

THE MINNESOTA FIERY CROSS

"THERE IS NO FAILURE EXCEPT FAILURE TO SERVE THE PURPOSE"

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

TWILIGHT'S THINKINGS

"JOITS"
HE'S JUST A POLITICIAN
KLAN PRESS IS NEEDED

I HAVE noticed that parents who never forget to lock their poultry house door when evening comes, so thieves won't carry away the pullets, let their children run "wild" at all hours.

Are you the kind of a parent who is so "falsely" modest that you avoid presenting in a clean way the "secret of life"?

Too many boys and girls learn about sexual matters from the filthy mouths of low-down degenerates.

Many a fellow who wants to pound to a pulp the "shiek" who violated the chastity of his sister forgets that the girl he ruined is some other fellow's sister.

The man that says business can't be done in a Christian way has never tried to do business that way, and therefore, doesn't know what he is talking about.

We have an over-supply of "Squashmen" in this country; God give us more "Oak-men."

Moon-guzzling, jazz-crazy, night-tramping, water-eyed, city dudes can't understand why the sober, studious, hard-working, right-living "hicks" from the business world, for a jitney, I would willingly enlighten the chop-house "chubbers" of the time-clock brigade.

The Sunday movie, as now operated, is as much out of place in any American community as a garbage-can in the parlor.

When you hear a mayor referring to the Ku Klux Klan as an organization that is substituting mob-law for the constitution, he's nothing more than a "clothes-pin politician."

It won't be long until you get a supply of "franked" speeches from the politicians, who, as congressmen, have the privilege of making you and me pay for their campaign literature.

Did you ever hear the song entitled "Millions for Franked Hot Air, But Not One Cent for a Bonus?"

WHEN a man freely and bombastically tells you that he will lower the taxes, make the trusts take notice, put the profiteers in jail, oust the political crooks, eject from public life the long-haired demagogues, He's Just a Politician.

When a man amidst oratorical "flummery" presents himself to the "Deer Peepul" as all-righteous, supremely honest, zealous patriotic, fearlessly courageous, everlastingly watchful, He's Just a Politician.

When a man goes before organized radical and ecclesiastical groups and there shouts loud and high with stentorian emphasis that the Ku Klux Klan is the menace of the American civilization, He's Just a Politician.

When a man talks in sweet platitudes and evades taking a stand on anything definite, He's Just a Politician.

When a man who can't tell the difference between a whiffletree and a wire stretcher tries to tell the farmer how he's going to bring economic justice to rural America, He's Just a Politician.

When a man "reveals" to the world what wonders he has accomplished as a faithful servant of the masses, and calls attention to sacrifices he has made because he loved the common people so much, He's Just a Politician.

THE other day I carefully went over the "home edition" of a daily newspaper. What did I find? A murder case featured in all its gruesome details; a filthy scandal story containing enough "muck" to satisfy any underworld character; a road house incident given more space than the latest political development in Washington; an article denouncing the Volstead Act as a failure (obviously booze propaganda); a Protestant minister who went wrong featured; an editorial in a colorful way justifying the outlawry of the Heroin, Illinois, bootlegger, alibi; and an interesting political story squeezed into a "stick."

I leave it to you whether or not the journalistic talent that compiled and laid out this "home edition" is worthy of recognition. Surely you will agree with me when I say that America needs the Ku Klux Klan press, which is presenting news that properly enlightens, thoroughly informs, and gives the truth. The Klan

WISCONSIN TOWN SCENE OF RIOT

REBELLIOUS MINORITIES ARE SCORED

President of Minnesota University Says Government Is for Groups

PRINCIPLES FORGOTTEN

Wants to Know if Democracy Can Survive Without Accurate Knowledge

CHICAGO, March 1.—Governments everywhere are standing at the crossroads, and in America mutinous minorities are in revolt against representative government, against education, even against law, President L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota told members of the superintendence section of the National Education association, meeting here today. He declared that everywhere groups are attempting to decide matters on the basis of prejudice rather than in terms of knowledge and fact.

"Government by partisanship in the interest of special groups or classes, rather than government by principle, is the greatest weakness in democracy," he said, "one which now is expressing itself in many ways."

Party Discipline Gone
"Nationalism seems to be wanting. Sectionalism is becoming more assertive. The old individual leadership has passed on. It was followed by a multitude of leaders on whom shifting groups bestowed a transient allegiance. Now we seem to be in the midst of an outburst of political individualism. With the discipline of the party leaders, party discipline disappeared. Government, instead of being in the hands of party leaders who are sent as representatives with delegated authority, has now fallen into the hands of an array of minor prophets who work to fulfill the demands and create the panaceas of their political supporters, and of their political supporters."

President Coffman said that the revolt against competent leadership is extending itself to include a revolt in some quarters against learning.

Revolt Against Education
"It manifests itself among those who say that education is costing us too much and that too many are going to high schools and to college," he said. "A much more universal expression of this revolt against education is being expressed."

COLLEGE YOUTHS ARE DEFENDED BY PREXY

Present Generation Not So Bad, Is Opinion of Lotus D. Coffman

President Lotus D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota comes to the defense of the present generation of university and college students in an article published Thursday in the February number of Sky-U-Mah, student monthly magazine.

The article is taken to be an answer to the criticism voiced by a number of educators recently against the disproportionate part of social activities in student life.

"If the statements of these critics are to be believed wholly or largely then one might despair," President Coffman declared. "I have great confidence in the future of the youth of today when considered in the aggregate, but this does not blind me to the possibilities of many future improvements. The youth of today must accept their share of responsibility for this improvement."

"Law enforcement and sound morals are winning their way in campus life," President Coffman said, "despite the fact that there always are some who have a curious and unwholesome slant on life and there are some who are guilty of indiscretions."

"It is rumored from time to time that there are those who indulge in social and moral excesses, but I am confident that they do not represent the general tone and spirit of the student body in the colleges and universities. If they did, then I can regard the situation as hopeless."

press is clean, uncontrolled and free of all "yellow" journalistic tactics. Whether or not you are a Klansman, the Klan newspapers will appeal to you because of their quality. Be your part in the great work of honest, sincerely patriotic, Christian journalistic endeavors by supporting the Minnesota Fier Cross as one of 30 Klan publications.

Minneapolis Jews Oppose Johnson Bill; Cry 'Persecution' When America Runs Own Affairs

MEETING IS HELD IN CITY HALL ASSEMBLY

Join the Nation-Wide Movement Asking That Flood-Gates Be Left Open

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 1.—In a meeting held here recently, the various Jewish organizations of this city went on record as opposed to the proposed revision of the immigration laws now before congress. We have learned that this meeting was one of many being held over the United States by Jewish organizations. The Minneapolis meeting was held in the assembly room of the city hall.

It seems that the Jews have carefully planned their opposition and are attempting to coerce the members of congress sufficiently to prevent the passage of the Johnson Immigration bill.

The Johnson bill proposes a change in the immigration laws now in force so as to effectively meet the needs of the nation. The three per cent now used in determining quotas is too high, and the 1910 census which at present stands as the "multiplier" makes it possible for too many unassimilable people to enter our country. The Johnson bill establishes the "multiplier" at two per cent and the census of 1890 as the "multiplier." These changes would exclude a large number of Jews, Italians, and other peoples that do not assimilate readily.

The nation-wide anti-immigration restriction activities of the Jewish organizations of this country will be entirely out of line with the best interests of the United States. For our national life we must prevent this country from becoming the dump-yard of the world; we have no need for the polyglot riff-raff that other nations wish to disgorge. Every American who truly loves the United States should let his congressman know that he wants legislation which will stem the alien tide of undesirables.

When Jewish leaders read this article they will lift their voices and shout "persecution." It has come to the point where when you speak in behalf of your country, you are denounced as "intolerant." If being intolerant means that we stand for our national welfare, thank God there are so many intolerant people in the United States as there are.

