulse that makes for a better government, a better citizenry.

There are un-American influences let loose in America today that would destroy the entire moral of this country in less than 24 hours if righteous Americans were not always alert and ever on the job. Yes, you feel that your native land is being made the dumping ground for peoples of the earth who cannot have the best interests of that country at heart, and you are doing all in your power to help make laws, even getting behind your senators and representatives in Congress, and urging them to put up the bars of this country to forbid the entrance of undesirable within her boundaries who can have little at heart in our great American plan of civilization. And you believe that as a native-born resident of this country, your rights are superior to the rights of the foreign-born, and that you shall stand until the day of your death to that sacred pledge, that by all things within your power, so be it, you will never consent to any foreign-born autocrat of a European nation becoming the ruler of these great United States of America.

If you can subscribe to all of the above tenets of the all-American plan, then you are 100 per cent American. Perhaps a great deal of strife in the industrial, in the moral, and in the social life is due to the fact that you have been a slacker in the great religion of Jesus Christ in the days that are past.—The Klukser.

sworn duty to the public. The recent raids in Williamson county under the auspices of the Klan, with the resultant cleaning out of notorious dives and the arrest of men long defiant of law, is bringing to Klan ranks hundreds of good citizens who had not before realized what a power for good the Invisible Empire has been wherever it has existed.

It is expected that the influx of new members into the Klan in this region will make southern Illinois one of the banner sections of all the country in Klan development and achievement.

**AUSTRALIA KLAN**  
Sydney, N. S.—The Anglo-Saxon Klan of Australia was formed recently and is sweeping the country. It is patterned after the Ku Klux Klan of the United States and has Christianity for its main tenet. Jews are barred from membership because they do not accept Christianity and it is supposed that the Order will meet with opposition from the Catholic church, as it is pledged to oppose any interference with politics by that church.

Grand Titan McGeehee will go to southern Illinois, where a great drive for membership begins in the famous coal fields of Williamson and adjoining counties. Those regions have been wonderfully stirred by the good work of the Klan in demanding and obtaining law enforcement where for a score of years public officials have thought little or nothing of their

## ALL GREAT CAUSES MEET TRIALS

The Boston Tea Party was hatched in a Masonic hall. Those old boys were not even thinking of independence. It was simply their way of "letting off steam." They figured, and rightly so, that the home government has grievously maltreated them over a period of many years. The Tea Party was a result and a cause at the same time. The result of a long period of persecution and petty annoyances. It was a cause of the Revolution.

General Washington's path was not one strewn with American Beauties. Witness the disgraceful conduct of Arnold and the traitorous "Conway Cabal" wherein an effort was made to remove Washington and ultimately wreck the cause of the colonists. The fact that there was a row going on among the higher-ups did not cause the aims of the Boys of '76 to be less right. The Declaration of Independence was the outstanding issue of the Revolution. The weakness or the cussedness of a few men mattered little in the final analysis.

From 1783 to 1789 there was a continual row among the several "Independent States." Each was jealous of the other. It required six years to get them together in a "perfect Union" and even then two factions emerged, the Federalists and the Republicans, each as far apart as the poles. The old leaders of the Revolution were at daggers' points. The Federalists desiring a strong central government and having little faith in the ability of the common people to govern. The Republicans took the opposite viewpoint. Overshadowing everything was the Constitution. Had that instrument been less perfect our government would not have lasted the century out. It withstood the shock simply because it was right and must live, and in spite of the fierce row among the higher-ups of that day and time.

Freemasonry went through its baptism of fire from 1828 till 1843, starting with the "Mormon Affair." The Papal church jumped into the breach and all but drove Masonry from the shores of America. There were desertions from the fraternity by the thousands. Grand Lodge after Grand Lodge suspended. The controversy assumed national proportions and even became a national issue. The charge was hurled that anyone taking the oath of a Master Mason was a traitor to the United States government. Demand was made that Masons be disfranchised. Great men joined with the forces attempting to destroy Freemasonry. Yet Freemasonry survived because of one fact only. It was built upon principles that are right. The higher-ups were expending their strength against a stone wall. There is a startling similarity between that cry 90 years ago of "The Masonic Oath is un-American" and that of today, "The Klan Oath is un-American," and both fostered by the same forces.

Beginning in 1820 with the Missouri Compromise there was injected the question of slavery in the political life of this country and for 40 years the storm clouds gathered, to burst in all their pent-up fury with the election of Abraham Lincoln, the foremost American.

As the past has been, so will the future bring forth. The principles of the Klan are right and right will always prevail regardless of any disagreement between its leaders. Those who are making trouble from the outside are not in harmony with the principles of the Klan. The Klan is right, and wrong cannot affiliate from a national standpoint, for the principles of the organization prohibit it.

The middle part of the 19th century produced many intellectual giants, among whom were Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Calhoun, Douglas, Greeley, Lincoln and others. No two of them agreed. The higher-ups were fighting in all the earnestness of their souls. The South was in the saddle. Each succeeding administration fawned upon the South and slavery. In some mysterious manner large stores of ammunition and arms were shipped to the South. Drastic laws were passed protecting the rights of the slave owners. A simple affidavit was all that was necessary for a slave owner to recover a negro in a free state. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" added fuel to the flames. More stringent laws were demanded by the overlords of the South. A sympathetic or spineless administration hastened to do their bidding lest the Union should become menaced. Then came the Dred Scott Decision, rendered by Judge Taney, a Roman Catholic. It soon became evident that a well defined plan was in operation which had for its purpose the wrecking of the American government. Buchanan, the weakling, was succeeded by Lincoln, the Man of Destiny, who said in regard to the slavery question: "I have taken a solemn oath before God to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America. I can only do my duty." Slavery had all the backing of the national government for 30 years and even came dangerously near shattering our Union. The higher-ups fought among themselves. Some of Lincoln's cabinet members held him in contempt. Greeley was particularly bitter. Gatling guns were used in New York city to induce the Irish to enlist. The "Knights of the Golden

Circle" (reorganized soon after the Civil war as the "Knights of Columbus") necessitated the declaration of martial law in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and possibly others. England was hostile. France set up a monarchy in Mexico. Stripped of the countless issues involved in the Civil War only one thing remained: Lincoln and the Union were right and must survive, while the South and slavery were wrong and must perish. Yet from its ashes there arose a new and greater South. The very highest and the very lowest of the nation settled their little differences with the sword, yet the Union survived because its principles were right.

We will pass over the Spanish-American War very briefly. Even you and I can recall the bitter wrangle preceding our declaration of war. Big men opposed McKinley to the last. Even the President was forced into the war against his own will. The United States deserves no especial credit or glory for licking Spain, an explanation of which is not even necessary.

