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★ The CALL of The NORTH ★

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty"

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SUSPENDED SENTENCE

OWATONNA CASEY CHIEF OF POLICE
TRIES TO KICK DOWN FIERY CROSSDid Klan Celebrate Bootleggers
Conviction?Dunigan Might Use Excess Energy
In His Official Duties to
Advantage.

—K-K-K—

Owatonna, Minn.—We are advised by special dispatch that the Ku Klux Klan is alleged to have burned a Fiery Cross to celebrate the conviction of a bootlegger by the name of Oscar Clausen. Of course, it is needless to state that Klansmen are always happy when violators of the law get the full penalty of each and every violation. It would not be strange if they used some conspicuous sign to show their appreciation of official action, which brought about the arrest, conviction and judgment of the law violator, so it might be possible that the burning of the cross in Owatonna was such an appreciation.

Mr. Clausen made a feeble defense when he claimed that he was totally ignorant of how the moonshine came to be placed in his car. Of course, where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise, but in this instance, the law refused to recognize Mr. Clausen's ignorance. We do not know how long it has been impressed upon the public that ignorance of the law is no excuse whatever for any violation. Yet at times officials are lenient when justice should be done, without fear and without favor. We are glad to note that in Steele County there are officials who see the importance of doing their duty at all times, regardless of the individuals involved. To these officials, we extend a true expression of appreciation for the good work they have done.

The Ku Klux Klan of Owatonna is supposed to have erected the cross which was given to the flames on the Steele County court house lawn. Just as soon as Chief of Police Thomas Dunigan, a good K. C., by the way, learned of the burning cross, he thought it his official duty to rush over there and attempt to kick down the Klan symbol. His official dignity burst and, with the explosion, came an oration, wherein he expressed in glowing terms, filled with perspiration, what he would have done to the perpetrators of this heinous crime, had he caught them. Of course, the one-act vaudeville show brought forth many smiles and several Ha Ha's, which didn't amuse the Chief in the least. We understand that the Chief did not respond to a single encore, but then, that is his business and we got a nickel's worth as it was, but, thinking over various matters, the thought comes to us emphatically, which suggests that the K. C. chief of police might use his zeal to better advantage in checking up on law violations in Owatonna. If Dunigan were as zealous in the performance of his official duties as he is in trying to stampede the Klan, he might fill his office more advantageously. No doubt there are a few bootleggers and petty thieves in Owatonna which should be apprehended and the sooner the better. Couldn't the Chief use a few extra hour in running down various law violators in the Southern Minnesota City? We know positively that the citizens of Owatonna would appreciate the arrest of numerous unsocial creatures who manage to evade somehow, the Chief of Police's activities, but, of course, if K. C. Dunigan thinks it helps matters any to smash his toes on a Fiery Cross, why should we protest? A wild outburst on the part of the Chief is so funny that a good laugh always results. Anyway, has Owatonna in the Chief of Police's office—a comedian, or something else?

The cross which Chief Dunigan tried to topple over by a few well directed kicks was perhaps thirty feet in height and had been planted very nearly four feet in terra firma. The failure of the Chief to kick down the Fiery Cross was greeted with smiles—yes, and even outbursts of laughter. If the Chief would practice la savate for a time, he might be more successful when the next Fiery Cross appears.

—K-K-K—

KLANSMEN—TO KLAVERN.

FLAMING CROSS
STIRS VIRGINIA—K-K-K—
Fiery Emblem of Ku Klux Klan
Flares for Third Time in
Six Months.—K-K-K—
Virginia, Minn., Dec. 26.—The flaming cross of the Ku Klux Klan again burning on a hill overlooking the city stirred Virginia on Christmas eve, the third appearance of the fiery Klan symbol here in the last six months.

Pointing toward the sky at the top of the hill directly in line with Mesaba avenue the huge cross, said to have been twenty-five feet in height and with a cross bar sixteen feet wide, was seen by hundreds of residents of the city, including many people going to Christmas eve mass at local churches.

The flaming emblem was first noticed about 11:15 o'clock. Both the police and fire department were notified and responded to the call. The fire department was unable to reach the scene of the burning, which was in a little clearing in the woods, off from the Eveleth-Virginia road. The police, who answered before the fire fighters, found the cross burning but no signs of any "Klansmen," although the ground about the cross was considerably tramped by footprints.

That the Klan organization exists on the range is believed by many now, although the first demonstration, on the eve of the school board election last summer, was thought to be a prank staged by boys. The last cross burning on the night before Thanksgiving, added credit to the belief that the organization exists here. The last demonstration, the burning of a cross Christmas eve, is not thought to have any particular significance.

—K-K-K—

PAPER IN ROME, CALLS THE
Y. M. C. A. "TARTUFES," AND
WANTS THEM TO BE EX-
PELLED

"Catholic Italy," the Corriere d'Italia says: "Does not need Tartufes, in Protestant dress, nor secret powers, working in the shade."

According to the Century Encyclopedia, Tartufe, a comedy by Moliere, was produced at the Comedie Francaise, in 1667. Tartufe is an "obscure pedant, a red-faced, hypocritical wretch, who, palming himself off on an honest and refined family, tries to drive the son away, marry the daughter, corrupt the wife, ruin and imprison the father, and almost succeeds in it; not by clever plots, but by vulgar mummery, and by the coarse audacity of his caddish disposition."

The attitude of the Catholic papers in Rome are on a par with that of the late Pope Benedict when he hurled the epithets, "Liars, thieves, emissaries of Satan, robbers of the faith," at the Methodists, because they proposed building a college in Rome.

In 1922 the Italian chamber of deputies stated that Italy was under deep obligations to the Y. M. C. A., for its unselfish humanitarian work for the Italian soldiers in the World War. It was highly commended by the Duke of Aosta, and the leading generals of the army praised its "benevolent activities, without distinction of race or creed."

The attitude of the Catholics toward the Methodists and the "Y," in Italy, shows bigotry of the very worst kind. What do self-respecting Americans think of the manner in which their countrymen are being treated by the Catholics in Italy, grossly insulting the Y. M. C. A., by comparing them to the character of "Tartufe," as described above? If this does not cause the sleepy ones to wake up, we cannot imagine what more they will need to cause them to think about this matter as they have never thought before.

CROSSES OF KLAN
APPEAR OVER STATE
ON CHRISTMAS EVE

From all parts of the state, we get reports telling about the burning of Fiery Crosses and midnight meetings. It is evident that the midnight meetings, with the Fiery Crosses were Christmas gatherings. Certainly Klansmen love to pay tribute to Jesus the Christ, who is the criterion of their lives and it is but natural that they should gather in the great outdoors, under the stars of night, beneath the flickering lights of the Fiery Cross and once more pledge their lives in the service of the Nazarene.

—K-K-K—

FIERY CROSS OF
KLAN IN DULUTH—K-K-K—
Emblem Reported Seen on Christmas
Eve on Hilltop

Duluth, Minn.—Is the Ku Klux Klan active, and burning fiery crosses in Duluth? Many Duluthians are asking the question of one another since Christmas Eve, when, say many, a fiery cross, supposed to represent Klandom, was reported burning on the hilltop directly up Elevant avenue east, about midnight as hundreds of Duluthians were hurrying to attend services in many of the city's churches.

Reports Persistent

Persistent reports are being received that such a spectacle was witnessed last Monday night. It is the second time within the last two months that such reports have been circulated. The first "scare," about two months ago, was to the effect that a fiery cross was burning on the sandy beach on Park Point. Investigation led many to believe it a prank of small boys. No one could be found at the time who had seen anyone near the spot or could positively assert it was the work of anyone belonging to the K. K. K.

But more details are added to the Christmas Eve flaming cross on the hillside. A number declare the cross, which they describe as not very large, was clearly visible from down the hill and that they noticed it while going to church services at midnight. Shadowy figures moved about the burning cross, they emphatically declare. Whether these figures were grouped in an apparently prearranged form or were wearing white robes and masks, they are not certain.

Believed Klan Ritual

Many, who witnessed the mysterious affair, express the belief that Duluth has a Ku Klux Klan organization and that the fiery cross was part of prearranged rituals such as reported as happening in a number of places throughout the country at the same time, midnight, Christmas Eve. In Detroit, Mich., a cross was set afire and surrounded by a large group of unmasked and unrobed figures. The gathering was dispersed by the police who stamped out the flaming affair.

Local police reported today that unofficially they had heard of the affair, but no investigation has been made. And the question is unanswered while Duluthians continue to speculate and wonder.

—K-K-K—

A BLOT ON PIPESTONES'
REPUTATION

It has just come to the attention of this office that there is a certain skunk in the west part of town who has made a practice of mistreating the small girls in that neighborhood.

If there is anything that could be meaner or lower, we have yet to hear of it. Such actions show the perpetrator to be just as low as it is possible and retain human form.

People of Pipestone—it's time to put a stop to such things in our city! You probably know this person, let's see that he quits such contemptible practices.—Kalamet Klan Chronicle.

Groveland Park Folks Demand
Justice in Court BattlesWHAT WAS DEN E. LANE'S OBJECT IN SELLING
LOT ON ST. CLAIR STREET TO NEGRO STARKS?

By "TWILIGHT"
LISTEN, ST. PAULITES, AND
YOU SHALL HEAR AN INTER-
ESTING STORY INVOLVING DEN
E. LANE, THE COMMUNITY
BUILDER, IN THE ROLE OF A
"BLACKBERRY PLANTER." (?)

The Groveland Park Folks Fighting for Justice—The Ramsey County Attorney's Office vs. a Kinkadee-Roman Catholic O'Brien on the Bench; A Shooting Affair with Negro Stark on the Trigger End, and a Colored Barber Shop.

The Story is a Long One, but Merits the Telling. For Some Unknown Reason Dailies of St. Paul Have Evaded the Story, Leaving it to us to Present the Facts.

Mr. W. H. Hackett purchased lots 8 and 9 of Robert L. Ware's Addition in August, 1920, believing the lots to be located in an exclusive residential district. The lots were purchased from one J. W. C. Cunningham. At the time of the purchase there was no street car line extending beyond Fairview. The Groveland Park Public School was then under construction, finally completed in the fall of 1921.

The permit to build a dwelling house on Lot 6, No. 2026, was taken out in January, 1922. At the time, specific instructions were given by the Department of Parks and Playgrounds, calling attention to an ordinance, stating that the building line must be no closer than 30 feet from the sidewalk line. In our interview with Mr. Hackett, he maintained this to be a property right.

Mr. Hackett built a five-room house on Lot No. 8, No. 2026, and sold it in May, 1922, to H. E. Fredrickson, who now resides in the house. At the time that Mr. Fredrickson purchased Lot 8 and the house erected on it, from Mr. Hackett, there was no building on Lot 7, but it was generally known to be owned by Den E. Lane, the so-called "Community Builder."