Klan is Active in Harvey County, Kan.

NEWTON, KAN., March 1.—Harvey county is putting on an extensive campaign with meetings held at Newton, Sedgewick and Halstead each week and others at Walton, Hesston, McLain and several country school houses. The fiery cross is burning every night at some point in the county. Thursday night the Klan filled the Methodist church here and presented Miss Meeker, evangelist, with a large basket of flowers. A gift of \$50 had been presented to her previously.

Much Horse-Play Marks Session of 'Dignified' United States Senate

(Bureau of Publication and Education)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Yesterday was the ugliest, nastiest, most bitter day the writer has seen in the United States senate in 15 years. The very air was surcharged all the afternoon with bitter criticism, insinuations, incriminations and ugly charges of all kinds on both sides of the partisan aisle. Senators all but came to blows, so fierce was the debate.

All of the trouble came about over the Wheeler resolution, introduced by Senator Wheeler, of Montana, declaring it to be the sense of the U. S. senate that Attorney General Daugherty resign or be asked by the president to resign his post and get out of the cabinet.

On the Republican side Senator Willis, of Ohio, was the only senator who in any way attempted to say anything in behalf of the attorney general and Democratic senators charged that Senator Willis had attempted to "pack the committee" to be appointed by the chairman pro tem, if he is permitted to make the selections, as is the customary rule. But in the Wheeler resolution the Montana senator undertook to have the senate depart from the old cus-

Enemies Thought Klan to be Dead; Lease Land Tract

PITTSBURGH, KAN., March 1.—Just as enemies of the Ku Klux Klan were circulating reports that Pittsburgh Klan was about to disband, consternation was created among them by announcement of the leasing of a 38-acre tract near here to be used as county headquarters. The lease runs for several years, with an option to purchase, and it is likely the tract will be purchased and made into a permanent home for the body. The tract contains several buildings that may be used for lodge halls and other purposes as well as a large grand stand, race track and athletic field.

CONGRESSMAN TO PROBE SHOOTING OF DRY VIOLATOR

Citizens of Stearns and Benton Counties Said to Be Wrought Up

MANY LAW VIOLATIONS

Representative Knutson to Carry on Own Investigation at St. Cloud

ST. CLOUD, MINN., March 3.—According to the daily press, Congressman Harold Knutson is much wrought up over the shooting of one Nicholas Lahr by prohibition agents who are operating in and around St. Cloud.

It is evident that much pressure has been brought to bear upon the congressman by citizens and organizations of Stearns and Benton counties. The newspapers report that petitions have been sent to Congressman Harold Knutson, Senators Shipstead and Johnson, asking for an investigation of the shooting of Lahr by federal dry agents.

It is natural to expect very little support on the citizens of Benton and Stearns counties in any real effort to enforce the prohibition laws in that part of Minnesota. These two counties are largely populated by Roman Catholic Germans, who are known to be anything but favorable towards the prohibition laws of this country. That there are large numbers of violations of the prohibition amendment in Stearns and Benton counties is quite generally understood by those who have observed conditions even superficially. So when we read that Congressman Knutson is giving attention to the Lahr shooting, we readily understand the source of the pressure which has been centered upon him demanding investigations.

"I am going to the bottom of the affair," Knutson is alleged to have declared, "and I will find who is responsible. What we demand to know now, are the facts of the case. I am

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Publisher Supports Mellon Tax Scheme



FRANK A. MUNSEY
Mr. Munsey, one of the largest newspaper and magazine publishers in the world, is supporting editorially through his newspapers, the Mellon tax plan which congress is now considering.

It has only been of late years that Mr. Munsey has become a power in American journalism. He first purchased the New York Sun. His morning edition was dropped, giving way to a consolidation with The Herald, which he also purchased. Within the year he has bought the New York Globe and consolidated it with The Sun. His latest venture is the purchase of The Evening Mail and its consolidation with The Telegram, the evening edition of the old Herald. Munsey is also the owner of two Baltimore papers.

MEMBERSHIP BOOMS

Oklahoma Klan Naturalizing 500 Men a Week Says Grand Dragon

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., March 3.—Klansmen of the Realm of Oklahoma are in earnest in their campaign to have 300,000 members during 1924. From Grand Dragon N. C. Jewett your correspondent learns that the membership in this state is growing at the rate of 500 a week, and it is hoped to increase the number to 1000 within the next thirty days.

Have all The Fiery Cross readers taken the advice offered them from time to time by the Washington Bureau of Publication and Education recently and sent letters and telegrams to U. S. senators and representatives asking them to fight and vote for a restrictive immigration bill?

There is not a minute to lose. All the enemies of immigration restriction are busy every day. They are moving everything possible to thwart the immigration program for this country at this session of congress.

Think it over. Do your duty right now. Get busy. All the aliens are busy on the other side.

Read the editorial, "The Time Has Come," on Page Four, and act.

FARMER-LABORITES TO GATHER IN MINNESOTA

Convention Called for March 14 at St. Cloud to Shape Policies

Chairman F. A. Pike of the Farmer-Labor state committee issued the call for the party convention, to meet March 14 at St. Cloud. Mr. Pike gave as the purpose of the convention, "to call attention to the further organization of the party, its policies and program for the future, its plans for the coming campaign, and such other matters as it may choose to consider."

The call gives each county one delegate at large and one for each 1,000 votes cast for Magnus Johnson for governor in 1922.

DOPE PEDDLING RING UNCOVERED IN TWIN CITIES

Seven Colored Men Taken Into Custody at Milwaukee by U. S. Agents

ACTIVITIES ARE BROAD
St. Paul Woman Suffering Nervous Collapse Following Arrest by Police

With the arrest of seven Twin Cities' colored men in Milwaukee, all accused by the authorities of peddling narcotics, the collapse of Mrs. Villa Hitchcock, 1284 Niles street, St. Paul, arrested on the accusation of a confessed narcotic addict, and the further grilling in Minneapolis of Herman Harbin, New York, at whose apartment drugs valued at \$85,000 were seized, federal authorities and the police believe they are in possession of leads that will establish the existence of, and then smash, one of the biggest dope-smuggling rings ever unearthed in the northwest.

According to a special dispatch from Milwaukee Wednesday night, the seven colored men arrested there by the police on evidence supplied by federal sleuths all came to Milwaukee from the Twin Cities and are believed to have obtained a regular supply of morphine, cocaine and opium from either St. Paul or Minneapolis.

Through questioning of the Milwaukee prisoners today authorities, it is declared, hope to learn definitely the source of the drugs they are alleged to have peddled in the Milwaukee underworld.

Federal agents believe through their testimony they may be able to link not only the Milwaukee prisoners, but perhaps Mrs. Hitchcock and Harbin as well with a single drug ring operating in the northwest.

While the colored men are thought to have had only minor parts in the distribution of the narcotics brought from the Twin Cities, officials are confident they can tell from whom they obtained their supplies in the Twin Cities.

(Continued on page 5)

Federal Officials Capture Carload of Liquor Billed to Minneapolis Man as 'Books'

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 1.—Somebody with lots of money and a highly developed gambling instinct has been taking the wildest of wild chances in his flirtations with federal officers. Recently he came to grief, so far as his financial returns are concerned; and it is possible that his apprehension means only a few days.

The federal officers of the Flour City "nicked" the booze speculator for a tidy sum of \$75,000, when they executed a spectacular seizure of liquor, which came consigned to a fictitious book company. This was the second carload of "books" which the prohibition agents have "claimed" in the last ten days.