This brings us to that time when "der Kaiser unt Gott" crashed through the Allies' lines, knocking at the very doors of Paris, threatening the British Empire, while the fate of civilization itself hung in the balance. All eyes were turned toward America, who, alone, could stem the onrush of Prussianism. Papalism joined with the Teutonic Allies, while Wilson, of "Watchful-waiting" fame in dealing with Mexico, called upon the people of America to even refrain from thinking in an unneutral vein. Germany's naval policy resulted in Wilson writing note after note, each full of "high sounding phrases." Col. Roosevelt exclaimed in anger, "Our President is strong on words and weak on action." Truly the leaders of our Republic were fighting among themselves for sure. Then the Lusitania horror was followed by another note. "There is such a thing as being too proud to fight," temporized Wilson. "He has met the German policy of 'Blood and Iron' with a policy of 'Milk and Water,'" answered the Colonel. Yet the note to the German government bristled with teeth while from afar could be heard the rattling of sabers. But the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, mused things up when he whispered to Dr. Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, not to take the Lusitania note too seriously, "that it was sent to the Imperial German government as a sop to public opinion in America." Bryan was immediately dismissed by the President, to put it brutally. It is clear that all was not serene even within the inner councils of the Democratic administration.

Conscription was defeated in Quebec and Australia because of the open opposition of the Clerical party. Ireland, the Judas, never let an opportunity pass to stab England in the back. Yet America hesitated while her leaders squabbled. Powerful forces were at work to prevent our entry into the war. The hand of God decreed otherwise. In spite of the mad efforts of the Vatican America hurled her millions of men and billions of wealth on the side of righteousness and saved civilization. Germany caused the revolution in Russia while the Pope all but succeeded in causing the collapse of the entire Italian armies. A "Willful Few" (among whom was Senator Kirby of Arkansas—now ex-senator) made a desperate, last-minute effort to block our government's entry into the war. Our Episcopal brethren at the very top are smiting one another hip and thigh over "Modernism and Fundamentalism," which is being re-echoed in every pulpit in the land. The world looks on and laughs, yet, withal, that mighty host of real Christian men and women of America move serenely about their duties, each one having settled for himself that "the world is bad, and God is good, and that He sent His only begotten Son to save a lost world." What matters it if the pygmies are bickering when "God is on His throne and all is well with the world?"

If President Coolidge declares that black is black, why his Republican brother from the state of many screen scandals at once screams, "Taint so, black is white." And so it goes. Yet no one has the temerity to suggest that the Republicans adjust their differences or disband—unless, perhaps, it be the Democrats.

All this brings us back to the Klan. It so happens that the fight that the newspapers are so fond of exploiting as being among the ranks of the higher-ups, is really not a fight among the high officials of the Ku Klux Klan, but rather the warring element is composed of a few disgruntled ex-officials who were kicked out of the organization for conduct unbecoming to a Klansman and a gentleman. Actually, there is more harmony among that great body of Protestant Americans known as Klansmen than any other organization in the world today, with the possible exception of the Masons. All Masonic Klansmen know why.—The Arkansas Traveler (Little Rock).

The highways and byways of our cities reek with the sleek followers of Judas Iscariot. Their bag of tricks is as old as the human heart and as sordid as the souls they appeal to.

## KLAN MEMBERSHIP INCREASES WHILE LYNCHING DECREASES

Recent Data Shows Klan Membership Greatly Increased and All Reports Disclose Decrease in Lynchings in the United States

We have read a great deal in the papers about the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan being a band of lawless men. Nearly all of the daily newspapers have painted this great organization as though they were very bad people, but all of the authentic information, published in the Free Press gives a different description.

There is no doubt that many believe that this organization is opposed to lawlessness in every form, but for mercenary reasons they will not admit it or have not the moral stamina to confess it. At any rate we are printing below an editorial clipped from the Memphis News which is evidence that the Klan must be an agency for good, inasmuch as lynchings and crime had almost been on a steady increase until the Klan began to increase, at which time lawlessness began to decrease.

Good Indication  
Lynchings, according to the report made by the Society for the Advancement of Colored People, dropped from 61 in 1922 to 26 this year. When we consider the heinousness of lynching it is bad enough to contemplate 26, practically all of which occurred in the South, but when we stop to think of the marvelous decrease it encourages the hope that within another year or two the evil may be wiped out entirely.

Regardless of the evidence that may be presented to the contrary, the fact remains that there is a steady and healthy trend in favor of law and order. We are beginning to realize that the hope of the nation rests in the enforcement of law and the observance of law.

A slower observer, a gentleman with an analytical mind, remarked the other day that he saw evidence of the disappearance of the disposition to violate the liquor law. Liquor has been a greater contributor to violence than any other influence in this country. A few years ago many persons stocked their cellars and attics with liquor and orgies were quite the fashion.

There was a home brew fad for a while, but that has passed. It is doubted if there are any home brewers left in the community. In the first place the stuff was never fit to drink.

Some young men still think it evidence of smartness to carry a flask of liquor to parties and make an exhibition of themselves. They do this because of the example set by their elders and as older people come to a realization that there is nothing but harm in it and abstain from it and put their condemnation on it, youth will follow in their footsteps just as willingly as they do now in their dissipation.

## E. Y. CLARK

(From Oelwein (Iowa) Register)

We don't know a thing about the Ku Klux Klan except what we read, but it does seem rather strange that as soon as a man gets out of the high position in the national organization he immediately finds it is unlawful, terrorizing organization and endeavors to discredit it. This is the case of Edward Y. Clarke, who has appealed to the president to suppress the order. It isn't the fact that he wants to do some good in the country or that he honestly thinks it is bad for the country, but it is a double headed desire; one a desire to "get even" with them for ousting him as head of the order, and the other to embarrass some of the politicians by injecting a religious issue into the next election, neither of which is a very laudable ideal. The order may be all that he says it is, but if it is, it was that way when he was its head. It's pretty hard to raise yourself by your own bootstraps.

## KNOW THE CHILDREN, JUDGE POWELL URGES

COLUMBUS, O.—"Get out of your office and inspire the people of your community to take an interest in the young folks and keep them out of the courts," advised Judge Reed M. Powell in addressing the Association of Probate Judges of Ohio at a session here.

The Ohio plan for carrying on relief work among crippled children was endorsed by Edgar F. Allen, of Elyria, president of the International Society for Crippled Children. T. O. Reed, chaplain of the Ohio State Penitentiary, spoke of the educational work being carried on among prisoners of that institution and asked the judges to support a movement for legislative appropriation to extend the work.

JESUS LEADS WAY  
Jesus is the way. Men have quarreled about that way until men have forgotten where it leads.—Barnwell.



## HAVE YOU NOTICED IT?

You have noticed how different people shake hands, haven't you?

One fellow will grasp your hand, and make you wish he hadn't.

Another will lay his hand in yours as if it were a cold fish or a ham. There is no more worth to it than there is to a clam.

As they shake you size them up for their sincerity and various other traits of character.

The preacher who stands at the church door, after the service, and shakes hands with the members of the congregation as they pass out, soon has every single member of the flock, and strangers, sized up. He knows handshakes, and can tell you just which people resemble one another in their method of attack for a shake.