The records in the office of the register of deeds show transfer of Lot 7 to Den E. Lane and later transfer of this lot from Lane to Turner J. and Ernest Starks (colored). A permit was taken out for both Starks for the erection of a 15 feet by 50 feet frame building, to be used as a barber shop. When you consider that this lot is located very nearly in the center of a residential block and directly across the street from a \$300,000 public school building, it is strange indeed that the permit was granted. Just as strange, also, is the selling of the lot by Den E. Lane to the Starks. Mr. Lane poses as a community builder. But in this instance doesn't he act the role of a "blackberry planter?" The people of the Groveland Park district are not going to forget the transfer of Lot 7 from Lane to Starks.

Partially Appears at Beginning

On Monday, May 14, 1923, the excavations for the barber shop were started. Mr. Hackett and others learned of the proposed barber shop and went among the residents, calling attention to what was taking place. They learned that the Groveland Park Improvement Association was in session at the Groveland school. Mr. Fredrickson and Mr. Hackett went before the meeting and laid the matter before the people assembled.

The chairman, A. V. Fabian, asked for a discussion on the matter. Mr. Hackett then called attention to the fact that when he built the dwellings, Nos. 2026 and 2032, the building department of the city administration laid great stress on an ordinance which requires that buildings should be back thirty feet from the sidewalk line in residential districts. He maintained that the building department could not restrict him without protecting him, and various attorneys approached on this agreed that this point was well taken, but with the permit granted to Negro Stark, there appears a partiality which is hard to explain.

Why was Hackett compelled to build his houses thirty feet back from the sidewalk line and Negro Stark permitted to erect a structure directly up to the sidewalk line? Negro Stark tried to inject sentiment into the matter by pointing out that he was anxious to set his son up in business, leaving the impression that the white folks of the Groveland Park district were persecuting him in his fatherly efforts to look after his own. Mr. Fredrickson bought his home in order that he might have a satisfactory place for his wife and three children, aged eleven, nine and six, respectively. Now comes a Negro, with a building permit, to erect a barber shop directly beside Mr. Fredrickson's home, not only spoiling the Fredrickson location, but lowering its market value. Who wants a house located near a colored barber shop, in what is supposed to be an exclusive district? Surely Mr. Fredrickson has rights which should be protected.

Groveland Park Improvement Association Present Resolution.

During the before-mentioned meeting of the Groveland Park Improvement Association, the members of the association were greatly aroused. Somebody made a motion that Hackett, Fredrickson and two others be appointed a committee to call upon Negro Stark for the purpose of presenting a resolution which had been drawn up. The resolution read as follows: "Be it resolved that the Groveland Park Improvement Association is unalterably opposed to the erection of a colored barber shop on St. Clair St., referring to Lot 7, Robert L. Ware's Addition."

On Wednesday, May 16, 1923, A. B. Reaser took Fredrickson, Hackett and Mayhew to Stark's place of business, in his car, at 1556 Grand Ave. The four arrived at Stark's barber shop about 7:35 P. M. Turner Starks was outside his shop apparently getting ready to go home. The resolution was handed to him by Fredrickson. Negro Stark took the resolution, remarking that he would have to go inside for his glasses, despite the fact that he had them on. Bear in mind that this committee of the Groveland Park Improvement Association carried no arms of any kind, not anticipating trouble. There were two Negroes in the shop on this particular evening and on the entrance of the committee one went behind a partition and the other walked out through the front door. Negro Starks ushered the committee to a position near the partition, which is about forty feet from the door of his barber shop, where Negro Starks read the petition. It became obvious to the committee that Negro Starks at once became angry. Shortly, he turned to the committee and, among other things, said, "I never could get along with second-class folks nohow. They are a bunch of—(oaths too vile to be printed)."

Negro Shouts "I'm a Fighting Man"

Quickly Negro Starks turned upon the committee and stated, "To show you I am right, I will sell you the lot." Hackett now asked the Negro how much he wanted and Starks replied that he wanted \$3,000. Hackett told Negro Starks that he had bought a lot in a better location for \$500 a few months before. Negro Starks then said he didn't give a— and emphasized his determination to put a barber shop across the street from the Groveland Park Public School if it cost him \$35,000. He also pointed out that he had about the same trouble when he erected his barber shop on Grand Ave. and called attention to his trouble at that time, which lasted, he said, a month. Furiously, Negro Starks turned to Fredrickson and said, "I can kick you, you—." Fredrickson answered, "We did not come here to quarrel, we simply came here to ex-

press the sentiment of the people out here." Negro Stark was now raging and jumping up and down, shouting, "I'm a fighting man. I can kick any ten of the—(oaths too vile to publish). I can kick all three of you—(oaths too vile to publish)."

With this last outburst, Negro Starks rushed behind the partition. Fredrickson now said, "Come on boys, we had better go." Starks came after them with a revolver, evidently having secured same from somewhere behind the partition. Mr. Reaser was in the car and when the men came from the barber shop, Reaser attempted to start the motor. Fredrickson leaped into the car, a Ford sedan of the two-door model, one on either side of the car. Mayhew followed him. Reaser was having trouble getting his car started. Hackett attempted to get into the car, but saw that Negro Starks was too close, with a deadly weapon in his hand. He turned and struck at Starks, but missed him. In a flash he saw that Starks was raising the gun and he dropped to the ground just as Negro Starks fired at him, shooting off his cap. Hackett lay on the ground as though dead, fearing that Negro Starks would again shoot if he showed any signs of life. After Hackett had dropped, Starks commenced dancing, after the manner of his jungle ancestors, waving the gun over his head. Reaser finally succeeded in getting the car in motion and Hackett immediately leaped to his feet and ran to the opposite side of the Ford automobile. Mr. Hackett ran down the street, keeping the car between Starks and himself until he thought it was safe to enter the automobile. The committee from the Groveland Park Improvement Association went directly to Detective Smith's residence on Wellesly street, but Smith was not at home. Then they called Central Police Station and one Cook and an unidentified officer responded. The committee told their story. One of the officers remarked, "Let's go and get him," meaning Starks. However, they were unable to locate Starks that night, but arrested him the next day, May 17. Fredrickson and Hackett went to Chief Sommer's office at 8 A. M. of the 17th, where they told their business. Negro Starks was already at the Central Police Station. Chief of Police Sommer said to Fredrickson and Hackett, "Oh, you're the bunch that went out there and started a fight," meaning by "there" Negro Starks' barber shop, evidently. Fredrickson now presented the resolution of the Groveland Park Improvement Association to the chief and said, "No, this is what we went there for."

The committee presented their side of the story to the chief in an ante room, while Starks at that time was in the main room of the Central Police Station. Sommer went directly into the main room and approached Negro Starks, saying in a loud voice, "That makes no difference, you have no business shooting at anybody. Sit down." (The chief was possibly grandstanding). The statement made by the chief indicated that Starks had admitted shooting.

McDonald Alleged to Have Made
Light of Shooting

Officer Cummings took Fredrickson and Hackett to the County Attorney's office, where he tried to get a square deal for them. When the men from the Groveland Park Improvement Association endeavored to file a complaint against Negro Starks, Mr. McDonald is alleged to have made light of the affair, saying, according to an alleged statement, "Starks is a friend of mine and a white nigger." Mr. Hackett retorted, "I don't care if he has the entire white following of the city of St. Paul, he's not going to shoot me down like a dog and get away with it." McDonald, according to Fredrickson and Hackett, reluctantly said, "All right, you're the

boss," and walked away. A court house clerk invited himself into the discussion and defended Starks, volunteering himself as a character witness. Hackett demanded that Starks be prosecuted for assault in the first degree. Mr. McAvoy looked up the legal points involving the proper filing of the charges and a stenographer made a copy of it. The charge was signed and sworn to by Mr. Hackett. A hearing was arranged for on this day and then postponed until May 31. On the 31st, the hearing was again postponed, because the defendant's attorney was trying another case. The case came up about a week or ten days later, and the defendant, Negro Starks, waived for court.

Several Points of Interest

It might be well at this point to stop in our narrative and touch on several points of interest. The bullet which was fired from Negro Starks' gun imbedded itself in the automobile door of the vehicle used by the committee in making the trip to Negro Starks' barber shop. Police Officer Cook took the bullet from the door where he found it imbedded in the upholstery. Also keep in mind that the committee of the Groveland Park Improvement Association which waited upon Negro Starks used no foul, threatening, or abusive language in their conversation at any time at Starks' barber shop. It is alleged that Probation Officer Zolle told Hackett and Fredrickson that Starks had been informed that a committee from the Groveland Park Improvement Association was coming to see him. Doesn't it appear that the shooting was premeditated? Aren't there grounds for questioning Negro Starks' statement to Zolle that he had heard of rumors that the Ku Klux Klan was after him?

As Zolle is alleged to have told Fredrickson and Hackett that Starks knew of their coming, it seems rather queer when we read in Mr. Zolle's report to the Court wherein he mentioned Starks' Klan excuse. At the meeting of the Groveland Park Improvement Association, an unidentified man leaned over towards Hackett and told him that all he would have to do would be to present a resolution to Starks, as the Negro would know they were coming. We have tried to find out who this man was, so that we might be able to trace some things that are of much interest. We would like to know why it was necessary to warn Starks and there are a lot of other people who would like to know that, also.

Judge Sanborn Gives Opinion From
Bench

Coming back to our story, Mr. Fredrickson, et al, secured a temporary injunction restricting Starks in the erection of a barber shop on the building line point of contention. Arguments were heard in June, before Judge Sanborn. Judge Sanborn said that if the ordinance of 1921 were valid a permanent injunction would be in order, but he did not consider this ordinance valid. Upon this opinion from the bench, Starks felt at liberty to resume operations for the construction of his barber shop.

Fredrickson, et al, now carried the case to the Supreme Court and secured another temporary injunction. Attorney Peter Hage went to Starks' lot on St. Clair St. where men were excavating and told the laborers to stop work, in that an injunction had been issued by the state Supreme Court, to prevent, temporarily, further work in the erection of the barber shop. Ernest Starks, the son of Turner Starks, turned to the workmen and said, "Dad says go ahead," and immediately work was resumed. Hage and Hackett then got a Court Order, citing both Starks for contempt of court. The temporary injunction issued by the Supreme Court (Continued on Page 4)

THE CALL of the NORTH

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News of truth kills more false news and shrivels up more "bunk" than all the earnest arguments in the world. Truth helps to clarify opinions on serious questions by serious people.