The carload of liquor consigned as "books" was located on a spur track at Fourth street and Second avenue North. For 15 hours agents took turns at guard duty, hoping to find someone trying to enter the car or

ATTACK PLANNED BY UN-AMERICANS EVIDENCE SHOWS

Bayfield, Wausau and Antigo Have Witnessed Similar Outbreaks

CAFETERIA DESTROYED

(Special To The Fier Cross)

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 1.—Add to the number of Wisconsin's anti-Klan mob outrages the one that took place at Waukesha, a short distance from Milwaukee, on the evening of February 26. Read the list: Bayfield, Wausau, Antigo, Waukesha. Mob law rules as often in Wisconsin as in Red Russia, it seems.

The field man of the Ku Klux Klan had been working in Waukesha for some time and laid plans for a big meeting to be held in the cafeteria of the Commercial hotel located at Five Points in the heart of the business section. Somehow, it now appears, advance information concerning the proposed Klan meeting reached un-American elements in the city, and plans accordingly were laid by them for the mob attack.

Attack Planned
There is every reason to believe that the anti-Klan outrage was carefully planned. A persistent rumor points to several prominent Waukesha un-Americans as leaders in the mob activity.

The Klan meeting was scheduled to take place in the evening at eight o'clock. At that time the cafeteria was jammed with people, most of them mobbers who smashed their way in. At the appointed time a national Klan march took a position at the front of the audience and announced that the meeting would open with a prayer. Catcalls, jeers, wild howls and threats came from several points in the cafeteria hall with the announcement.

Signal Waiting Attackers
For a few minutes pandemonium reigned supreme. In vain the speaker tried to make himself heard, suddenly a man jumped to a table and waved a pistol. Loud yells were given by many and it is evident that they were intended as signals, for a group of men pushed their way into the cafeteria and with drawn revolvers announced that the meeting was at an end.

At this time the lights went out; somebody had cut the electric-light wires. The entire three-story hotel was left in darkness. A large number rushed forward toward the speaker. The mob's intended victim was spirited out through a side door after Klan sympathizers had shielded him from the rioters.

The Klan lecturer was taken to the second story of the hotel, where he remained until rescued by several automobile loads of men who arrived from Milwaukee. The Milwaukeeans had little trouble in getting the Klan lecturer out of Waukesha.

Hotel Smashed Up
The mob left the hotel badly smashed up. Doors were broken in, windows shattered, furniture was wrecked. The meeting was supposed to have been entirely invitational, but the mob insisted on making it public a la Russia.

Some policemen were present at the scene of the mob's activity. We can't definitely state at this time whether or not they made honest efforts to guarantee the right of public assembly, to say nothing of private gathering.

Political Issues Begin to Take Shape in Washington as Campaign Opens

TOPICS BEFORE CONGRESS HAVE BEARING ON LINE-UP

Smell of Oil Is Still Strong in Nation's Capital—Attorneys Prosecuting Oil Cases for Government Have Opened Offices and Started in Earnest to Start Action.

Power of Third Party Movement Looms—Old Guards Seem to Be Worried Over Northwestern States—House Anxious About President's Stand on Garner Tax Reduction Bill.

(Bureau of Publication and Education)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—What is the political situation in Washington today?

That's a question that is frequently asked and discussed from week to week because of the presence and activities here of the men of prominence in the nation and here is their workshop, as it were. This is the place where they come together from day to day in the senate, in the house, in the cabinet circle, in the senate and house office buildings and in the various departmental headquarters of the government where cabinet men sit at the head.

And Washington hears from all parts of the country constantly. Public men keep in touch frequently with their constituents, the people back home, and thus the sentiment throughout the country is manifested in Washington through our public men. It is a direct reflection of what the people of the country are thinking and saying. Furthermore, Washington is getting to be a great mecca for political visitors as well as sight seers; they come here from every nook and corner to confer with their public men, their representatives in congress here.

Oil Leaves a Smell

The oil sensations and disclosures are still with us and oil, as most people know, is sticky and slippery as well as smelling badly. However, the ship of state seems to be going along and the sailing is made a little easier as the political housecleaning takes place from time to time. The public can cheer up somewhat in knowing that "Fall fell not in vain" if it is the means of cleaning things, of remedying such situations, of purifying our public life, for no one not even Republicans are attempting to make much of a defense for his acts. Americans do not like what he did and there are not many who are going to defend him. Of course, both parties are playing the political game for all it is worth nowadays preceding the approaching national campaign.

Talked Prohibition

The nearest this oil trouble came to touching the White House was in the calling of C. Bascom Sloop, the president's private secretary, as a witness before the Public Lands committee for interrogation as to what took him to Palm Beach, Florida, at the time Messrs Fall and McLean were sojourning there. It was ascertained that the three men were together considerable, but Sloop told the committee that most of the conversation between the three was of prohibition and not oil.

The committee, however, did not get anything that in the least affected the standing of the president, so every one agreed. It seems that so far President Coolidge is still uncontaminated by the oil deals.

Lawyers Are Busy

The two attorneys for the government in the prosecution of those who are guilty in the oil scandals are mighty busy. Former Senator Pomerehne of Ohio and Mr. Roberts of Philadelphia, are said to be hard headed idealists and they are going to do their talking later. They have rented a suit of offices, moved in, and are surrounded with their law libraries and are nowadays pouring over the evidence adduced at the hearings of the Public Lands com-

Denmark Has New Representative Here



HELMER PETERSEN

Mr. Petersen has just recently arrived in the United States as the new counselor of the Danish legation in Washington. He takes the place of Svend Langkjaer, who was recalled by the home government.

mission, the man who objected to George Christian becoming a member of that body. He is being frequently mentioned as a possibility.

Josephus Daniels, the former secretary of the navy, is being boomed by his friends, especially from the Tar Heel state. Mr. Daniels is no mean politician when he gets started and he will bear watching.

The many friends of John Barton Payne are insisting on putting up his aerial for him and he is not without support for he has friends among all classes of Democrats.

Senator Underwood, of Alabama, keeps pegging away on his candidacy notwithstanding William Jennings Bryan puts in a knock on his as too much wet for Democracy. The one thing that will kill off his chances for the Democratic nomination is his well known opposition to the Ku Klux Klan. No man can make that sort of a campaign and get a nomination by any big party.

Democratic Hoosiers are still talking for their junior senator, Mr. Ralston and the Ralston support is growing stronger and stronger all the time, notwithstanding the fact that the senator himself is not making a single move in that direction. He just passes the buck and is letting others do all the talking and maneuvering. The only thing that is being said against his candidacy is his age. He is thought to be rather old to undertake such a tremendous strain as filling the presidential chair.

John W. Davis, of West Virginia, continues in the spotlight as a strong man for the Democratic nomination and he has numerous supporters who are making themselves heard.

Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, is out tearing things up by the root and making them burn. It is said he has the backing of William Randolph Hearst, but many consider that fact as a liability rather than an asset.

Governor Al Smith, of New York, still looms up as a decidedly wet candidate and will, no doubt, have the wet Democrats shouting for him up until the last minute.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, the battle axe of the senate oil investigation, is being frequently mentioned as a strong candidate, but he too, frowns on such efforts.

Homer Cummings, former national chairman of the Democratic party, is also being mentioned.

And Senator Joe Robinson, of Arkansas, the minority leader in the senate is being discussed.

A Third Party! Many people are predicting that we will have a third party in the field, this campaign, a radical party. Efforts are being made right now to get Senator LaFollette to head that party as it is known that supporters for such a party must necessarily come from the great northwest. It is being pointed out that such a party might obtain enough votes in the northwestern group of states so as to throw the election into the house of representatives for determination.

All of which make a most interesting situation at the present time for contemplation by thinking people. Meanwhile congress is going right ahead wrestling with the tax reduction program and members are wondering what the president will do when the measure comes up to the White House for his approval or rejection. He favors the Mellon bill and that bill has been beaten in the house so far and the Garner Democratic bill substituted. President Coolidge has declared against the Garner bill and it is believed he will veto same unless it contains many of the Mellon tax features which the president favors.