### Disappointments

One of the greatest disappointments to a person is to hear a speaker of renown, who is known as a Christian leader, and get all full of enthusiasm over his speech, only to shake hands with him after, and have him lay his hand against yours as if to say, "I don't know what it is all about, but here is my hand, and it might as well be a false one, as a thing of flesh and blood. No life to it, no grasp to it. Disappointing in the extreme."

### Watch This

When a man unconsciously, and without purpose in mind of twisting your hand for fun, or without design, takes your hand for a shake, and turns the back of your hand downward, that man thinks himself to be your superior. The man who reverses this action, and raises the back of your hand, thinks you his superior. The man who places his hand in yours and grasps it, holding the backs and palms of yours and his own perpendicular — thinks you his equal.

### Handshaking in Klandom

Outside of the church there is no place where handshaking is more generally observed, or where it is more sincerely indulged in. The Klandom naturally feels kindly toward his brother Klansmen. Are they not brothers in Christ; are they

not attempting to emulate the example of Christ the great Criterion? Does not a sincere handshake mean that each shall stand by the other, and that altogether they will stand by the downtrodden, even as their Criterion and Elder Brother has shown them they must do? Does not the world need a champion for its wrongs, and does not the handshake bind brother to brother in defense of the right?

### Sons of Benjamin

It is said of Benjamin, his mother, who died at his birth called him Ben-Oni, but his father called him Benjamin, "Son of my right hand." Of the sons of Benjamin, it appears that they were like their father, left-handed men, who could at a hundred paces throw a stone from a sling, and with it hit a mark the width of a needle.

As the "Son of my right hand," he is a type of Christ our Great Criterion, and as a son of a tribe of left-handed sure-shot warriors, he is a forerunner of men whose thoughts all crystallize in one thing, the desire to right the wrongs of the world, thus making them warriors; and who will train their hands to be cunning in hitting the mark of unrighteousness, by using against it the things of righteousness.

So then Klansmen place great stress on the handshake. It must carry with it the sincerity of the heart, with the intelligence of the head. It must be warm and cordial, without guile or malice. Among Klansmen there is a keener and finer understanding — for each calls the other his equal in all points — and each is willing to immerse self in the work of making the other and the whole body better and more efficient and dutiful. When Klansmen grasp the hand of Klansman, the thought is for my brother, my Klan, my home and my country, in the name of the Klandom's Criterion, Jesus Christ, through the mercy of God, who makes it all possible.

"If you haven't noticed the good will, and the loving service promised in the handshake in your Klans, get your Klan right."

## TEACHERS' POOR PAY BLAMED FOR BAD CONDITIONS

Sante Fe, N. Mex.—The United States census of 1920 states that approximately 10,000,000 children live in rural communities, 9,000,000, of whom are enrolled in the schools, with an average daily attendance of 7,000,000. Commenting on the rural school situation in the country the Scottish Rite Bulletin, published here, says:

"While the large cities have been voting large bond issues to provide school sites, buildings, and equipment and approving greatly increased tax levies for the development of their school systems, the small schools in rural districts, in most instances, have languished.

"As a symbol the little rural schoolhouse is sublime, as an actuality it leaves much to be desired. There are 190,000 one-room schools of this country. In these schools are enrolled approximately 4,000,000 children.

"John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, says: 'The average city school is open 182 days in the year, the average rural school is open 142 days in the year.'

### Inefficient Teachers

"Perhaps one of the most serious phases of the country school problems is the inadequate preparation of the teachers. The good intentions and the public spirit of these teachers are beyond question, but it is a deplorable fact that these young people are without proper training. In New York state, out of a total of 8,400 teachers in one-teacher schools, not more than 420 have had the

amount of preparation generally agreed upon as the lowest acceptable minimum for elementary teachers.

"The country child in New York state who attends a one-teacher school has once chance in twenty of coming under the instruction of a teacher who has met this minimum standard.

"The reading tests point out that in Kentucky, New York and North Carolina the small rural schools are getting results which are a full year behind those of the city schools.

"This deplorable condition is more or less general through the nation.

### The Awakening

"The apathy and indifference of the rural populations constituted a very great difficulty to be met and overcome by educators who were seeking to correct the deficiencies of country district education. Apparently there was an entire failure to appreciate the need of properly equipped schools. It is gratifying to know that in recent years the farmers of the nation are coming to realize that the uneducated and poorly educated child suffers a serious handicap, and there is a nation-wide awakening to the unique advantages of education.

"This revival of interest is seen in a willingness to pay adequate salaries. The salaries of country teachers have been an open scandal. The last place for perfunctoryness is in that department of social and civic endeavor upon which the whole future of civilization depends."

## RUM RUNNERS BUSY AS POLICE QUARREL

Work Unmolested, Leisurely in the Open Landing Liquor at Keansburg.

KEANSBURG, N. J.—While the town is all heated up over the police war, the rum runners are having a busy week landing valuable liquor. Nobody seems to care, as they work unmolested, taking their time.

The police fight started over the dismissal of Charles Wilson by Chief Shears. Wilson refuses to turn over his badge and defies anyone to take it away from him. The chief is backed up by the town council asserting that the administration, headed by Mayor Thomas J. Gilmour, shall govern the town.

Tales of graft continue to flow in regard to the political situation. Diamond smuggling, dope smuggling, rum running, all have their share in the gossip of the day. One minister has applied for a transfer to another church because he believes that Keansburg is not a fit place in which to rear children. To the general attitude and beliefs of the community is added the fact that there are fifty-seven applicants for three vacancies on the police force. Each pays \$110 a month for a job that is filled with many dangers.

## WELLSBURG KLAN TO BUY \$20,000 HOME

No. 40 is Growing Rapidly—Attend Some Church Each Sunday Evening in a Body.

WELLSBURG, W. Va.—At the last business meeting of Klan No. 40 of Wellsburg, plans were considered and developed for the purchase of a building, to cost \$20,000, to be used as Klan headquarters. No. 40 is one of the liveliest organizations in any state. It has grown by leaps and bounds in the year since its organization and interest and activity is growing with the membership.

One feature of the activity introduced here is attending some church each Sunday evening in a body. Last

### Probe of Diploma Mills

The Senate has plunged into an investigation of diploma mill activities all over the country. The special committee, headed by Senator Cope-land, of New York, is to ferret out the detailed ramifications of the ring which is alleged to have distributed spurious medical diplomas to fake practitioners.

Amundsen may not try to fly to the North Pole. If summer keeps on we may try it, too.

Monday, January 21

Senate—Met at noon; adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

Mellon tax reduction plan discussion started by a criticism of the Secretary by Senator Couzens, Michigan; those participating in the debate were Senators Reed, Pennsylvania; Glass, Virginia; Norris, Nebraska; Johnson, Minnesota; Heflin, Alabama; McKellar, Tennessee.