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

F. J. ORN, Editor in Chief

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WHEN LABOR COMES HOME

Labor has launched itself on a course that is destined to take it through the battlefields of industry in an entirely different form than was ever anticipated by the masters of capital, no matter what these expectations might have been. Labor has time and time again made known its desires relative to the part it wishes to play in the things that affected it. So far the demands of labor to have a direct voice in the affairs of industry have been met with a solid front by her enemies, as unreasonable and unthinkable and impracticable. Mostly because of the belief on the part of capital that labor is unfitted for such judgments as what is and is not good for her. This placed the latter on the defensive for the simple reason that the manipulation of industry had never slipped into the control of labor and therefore it has never given an opportunity to show to advantage. In fact, the workers of the country found themselves in the grip of a few hard-fisted people who recognized nothing but the power of the dollars. All of the known means at the hands of the toilers were used by them to create recognition pertaining to the production of the wealth of the world by themselves, but all in vain.

The answer that labor received on making such overtures was: "If you were capable of taking your part in the affairs of the world, you would not be found in the position that you are today. Demonstrate that you are able to demand recognition, show us wherein you are wise enough to tell us our business." At every turn injunctions, court orders at the hands of the few met the progressives of the labor movement.

It became apparent that it would take fire to fight fire. Money to fight money. The only solution was to meet the barons of industry with their own weapons and establish a common ground on which the differences of these two great opposing factors could be justly settled. The great problem of collecting finances was uppermost in the minds of the foresighted trade-unionist. Dealing in debits and credits is no easy task to the untrained mind. The pitfall of such dealing must at all hazards be avoided by those who would handle the wealth entrusted to them by their fellow-men. It required courage on the part of one man to let his brother, whom he considered unfit, handle his savings and earnings, especially in the face of criticism and ridicule. Confidence, as in the past, must be created and developed. Experience was a sad lesson for a few, but profitable to the rank and file. Through experience this confidence was imbued in the mind of the worker. A battle of wits and brawn has followed. Brawn making the capital with which to give the wits of labor ammunition to meet capital on a common ground. The solution of which is not that labor, with its wealth and industries as they develop, will overpower and subdue other capital, but will demand and receive that inherent right in having a voice in the affairs of things that are a part of the great plan of progression. As labor recognizes labor, so will capital recognize capital. Meeting on a common ground is the only solution to such strife and turmoil.

When labor comes home she will have achieved a hold on the liquid credits of the country. She will be a deciding voice in the affairs of State and Nation, and, hand in hand, with unity of purpose, the governing forces of the country will progress in harmony.—The Search Light.

KLAN AND POLITICS

As American citizens, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are interested in matters pertaining to our Government above everything else, and every real Klansman must appreciate the value and worth of citizenship with all that it stands for, and for what it means, not only to himself, but to his children after him.

This is a Government of the people, for the people and by the people, and to that end we desire serious consideration and action on the part of every real American.

The organization is NOT PARTISAN in any sense of the word. It is made up of men of different political faiths, but, as American citizens, and members of this great organization, we have a right to demand of our political parties absolute loyalty and interest to American principles and ideals, and we have a duty to see that political parties enunciate in their several platforms those principles so clearly and definitely that they can be understood by all—and to that end we propose to be constantly vigilant and active in participating in the conventions of the political parties.

We shall see to it that the principles embodied in resolutions find expression in political platforms, so that when they are enacted into the laws of our state and nation they will adhere to the benefit and welfare of our people in the maintenance of Americanism.

We absolutely and positively are not interested in the success of any particular party or individual, but we are deeply interested in the making of just laws and in the selection of men of such type and character as will give us a guaranty of the enforcement of the same in the interest of good citizenship.

It is altogether fitting that those men who are affiliated with the Republican party or the Democratic party, or any other, are of the type and character that can be depended upon to do their whole duty without fear or favor.

We shall give attention to the men who are named for office to the end that we may have constructive timber to select from as our officers who will measure up to the highest standards of efficiency.

There are certain elements that we have a right to expect to find in those men who are selected for a

public service. They shall be clean, honest, dependable, capable men, loyal to the great fundamental principles of our Government, and this loyalty to the constitution shall be absolutely beyond question.

If Klansmen will give proper attention to the above suggestions, we will have no reason to regret the outcome.

Gentlemen of the Ku Klux Klan, and Ladies particularly, the matter of GOVERNMENT is the most important thing that touches our lives as citizens, and if we are negligent, we cannot expect the best government from administration.

We have no desire to dictate political preference when it comes to the matter of political party—neither would we have our members withdraw from the political parties of their choice to the extent that they become non-partisan, as this would make impossible participation in those things that are of supreme interest to us. On the other hand we would have every Klansman to be so zealous and so jealous of his party that he would not suffer it to be used in any way against the higher interest and greatest good of his country, and we would have him so earnest that he would see to it that men of the proper type and character are the standard-bearers of his party.

When these two elements are not found in his party, a Klansman should possess that hardness of manhood and sturdy devotion to Americanism that he would not for one moment hesitate in casting his ballot in the interest of these 100 per cent ideals in which we believe and for which we surely stand.

We should call into service none but men of the very highest character. We shall expect to support only candidates who put the common welfare of the men and women of America above party success. We are interested in seeing that real one hundred per cent service is rendered.

During recent years politics indeed has become so corrupt that today one scarcely can recognize one party from another.

In the Ku Klux Klan party politics isn't cutting much of a figure—it is the man we are looking after and the principles for which he stands—Oklahoma Fiery Cross.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That Klan supported candidates are white men?

That they are Gentiles?

That they are Protestants?

That they are not professional politicians?

That they are among the best men of their community?

That they are men of honor?

That they are men of whom the community may be proud?

That they are men of sterling character, and

That they are the kind of men we would have rule over us?

If you have not noticed these things, look again, and be convinced.

—The Kluxer.

LAZY CITIZENSHIP

In this day of universal complaint and condemnation of government administration, there is no lacking of those who can lay their finger on "What's Wrong with America." Men have ridden into office on barren platforms which contained no remedy for the evils they deplored in their campaign speeches. Because this has continued for years, people have grown disgusted with politics; become indifferent to their duties as citizens; neglected to vote at election time; and assured themselves of one thing, namely: "Politics are rotten." "Public officials are Crooks" and "This great country has gone to the dogs."

There is a large element of the citizenry of the old United States to whom its ideals are dear; who thrill with patriotism when the band plays national airs and the flag passes down the street; who really are sincere in their devotion to their country; but who are doing nothing to further the principles which are the foundation of real Americanism.

We may be classed by our enemies as outlaws, preachers of class hatred, a menace to the nation, anti-catholic and whatnot. Believe as much of it as you like. Form your opinions as black as those who would besmirch our organization would paint it, and then consider. From a handful of men in a local organization at Atlanta, Georgia, the Ku Klux Klan has grown into an organization with a membership of four million. Its membership is made up of individuals who must meet strict requirements of eligibility, professing belief in principles which are sound. Is such progress, such enthusiasm, and such sincerity as is evinced by the Klan consistent with the picture given you by those who would destroy us?

The Klan, contrary to the opposition, is not anti-anything. They have merely incorporated into their creed what they think is right with America, and by seeking to uphold these principles upon which this nation was founded and on which America's future depends, have caused the opposition to rise up against them.

"Lazy Citizenship" has no place in the platform of the Klan. They believe that the great principles on which this nation was founded, tenets of the Christian religion, separation of church and state, freedom of speech and freedom of press, and white supremacy" which in about one hundred and fifty years have made this country one of the richest, strongest and best governed countries in the world, will bring it through to a creditable finish when the Creator beacons to a tottering world. At the same time the Klan recognizes that many things from a political, social and economic viewpoint are not as they should be, and for these reasons the Klan has cast a challenge to the whole country, saying, "We will remedy our country's faults in a lawful way, we will extol and see enforced her great principles upon which she was founded. In short, WE WILL BE LAZY CITIZENS NO LONGER.—Kalmek Klan Chronicle.

THE ZERO HOUR

MINNESOTA GOING OVER THE TOP.

Although the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan have been functioning for some time in this state, the time has now arrived for a real boom for the organization.

National officers have decided that the North Star Realm should be next in line to go with a bang, and will bend every effort to assist in the work.

With a man like Donnie as our leader—a man who doesn't know defeat when he sees it—with hard hitting, far-seeing Godly men as Orn and Dr. Harper as speakers and molderers of public opinion, the combined forces of evil can no more stop this state from going Klux to its farthest corners than they could stop the tides of the ocean or the clouds from rolling across the skies.

The state organization of Field Men—heroes every one—complete in every detail now covers every nook and cranny of Minnesota.

American citizens, thinking people of this state, have at last refused to be longer bulldozed by loyal agents of the Big Boy on the Tiber and are doing some mighty sober and deep thinking on the subject of America for Americans and are showing their intelligence in the way in which they are lining up with the Invisible Empire—the most sublime lineage in all history—carrying on the ideals and principles of the founders of our glorious nation.

—Kalmek Klan Chronicle.

The printer set us a poster to advertise an address by a militant suffragette. Her subject was: "Woman: Without Her, Man Would Be a Savage."

When the speaker called for the posters, the proofreader had to leave town suddenly, for the flaming sheets read, "Woman, Without Her Man, Would Be a Savage."

—K-K-K

The words we speak and the things we do today may seem to be lost, but in the great final revealing the smallest of them will appear.—Lowell.

AS OTHERS SEE IT

Searching for significance in the scattered elections of November 6, the political leaders who claim everything and admit nothing in public, have discovered a real note of warning. It is the growing political strength of the Ku Klux Klan. This strength puzzled by manifesting itself in widely separated localities. The Klan did not win every contest it entered but proved enough of a factor in several instances to cause the wise men of the two old parties to stop, look and listen.

Not only did the Klan manifest itself at the polls but various edicts have been issued telling how the Klan regarded certain aspirants for presidential honors in 1924.

The results of these Klan activities have been the silencing of some of our once most glib politicians. The average politician is easily frightened, however. Any sort of jack-o-lantern, grinning in the dark, will send cold chills down his back. Any sort of "vote," real or imagined, will start his knees rattling like a pair of minstrel bones. He may regard the Klan and its titles as grotesque, but the potentiality of the supposed Klan "vote" is enough to send him into a silence as deep as the grave.

The suddenly discovered strength of the Klan movement in the middle West, particularly Ohio and Indiana, has been one of the distinct surprises to the politicians and today they are groping somewhat in the dark as to the effect the so-called "Klan bloc" may have on their future plans. While senators and congressmen may be perfectly willing to form "blobs" among themselves, they do not like to see the voters following their example. Opponents of the bloc system of government at Washington have foreseen the development of the bloc system among voters and it has given them no small amount of alarm.

They have contended all along that a bloc system in Congress would foster group voting throughout the country with all attending evils. Legislating by bloc, it has been held, is no worse than voting by bloc.