Will he veto it? If so will it spell defeat for him? Or will he change his mind and sign same?

DENMARK.—The Parent-teachers association of this town recently celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary. It is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in Iowa.

MAYFIELD RECOUNT PROCEEDING SLOWLY

Twenty-Seven Counties Taken in First Week—May Take 10 More Weeks

(Bureau of Publication and Education) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Today it was ascertained that the counters, with the attorneys and senate subcommittee looking on and other senate employees watching, etc., that the Mayfield contest case has proceeded through a recount of 27 counties. There are something like 264 counties, so it will be seen that the counters are about one-tenth through counting ballots in the Texas case and they have been on the job one week.

Judging from this it is going to take about 10 weeks to count the ballots in the Texas case, unless the men working on the job proceed faster than they have the first week.

Senator Mayfield, whose seat is being contested, is feeling pretty good so far over the results obtained in the recount. Up to date, he has just about held his own, that is to say the recount in 27 counties gives him approximately just about what the Texas results gave him, viz., about three to one when it came to votes for himself as against his opponent. In one county he has his opponent, Mr. Peddy, made any appreciable gain, which was 110 votes. In other counties Senator Mayfield has a little more than made up in gains over what he lost in the one county.

Senator Frank Greene, of Vermont, who is a member of the Mayfield subcommittee, is unable to attend the meetings or take any part in the transactions, on account of having been accidentally shot one night on the street in a pitched battle between bootleggers and prohibition officers. Senator Greene is slowly recovering from his wound, but he will not be out in time to participate in the committee work in this case. It has been arranged that another senator take his place on the subcommittee, and it is said that Senator Bursum, Republican, of New Mexico, is the man agreed upon.

Klansmen Cussed by Capitol Cop

(Bureau of Publication and Education) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—A member of the capitol police today pointed out to the writer two policemen in the United States capitol building and with an oath about a yard long declared the two officers were members of the Klan.

He denounced them with all the vile language he could muster and then told how the Klan had held a secret initiation meeting one night in the capitol building itself right under the big dome. It doesn't take much nowadays to start some fellows talking, especially if they don't know the party very well with whom they are talking. And that's one way some writers have of getting news.

CROSS CLASSIFIED ADS BRING RESULTS

Albia Hatchery Man Writes of Good Obtained From Advertisement

Even the classified advertisements in The Iowa Fiery Cross are real getters. More and more readers of the paper are coming to use these little pullers to get results.

The extract printed below is from a letter written by Harry Pharis of the Pharis Hatchery of Albia. Mr. Pharis has been using the classified columns of The Fiery Cross for some time. This is what he says in his communication:

"Find enclosed check for \$2.40 for which put my ad in the classified column. My other ad did fine and I want to keep it up, it is good stuff."

"Copy for an additional ad was enclosed."

The real advantage of the class ad is its inexpensiveness. The rate is 15 cents a line with a minimum charge of 60 cents.

Leaders of Klan in South Carolina Meet

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 1.—The Hydras, Great Titans, Furies, and Exalted Cyclops of the Realm of South Carolina met in a most enthusiastic conference here recently. The Grand Dragon of the Realm outlined the program of extension as laid down by the Imperial Kloneilium, by use of the invitational meetings, and this program was heartily endorsed by the body.

The policies of the Grand Dragon and his staff were discussed at some length, and a huge membership drive was announced to begin in the near future. All Klans represented expressed their hearty approval of the work being done in this Realm and throughout the nation, and reported that each individual Klan was in splendid condition for entering the membership campaign.

BURLINGTON.—Because the endowment fund for Parsons college of Fairfield, is said to be lagging in Burlington, Dr. Howard McDonald, president, delivered an address at the First Presbyterian church Sunday to stimulate interest.

Vaccination Known To Ancient World



DR. G. W. MCCOY

Vaccination was known to the ancients three hundred years before the time of Christ, according to Dr. G. W. McCoy, director of the United States public health service in Washington. Dr. McCoy scouts the idea advanced by some present-day scientists that inoculation for smallpox is a comparatively recent discovery.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON MOVIES EXPRESSED

Conference in Washington Called by Five Churches

(Scottish Rite News Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Opposite points of view regarding the motion picture industry are expressed by the National Motion Picture conference, called in Washington by five churches in their national meetings, and the motion picture industry, of which Will H. Hayes, former postmaster general, is the head.

The sense of the Washington conference is summed up by its statement that: "The political, social and moral welfare of the world is seriously threatened by the motion picture industry, which is using its vast publicity and educational power to place itself above and in defiance of all legal control under the deceptive claim, twice denied by the supreme court of the United States, that it is entitled to freedom of the press and that it should be regulated only by laws applicable to the press and not those laws applicable to indecent amusements."

At a luncheon given in his honor by the industry in New York, Thomas A. Edison, noted inventor, and often called the "father of the motion picture," said:

"I believe as I have always believed, that you control the most powerful instrument in the world for good. Whatever part I may have played in its development was mainly along mechanical lines. The far more important development of the motion picture as a medium for artistic efforts and as an educational factor is in your hands."

"Remember that you are servants of the public and never let a desire for money or power prevent you from giving the public the best work of which you are capable. It is not the quantity of riches that counts; it's the quality which produces happiness, where that is possible."

MRS. WILSON GIVEN FREE USE OF MAILS

Postage on Condolences Amounted to Approximately \$5,000

(Bureau of Publication and Education) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—It is estimated that at the time of the illness and death of her husband, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson received in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million letters, special deliveries, cards mailed, cards personally delivered, cablegrams, telegrams, wireless messages and floral offerings. Each of these expressions of condolence and sympathy must be individually acknowledged. Postage for a quarter of a million first-class letters amounts to \$5,000.

As a majority of the messages and tributes were official, or semi-official, coming from persons of important position in the United States, it is manifestly unfair that Mrs. Wilson should be put to this large expenditure. Hence she is being given the usual franking privilege of the government the same as was recently given to Mrs. Harding and other widows of former presidents in years past.

IOWA CITY.—A building to cost \$100,000, to house the activities of Presbyterian students while attending the state university, will be erected on the edge of the campus, it was announced recently.

SENATORS INDULGE IN HARSH WORDS IN POLITICAL BATTLE

Many Make Unsuccessful Effort to Get St. Louis Speech of Senator James A. Reed into The Congressional Record—Moses of New Hampshire Succeeds.

Walsh of Montana Flays Republican National Committee for Sending out Stories That He Was Author of Oil Leasing Bill—Two Colleagues Back Up His Assertion.

(Bureau of Publication and Education)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Stories and stories have been written about how both sides of congress play politics, especially at this time of the year just preceding a political campaign. Today was no exception to the rule. And there was a none of bitterness displayed today that is not often seen.

Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, opened the fireworks today by laying the press bureau of the Republican national committee for accusing him of being the father of the oil leasing bill. He made a speech on the subject and then called on Senators Smoot and Lenroot, Republicans, to verify the truthfulness and accuracy of what he said.

JOHNSON BILL SCORED BY ITALIANS IN W. VA.

Resolutions Passed by Sons of Italy Against Restrictive Immigration

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., March 1.—Declaring that the Selective Immigration bill is unjust and that it aims at a certain class, Lodge Guglielmo Marconi No. 1140, Sons of Italy in America, recently passed a resolution condemning the proposed bill.

The local lodge asserts that the Italian people are affected most by the bill and that it will stand firmly and united against the measure. The resolution follows: "We, American citizens of Italian birth or origin, of the city of Clarksburg, W. Va., in meeting duly assembled under the name of Lodge Guglielmo Marconi No. 1140, Sons of Italy in America, protest against the great injustice of the bill pending before the United States Congress, House Resolve 101, known as the 'Selective Immigration Bill'."