Senator Dill, Washington, spoke in opposition to the proposed polar expedition of the dirigible Shenandoah. Teapot Dome investigation and evidence thus far taken were the subjects of discussion by Senators Caraway, Arkansas; King, Utah, and Heflin, Alabama.

Nomination of George B. Christian, Jr., secretary to the late President Harding, to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission, received.

Passed and sent to the House a bill granting the free use of the mails to the widow of President Harding.

Senate members much interested by testimony of Archie Roosevelt, son of former President Roosevelt, before the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve investigating committee, to the effect that he had severed his connection with the Sinclair corporation because of what he considered evidence of corruption in connection with oil leases.

Minority Leader Robinson asked the committee appointed to investigate propaganda designed to influence Congress not to concentrate on the Bok peace plan and forget about the Mellon tax reduction plan and other matters of public interest.

Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia, donor of the \$100,000 peace award, refused to tell how much money he is spending on his peace plan.

State Department transmits to the Senate a mass of information, some confidential, all said to include the department's evidence of propaganda by the Russian soviet government aimed at the overthrow of the United States government.

### —K-K-K—

House—Met at noon; adjourned at 4:50 P. M.

Spent the day considering the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The meeting of the anti-prohibitionists in Washington called forth speeches of condemnation and protest from Crampton, Michigan; Yates, Illinois, and Blanton, Texas, noted "dry" leaders in the House.

House received through the Speaker the detailed offer of a group of Southern power companies for the lease of the Muscle Shoals project.

Chairman Green of the Ways and Means committee, talked with President Coolidge over the tax reduction question and pointed out the difficulties of an agreement on a 25 per cent maximum surtax as recommended by Secretary Mellon.

### —K-K-K—

Tuesday, January 22

Senate—Met at noon; adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

Senator King, Utah, who visited Russia last summer, began an address setting forth his observations and deductions on the soviet government of Russia.

Senator Robinson, Arkansas, in a speech declared it to be the sense of the Senate that proceedings before the tariff commission in the present procedure will not command public confidence and that body should proceed under a rule which in substance disqualifies any member whose immediate family has a property or financial interest to be affected by the decisions of the commission.

Additional documents by the score received from the State Department in support of Secretary Hughes' statement that the Russian soviet authorities have been conducting propaganda in this country against the American government.

### —K-K-K—

House—Met at noon; adjourned at 5:05 P. M.

In further consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill. The American Legion submitted to the Immigration committee a resolution urging the suspension of all immigration for five years.

Indications were given at the White House to members of the Ways and Means committee that President Coolidge would regard any surtax rate above 25 per cent as a change in the fundamental principle of the Mellon tax reduction plan as a basis for a veto.

President Coolidge gave his unqualified approval to the Norbeck-Burnett bill for government loans to Northwestern farmers for purchases of livestock and to enable them to diversify their farming.

### —K-K-K—

Wednesday, January 23

Senate—Met at noon; adjourned at 3:50 P. M.

Senator Caraway, Arkansas, called up his motion to discharge the Public Lands committee from further consideration of his resolution to direct cancellation of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve lease. Senator Caraway renewed his attack on former Secretary Fall and declared Congress should impeach Secretary of the

Navy Denby, who approved the lease. McKellar, Tennessee, and King of Utah, joined Caraway in his attack on Secretary Denby.

Senator Walsh, Montana, a member of the Investigating committee, gave notice that he would ask that body to report a resolution advising the President to institute proceedings for annulment of the lease of the Wyoming naval reserve to the Sinclair interests.

President Coolidge transmitted to Congress a message recommending federal relief of the agricultural situation. His suggestions included financial assistance through a federal agency to enable wheat farmers to diversify their farming; extension of the time within which the War Finance Corporation can make loans; refunding of pressing past due indebtedness of farmers in the territory most seriously affected; restoration where it would be helpful, of impaired banking capital; and creation by private capital of a substantial financing corporation to assist in the plan of reorganization.

Validated and made public the texts of the recently negotiated Mexican general claims convention and the special Mexican claims convention.

A row over the League of Nations broke at the meeting of the propaganda investigating committee when Senator Reed, Missouri, a League irreconcilable, sought to develop through the testimony of Miss Esther E. Lape, member of the policy committee of the Bok peace prize award, the attitude on the League of the members of the policy committee and the jury of award.

State Department evidence regarding communist activities in Russia and this country was concluded before the Foreign Relations committee with charges of widespread work and propaganda in this country.

### —K-K-K—

House—Met at noon; adjourned at 4:50 P. M.

Considered measures reported from the Judiciary committee under the calendar Wednesday order of business.

Passed a bill providing for a new judicial district in northern Indiana, with provision for appointment of an additional district judge and necessary court officers.

Secretary Weeks transmitted to Congress an offer by the Union Carbide company of New York, to manufacture fertilizer at the Muscle Shoals plant, to be sold at cost, plus a profit of 5 per cent.

Republican members of the Ways and Means committee suggested to the Democrats that the committee get together and formulate a tax reduction measure on a nonpartisan plan, in which there should be mutual concessions from both the Mellon and the Garner proposals.

House and Senate adjusted their differences on a bill which would permit the return, free of duty, until December 31, 1924, of cattle taken into Mexico to escape drought in the Southwest, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

### —K-K-K—

Thursday, January 24

Senate—Met at noon; adjourned at 4:44 P. M.

The committee on Public Lands was discharged from further consideration of the Caraway resolution ordering the cancellation of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve leases, the resolution was placed on the calendar and further action goes over until next week.

Senator Capper, Kansas, chairman of the farm bill, addressed the Senate on freight rates, urging substantial reduction in transportation costs for the relief of farmers and repeal of the rate-making clause of the transportation act.

Senator Jones, New Mexico, spoke in opposition to the proposed reduction in surtaxes in the Mellon plan.

Adopted House concurrent resolution for a joint congressional session on Wednesday, February 27, as a memorial service to President Harding. Secretary Hughes is to speak, and former Presidents Taft and Wilson, former Vice President Marshall, the Supreme Court, members of the cabinet, governors of states and other dignitaries will be invited to attend.

President Coolidge transmitted to the Senate the ship liquor treaty with Great Britain.

Passed a bill authorizing an emergency distribution of \$100 each to the 12,000 members of the Chippewa tribe in Minnesota, the statement being made that this was necessary to prevent starvation.

E. L. Doherty, the California oil magnate, told the oil investigating committee that on November 30, 1921, he had loaned former Secretary Fall the sum of \$100,000 in cash as a "personal matter."

Senator McNabb, attorney for the Doherty interests, asked the committee to request the President to designate a board of experts to examine all the facts stating that if such a board should report that at the time the contracts were made they were not advantageous and the

best the government could have obtained Mr. Doherty would reconvey all his interest to the government for just what he had put into it.

Chairman Lenroot announced that former Secretary Fall had arrived in Washington but that his physical condition was such that he could not appear before the committee until next Monday, when the chairman stated that he would be heard.