This tendency toward group voting is springing up just at a time when many political observers were congratulating the country on the disposition of the voters of the younger generation to break away from party lines and cast their ballots independently.

The late President Harding did not share their views. He was a great believer in party regularity and while it is true his campaign managers made direct appeals to some of the embryo voting groups which have since come to the surface, he held that party allegiance was a thing to be prized and fostered above every other consideration. With the breaking down of party lines Mr. Harding foresaw a dissolution of the system of party government which has obtained in the United States since the formation of the Republic. Mr. Harding fought group control in Congress as the forerunner of group voting.

It would be erroneous to picture the party leaders as panic stricken at this time but there is no doubt they are giving grave consideration to the tendencies noted in the recent elections. The activity and success of the Klan in assembly districts of Long Island was particularly interesting. It has been held along that New York city, with its cosmopolitan population, its high percentage of all anti-Klan elements would be the last place for the Klan to find a footing.

Northern elements of the Klan seem to devote themselves almost exclusively to political matters but it is just this fact that is giving the politicians concern. It is quite an easy matter sometimes to swing an election by appealing to the "peepul" but it is quite something else again to conduct a campaign against organized groups.—From New York Paper.

WILL THE FOREIGNER?

By S. A. P.

There is danger of it. Statistics show that immigration is bringing in foreigners faster than we can raise natives. And the worst of it is that the greater part of the foreigners who are coming, are of an objectionable class. We get a fine lot of citizens from the North of Europe, but an entirely different class come from the South of Europe.

In many parts of our country the foreign elements outnumber the native class, and it will not be so very long before this will be true throughout the country unless immigration of an objectionable character can be stopped. Our people are beginning to wake up to this peril and already legislation to avert the catastrophe has been passed in spite of great opposition. But the question of what to do is not yet satisfactorily answered. This presents one of the greatest problems before the American people.

A WARNING VOICE! Gino Speranza, himself a foreigner, from the South of Europe, but a thorough American in spirit, has a very serious article in "World's Work" warning our people of the great peril which is upon us. And, most remarkable of all, the editorial of the magazine fully endorses the article, and adds much material to make us thoughtful.

INDIAN SCHOOLS AT PREMIUM--GORDON

—K-K-K—
Educational Facilities for Red Man Sadly Lacking, Says Head of Society

Washington, D. C.—In a recent article by the Rev. Philip Gordon on the deplorable condition of Indian schools, the reverend gives the public an enlightening on the subject, and states as follows:

"The highest grade school provided by the government on Indian reservations is a sixth grade school. The government maintains three or four schools outside the reservations which reach the eighth grade, but there is only one school in the country for the Indians which has a high school and commercial courses, namely, the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kan.

"The so-called Carlisle college, which was formerly at Carlisle, Pa., and which is now abolished, although most American citizens have not been advised of that fact, was only an eighth grade school. This school did good service because it had about 1,000 students, and from it students went to work among the farmers, attended other schools and many went to Dickinson college and other institutions. But this school was abolished because of American politics, the war being used as an excuse to wipe it out. The commissioner of Indian affairs, during the war, turned it into a hospital and, though this was during the first year of the war, nothing has been provided in lieu thereof since that time.

"There are about 25,000 Indian children out of 80,000, who are left completely without even the meager school facilities that the government provides. Yet the government every year appropriates \$5,000,000 for Indian education."

RANTING OF ROMANISM

The following sentiment was published in the Los Angeles Times:

"As a full fledged American, with every legal and inherited right, as a white American, I fearlessly and openly state that there is not room in these United States of America, under the Stars and Stripes in its emblematic glory, for such an organization as the Ku Klux Klan and I hereby call on every loyal American and every loyal American institution to demand that every employee in their employ subscribe under oath that they are not members of the Ku Klux Klan and that they will not become members of that organization, and that all new applicants for employment shall subscribe to the same or a like oath."

The Pope himself couldn't state it better. Starve 'em out, boys. Cut off the rations. When they see the ribs sticking out on their wives and children and hear them crying for bread, they'll cave in! Great stuff. However, we will make this observation. While it is true that such methods worked in the Spanish Inquisition, in the dark ages, in the bloody French Revolution and numberless thousand perished by just such a process, any man is a plain fool who believes that America will stand for such a policy. The Los Angeles Times and its correspondent may think that this Republic would stand silently by while Americans were thus driven to their knees at the feet of an ancient foe, but if they do, they certainly are booked to learn a lesson or two during the next few years.—Bob Shuler's Magazine.

A. BRISBANE MAKES A FEW REMARKS CONCERNING LUTHER

December 2 was the 65th anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth and the 9th was the 406th anniversary of Luther's revolt against the church in which he had been a monk. Many Protestant churches celebrated the day on which Luther nailed his protest to the door of the church at Wittenburg, Germany.

If Luther could return, he would find that the Catholic church and the Pope are still doing fairly well. What would surprise him would be to find that so many of his Protestants no longer believing in hell, or in that very personal devil, at whose head Luther threw his inkstand.

The Pope, reigning in Luther's day, did not take him very seriously, saying: "I do not blame that ignorant monk as I do those that inspired him."

Luther's brotherhood, according to the Catholic story, had been deprived, by the Pope, of certain lucrative collections, and they stirred up the Lutheran trouble.

Reader: How do you think these remarks compare with the actual history of the founding of Protestantism?—Exchange.

—K-K-K—
Fond Parent to Abie—How much is two time two?

Abie—Six.

F. P.—No, Abie, that's wrong. The answer is four.

Abie—I knowed the answer, fadder, but I wanted to see you bargain.

—Jack O' Lantern.

CATHOLICS RE-WRITING AMERICAN HISTORY

(Bob Shuler's Magazine)

Protestant Americans, the nation over, should awaken to the serious danger that threatens our country from the attempt of Roman Catholicism to re-write American history. That the Knights of Columbus have on more than one occasion taken up seriously the matter of modifying and revising American history is well known and not to be denied. This editor believes that American history should be written from the American viewpoint, with truth and fact always positively stated. We are not willing for our sons and daughters to study a history written from the Roman viewpoint. Wherever Rome has touched history in the past, she has always colored it with the adulteration of her selfish propaganda.

America is not prepared to receive and teach such a history. For this reason I say every good American should be on guard. With the cunning of the wild fox of my boyhood hills, Rome is busying herself today in her attempt to ingratiate herself into American life and policies. We must treat her fairly and deal with her honorably, but we must never let her dominate any text book that belongs to a tax-supported educational institution within this Republic.

AMBASSADORWARNSUS

—K-K-K—
Says America Must Watch and Curb Alien Propaganda

Worcester, Mass.—Richard Washburn Child, United States ambassador to Italy, warned the people of the United States against the utterances of foreign propagandists in a statement published in the Worcester Evening Post recently.

Assamador Child mentioned no names, but said: "We ought to feel a sense of security and pride in the fact that as a nation we can afford to listen to the propaganda of foreigners who come to tour the United States and tell us what we ought to do in our foreign affairs."

"Probably no country in the world would be as tolerant as we are of advice coming from abroad as to the line of conduct our president and our secretary of state should follow."

Must Be Careful
"I strongly suspect that if our prominent men went to certain countries in Europe and went around telling what to do they would be sent a list of the steamship sailings. Perhaps it is a fine thing that we are so eager to listen to everyone and to extend our hospitality so generously."

"But we must be careful to identify the sources of our information and not rush too hastily to the conclusions that foreign influences present. Certain countries may attempt to fill the United States with spoken and written propaganda."

"We ought to watch out and see that one nation does not enlist our sympathy or aid in some unrighteous cause against another nation to whom we owe equal friendship."

GOVERNMENT IS OUR GREATEST INDUSTRY

Our greatest industry, says the Kansas City Times, is not the steel industry, the farm industry, the automobile industry nor the motion picture industry; our greatest industry is government! "One-twelfth of the working population of the United States is engaged in the business of government." For every 12 persons, one is working at "government." Every American works 50 days in the year to support this great host. Fifteen per cent of every American dollar is sliced off to pay them.

Every Congress sees scores of attempts to increase this army of the public payroll. Even babies cannot be born now without representatives of the government near by. If another bill passes, children cannot learn their three R's without representatives of the federal government near by to watch them. We are establishing with dangerous rapidity a class whose interests are so intimately connected with the continuance of things as they are, that the people will be helpless. Already this government class has completely lost the idea of being servants of the people; they do not exercise service toward us, they exercise control over us. The situation is so bad, and promises to grow so much worse, that someone must risk the reputation of being a calamity howler in order to call attention to it.

"Too much government" always means not enough good government.

—K-K-K—

So great an honor has never been conferred on the historic pile, the White House, as will be conferred when there will be a "Catholic altar" erected, and by the will, consent, and aid of the American people. The Catholic church is today the balance wheel of this Republic, and the day is not far distant when she will become the entire machinery of this government and perpetuate it.—Catholic News.

KLANSMEN BEWARE OF THE TRAITOR

The devil is a traitor. He was in heaven, but, not satisfied with that, he turned against God. Taught a different doctrine, tried to usurp the Kingdom of Heaven, and raised so much strife he was kicked out and sentenced to hell in the end. He is now on earth busily engaged in establishing a kingdom in the hearts of all men he can influence, collecting together his fellow-traitors on earth. He is succeeding, too, because of the option given man by his Creator, of accepting good or evil. Yes, they, too, are traitors to God because they owe it to Him to live and serve Him for all He has done and is doing for them, even though they are traitors; but they prefer to be traitors and fight against God and with the devil.

Benedict Arnold was another traitor. He betrayed his country to its enemy in time of war, mortal combat for freedom and existence. Yet, Arnold is reported by the Jesuits to have made a very strong anti-Jesuit address before the Continental Army, which, to my mind, proves there was "some" good in the person. It shows that he did have at least some interest in the welfare of his race, even though he later betrayed those to whom he professed loyalty. Despite what good he might have done he was a traitor and justly so called.

That Jesuits join in the execration of Arnold as a traitor, but both they and the pages of our history are silent as the tomb when it comes to the Roman-Italian Riffraff in the Continental Army who were "continually deserting to the enemy." It's true their numbers were comparatively small, but none the less troublesome and menacing to the cause. Arnold "deserted," and told what he knew. So did THEY. Shall we call Arnold a traitor and them patriots? God forbid. At worst all Arnold betrayed was the physical welfare and NOT the souls of men.—Exchange.

KLANSMEN AND 12TH CHAPTER OF ROMANS

(The Searchlight)

Klansmen, let me admonish you again to turn to the 12th of Romans, and read it carefully. You are coming into sore trial, just as you had thought the greatest of your trials were over.

There are many men who love to hate, and hate to love.