"Whereas, the said proposed law aims at a certain class and that the people of Italy are mostly affected, and

"Whereas, such laws reflect upon our comrades-in-arms during the great conflict for democracy, and

"Whereas, the said proposed law is unjust, unfair, un-American and against the very fundamental principles upon which our great country is founded, and

"Whereas, the said proposed law reflects upon those Americans who shed Italian blood that America may live, and upon the sacred memory of their brothers who sleep beneath the crosses in the fields of Flanders, be it

"Resolved, that we Americans of Italian birth or origin, of the city of Clarksburg, West Virginia, in meeting duly assembled, stand firmly and united against the 'Selective Immigration Bill'."

"F. A. Torchia, Venerable."

The real storm broke when Senator Moses, Republican, of New Hampshire, attempted to have inserted in The Congressional Record a red-hot campaign speech delivered in St. Louis last night by Senator James A. Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, denouncing William Gibbs McAdoo for the part he has taken with respect to Messrs. Doherty and Sinclair and others of their kind.

Cummins Keeps Order

This attempt on the part of the senator from New Hampshire got under the skin of Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, of Arkansas, who strenuously objected to giving unanimous consent for such reproduction in The Record. Senator Moses then made two or three further attempts to read the speech of Senator Reed, so that it would get into The Record and go to the country via that medium and in this effort he was taken off his feet two or three times by the president pro tem of the senate, Mr. Cummins, Republican, of Iowa.

However, the senator from New Hampshire, who is the chairman of the senate committee on printing and who knows the ropes, bided his time, and when the hour of one o'clock arrived he finally got recognition from the chair for his purpose, and he then read the fiery speech of the Missouri senator attacking his Democratic opponent, Mr. McAdoo.

It was about the only time this session when the writer has seen the Democratic minority leader, Mr. Robinson, lose his temper, and he was made all through and through. After Senator Moses finished reading the Reed speech, Senator Robinson took the floor and proceeded to take the hide off the senator from New Hampshire and hang it up on the political fence to dry. It was some skinning process.

Johnson Speech Inserted

Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, who usually gets all the fun out of life there is to be had, got the floor and had inserted into The Congressional Record several speeches of Senator Hiram Johnson giving the Coolidge administration particular thunder. And this was supposed to even up for the skinning Senator Reed gave Mr. McAdoo.

Then followed Senator Heflin, Democrat, of Alabama, who never loses an opportunity to get into The Congressional Record himself, and he proceeded to take a few falls out of the Republicans on account of oil disclosures and other troubles.

The whole transaction took up about two hours' time, and it was some skinning on the parts of senators from both sides of the center aisle which divides the partisans. In fact, it was butchering day, and many hides were strung up on the political fence in those two hours for the country to view at its leisure. All of which caused a new member of the senate to remark: "Yes, and the country is the one to suffer for such performances, for the country pays the bill every time."

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H. A. Mitchell, of Des Moines, is the owner of a Masonic apron which was presented to his grandfather, David Mitchell, when he was raised to the degree of Master Mason, January 20, 1817, in Brownsville, Pa. The apron is of fine silk texture, and on its surface in hand painting are all the emblems of Blue Lodge Masonry.

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ATLANTA KLAN UP FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT DECISIONS

Bolshevism Has Been Fostered by Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan

USED ORDER'S NAME

Ex-Exalted Cyclops Was Seeking Organization's Support for Sheriff

ATLANTA, GA., March 1.—H. J. Norton, ex-Exalted Cyclops of old Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1, and other officers and members who have been instrumental in fomenting internal strife since July, 1923, have been cited for contempt of court, and will be tried March 8. The allegations upon which the contempt order is based charge the defendants with the willful violation of decrees of the court.

The serving of copies of the proceedings in contempt, issued by Judge George L. Ball, of Fulton superior court, at the instance of the national organization and a statement tantamount to an admission by the defendants of the wrongful use of the Klan's name, and the public declaration by them of their intention to desist from further violations of the law, serve to break the last thread that held the insurgents together in the conspiracy to wreck the organization, and sound the death knell of local opposition to the Klan which began when E. Y. Clarke's contract was cancelled by Imperial Wizard Evans in January, 1923.

The allegations of the petition are based upon the actions of the ex-officers of the old Klan which dated back to July, 1923, when the Grand Dragon of Georgia suspended the charter of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1 for their failure and refusal to make an accounting.

After the hundred day period had elapsed, the Grand Dragon revoked the charter of the Klan, for non-payment of dues and for failure to turn over to the Imperial Palace funds in their hands belonging to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

H. J. Norton, Exalted Cyclops, et al, obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Grand Dragon from revoking their charter. An order was issued by the court restraining the Grand Dragon from revoking the charter until a hearing on the petition could be had; and at the same time an order was served on the officers and members of No. 1 enjoining them from functioning as a Klan except for the purpose of accepting

FLORIDA DEBATE WON BY KLAN DEFENDERS

Question Dismissed at John B. Stetson University, at Deland

DELAND, FLA., March 1.—In a brilliant presentation of the sublime ideals of Klankraft, Miss Zita C. Bellamy and J. E. Edmunds successfully upheld the negative of the question: "Resolved, That the Ku Klux Klan Should be Abolished," in an open forum debate, held recently at John B. Stetson University, Deland.

Demonstrating the necessity for the Klan in American life, Miss Bellamy vividly portrayed the part it has played in preserving American ideals and won enthusiastic applause by her forceful presentation of the case for the Klan. The historical background of the Klan gave Mr. Edmunds an opportunity to establish the Klan in its true relationship to American progress and development.

The arguments for the affirmative were presented by Donald Faulkner and Wilhelmina Bates. The faculty acted as judges.

dues, which were to be held in trust for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

This last was for the purpose of serving members who wished to keep in good standing with the national organization, and who were innocent parties.

Notwithstanding the several court orders, it is alleged in the petition, the officers and members continued to "naturalize," disburse moneys, adopt resolutions, accept Klektectos, receive and expend money taken in as dues, and give out publicity in the name of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, while at the same time prosecuting a campaign of vilification against the national organization and its officers, using the "trust money" for that purpose.

Although Norton in a newspaper interview a few days ago stated that "we now disclaim any allegiance or connection with the Ku Klux Klan, and will so plead in the suit which that organization has filed against us," it is a fact that until Monday of this week he was a candidate for sheriff of Fulton county and held himself out as a Klansman and was making a bid for support on that basis.

He has since come down, probably on the advice of his attorneys because of the complications that would surely arise should he continue to hold himself out to the public as a Klansman and enter a plea of "not guilty" to the contempt proceedings.

The statement given out by the ex-Exalted Cyclops, upon being served with the citation for contempt, does not gibe with many affidavits of persons who have paid money to the defendants, thinking they were affiliating with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

With the citation for contempt, does not gibe with many affidavits of persons who have paid money to the defendants, thinking they were affiliating with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Strong Klan Unit is Built at Unadilla, Ga.

UNADILLA, GA., March 1.—Unadilla, Dooly county, Georgia, is probably as free from the influences that menace America as any other community in the nation. Yet, Unadilla has a Klan, which, based on population, is the equal of any Klan in the nation.

Having enrolled the flower of the community's manhood under the banner "Non Silba Anther," and realizing that its work to be effective and a help to the national organization would of necessity have to be in the spirit of the motto, Dooly County Klan No. 192, has adopted as its guiding light a motto of its own, "We Are Our Brothers' Keepers."

As expressed by the Exalted Cyclops in a lecture to the Klan this week, it is intended to keep ever before the members the fact that just because they have nothing local to engage their attention, is no reason that they should lose heart or cease to put forth their best efforts toward helping keep the unit at Unadilla compact.

Dooly County Klan No. 192, Realm of Georgia, wishes Klansmen in more unfortunate positions to know of the little that it is trying to do, so far away from the battle line, to help those who are actually in the fight, and by unselfish devotion to a cause are lending aid and comfort to their brothers "out there."