### —K-K-K—

House—Met at noon; adjourned at 5:05 P. M.

Continued consideration of the Interior Department appropriation bill. Representative Mills, New York, defended the Mellon tax plan, emphasizing the fact that taxation at excessive rates is always unproductive.

Mr. Garner of Texas, ranking Democratic member of the Ways and Means committee, declared that if the House sent the "Democratic plan" to the President he wouldn't dare to veto it, because it reduces taxes and the country wants lower taxes.

Chairman Green replied to Mr. Garner with the declaration that the tax bill ought to be considered in a nonpartisan manner, but added that "it won't be because the gentleman from Texas imagines he can make political capital out of it."

### —K-K-K—

Friday, January 25

Senate—Not in session; most of the members listening in on Teapot Dome investigating committee.

J. W. Zevely, personal attorney of Harry F. Sinclair, told the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve lease investigating committee that Sinclair had loaned \$25,000 in liberty bonds to former Secretary Albert B. Fall in June, 1923, three months after he retired from the cabinet. Witness testified that Fall gave his note for this loan, which was in addition to \$10,000 expense money in connection with his trip to Russia.

### —K-K-K—

House—Met at noon; adjourned at 5:03 P. M.

Continued consideration of the Interior Department bill.

Representative Royal C. Johnson, South Dakota, was designated as chairman of the new veterans' committee of the House. He served overseas in the 79th division.

The Public Buildings committee ordered a favorable report on the Langley bill, carrying \$6,500,000 to provide additional hospital facilities for World War veterans.

Ways and Means committee decided to remove the following "nuisance" taxes: Telegraph and telephone, beverages, admission up to 50 cents, theater seating tax, candy, hunting, bowie and dirk knives, livery and livery boots, hunting garments, yachts and motorboats, carpets and rugs, trunks, valises, purses and pocket-books, portable lighting fixtures, fans, jewelry, produce sales and 50 per cent on bowling and billiards, all of which now yield a revenue of \$103,254,488.

Representative Hull of Iowa, made a demand at the meeting of the Military Affairs committee that Henry Ford be summoned to Washington to discuss his offer for the Muscle Shoals project.

### —K-K-K—

Saturday, January 26

Senate—Not in session. Most of members in committee work.

### —K-K-K—

House—Continued consideration of the Interior Department bill.

### —K-K-K—

## EIGHT CROSSES BLAZE IN IOWA TOWNS IN SINGLE NIGHT

Police Make Auto Tour and Extinguish Burning Emblems of Protestant Patriotism.

—K-K-K—

Creston, Iowa.—Eight fiery crosses, the Ku Klux Klan signal, flared up in Creston Saturday night. Two of the crosses were placed in front of the Catholic churches and one burned before the Congregational church. Another cross was placed in front of the post office, one near William Evan's home on West Adams street, one on East Adams street near the electric light plant, one in South Birch street near the home of George Martin, and one on South Cherry street near the cemetery.

Two men driving an auto were seen to dash up to the post office, put out their lights, and hastily plant the cross and light it. They then leaped into the machine which had been kept running and speeded away. Police toured the city in an auto and demolished the crosses, which were about four feet high and made by wrapping oil soaked waste about pine boards.

### —K-K-K—

Men make organizations. Organizations do not make men.

### —K-K-K—

We need Klansmen who practice Klankraft.

## PRO-ALIENS SHOW CONCERN OVER TREND OF NEWS WRITERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consternation has seized those who are fighting to keep American gates open to the flood of immigrants and with the leading publications of the country taking up the fight on unrestricted immigration and which was started by the Ku Klux Klan, there is much hurrying and scurrying among the pro-alien interests.

In the World's Work for January, in an article entitled the "Immigration Peril," it is pointed out that it taxes only a sixty months' residence in this country for "an Anatolian shepherd or a Russian mujik to be entitled to sit in judgement as a 'peer' in an American court."

Magazines and newspapers are each daily bringing forth new and vital reasons why the gates of the United States should be closed against the great influx of foreigners who do not only bring themselves to America but bring their theories along with them. The pro-alien interests are now realizing more than ever that the battle started by the Ku Klux Klan, to keep America clear of European ideals and practices, is one that can not be stopped.

### Thousands of Alien Lawyers

In the fact that out of more than eleven thousand lawyers in New York City, more than 50 per cent are of foreign birth, or foreign parentage, the writer in the World's Work says:

"Not so long ago, Elihu Root, speaking before the American Bar Association, dwelt on the many and complex questions of vital interest before the country, such as the effects of taxation, the social structure, justice to the poor, and injustice to the rich. He hoped that those and divers other important questions would be solved by the 'application to the new conditions of the old principles of justice out of which grew our institutions.' But to do this, he observed, we must have men who 'understand those principles, their history, their reason, their spirit, their capacity for extension, and their right application.' In other words, we must have a Bench and Bar of the highest intellectual and moral integrity, deeply versed—stepped one might say—in the learning and the spirit of our laws and of our jurisprudence. Yet, as he pointed out, a very large part of our new accessions to our legal profession, particularly in the large cities, are of young men who have come from the countries of eastern Europe, . . . from countries where there was a highly developed jurisprudence, and having necessarily, by inheritance, all those predilections and fundamental ideas which differentiate the Continental systems of jurisprudence from the Anglo-American system. . . . These young men come here—and they are coming to our bar by the tens of thousands—with continental ideas born in them. No cramming for an examination will get them out. They are not to be learned or dislearned out of a book. Those ideas can be modified or adapted to our ideas only by contact with life—contact with American life—taking in, in the processes of life, some conception of what the American thought and feeling and underlying basis of honesty and justice are."

### "Proud of Polish Judge"

"Contrast this with the editorial statement, in a Polish paper published

in New Jersey, translated as follows: 'We pride ourselves on having a Polish judge here, and a Polish clerk there, followed by an appeal for the Polish voters to "stand together" if they want more offices. Contrast the warning spoken before the highest national assembly of American lawyers with the situation in some of our largest cities and states where many of the magistrates in our lower courts and not a few of the judges in our higher tribunals are either foreign born or of foreign extraction. Contrast it with the fact that in the richest and busiest metropolis of the United States of some eleven thousand lawyers, more than 50 per cent are of foreign birth or of foreign parentage.

"No less a careful and judicial body than the Committee on Legal Education of the Association of the Bar of the city of New York, under the chairmanship of the dean of the Columbia Law School, has gone on record with this finding which I have emphasized in part: 'Many of these men come to the bar with little knowledge of American institutions and with little or no appreciation of those ideals and traditions which have in the past dominated the spirit of our Anglo-American legal system. . . . The result is that the bar is carrying an almost insupportable burden of a large membership unfitted by education or experience to bear its responsibilities and without the inclination which comes naturally from familiarity with our institutions, to maintain its traditions. . . .'