There is no love in such men, and they cannot conceive that there are any good thing in most other things. Politicians and self-servers will lay at your door all sorts of blame.

Paul says to you in the book of Romans, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."

You Klansmen know that there isn't any chance for wrong thoughts to be permitted to remain in your minds, if you are to live up to that verse of the Scripture, and to the teachings of the Klan.

Above all things you know that we are to love one another, and that takes in all, all other races and creeds.

Hate sin, but love the sinner.

God expects you to love. Love is the greatest thing in the world. Love will conquer an individual and love will conquer a nation. Love will conquer the world.

Let those who serve the devil take the law into their own hands, Klansmen who serve Christ cannot do such things. Let those who are wedded to unrighteousness avenge themselves. Klansmen who serve the true and living God cannot, but must say and act, "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord."

So with Paul, your good counsellor, says to you, "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourself but rather give place unto wrath."

—K-K-K—

THE KLANSMAN'S PURPOSE

By AKRON

I want to be a Klansman, And with the Klansmen stand, The Fiery Cross above me, The Bible in my hand.

I want to see Old Glory, Her colors fair and bright, With fifty million Klansfolk To guard her day and night.

I want to see our public schools, The bulwark of our State, And all our youthful millions Come trooping through their gates.

For Klansmen never falter When battling for the right With the help of God and the Fiery Cross

We're bound to win this fight.

Now "Onward Christian Soldiers," Floats o'er the evening breeze, And Klansfolk are as numerous As leaves upon the trees.

The Klan won't rest till the last armed foe Shall sleep beneath the sod, We'll fight for the Stars and Stripes And Home,

And leave the rest with God.

—Exchange.

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"IF"

If the Ku Klux Klan is as danger-
ous as some of these Cuckoos try to
make people believe it is, why don't
they point out some of the things
that make them dangerous? Why
don't they name at least one offense
they have committed in Pontotoc
County that would bring them into
disrepute?

If the organization of 100 per cent
Protestant Americans is so dangerous
as the Cuckoos proclaim, why is it
that every law violator in the county
is against them?

If the Klan is a menace to public
welfare, why is it that the Cuckoos,
when guessing at who belong, invari-
ably guess the names of the very best
men in the county? Do they think
they can make people believe that
these men have suddenly become law
violators and have lined up with a
bunch of criminals to destroy every-
thing worth while?

If the Klan is a dirty bunch of
men, why is it that anti-forces make
the open accusation that ministers of
the gospel belong to it? Do they
mean to insult Protestant ministers
by asserting they would stamp their
seal of approval on anything that was
not right?

If the Klan is dead wrong, as they
charge, why do they talk it on the
streets that it is an auxiliary of the
Masonic fraternity? Do they mean
to say that Masonry is not founded
on sound doctrines, and that its mem-
bership is not composed mostly of
good men?

If the Klan is a bad thing, is it
not a fact that 90 per cent of the
noisy anti-forces would be aligned
with it?

If the Klan doesn't stand for the
protection of pure womanhood, why
is it that every moral pervert is

against them? Just keep your eye
on the two-legged varmints who have
no respect for the sanctity of the
home, and note the stand they are
taking against the Klan.

If the Klan did not stand firmly for
Protestant Americanism, would the
Catholics oppose them as they are
doing?

If some men are such cracking
good judges, and are so strong for
law enforcement, why do they oppose
the Klan when they admit that its
membership consists of good men?
Why do they seek to destroy the
Klan?

If an organization is composed of
law violators and moral degenerates,
can it be an effective factor in law
enforcement? Will it even attempt
to assist in any way to make this
country a better place in which to
live?

If an organization is composed of
good men, isn't it a fact that the or-
ganization will be just what its mem-
bers are? Which would you be more
willing to risk yourself with—an or-
ganization of law violators and their
henchmen, or an organization that
the opposing foes themselves admit
is composed of good men?

If these things are worth anything
at all, aren't they worth studying
over? Isn't it about time for peo-
ple to wake from their peaceful slum-
bers and begin to look around them to
see what is going on?

If the Klan is composed of 100 per
cent liars, as charged, why don't the
Cuckoos go just the opposite and
stick to the straight truth?

If the Cuckoos would boycott the
church, is there any chance for the
existence of churches in this country
without the support of the Klan?—
Stonewall News.

WAS HARDING?

By LLOYD P. BLOODWORTH,
Imperial Lecturer, K. K. K.

All America stood amazed when
the newspapers heralded the fact
that, standing beside the other mam-
moth floral tributes on the lawn of
the old home, as the body of Warren
G. Harding passed, was a gigantic
cross of red roses with a beautiful
heart of white and on the arm the
letters K. K. K., a tribute from the
largest secret fraternity in America,
the Ku Klux Klan.

I say, all America stood amazed, for
the report had gone forth that mighty
political powers would seek to pre-
vent the placing of that floral offering
among the others on that lawn. But
it was placed there and there it re-
mained.

And now that Warren Harding has
crossed into the land where the sun
goeth not down, it might be well to
remind America that this great
President had a very tender place in
his heart for this great American or-
ganization, and on at least two oc-
casions gave those who sought its
downfall by unjust methods to under-
stand that he would not join them in
so cowardly an undertaking. And so
it was fitting that, standing majes-
tically back among its fellows, this
blazing cross of red roses should bear
silent witness to his fidelity and tell
to the thousands who looked upon its
withering petals the story of the love
for and appreciation of such a man
by such an organization. And it was
fitting also that even the foes of that
organization and of those American
principles for which it triumphantly
stands today should step back, nor
dare to lay their hands upon that
cross.

Indeed, there must be a sickening
dread within the hearts of those in-
fluences and forces that have con-
tended every inch of ground over
which the Ku Klux Klan has come,
as they see the organization winning
first place among all the secret or-
ders of America and gathering like
an avalanche against every un-Amer-
ican ideal that brings its blot and
stain to the pages of our swiftly
making history. And that dread
must become a panic indeed within
the heart of those forces as they re-
alize that the loved ones and friends
of America's departed President count

themselves honored that this mighty
multitude of Americans should bring
their flaming cross and plant it by the
body of their dead.

Gentlemen of the Ku Klux Klan, I
urge you to stand true to every ideal
and standard of life that is Ameri-
can, that you may be worthy indeed
to take your place in the leadership
of life of this mighty Republic, to
which glorious heritage God has un-
doubtedly called you. We have faced
a mighty foe, foe that fought our
country before it fought us. We have
faced an enemy that despises the
ideals and principles that are Ameri-
can. We have fought through and
up until at last our banner is plant-
ed on the hills and our blazing cross
flames afar. The nation looks to us
for a mighty revival of Americanism,
true and undefiled. It is our happy
heritage to defend the ideals for
which our fathers died on bloody bat-
tlegrounds. I call upon you to stand
true, to make good, to be clean and
honorable, to live clean lives of rec-
titude and humble service.

And if thus we live and thus we
forge forward, our blazing cross shall
light the way for mighty men of
leadership within this Republic and
we shall hold aloft their hands while
they, in the name of the Christ who
died upon that cross, lead this Re-
public forward to victory. And when
their forms shall lie within the dust
from whence they came, our blood-
red roses shall wither on the mound
that marks their sleeping place and
America shall lift its hat as it passes
by.

This writer has stood inside the
door of this organization and has
prayed that God would lead it to the
hill-tops of a mighty opportunity for
service. Undoubtedly, God has led.
Our multitudes have gathered from
sea to sea. Our hosts are march-
ing from shore to shore. We num-
ber our crusaders by the hundreds of
thousands. God help us to serve, to
bless, to benefit, to build up, to
achieve and to battle ever for our na-
tion's salvation from those insidious
forces that seek to suck the very life-
blood from her heart.—In The T. W.
K. Monthly.

OTHER SOCIETIES ADOPTING IDEALS OF K. K. K.

It is nothing strange that fraternal
secret societies, less secret and less
known than the leader of them all,
the Ku Klux Klan, are adopting the
principles of the Klan. The Grand
Lodge of Illinois Free Masons will
accept thenceforward none but Ameri-
can citizens as candidates for initia-
tion into the Masonic order; and the
Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fel-

The eyes of other people are the
eyes that ruin us. If all but myself
were blind, I should want neither fine
clothes, fine houses nor fine furni-
ture.—Franklin.
In the battle of life we cannot hire
a substitute.—Harold Bell Wright.

100% BOOKS
Thirty Years in Hell and Convent
Cruelties. Guaranteed to be true.
Both Books for \$1.00
THE X. A. PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. D. Deshler, Ohio.

WAR ON MASONRY URGED IN FRANCE

Paris.—Libre Parole, a Catholic
newspaper, in a late issue, denounces
the Ku Klux Klan as being merely an
attempt of American descendants of
Huguenots to destroy the Catholics
and Jews, and appeals to France to
overthrow Freemasonry, placing the
fraternity in the same category with
the Klan.

THE BIBLE SHOULD BE READ IN ALL SCHOOLS

By LUCY C. WALKER

It is appalling to note that the
Word of God has been so neglected
in our institutions of learning the
past decade. Some school boards
have protested against the use of
reading of the Bible to the pupils in
morning exercises or otherwise.
They claim that it is sectarian, that
the children are of different denomi-
nations and that some would have
their feelings hurt should the Bible
be read in the opening exercises.
But this is not the case.

When I attended school nearly all
of the pupils, whether Jew or Gentile,
Catholic or Protestant, Methodist,
Baptist, Episcopalian or what not,
looked forward to the teacher's read-
ing of the Bible each morning, followed
by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.
We, as school children, felt that the
day had not begun right if we did
not have such preliminaries before
we took up our lessons. I remember
one teacher taught us that it was
very irreverent to begin a day's work
without first acknowledging God's
work.

Yet in spite of the good influence
of the Bible, much has been written
and spoken against the reading of it
in the public schools. And why
should the people of our nation, the
foundation of which was laid by our
fathers in the fear of God ever
bring forth such an issue? Of course
the Bible should be read in the
school—public, private and parochial.
How can we expect our boys and
girls to be true citizens without the
knowledge of this indispensable
book? Daniel Webster has said, "If
we abide by the principles taught in
the Bible, our country will go on to
prosper; but if we and our posterity
neglect its instructions and authority,
no man can tell how sudden a catas-
trophe may overwhelm us and bury
all our glory in profound obscurity."
It is the only book that touches all
the points of humanity, and which
answers every question in regard to
man. It is a history of his fall and
redemption.

The young pupils and older ones,
too, need the Bible for literary cul-
ture. It is a literature of power. It
is a school book in itself and an edu-
cator. The New York Evening Post
says, "It is impossible to over-est-
imate the importance of the Bible as
a promotive influence in English lit-
erature. Coleridge remarked that
"From this storehouse of literary ma-
terials our leading writers have most
freely drawn." In 37 of Shake-
peare's plays there is an allusion to
the Bible. John Ruskin's mother re-
quested him to memorize certain
chapters of the Bible, and he counted
it the best part of his education.