Beautiful Mosaic Floor Uncovered In Building of Ancient Carthage



INTRICATE DESIGNS IN CARTHAGE MOSAIC FLOOR

Count Byron Kuhn Prorok, noted author and archeologist who for some time past has been conducting excavations on the site of ancient Carthage recently uncovered the beautiful and intricate mosaic floor illustrated in the photograph above. It is one of the best examples of ancient Carthaginian art known to archeologists. It was against Carthage that Rome waged a century-old war, involving some of the greatest generals and most famous battles both on land and sea, of ancient civilization.

How the Klan Came to Telegraph Operator in Lonely Wayside Office

GRAFTON, W. VA., March 1.—

He is a telegraph operator for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and he lives at a small flag stop not far from here. Men in his trade are hard to find and he very seldom gets away from the little box-like house he calls his office. Day in and day out he sees the race of men go by when the fast, limited passenger trains whirl by his little shack. They never stop there, and the only recognition he gets from the whirling cargo of humanity is a shrill toot of the engine whistle.

In his little office he sits by a table on which is a row of tiny instruments which pound a steady cadence through the long, wintry days. But from this confusion of dots, dashes and spaces he reads the events of the world before they are chronicled in the newspapers. Every day he hears some news story relative to the Ku Klux Klan. One day he asked some men, who were working on

a freight train that had stopped for orders, "what about this lodge called the Ku Klux Klan?" He was assured that it was a good movement. And, from that time on, Klansmen who were working on the freight trains threw off Klan papers and literature when they passed the little station.

Recently this telegraph operator, whose name is withheld in compliance with Klan policy, wrote to a minister friend of his in this city, and asked if he, the minister, knew where he could join the Klan. Of course, the minister was a Klansman and told him to get in touch with the state department of extension at Clarksburg.

Recently the telegraph operator wrote the local department of extension, offering any man a day's wages, his transportation to and from the little flag stop and initiate him into the great lodge that is taking the country by storm.

the more judiciously this question is considered, the more Americans can see the real and only issue, whether the "massy gold" of the great promise of our land shall be guarded and preserved, or surrendered amid the smiles of the Old World.

Progress of the Churches

Christian opposition to child labor in the cotton mills and silk factories of China is proving effective. A Chinese Christian mill owner recently led in a movement among the cotton mill owners of Shanghai to discontinue completely all labor by children under 12 years of age. The National Christian conference of China previously had set up a proposed labor standard for these establishments, and it is now announced that this standard has been accepted by the Chambers of Commerce at Peking.

Church interest in Canada still centers about the proposed union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational denominations. Opposition is heard, chiefly from a small group of Presbyterians. Bills which are soon to come before the Federal Parliament at Ottawa and the legislative bodies of the various provinces will bring the question to an issue. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that the Manitoba legislature, Feb. 14, passed the second reading of the Church Union bill with practically no opposition. The feeling throughout the country is that this action is indicative of what will happen generally when the measures come up before parliament and the legislatures. The final union, if this is an accurate forecast, will probably come within a year.

It is encouraging to note that the authorities responsible for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, London, during the next summer "have decided that the exhibition shall not be open to the public on Sundays, except for special services to be held in the stadium, such as the Empire Sunday Service."

Madras, India University, a missionary institution, has a student senate which exercises a certain control over the affairs of the school. It was something of an innovation, even in the student politics of India, when, recently, the first woman to hold such an office, Mrs. Radhabhai Subbrayan was elected to membership in the senate.

A proposal of a Union Christian university in the city of Mexico, sim-

ANTI-KLAN OUTBREAK FAILS TO TAKE PLACE

Knights of Flaming Circle Do Not Molest Klansmen as Threatened

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 26.—

Flying reports ranging from sensational telephone calls warning of an attack on the Ku Klux Klan by the Knights of the Flaming Circle, to rumors of recurrent outbreaks by John Siers, former city detective who recently declared war on the Klan while in a drunken rage, have been pouring into Klan headquarters here for the past ten days.

While sensations, including an attempted jail delivery, have been common in thick and fast since Siers, a reputed officer of an anti-Klan movement, started his attacks on the Klan, the growing excitement came late Thursday afternoon when a report was broadcast that the Knights of the Flaming Circle were planning to attack the Ku Klux Klan when the great American organization went into meeting Thursday night.

Although feeling was running high a nd a general spirit of unrest was prevalent throughout the city, Thursday night was some of the quietest in the town's history. Klan guards were placed about the Klavern, and detachments of men also patrolled the streets. Thousands of men attended the Klan meeting. There was not a trace of uprising, men of the Klau guard said.

The Moral Obligation of Citizenship

It is not to be wondered at that human nature, always perverse, regards every law, self-imposed or otherwise, as having been enacted only to be broken. Opposition to law is engendered and excited on the ground of what is supposed to be self-interest. Evasion of the law is regarded by the transgressor as offering a possible opportunity to gain a selfish advantage, or to be privileged to do something which, for the good of all, is forbidden to all. Went not this human tendency dominant and aggressive, there would be no need to enact laws forbidding the doing of certain things and providing penalties for their violation.

It may be insisted that, in the manner of so-called human laws, one person has as much right to ignore or violate a statutory injunction as another, or a number of others, has to impose it. But this postulate can hardly be maintained by reasonable argument. First of all, it is conceded, especially under every democratic form of government, that the deliberate judgment of the majority properly proclaimed or enunciated, governs all. The minority can reverse that judgment or authority only as it becomes the majority. This transition is quickly made whenever it is apparent that right is on the side of the few, rather than on that of the many. Wonderful advances in civilization have been made by just such processes.

A second and more convincing test of authority can, however, be helpfully applied. Gradually there has come to the peoples of each succeeding generation some additional light, perhaps in the form of revelation, possibly through education, and undeniably through experience, which has made clearer the way of true progress. Now it requires no stretch of the imagination to be prepared for the conviction that, in this advanced day of human thought and really purposeful accomplishment along other than purely materialistic lines, there may be, behind and supporting even human or man-made laws, something higher and more powerful than the mere will of the majority as that will is expressed in numbers and physical power. Man-kind certainly is advancing toward a better understanding of its relationship, not only to its Creator, but to itself. Some progress is being made. Thus considered, what once might have been regarded as a mere interdict, a blunt phrase "thou shalt not," becomes the inspired and logically sound pronouncement, the clearly defined policy of a people properly and wisely self-governed.

There is no appeal from such final and enlightened judgment. Nullification of laws thus enacted is impossible by the processes commonly employed, simply because evil ignorance, and selfishness are powerless against enlightenment, unselfishness, and right understanding. Law which is more than a mere ukase or a mere arbitrary interdict becomes at once established, because it represents, or reflects, in any critical analysis, something higher than mere human will.—The Christian Science Monitor.

lar to Robert college, Constantinople, or the Syrian Protestant college in Beirut, is contained in the report of the special commission on Mexico of The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. This commission has spent several months in studying the situation in Mexico, and its report asserts that the establishment of such an institution is, perhaps, the greatest contribution that Christian people could make to the progress of Mexico.

A Race Relations committee, similar to the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation which is working effectively in the South to remove misunderstandings and prejudices that exist between negroes and whites, has begun work in Greater Boston. The committee is under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, and will undertake immediately a study of the racial situation in Boston, to the end that, by joint conferences, educational campaigns and co-operative undertakings the entire racial situation may be improved.

God and Peace Dwell In Duck Creek Valley

(The following story was written by the editor of The Fiery Cross, and gives a true picture of conditions as they exist back in the hills of West Virginia. It shows that the movie characterization of West Virginians is not altogether true. The story was written in Duck Creek, about which it tells.—Editor)

SNUGGLED securely among the picturesque hills of upper Harrison county is Duck Creek—a peaceful, Utopian valley where quiet, God-fearing folks have lived 100 years undisturbed by peace officers.