### Jury Box Important

"But what shall we say of that other burden of alienage upon our legal system—the burden of mental and moral alienage upon the system of trial by jury? Let us bear in mind that the ultimate enforcement of the law rests upon the jury box; that under the constitution of every state in the Union, no member of the state can be deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to citizens 'unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.' It is a serious problem enough when the 'law of the land' is becoming subject more and more to 'interpretations' by lawyers and judges culturally alien to our juristic life and traditions; but a subtler danger is developing through the cultural alienage of vast masses of foreign born or foreign minded 'peers' who today sit in judgment in the jury boxes of American courts. It takes only sixty months' residence in this country (and that residence may be in the non-American environment of a foreign 'colony' in our midst) and the most simple of tests in the venter of 'Americanization' to make an Anatolian shepherd or a Russian mujik entitled to sit in judgment as a 'peer' in an American court. It is enough to state it to show not merely the absurdity but the grave danger of such a free and easy system. And those well-intentioned, but thoughtless, Americans who are so anxious to 'naturalize' the newcomers as quickly and in as great numbers as possible, ought to bear in mind that such crude and surface 'citizenship' has its repercussions not only on our political institutions but on that great legal system which, through the centuries, the Anglo-Saxons have carefully built up as bulwarks of self-government of and by the people."

## ALIEN HURLS COAL AT FREESOIL MEET

FREESOIL, Mich.—An attempt to start a riot and cause serious personal injury to many Americans came to pass last Wednesday evening when a large hunk of coal was thrown through a plate glass window where a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan was being held.

The coal was thrown by a member of the organized opposition to all things American, but the name of the miscreant could not be learned.

A number of women and children narrowly escaped injury from the flying glass of three window panes that were demolished.

It was reported that the piece of coal thrown, weighed about ten pounds. This was doubted by some as it was said that a ten pound object would be difficult to hurl with such force as was the missile projected from the alien hand.

An eminent scientist once said, however, that a man's strength all went to his brain or to his body—thus the stronger the body the weaker

er the brain. Taking the argument of the size of the coal on this basis, it is easily seen that the alien could have hurled a missile twice that large with the greatest of ease.

The spirit of America that prevailed at the meeting was not easily broken, and the speaker, who was delivering an address at the time continued his talk after assuring himself that no one was hurt.

The hurling of the coal turned out to be a great aid to the Klansmen, instead of a damper, as was intended by the opposition, for it merely proved the contention of the Klan, that the people need higher education.

The act of the barbarian in shattering the window, clinched the argument, as far as those present were concerned.

Ideals and principles of the organization were discussed by another speaker also, and both received undivided attention and generous applause.

## FIERY CROSS OF KU KLUX EMBLEM BLAZES FORTH

Eau Claire, Wis.—Hundreds were startled to see a blazing cross some 30 feet high on the bluff south of Altona, New Year's Eve.

At first it was supposed to be an ordinary fire, but the sight of figures moving in the radiance and the peculiar shape of the fiery object led to the conclusion that it was the typical rallying symbol of a local Ku Klux Klan. The cross was erected not far from Altona's water tower and was first noticed to be afire at 8:30.

That the order of the Ku Klux Klan is well established in this vicinity was attested by several residents. "Its object is to uphold the laws of the country. It costs \$10 to join and 50 cents a month to belong. No one knows its members. It is strictly secret. There is a big order in St. Paul." These were some of the statements made regarding the organization which attained notoriety following the civil war in the South.



## BURNS MEN PULL RAW STUFF; HOLDUPS

Has Mr. Burns or His Agency the Right to Hire Marines to Help Him Stage Hold-ups?

(Bureau of Publication and Education)  
WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 30.—Can the Burns Detective agency, even though its head is a Roman Catholic and at the head of the government is secret service, stick a gun in your face on a lonely country road at night and take your automobile away from you, even if you do happen to owe some money on the car?

It's possible for that agency or any other recognized authority to possibly seize your car on a conditional bill of sale and get away with it if you have neglected to make your payments. But the question is, can the fellow or fellows who seize the car do it by sticking a gun in your face and get away with the job in true hold-up style?

And another question is proper at this point. Has Mr. Burns or his agency any right to hire United States Marines, soldiers belonging to Uncle Sam and in the service, to help him stage a hold-up? On this point it is stated that eighteen marines in all, on duty at headquarters in the Munitions building, were approached by a Navy Department clerk, who is also a Burns operative, and offered what looked like "easy money" if they could get off for a few days. The men were successful in obtaining leave all right, all at the same time, and ten of the eighteen are now under arrest and out on bond of \$3,000 each, charged with robbery, larceny and disorderly conduct. Marine headquarters here say the ten marines will be disciplined for "engaging in civilian practices." Here is the game they attempted to pull in connection with two private detectives assigned to the job by the Burns agency.

**Hold-up Staged**  
The Burns men and the ten marines held up eight taxicabs of the Penant Taxicab Company, of this city, and made away with the machines near Upper Marlboro, Maryland, a few nights ago. In less than half a night the whole bunch were under arrest and in jail at Baltimore. The hold-up was resorted to according to the manager of the Taxicab company to serve a writ of attachment for New York city. Instead of taking the machines or re-orting to legal practices to get possession of them the Burns gang did it by trickery and at the point of guns. No papers whatever were served.

**Business Rushing**  
The Washington taxicab company suddenly had many calls for machines from the detectives and the marines who claimed they were going to a prize fight at Upper Marlboro. Reaching that little Maryland town the entire crowd went into a hotel where supper was ordered. While eating the proprietor wanted to know what was going on. The men told him the detectives would be along in a short time and it was not long before they put in their appearance. The hotel proprietor who had visions of a raid of some kind made further inquiry and when the detectives told him of what they proposed doing he told them they could not pull that sort of a stunt in his place and ordered them to move on, saying that he would notify the sheriff and the Washington authorities, if they attempted that sort of a hold-up.

The drivers were ordered to move on towards Annapolis. Scarcely had the light of Upper Marlboro faded in the distance before the leading cab, believed to have been occupied by the detectives, was ordered to stop. The driver suddenly found himself facing a leveled pistol and before the other chauffeurs knew what had happened, they too were covered with revolvers of their alleged customers. In other words the whole eight taxicabs were seized, not by legal process, but at the points of pistols.

"Get out and beat it. These taxicabs belong to us now," one of the drivers said he was told.

**Walked Back to Town**  
The taxi drivers walked back to Upper Marlboro while their former passengers rode off in the direction of Baltimore via Annapolis. The men hunted up Sheriff Fink and told him what had happened and within an hour every road in that and adjoining counties were blocked by deputy sheriff and members of the Maryland state constabulary.

**Bandits Nabbed**  
Just before getting into Baltimore the caravan was sighted and the whole bunch put under arrest. Without any fuss all of the men surrendered, turning over their firearms, drove into Baltimore and were locked up at a police station.