In taking away the Bible from
our school children we are depriving
them of the best thing that is in the
possession of our country. Where
did our code of morals come from if
not from Holy Writ? We forget the
principles that our country was
founded upon. We forget the Pilgrim

Fathers; we have lost sight of the
martyr, the saint who died for its
principles. It is unfair to our chil-
dren to take away the Book of
Truth, for the Bible is the very foun-
dation of our civilization. Compare
our country to countries that have
lost sight of the Bible, or to some
that have never had it in a great
measure and see wherein is the lack.

It is sad to see how little of the
Bible college students know today. I
have read of late an account of a pro-
fessor who gave an examination to
one hundred students. There were
nine questions and out of ninety-six
papers only eight were correct.
These students did not know what
the Pentateuch is, the name of one of
the Judges, one of the Beatitudes, or
where the Book of Jude is. Our citi-
zens should not consider themselves
educated unless they can answer
these simple questions, which should
be taught right along with other
school work. Tolstoy says that
"without the Bible the education of
the child in the present state of so-
ciety is impossible."

Many children do not go to Sun-
day school or church. Many have un-
godly parents, many have not read
any part of the Bible and perhaps
the beginning of their moral train-
ing should be in the public school.
Think of a Christian land prohib-
iting the reading of the Bible to its
school children who are to become
the citizens of our great nation to-
morrow! No doubt, Roman Catho-
lics have been the cause of such an
issue. Some of them have declared
that the Lord's Prayer and singing
of hymns should be suppressed. No
wonder so many Catholic countries
fail to make progress. Read history
and notice the ineffectiveness of coun-
tries ruled by Catholicism, which comes
from the neglect of reading the Bible.

Parents, teachers, scholars and
citizens, we must not neglect to read
the Bible to our children. We should
not in our attempt to train their
bodies and minds, neglect to train
them spiritually. Theodore Parker
says, "The Bible blesses us when we
are born; gives names to half of
Christendom; rejoices with us; has
sympathy for our mourning; tempers
our grief to finer issues. It lifts man
above himself; . . . he does not
fear to stand alone." When in
trouble or distress or perplexity read
a portion of the Bible; and children
have perplexities, too, do not forget
the Bible should be read in the
schools. Such portions as "Honor
thy father and mother," "Remember
thy Creator in the days of thy youth,"
"Keep thy tongue from evil," the
Beatitudes, the Ten Command-
ments and Proverbs are the pillars
and ground of truth in the moral life
of the child. Be wise, parents, teach-
ers, school boards; let us have the
Bible, which is the beginning and end-
ing of right living both for you and
your children, and your children's
children. Women, let us vote for it.
—The Good Citizen.

DENIED NATION'S ANTHEM IS UNSINGABLE

K-K-K

Song Masters in Musical Round Table Blame

Poor Leadership.

K-K-K

Denial that the "Star Spangled
Banner" is unsingable, as frequently
is charged, together with a laying of
the blame for sluggish performances
of it upon poor leadership, was made
at a musical Round Table of music-
ians in New York City recently. If
any audience does not sing the Ameri-
can national anthem well, it is be-
cause the leader has not made the
proper manner of approach to the
singing of it, in the opinion of the
musicians. Instances were cited of
occasions on which the leader had
given such an unsatisfactory an-
nouncement of the anthem that the
response of the audience was neces-
sarily lukewarm.

Mood of Reverence
"The leader's approach to the
singing of a song," said one speaker,
"should at once set a mood of rever-
ence for the song as a symbol of our
love of country. Such an introduc-
tion is necessary in order to sound
the emotional key-note of the sing-
ing."

"In every such approach to the
singing of a song," said another, "the
leader should draw upon the elements
of salesmanship, of which the chief
means are experience, example, testi-
mony and argument. Of these the
weakest approach is argument. In in-
troducing the 'Star Spangled Banner'
the leader should show forth his own
experience as to the emotional appeal
of the anthem, and he may also give
testimony as to that appeal. Best of
all, he should demonstrate by his ex-
ample what the 'Star Spangled Ban-
ner' means to him. He should not
lecture the audience as to why they
should respect the anthem, for the
public dislikes being told what it
ought to feel. Reverence for the an-
them, as a symbol, should emanate
from him irrespective of whether or
not he believes it to be perfect as a
song. How should he achieve that
effect of emanation? First, let him
pause in the continuity of the pro-
gram. Let him wait until every eye
and ear is at attention. Then in the

hush that ensues, he may announce
the song. Following another brief
pause he makes a gesture of rever-
ence and begins directing the singing
of the anthem."

K-K-K
CHRIST, THE JUST
E. F. S.

Men carve the sins of others into
stone,
But Christ, the Just,
Stooped calmly down, and wrote them
in the dust.
There under foot be trod, yea, sport
for every wind;
Swept from the sight and blotted
the mind.
Then out of sight within the tomb
He bade them lie,
And sorrowed much, for none escaped
the all-seeing eye.

But though our sins in stone be
carved,
Or written in the dust
'Tis all the same, for Jesus Christ,
the Just,
Upon the cross bought sure release,
And bids us sin no more, and go in
peace.
For underneath the Lamb's shed
blood they lie,
Hidden at last from God's all-seeing
eye.

—Exchange.

K-K-K

FIGHTS SUNDAY SHOWS

A demand that amusement places
be closed Sundays was made by the
Rev. W. A. Tetley, pastor of West-
port Methodist church, in his sermon,
"Junking the Sabbath," last night.
"The tendency to junk the Chris-
tian Sabbath on the part of many
today is anti-Christian and anti-
American," Mr. Tetley said. "God
established and sanctified it in the
time of creation. He stamped it with
divine authority when it was placed
in the mosaic law. Jesus assured its
continuance when he said: 'The
Sabbath was made for man.'"—Kan-
sas City Star.

NO RACE SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE

That the race problem never can be
settled in America is an outstanding
fact. One of the important facts
concerning the solution of the race
problem is that there is no solution
possible.

The negro race problem will always
be with us, but conditions undoubtedly
can be much improved.

There seems to be no definite meth-
od that will bring permanent im-
provements at this time. The very
best way out of the present difficulty
seems to be the simultaneous use of
several methods.

No method for solving the vexa-
tious race problem can be successful
until some facts of a general nature
are well understood and for this rea-
son we venture to state some of
them here, knowing that one reason
why we progress so slowly is that
too many of us fail to get a general
understanding of the situation, but
having learned a few facts, we are
prone to rush into proposing a cure
for the disorder.

In the first place, both sides must
learn to take people just as they are.
Sometimes this is a bitter pill, but a
bitter pill is not made sweeter by
chewing it. There is too much of a
tendency to think of people as we
prefer them to be, and be greatly
biased by this desire.

Both whites and blacks must accept
the negroes just as they are, and not
try to make them over. We may
wish that the negroes were as in-
telligent and industrious as the
whites. Some negroes may excel
some white men in this respect, but
as a race the whites far outclass the
former race, and to plan as if the
two races were equal is unfortunate
for all, but especially the negro.

In like manner all must take the
white man just as he is. There may
be room for improvement, but the
person goes blindly to a blind man's
trouble if he plans on any other basis
except the present conditions among
the whites. It is not merely a ques-
tion of what the white race should
be willing to do, but what they really
want and are trying to get. We will
be a long step nearer the better day,
when both whites and blacks quit
planning on any basis except actual
conditions at the present time.

Then the negro must be considered
both as a race and as individuals. No
matter what a white man's ideals and
ambitions may be, he is a white man.
No matter what a negro's ambition
may be, he is a negro, and should
spend no more time worrying because
he isn't white, than the white man
spends worrying because he isn't
black.

As a race, both whites and blacks
must be considered on the basis of
the characteristics of each race and
not on the basis of the attainments
or faults of particular individuals.

However, the individual must not
be lost sight of. While the color
line will be maintained, yet that does
not prevent due recognition or indi-
vidual worth. If a negro ever gets
to thinking that he is a white man,
he may cause trouble for others, but
is sure to bring trouble to himself.
If a white man is worthless he should
be considered a worthless white man,
and if a negro is educated, skilled and
sensible, he should be so regarded.

This is being done more and more
is one of the hopeful signs, of the
times. While maintaining the color
line, true worth and greater
usefulness is recognized on the other
side of the line. Whatever prejudices
the Kluxer.

"PITTSBURGH PLUS" IS NOW ELIMINATED

K-K-K

Announcement Means Saving of \$500,000
Yearly to Purchasers of Steel.

K-K-K

Chicago, Ill. — Announcement was
made recently by the La Salle Steel
Co., which has a 30-acre plant at
Hammond, that it has permanently
abolished "Pittsburgh plus."

The announcement means a saving
of approximately \$500,000 a year to
purchasers of cold-drawn steel in the
Chicago district.

The La Salle company is the first
steel producing firm in the United
States to make formal announce-
ment of the junking of "Pittsburgh
plus."

Largest in the District
The company's action precedes by
four days resumption of testimony
before the federal trade commission
examiner in the action brought by
the Western Association of Rolled
Steel Consumers against the United
States Steel Corporation.

The La Salle company is the larg-
est one manufacturing cold-drawn
steel in this district. It has an an-
nual output of 75,000 tons.
Elimination of "Pittsburgh plus"
means a saving of \$6.80 a ton in
freight.

Steel sold recently for \$3 a hun-
dredweight and \$60 a ton in Pitts-
burgh.

Will Help Business Here
But Chicago buyers, purchasing
steel from any of the local mills, paid
\$3.34 a hundred, or \$66.80 a ton—
the difference being the freight rate
from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

But steel manufactured by the La
Salle company hereafter will sell at
the same rate as that manufactured
in Pittsburgh, without the freight
charges from there.
It means Chicago manufacturers

we may or may not have, giving a
man credit for what he can do and
what he is, is necessary to the best
interests of both white and black.

Finally the negro must be consid-
ered, both as to his future develop-
ment and his present standing. We
must try to help the negro to become
a better worker and citizen. It is
true that training may spoil a negro.
It may spoil a white man. Perhaps
it is nearer the truth to say that
training may make a spoiled man
more conspicuous. Yet whether it be
a horse or a dog, or a white man or
a black man, intelligence makes its
possessor more useful to himself and
to others. Part of our task is to en-
courage the development of those ne-
groes who desire to become better
men and women and be better equip-
ped to meet the tasks and problems
of life. This may seem like a long
tedious task, but all real improve-
ment comes after a long tedious ef-
fort.