When one visits Duck Creek and stands atop one of the majestic eminences which surround the placid little valley, he sees a long stretch of country road, by which flows a creek of clear, sparkling water. Here and there one would observe an occasional farmhouse and in the distance a typical country church. In summer it is not uncommon to see great droves of sheep lazily grazing on the adjacent hillsides. Everything everywhere speaks of peace.

The little creek which flows placidly down the valley and from which the ideal community derived its name, reflects peace as truly as it mirrors the azure skies. And, why shouldn't it? A law suit never existed between any of the citizens of Duck Creek; no citizen has ever been arrested and a peace officer of any kind has never been settled more than 100 years ago by Charles Horner, sage of this community.

The Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," is the slogan of Duck Creek folk, and is the keynote of their harmonious existence. Duck Creek folks, not unlike all good Klansmen, believe in the tenets of the Christian religion, which means that they have accepted Christ as their criterion.

On the first and third Sundays of each month, the Rev. C. D. Thorpe, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church, Lost Creek, comes to Duck Creek and holds religious services in the quaint little church. It is a white, wooden structure, sans the advertising boards that adorn the outer walls of city churches. There is no pipe organ or uniformed choir. Not even a piano has been installed in the place of worship. The congregation does the singing, while an honest, God-fearing woman operates an old-time organ. Among the songs they sing is, "The Church in the Wilderness," "I Love to Tell the Story," and scores of similar songs that have furnished the inspiration to a truly religious community.

Here these honest farmer folk gather twice a month and praise God for His goodness and hear over and over again the beautiful story of Jesus and His love. It is in this little church that the minister brings before them the age-old law of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Since Duck Creek has been settled

there have been wars and rumors of wars, including the Civil, Spanish-American and World wars, Duck Creek has been represented in them all. Even in the Civil war, when the nation was divided against itself, Duck Creek citizens practiced the Golden Rule and survived the war without any great misunderstandings.

Duck Creek is three and one-half miles from Lost Creek. Its population is small. Less than 200 persons reside in the valley. It is not on the map. However, it is given up to be an ideal community.

Sounds like Sir Thomas More's Utopia—the imaginary isle of exquisite perfection—doesn't it? Or, perhaps some will think it a valley in the land of make-believe where only those of the cinema world dwell. However, it is a real place and is inhabited by real people.

Among Duck Creek's population there are some who are Klansmen, and a few who are not. There is no record where citizens of Duck Creek have ever been in court, but there are records to show that there are Klansmen residing in the Utopia—yet some men of prominence insist that the Ku Klux Klan is an outlaw organization.

Who would believe that these quiet, honest living farmer folk of Duck Creek are outlaws?

The eastern press and eastern authors have pictured native West Virginians as feudists, two-gun men and criminals in general. "Tollable David" and "The Fool," two big time plays, picture native West Virginians as criminals and a race of poorly clad, half-starved people.

Duck Creek is an example. Every person residing in that community, with the possible exception of two families, are native West Virginians. This community is only about one and one-half hours' ride from Clarksburg, West Virginia.

While not all West Virginians are free from the stigma of having been under arrest, the vast majority are fairly well informed, cultured, law-abiding people.

While 60 per cent of the native West Virginians have united with the Ku Klux Klan and a thorough investigation has been made of their character, the Klan press is endeavoring to give the outside world a few true insights on the real character of these so-called "mountaineer feudists."

No person whose integrity is questioned can be admitted to the Ku Klux Klan. Many things have been laid at the door of the great American organization that the order was not responsible for. The same is true of West Virginians. If feuds do exist here, they are the result of the driftwood and scum of other states that seeped in here during the flood of prosperity.

To a Klansman, the argument that West Virginians are lawless and uneducated, is preposterous. If they were, they could not have been admitted to the great American organization.

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South Carolina Klans Hold Outdoor Meeting

BAMBERG, S. C., Feb. 28.—The local Klan, Bamberg Provisional, put on a parade and outdoor ceremonial on Wednesday, February 27th, followed by barbecue. Special trains ran from Columbia and other parts of the Realm. This was the first spring open air ceremonial in the state, and unusual interest was demonstrated.

In Honolulu, Hawaii, during February, 1925, a Pan-Christian conference will meet to discuss a Christian program for the countries of the Pacific. The Y. M. C. A. will have in charge arrangements for the meeting. The program, as tentatively outlined, includes a discussion of the Christian solution for the many racial and nationalistic problems that lie at the basis of the unrest in the East.

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KLAN'S PROGRAM FOR 1924

1. Militant, old-fashioned Christianity and operative patriotism.
2. Back to the Constitution.
3. Enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment so long as it is a part of the Constitution.
4. Enforcement of present immigration laws and enactment of more stringent laws on immigration.

The Time Has Come

The time has come to act. The time is at hand when Americans must stop passing the buck. George can't do it. You, Mr. American Citizen, have got to do it for yourself, if you think anything of your country and its future welfare. Do what?

Write or telegraph to your representatives and senators in congress insisting on the passage of a restrictive immigration bill by congress at the present session.

In June the three per cent quota law which has been in effect for the last few years, will become void. Unless congress has by that time enacted further legislation, there will be no means of preventing any and all who so desire, from coming into this country.

"But why is congress so slow, in passing such vital legislation?" the uninitiated may ask. Congress is playing politics, playing it for all it is worth, and then some. This is presidential year. There must be "issues" with which to gather votes. But in truth, the maneuvers of congress at present are only causing a smoke screen to arise around the real issues with which the American people are confronted.

Every section of aliens within the borders of the United States is today bringing pressure through many channels to bear upon members of congress, to defeat the Johnson restrictive immigration bill. Some legislators are threatened with political defeat by the foreigners within their districts. Every method known to politics has been brought into play to defeat this measure, which if passed will make America truly American and keep it so for the future.

Native Americans must today play politics also. It is in their hands that the election or rejection of a candidate for public office finally lies, and they can decide the issue. These representatives are in Washington for the avowed purpose of representing Americans, not any particular foreign group within the nation. At present, it does look as though many of them were the special agents of foreign minorities only. For instance, the decision (probably not arrived at by the congressmen voluntarily) of 20 of New York state's legislative delegation to work against the immigration bill.

Americans have too long been given over to indifference when matters of nation-wide repute are being considered. It is true, unfortunately, as was stated in a Washington dispatch some time back, that the average householder is more concerned about half a dozen of his neighbor's chickens crossing his back yard, than he is about one million illiterate aliens coming into the country each year.

Let it not be said that the Americans of the middle west have laid down on the job. Let them not be called shirkers by the Americans in other parts of the country who have written and will write or wire their representatives, making clear their attitude on the immigration question.

Are native-born Americans going to allow the foreign colonies to hold the balance of power, because they do not do their God-given duty?

There is no time to waste. The facts have been given week by week in the dispatches of the Washington Bureau of Publication and Education and all who have read them know that the time has come to act.

Inform your representatives and senators that you as a native-born citizen desire the passage of the Johnson bill or one very similar to it, which will restrict the unchecked flow of undesirable aliens into the United States. Do not be abusive. Be moderate in all you write, and your request will be heeded more than if you wrote a sarcastic or denunciatory letter.

Klansmen, Americans, write or telegraph today!

Presidential Chatter

Senator Oscar W. Underwood has gone to great expense to get out a 16-page booklet on fine paper, sending it broadcast over the nation to influential individuals and newspapers, setting forth his merits and his stand on pertinent public questions.

It will be recalled that Senator Underwood has been at no pains to spare the Klan much flaying in his public speeches. It has been one of his most sensational talking points. He has made much of it. In fact, he seems to be laboring under a sort of anti-Klan mania.

But to return to the senator's publicity booklet. In the rear, buried at the bottom of a story on the Know-Nothing movement of the middle of the last century is found the assertion that the scoring meted out to it, can also be applied to the Klan today. And that is the only reference to the Klan in the entire publication.