One of the original taxi drivers also claims that the man who covered him with a pistol reached into his pockets and took \$11 in money belonging to him. Consequently all of them are now charged with robbery, larceny and disorderly conduct and all are out under \$3,000 bond each. The grand jury of that county has been called to meet the first Monday in April in an effort to secure indictments of the detectives and the marines guilty of this hold-up. It was

## CONGRESS MAY CANCEL OIL LEASES

The Mayfield Case Takes a Peculiar Turn.

The Democrats seem to have centered their attacks right now on what former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall did or did not do, etc. The investigation of that \$100,000 loan is still going on before the Senate Public Lands committee and the secretary himself will be on the stand next week, if he is physically able to be there. He is in Washington a sick man at the present writing.

**To Cancel Both Oil Leases.**  
Many members of the Senate and House are attending the sessions now of the Public Lands committee and are listening in on the testimony with a view of taking steps to cancel the leases given on naval oil reserves to Henry F. Sinclair and to Edward L. Doheny by former Secretary Fall. It is said the House Democrats will take this action if its leaders decide that cancellation is within Congressional power.

Inquiry in the Senate shows that a similar state of mind exists in that body. Congress seems to be convinced that altogether aside from any wrongful behavior by Mr. Fall the leases in themselves are against public policy and also flatly contrary to the mandate given by Congress to the Navy Department for oil conservation.

Leaders in the House and in the Senate irrespective of what may happen to Mr. Fall, are on their way toward calling Secretary of the Navy Denby on the carpet for a strict accounting and responsibility for the leases to Sinclair and Doheny. They point out that the naval oil reserves were confided by Congress not to Mr. Fall, but to Mr. Denby and that the present fate of the reserves is not Mr. Fall's but Mr. Denby's responsibility on the Congressional and legal standpoint. So we may have an impeachment of a cabinet officer if the Democrats can bring it about.

**The Mayfield Case.**  
The Mayfield contested election case has taken a peculiar turn. A short time ago the Senate ordered 40 deputy sergeant-at-arms sworn in to go over the state of Texas and collect up the ballot boxes and ballots, tally sheets, etc., of the senatorial election held last year and ship them under registered seal to Washington for counting by the sub-committee of the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections. Each side in the case picked 20 men and most of them were residents of the Lone Star state.

Now word comes from Texas that the deputies are having their troubles down in Texas. One county, Dexas county, it is said refuses to send its ballot boxes to Washington for the reason that some other kind of an election has been held there since the senatorial election and that a special road election or some other kind of an election is about to be held and that the ballot boxes are needed down there. It is said that court action will be necessary to get the ballot boxes up to Washington.

**Ballots Burned.**  
Word also comes from Texas that in another county the senatorial election ballots were burned by mistake, therefore are not to be had. It is reported that an employee was told to destroy by fire certain election ballots and that he got the wrong ballots and burned those of the senatorial election. That will prove another handicap for the senatorial committee.

And in one or two other counties in Texas it is reported that special elections of various kinds are about to be held and that the official do not want to send the ballot boxes to Washington fearing they will not be returned in time and those counties do not want to buy new ballot boxes. **Supposed To Resume February 11.**  
The sub-committee of the Privileges and Elections committee was scheduled to begin counting the Texas ballot in Washington on February 11. Now it is said that the ballots will not be here in time and if it takes court action to get some of the ballot boxes goodness knows when the ballots will all get to this city and those that have been burned are gone forever. Just what bearing this will have on the Mayfield case is hard to tell right now.

said that the Marines understood they were to receive \$5 and their expenses to drive the cabs to New York city.

Criminal charges are to be pressed against the "highwaymen" who hired the drivers of the stolen cars to drive them to Upper Marlboro and then forced them at the points of pistols to turn the cabs over to them. The Washington taxicab company has recovered its eight cars and they are back here in service. Meanwhile the guilty marines are wondering "where they are at" and are looking to the Burns agency to get them out of their predicament. And the country is wondering how a government agency can pull stunts like that, especially in view of the fact that they secured eighteen marines on duty and pressed them into a night-riding holdup. This might well be the subject of another congressional investigation.

## WHIP HAND HELD BY DEMS. AND PROGS.

Fight to Liberalize House Rules Gives Combined Faction Chance For Oratory.

Congressional Record Being Filled With Campaign Thunder for Home Consumption.

(Bureau of Publication and Education)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Partisan spirit is running high this week in the House of Representatives and every fellow is busy "getting it out of his system" for home consumption by this display of oratorical fireworks in the debate on the proposed change in the rules that govern the proceedings of the House.

Hundreds of speeches are being made on the floor by Republicans, Democrats and Progressives and each fellow is having his say as to what he thinks about making drastic changes proposed in the fight to liberalize the rules. The fight was started by the LaFollette group of Progressives in the House headed by Representative Nelson of Wisconsin, and they have formed a coalition with the Democrats. So far they have won their points and it looks like this combination will be able to make such changes as they desire. The debate bids fair to run on and on for a week or more. It seems to be the agreement to give every member a chance to make his speech and have his say and most of the 435 members are availing themselves of this opportunity.

**Petition Plan Proposed**

The Progressive-Democratic combination is making its fight to keep committee chairmen from pigeon-holing measures that they do not see fit to report out of committee to the House. The scheme is that after a committee has had a measure before it for thirty days that the author can have that committee discharged from further consideration of the measure and get it out of committee and before the House if he can get a petition containing 100 or 150 signatures of members of the House asking that such action be taken. The exact number of signatures required has not been voted on; some members wish the number cut to 100 and others wish to make it 150. In either event, they argue that any measure that is desired to come before the House ought to be brought there if 100 or 150 members of the House sign a petition to that effect rather than let a committee chairman carry it around in his pocket or place it in a pigeon hole for safe keeping where it will take on "sleeping sickness" after so long a time. The Progressives also contend that even if a chairman of a committee is disposed to bring the matter before his committee that often from seven to a dozen members of that committee can smother a bill and kill off legislation no matter if all the rest of the members of the House wish it reported out of that committee to the House.

The regular Republicans argue that if the rules are changed in this respect that the minority can at any time embarrass the majority party and handicap legislation in Congress and work a hardship on any program which may be formulated by the party that is supposed to be in power. It is asserted that it will take on the appearance of a filibuster and prolong discussion and debate on unimportant legislation and act to the detriment of a legislative program mapped out for the country by the majority party.

**Spade Called a Spade**

In this fight Republicans, Democrats and Progressives are not mincing words. They are calling a spade a spade and the House is in good-natured uproar most of the time by the continual twitting from both sides of the chamber. When the Democrats were in the saddle during the eight years of the Wilson administration they did the same things the Republicans are now accused of doing, but there was not as many independent Democrats among them as there are Progressive insurgents in the House today.