While we must do what we can to
develop the negro into a more useful
citizen, yet we dare not overlook the
need of the hour. This is especially
true in the North, where we have
thousands of negroes hardly accus-
tomed to the new conditions they
have found in the North, while the
Northern whites are not even awake
to a situation for which they have no
experience to meet. Here are vast
numbers of voters, the number about
doubled by woman suffrage, who have
never been trained to think for them-
selves, who are unfamiliar with the
problems of government, and yet
each one has the same voting power
as the most intelligent person among
us.

These people may become better
trained for citizenship but we must
not sit idly by until that time comes
or act as if it was here. The negro
question, always a serious problem
has become more serious since the
coming of the Klan. Until then they
were used only by unrelated, crooked
political machines. Today the ne-
groes are becoming a prominent part
of a powerful combination.

Evil doers, criminals, and crooks
of all kinds naturally come together
since there is bitterness against the
Klan.

But on the other hand, not all ne-
groes are lining up with the forces of
unrighteousness. If the good people
who believe in civic righteousness are
split up, then the demagogue and po-
litical tricksters are sure to ride into
power.

Strange as it may seem, the most
important work in the solution of the
negro question, not among the ne-
groes, but among the white people, is
to get as many good white people as
possible to open their eyes wide
enough that they do not line up with
the enemies of good government who
for a time are sure to control most
of the negro vote. Whether a person
likes the Klan or not, this much is
evident, that such a wonderful per-
cent of the friends of good govern-
ment have gone into it that the ene-
mies of good government are left in
control of the opposing combination,
whatever that may be.

To any wide-awake, thinking per-
son the Klan offers the only remedy
for the race question, not by mis-
using the negro in any way, but by
so uniting the friends of public de-
cency that those opposed to public de-
cency cannot get into power, either
with or without the negro vote.—The
Kluser.

"PITTSBURGH PLUS" IS NOW ELIMINATED

EVIL SHOWS IN NEW YORK FLAUNT DECEY'S LAWS

Officialdom Deaf to Protests of Lovers of
Morality and Jewish Managers Prosper

New York.—Although reports to District Attorney Banton by his investigators and by persons who previously had complained against immoral plays on Broadway have indicated that there has been a general cleansing of the plays. Harry L. Bowlby, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, issued a statement yesterday in which he condemned conditions in Jewish-managed theaters. Mr. Bowlby said that he obtained his information by visiting the plays in question. He says Jews and Catholics stand together to protect vicious shows opposed by Protestants.

"On Sunday, October 7, when several theaters in New York gave the proceeds of their Sunday night show to the earthquake sufferers in Japan," Mr. Bowlby said, "I personally attended one of the shows to see the performance and to find out if that performance and a number of revues that were given were as bad as they had been described to me. I found it, if possible, even worse than described; one of the revues was not only vile and vulgar, reeking with profanity, but also misrepresenting the evangelical Christian minister and foreign missionary."

Hard to Comprehend Course
"How any self-respecting theater could put on such a play and flaunt such a misrepresentation into the face of its audience is hard to understand, even though many in the audience seemed to relish such a misrepresentation. I reported to a representative of an outstanding missionary board and discovered that mine was not the only severe criticism made of the revue and the play from which the revue was taken."

"I later visited the play from which the revue was taken and found it to be one of the most disgusting and damaging evidences against the theater in the city, and the wonder is that it has been allowed to live in this great metropolis."

It is said that there has been strong criticism of the play from which the missionary scene in the revue was taken, but police investigators who visited it did not believe prosecution was justified. This attitude of officials is arousing indignation among Protestants.

"In my judgment, the play should receive a like fate from an aroused and organized evangelical Christianity in Greater New York, and I believe the hour has come for a reckoning."

Charity organizations which are in part supported by the churches, Mr. Bowlby said, should be careful not to accept aid from theater managers who are violating the law. He said that a number of shows given on Sunday are making money under the subterfuge of charity.

Young Protesters
The Rev. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, condemned two shows today in a letter which he sent to Mr. Banton and also had published in a newspaper.

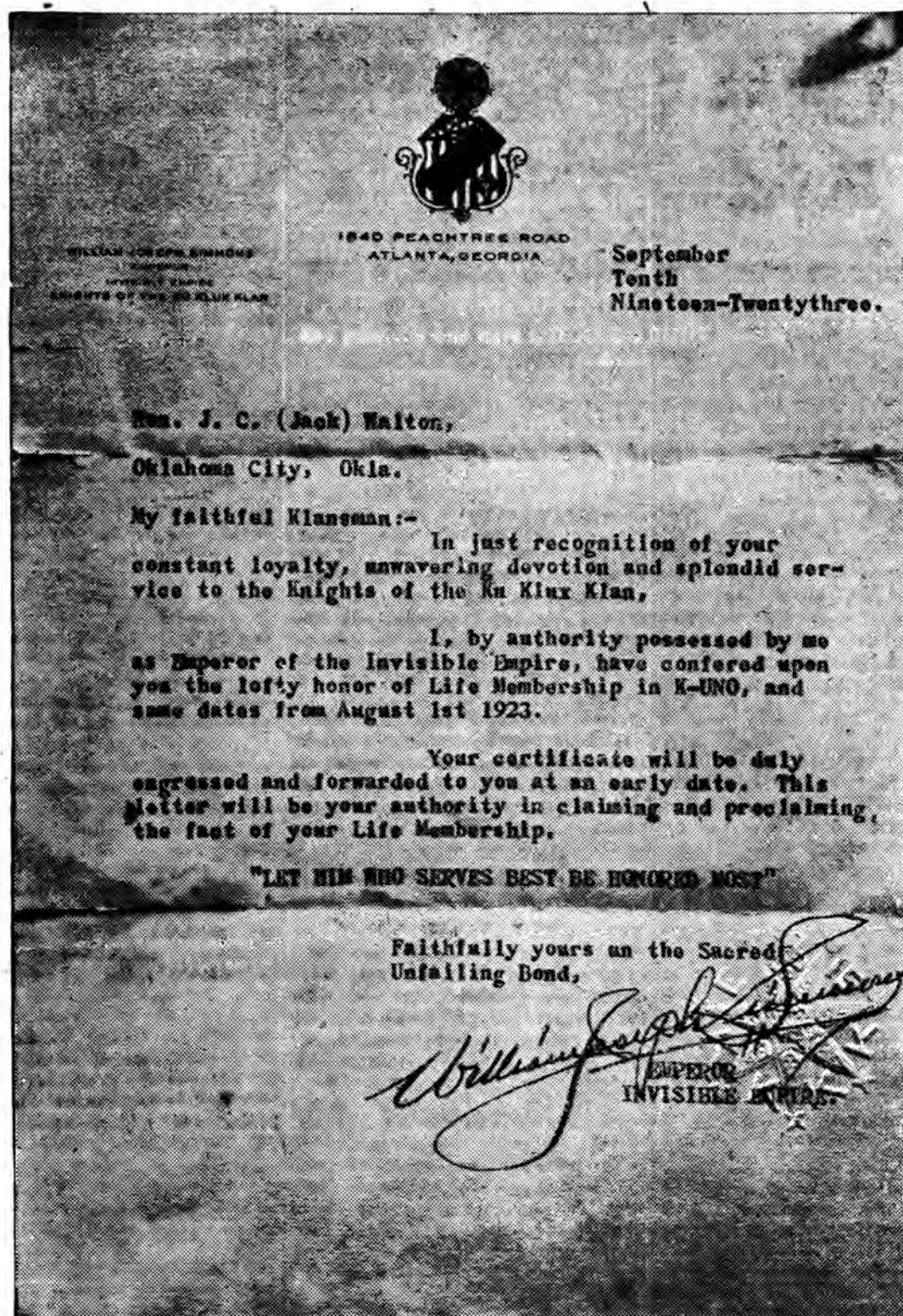
Immoral and indecent German and Austrian films are being furnished to lower East Side theaters and stag parties, according to information received by the office of the attorney general. After the war, according to Maurice H. Gottlieb, deputy attorney general, German and Austrian producers specialized in indecent films to please a jaded public. Now these films are a drug on the market in Europe and there is an attempt to unload them here.

Six men have been prosecuted for handling foreign films which were indecent, encouraged crime, or had a bad influence on children, according to Mr. Gottlieb. Max Kleinman, president of the Exhibitors Film Exchange of 130 West 46th street, was arrested for selling two alleged indecent Austrian films to Joe Bevalacuer, owner of the Novelty theater at 214 Bowery. Bevalacuer pleaded guilty in Special Sessions. He said he was not familiar with the law and promised to turn state's evidence against Kleinman. He will testify at Kleinman's trial on December 17.

HAW! HAW! HAW!
The Kluckers put the K in Kansas, the OK in Oklahoma, the Kayo on John Parker, and now 'tis rumored that Gov. Al(c)hol Smith is threatening to call the New York legislature together to remove the letter K from the alphabet.—Arkansas traveler.

Another cause of continued poverty is the eager willingness to buy something that will pay 40 per cent dividends.

A Facsimile Of A Letter—And Some Dates To Be Remembered



On August 14, 1923, J. C. Walton, then Governor of Oklahoma, declared war on the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, repudiated his affiliations with the Organization and issued his famous order to the citizens of Oklahoma, directed at Klansmen, "Shoot to kill, I will pardon you." Note the date, August 14, 1923, for that date marked the beginning of one of the most dastardly attempts to wreck the Organization ever undertaken and was the beginning of a reign of terror in the sovereign state of Oklahoma, precipitated by a person who had already been denounced by the Klan and who has since been impeached and indicted by the people of Oklahoma for malfeasance in office.

Klansmen are familiar with the bloody reign of "Iron Jack" Walton, which began openly August 14, 1923. Now, pay particular attention to the date of the above letter. Nuff said.

KLAN NOT GUILTY

—K-K-K—
MILITARY OFFICER EXPOSES
WALTON FIASCO
—K-K-K—
Says Military Court at Tulsa Did
Not Develop One Single Case
Against Klan As Charged
By Gov. Walton
—K-K-K—

Oklahoma City.—Former Gov. J. C. Walton's spectacular military activity in Oklahoma was wholly unnecessary, for there was nothing to indicate the existence of "riot and insurrection," which, in his various proclamations of martial law by which he attempted to combat these conditions, the executive had attributed to mob violence, directed and executed by the Ku Klux Klan.

Such is the substance of testimony given to a legislative investigating committee by Adjutant General Baird H. Markham who commanded Oklahoma National Guard troops enforcing the governor's military edicts. The testimony which was made public by the committee was a direct expression from the adjutant general, who recently was warmly commended by the legislature for his conduct during the period of martial law.