Republicans on the floor of the House assert that if the Democrats ever again get back in power in Congress they will be confronted with the same tactics as are now proving embarrassing to the party in power. The Democrats are helping the Progressives make it hot for the Republicans and the latter are making threats of retaliation if the time and opportunity comes for them to do so. This fight on the rules is so interesting that it is filling the gallery of the House every day with visitors who like to hear the fun, and many a senator strolls over from the Senate end of the Capitol to listen to the oratorical efforts in the lower branch. This fight reminds one of a football with every member of the House trying to take a kick at it. Some right good punts are being seen and the Congressional Record is being filled full of good campaign material which no doubt will be broadcast by mail to every nook and corner of the land.

**K-K-K**

The cheerful grin will let you in, Where the grouch is never seen.

## A LETTER THAT SHOULD AWAKEN ALL AMERICANS

WRITER RECENTLY RELEASED FROM GERMAN PRISON

Corliss Hooven Griffis, former Lieutenant in the United States Army, was arrested in Germany a little more than a year ago while trying to effect the capture of the infamous Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, a traitor and deserter from the United States Army. Lieut. Griffis has been sentenced to nineteen months' imprisonment. His immediate release would be considered by the American people as a most gracious act on the part of the German Government, but Germany most strangely delays this action.

The following is a copy of the last letter received from Lieut. Griffis by his mother:

Wurzberg Prison, Germany, November the Eleventh, 1923.  
Dearest Mother:  
"The church bells are ringing again this morning, and I am wondering if they are reflecting in their tumult of sound the gladness I am feeling. I dare say my message today is quite different from the one that is dominating me, but they sound cheerful and glad enough to quite fit in. Moreover, the sun is shining and a shaft of golden light has made a mockery of the iron bars and has penetrated into my cell, where it makes a great difference. Then, not take outdone on the occasion, the prison has finally decided that it is cold enough for heat—and the steam pipes are warm, with a promise of a decided change for the better in the inside temperature.

So altogether it is a great day, a quite fitting time for thanksgiving, pride and rejoicing in every way for me—and one in particular.

**Patriot Decorates Cell**  
"I have already decorated my cell so that it is no doubt different from any other cell in Germany. From the colored advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post I have been hard at work with my scissors, and have cut out and pasted together the various colors until I have achieved the desired result. At one end of the cell under the window is a gorgeous Coat-of-Arms of the United States. It took me a week to make it and it is inlaid in paper like a mosaic. The background is orange, good and bright, and bald-headed eagle with the shield, and all the rest are in the correct colors. It looks fine. Then over my table I have hung my American flag, and on the other wall is an American shield. Altogether, I could not desire more, and really, it helps.

I started off the day by singing the "Star Spangled Banner" as I faced my flag at salute, regardless of the prison rule against singing. Then I followed with the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the "Glory, Glory, Halleluiah" had a strange setting way over here. But it rang true and stirred my heart quite as much as had I heard a chorus of a thousand voices singing it. After that I whistled the "Stars and Stripes Forever," but then I thought I had better write this letter. I shall go through my entire program and will sing and pray all day—even though I am quite alone.

**Fought For His Country**  
Naturally, my mind reverts back to the events of five years ago today, when in the midst of our turmoil and hating and sorrowing, we achieved peace. I can remember my own feelings in Le Mans that day, after I had better write this letter. I shall go through my entire program and will sing and pray all day—even though I am quite alone.

**How time does change things.**

It was just a year ago at this very day and hour, that Chaplain Cowley Carroll and myself went out to the cemetery where we held our little service for our dead. Amid the quiet groves of Greenwood that day I had little thought indeed that another such day would find me in a German prison. But even had I known, please God I would not falter from a trust, a heritage, of brave fellow countrymen.

For at least it has been given me to feel for my country as never before did I feel. Truly it has been said that 'they know not their own country who know no other.' Thus it has been with me, for the more I see of the world and the people, the more I love and reverence America. And I am sure that comparison is a great enlightening factor. For that reason I wish more Americans would travel—and some home convinced.

**Has Faith In America**

I only wish that I had the power to deliver myself of this tremendous certainty I feel in the destiny of America, and enlist every American in evangelizing until it is achieved. I am firmer than ever of the opinion that America will be God's instrument, and our destiny is to work His will on earth for His purposes, not ours. And oh, how this part of the world over here needs us! They need our standards and our ideals, our generosity and our fellow love. They need our "square deal" and our principles of

## CHURCH IS THROWN OPEN TO KLANSMEN AND WOMEN OF KLAN

Seventy-five Members Attend Oceanport M. E. Church on Invitation

Services Conducted by Visitors—Large Contribution Made for Aid of Christian Work

—K-K-K—

Red Bank, N. J.—Seventy-five members of the Red Bank and Long Branch Knights of the Ku Klux Klan were invited as guests to the Oceanport Methodist Episcopal church last Sunday night. The church was crowded to the doors despite the downpour of rain.

As the choir sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the doors opened and out of the rain marched a Klanswoman bearing the banner of her organization, the American flag. She was followed by another Klanswoman holding aloft the fiery cross and following the cross-bearer came Klansmen and Klanswomen. They were ushered to seats which had been reserved for them and received a welcome by the Rev. A. Parsells, who invited the leaders to take seats at his side.

**Klan Conducts Services**

The pastor read the twelfth chapter of Romans and then turned the service over to the Klan leaders. The addresses dealt with the duties of Christmen men and women in the New Year.

The Klansman who spoke requested all present to make resolutions for the New Year. He suggested the following as being worthy of consideration:

"To learn the real duties of an American citizen and to practice them; to study the political situation; to be active in church work; to see that only Americans are placed on guard in 1924; and to try every day to be of assistance to some poor soul in need of financial or fraternal aid."

**Large Contribution**

When the collection was taken it was found that the plates were heaped high with paper money and this was acknowledged by members of the church to be welcome, for the little church has been having a hard struggle. On Christmas day the minister's home was destroyed by a fire caused by the explosion of an oil stove and all his furniture and personal belongings destroyed. However, the Klansmen at once rushed up fifty dollars for his immediate needs and followed this with their visit to the church and the large donation.

Klankraft is practiced to the 'nth degree in Monmouth county by all Klansmen, Klanswomen and Junior Klansmen. "Non silba sed anthar."

—K-K-K—

**EX-GOVERNOR WALTON AND ANTI-KLAN JOIN HANDS AND FORCES**

Anti-Klansmen from all over the nation gathered in a meeting recently in Monroe, La., believed to have been called under the instructions of Catholics.

Among those present were seen representatives of Reds, I. W. W.'s and Catholics.

The former governor of Oklahoma, J. C. (Jack) Walton, addressed somewhere near two hundred anti upon his recent misfortune in Oklahoma, in which he was ousted from the gubernatorial chair at the hands of that "unAmerican" organization, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

—K-K-K—

The most corrupt and effete matter is the finest fertilizer for producing the best plants; and your objectionable experiences are the very things to bring the finest manhood.

—K-K-K—

It is hard for the man who aspires to primacy to be always consistent.

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