Didn't Involve Klan
Walton's oft-reiterated charges that practically every act of violence in Tulsa county could be traced to the Klan were not supported by evidence, Adjutant General Markham said, for out of the approximately 100 cases of flogging investigated by the military courts at Tulsa, the Klan was found to have been directly involved in only one, that one being at Broken Arrow, Okla. In that instance the Klan's charter was immediately revoked.

Force of arms was never needed in Tulsa county; only the power and process to bring witnesses before the military court were necessary in the investigation there, according to Adjutant General Markham. The same was true in Okmulgee county, the first section of the state to feel military rule. There, the adjutant general declared, the military found that a deputy sheriff had abused his authority, but there was no trace of the riot and insurrection which Walton declared held sway.

It likewise was the case in Oklahoma county (Oklahoma City) where the adjutant general said conditions were entirely normal.

Muskogee Spared
Walton, the witness told the committee, was determined to invoke absolute martial law in another county at the same time the Oklahoma county decree became effective, and at first had decided on Muskogee county, but Markham said he informed the executive his investigations had reported no occasion for such action there and persuaded the governor to alter his decision. Accordingly Walton was said to have made the order applicable to Creek instead of Muskogee county.

The adjutant general described this act as an attempt by Walton to "cover up," or justify martial law here.

SOUTH CAROLINA NOW IS ORGANIZED

—K-K-K—
South Carolina Klansmen Attend
Klorero Held in Columbia—Problems of United States Discussed by
Doctor Evans—"What Is the Klan"
Fully Explained to Audience by
Imperial Wizard
—K-K-K—

Columbia, S. C.—Before an audience of approximately three thousand people assembled at the Billy Sunday tabernacle on lower Main street, Dr. H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, delivered an address last evening on "Americanism," his address being devoted largely to a discussion of some of the dangers which the speaker said, faced the United States and to outline of the principles of the Klan.

The presence of the Imperial Wizard and his staff, was an occasion for setting up a state organization, which will hereafter be in charge of Grand Dragon A. E. Hill. At this Klorero more than fifty chartered Klans were represented by delegates.

The Klorero, or state convention of Klan leaders, was held in the morning. At this meeting it was brought out that there has been a large increase in the membership throughout the state of South Carolina during the last few months; the Order was never more active or in a more prosperous condition than now.

CHESAPEAKE BAY KLANSMEN MEET

Big Time for Everybody With Music,
the Fiery Cross and a Good
Speech on the Program
—K-K-K—

Baltimore, Md.—The Klansmen of the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia shore staged a great ceremony at Pocomoke city.

Pocomoke Klan had raised a Fiery Cross on the fair grounds, thirty-five feet in height and at 8 o'clock in the evening the parade of several hundred Klansmen led by a large band started and paraded the city. After the parade the cross was lighted and by its light Dr. Burky of Ocean City Klan, Realm of Maryland, delivered a very forceful address on the principles and purposes of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan to several thousand people who received it with great enthusiasm. He was applauded to the echo.

WOULD DENOUNCE KLAN IN PLATFORM

Members of the Republican National Committee in the national capital have received a letter from R. B. Creager, Texas member of that committee, demanding a place on the platform committee in the national convention at Cleveland for the purpose of writing into the platform a plank denouncing the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Creager was recently a guest at the White House and rumor connects his name with the diplomatic mission to Mexico.

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K1, Thompson, 913 Windsor Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE

(Continued From Page 1)

recently expired, but up to date Negro Starks has not moved to resume operations on his St. Clair St. lot.

State vs. Negro Starks
In December the postponed case involving the charges of Hackett against Starks came before the Court. Kindly note that in this case it was State vs. Turner Starks, on a charge of "feloniously attempted to make an assault in and upon, etc." It is alleged that Assistant County Attorney Kinkadee wanted to change this charge to "discharge of firearms within the city limits," but the determination of Mr. Hackett to get justice prevented the change. With the insistence of Mr. Hackett to a charge based on his original complaint, Negro Starks pleaded guilty to an "attempted" assault in the second degree. Judge O'Brien then gave Turner Starks a sentence of one year in the state penitentiary. We call your attention to the fact that this sentence was then suspended by Judge O'Brien. It would seem strange that the Negro porter who was in Starks' barber shop at the time of the alleged assault was not called as a witness for the defense. The arresting officers were not called by the state, nor the officer who took the bullet from the automobile involved in the case. It is alleged that Negro Starks told the Court that he was using blank cartridges and attempted to frighten Fredrickson, et al. In his plea of guilt, Negro Starks made various statements. The Court, after the defendant's plea, turned to Assistant County Attorney Kinkadee and asked if he defendant's statements were correct. Kinkadee is alleged to have answered that the statements were generally correct. The word "generally" would seem to cover a world of territory and is so lacking in definiteness as to be ridiculous. At this time it might be well to note a point that, if it is not peculiar, is ridiculous. During a call upon Assistant County Attorney Kinkadee, he remarked that Starks' sentence was suspended at the time of his plea of guilt on December 3 because Probation Officer Zolle, it is alleged, was not yet ready with his report, which, however, is alleged to have been used in Starks' behalf. It would appear that Probation Officer Zolle was preparing his report for the alleged defense of Starks, prior to Starks' plea of guilt.

Ku Klux Klan Had Nothing to Do With Affair

The Ku Klux Klan, of course, had nothing to do with the affair and it was absurd for Negro Starks to inject the Klan into the matter at all. It would seem to us that the Negro injected the Ku Klux Klan into the case, thinking that it might help him personally somewhat by creating attitude of minds which would favor him. We don't think that the Court paid any attention to the statements of Starks' involving the Ku Klux Klan. Negro Starks pleaded guilty and was sentenced by the Court. You have already the decision of the Court. Would suggest that you go back and re-read the part of the article where we touched on this point.

According to Minnesota Statutes, Section 5057, a barber's certificate may be revoked upon conviction for any crime. It would seem it was in order to call for a revocation of Turner Starks' certificate.

Section 8631, Minnesota Statutes, states, under "assault in the first degree," "Every person who, with intent to kill a human being, or to commit a felony upon the person or the property of one assaulted, or of another, shall assault another, with a loaded firearm, or any other deadly weapon or by any force or means likely to produce death, shall be guilty of assault in the first degree and punished by imprisonment in a state penitentiary for not less than five years nor more than ten years." The question naturally arose in our mind as to whether Starks had committed an assault and we find in Bouvier's Law Dictionary, A to E, "Any act causing well founded apprehension of immediate peril from a force already partially or fully put in motion is an assault." Upon looking up a case wherein a man had struck a horse driven by another, causing the horse to run away and bringing about the injury of the driver, the man who struck the animal was found guilty of assault. In Volume 5, Corpus Juris, Page 615, it gives the following definition of assault, "Any intentional, unlawful offer of corporal injury to another by force, or force unlawfully directed toward the person of another, under such circumstances as create a well founded fear of imminent peril, coupled with the apparent present ability to effectuate the attempt, if not prevented, constitute an assault." As you go over the details of the

case many thoughts arise in your mind and you begin to wonder about many things. Our purpose in telling you the details is to arouse the thinking people of St. Paul, the state, and the nation, to the point where they will take a keener interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of any community of the state and the nation. Of course, some will think that the Call of the North seeking to persecute Negro Starks because of the color of his skin. Nothing could be farther from the truth than such a thought. We seek a square deal for all people and we want laws enforced without fear and without favor. One way to get better enforcement of laws is to present various matters directly to the people so that they may go over in their minds the details connected therewith and finally come to definite conclusions based on facts and as a result of considerable meditation.

Groveland Park Folks Within Rights

If Den E. Lane had not sold the lot on St. Clair St. to Turner Starks, the unpleasantness in the Groveland Park district would have been avoided. It is natural to expect that the people of Groveland Park want to keep the residential districts free from commercial buildings, wherever such buildings lower the property value of their residential holdings and decrease the desirableness of any particular block. Some people seem to think that various real estate dealers have been seeking to make of St. Clair St. another Rice St. and therefore wished to force their way through the opposition which comes from individuals owning dwelling houses on this street. Whether Den E. Lane was seeking to turn St. Clair St. into another Rice St. is not known, yet it is beyond our understanding why he should sell the lot on St. Clair St., very nearly in the middle of a residential block, nearly directly across the street from a beautiful public school to Turner Starks. It would have made no difference to the people of Groveland Park whether Turner Starks were white or black, they are opposed to a barber shop directly in a residential district and would have taken actions similar to those which they have taken, had Turner Starks been a white man. Some contend that various business men of the Groveland Park district did not oppose the erection of the barber shop, but the only business man that we can find who

MASONRY MUST NOT FIGHT KLAN SAYS MASTER OF TEXAS

Waco, Tex.—Mike H. Thomas, Grand Master Mason of Texas, said in his annual report to the eighty-eighth annual meeting of that organization here:

"In all cases of this kind that have come to me I have declined to be influenced by personal leaning, but have adopted the position always that as one individual is entitled to other privileged to agree with it, and vice versa; that discussions of the subject had no place in Masonry; that Masonry had no right to condemn it or accept it any more than it would some other fraternal order, religious sect or political party, until proven in the courts of the United States that it was immoral; and that it was equally un-Masonic to use Masonry to tear this or any other order down, as it was to use Masonry to build another order up."

—K-K-K—

KLANSMEN TO KLAVERN

did not take a stand against the erection of the barber shop was Norman Yeo, a druggist on the corner of St. Clair and Cleveland. Mr. Yeo merely stated that a man in business could not afford to mix into trouble of this kind.

The Groveland Park people are not through with the case yet, from all reports coming to us, and intend to take whatever legal action is necessary to prevent finally the erection of a barber shop on St. Clair St., near Cleveland.

CANADIAN PAPER SCORES WALTON

—K-K-K—
The Sentinel, Published at Toronto, Canada, Sees Ex-Gov. Walton a Traitor to U. S.

—K-K-K—

"The impeachment of Governor J. C. Walton of Oklahoma, is of more than local interest. No man in any English-speaking community, since probably the time of James the Second, ever defied the people, trampled upon the Constitution and attempted to rule in such an autocratic fashion as did Governor Walton. Someone was killed and Governor Walton immediately, without reason, charge or trial, blamed the Ku Klux Klan, and called out the militia to fight that organization to the death. He was at once hailed by the Romanist and pro-Romanist press as the man of the hour—just the kind of a man needed to rid the American Republic of the hated K. K. K. The Klan is still going strong and Walton has lost the governorship. He was deposed from office because he took advantage of weaknesses in the United States Constitution, declared war on an organization without justification, and violated his oath of office. Even if the Ku Klux Klan were half as bad as they are painted by the Roman press, and they are not, they would be as saints compared with the erstwhile idol of the Knights of Columbus, J. C. Walton, who conducted himself as the star criminal of Oklahoma."

—K-K-K—

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