Of course there is a great difference between hot air and the printed word. It is evident that on second thought, the presidential aspirant decided it might be wise to tone down on his rabid un-American talk, and try to carry water on both shoulders as far as possible.

It is no use, for the Klan has the senator's number.

While talking of presidential candidates, a story entitled "The Tragic Hiram," in a recent issue of The American Mercury, comes to mind. The writer, John W. Owens, points out that Johnson, the one-time fighting governor of California, has turned sour toward the world since his defeat at the last Republican national convention. He seems to have lost hope and laid down like a whipped pup since that time, says Owens.

It is pointed out that Johnson had abundant opportunities to grasp the leadership of the Republican party, during Harding's administration and since, but he has lacked the stamina to do so. He has failed to see his possibilities.

Much was hoped from Johnson when he started his campaign, but he has been so abusive to the present administration, which seems to meet public approval, to a greater degree than most, that his words have had little effect on the average man and woman.

Hiram is neither a machine Republican, nor a radical progressive. He seems to stand in a class by himself and therefore has little following.

In this number of The Fiery Cross is printed a dispatch from the Washington Bureau of Publication and Education in which the issues leading to the coming campaign and the personalities in it are presented in very readable form. It will pay every American to study this dispatch.

It will be noted that the writer states that the junior senator from Indiana, Samuel M. Ralston, is rapidly gaining support and a following as the Democratic aspirant. It would not surprise the writer if the Democratic national convention was a long-drawn-out affair, similar to the last Republican session, with a dark horse candidate nominated in the end. Ralston may be that dark horse. He will bear watching by all voters interested in the turn of national affairs.

The same Washington message declares that the opinion prevailing in the national capital is that Coolidge will easily carry the Republican vote.

Daily Index to Congress

(Bureau of Publication and Education)

Monday, February 25

SENATE—Met at noon; adjourned at 6:07 p. m.

Senator Walsh, Montana, in a speech denied that the Sinclair and Doheny oil leases were negotiated under the general leasing act which he helped enact, as has been charged, but, he said, under a general provision of an appropriation bill adopted June 4, 1920.

Continued consideration of the Interior department appropriation bill. Senate restored an item of \$450,000 for the Boise, Idaho, irrigation project, struck out by the committee.

Senator Edwards, New Jersey, wet senator, introduced a resolution to have the Judiciary committee directed to investigate the Prohibition bureau, with special reference to the facts leading up to the shooting of Senator Greene of Vermont.

Senator Wheeler, Montana, asked unanimous consent to consider his resolution for an investigation of the attorney general. Senator Willis, Ohio, objected and it went over.

C. Bascom Slemph, private secretary to the president, told the oil investigating committee about his recent visit to Palm Beach and said he had talked with former Secretary Fall several times and advised him to tell the full truth about his oil leases. Mr. Fall replied that he had nothing more to tell. Mr. Slemph said he was on no intimate terms with Secretary Fall or E. B. McLean, of the Washington Post. He said further that the reports he made to the president did not relate in any way to oil.

HOUSE—Met at noon; adjourned at 5:05 p. m.

An increase in the estate or inheritance taxes raising the maximum rates from 25 to 40 per cent was adopted by a vote of 190 to 110.

An amendment which would allow deductions for state estate taxes up to 25 per cent of the amount of the tax imposed by the federal government was adopted.

Opposition to granting Philippine independence at the present time was voiced by Secretary of War Weeks before the Insular Affairs committee.

Tuesday, February 26

SENATE—Met at noon; adjourned at 3:55 p. m.

Interior department appropriation measure, carrying a total of \$264,000,000, was passed.

A bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for farmers of the drought-stricken district of New Mexico to aid them during the coming crop season.

Adopted a resolution by Senator Norris, Nebraska, calling upon the State, War, Navy, Interior and Treasury departments and the Shipping board for information as to what former cabinet officials or former members of congress have practiced before any of them in the prosecution of claims since January 1, 1918.

The Shipping board reported in response to a resolution that no plan was under consideration for removal of the Washington offices of the Shipping board or Emergency Fleet corporation to New York.

Ratified a treaty of arbitration with the Netherlands.

Senator Walsh, Montana, replying to statements issued by the Republican National committee concerning oil leasing legislation, denounced as lies the charge that he either was the author or voted for the legislation under which the Sinclair and Doheny leases were made.

Senator Moses, New Hampshire, read into the record the St. Louis speech of Senator Reed, Missouri, attacking the former Secretary of the Treasury Mr. McAdoo. Senator Harrison, Mississippi, countered by putting into the Record speeches by Senator Johnson, California, criticizing the administration of President Coolidge.

Senator Keyes, chairman of the auditing committee, asked unanimous consent for consideration of the Wheeler resolution for an investigation of Attorney General Daugherty, but Senators Lodge and Moses objected, and the matter went over for another day.

Minority Leader Robinson talked on his bill to disqualify under specified conditions any member of the Interstate Commerce commission. The Federal Trade commission or the Tariff commission to participate in certain proceedings investigations, etc.

The bill of Senator Norbeck, South Dakota, to provide a permanent system of self-supporting agriculture in the regions unduly affected by the stimulation of wheat production during the World war, was made the unfinished business of the Senate.

Investigation by the Senate of the shooting of Senator Greene, of Vermont, is proposed in a resolution by Senator Dale, Vermont, and is designated as a substitute for the general inquiry of the prohibition unit proposed by Senator Edwards, New Jersey.

The Postoffice subcommittee charged with investigation of alleged Texas land frauds, decided to begin the hearings next week.

HOUSE—Met at noon; adjourned at 6:15 p. m.

By a vote of 191 to 65, a gift tax was placed in the record in the bill imposing a graduated scale of rates from 1 to 40 per cent, with exemption for all gifts under \$50,000.

By a vote of 117 to 85, the tax on cigarettes was increased from 33 to 34 a thousand.

Voted to repeal the 10 per cent tax on theater admissions of 50 cents and less.

Pensions committee voted to report the Fuller bill increasing monthly pensions of civil war veterans from \$50 to \$72 a month and widows of veterans from \$30 to \$36. A delegation of Jewish associated

societies protested against the Johnson restrictive immigration bill.

Wednesday February 27

SENATE—Met at 11:45 a. m.; adjourned at 11:55 a. m. for the purpose of attending in the hall of the House of Representatives the memorial services of former President Harding.

The oil investigating committee read into the Record copies of telegrams that passed between Washington, Palm Beach and New Orleans involving persons interested in the pending hearing.

HOUSE—Met at noon; adjourned at 1:25 p. m. after meeting in joint session with the Senate for the memorial services to the late President Harding. Secretary of State Hughes was the only speaker, and delivered an eulogy on the life and services of the late president.

Republican leaders decided to take up next week the McKenzie bill authorizing acceptance of Henry Ford's bid for the Muscle Shoals project immediately after final action on the pending revenue measure.

Thursday February 28

SENATE—Met at noon; adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

Urging adoption of his resolution for a thorough investigation of the Prohibition unit, Senator Edwards, New Jersey, declared in a speech, that the accidental shooting of Senator Greene, of Vermont, in a case of suspected bootleggers in this city was "typical of the methods pursued by the national prohibition department."

Replying, Senator Willis, Ohio, said opponents of prohibition were seizing upon the shooting of Senator Greene as a pretext to make an attack upon prohibition enforcement over the entire country, and added that nothing was said about the government agents who have been killed by bootleggers.

Senators put in the day discussing prohibition, the oil scandal, cotton production, government expenditures, etc. Wheeler resolution again put over another day.

Replying to certain criticism of the oil investigating committee, chairman Leavort, of the committee, in a brief speech, said court action in the oil cases might be expected very soon.

Agricultural committee reported, without recommendation, the wheat stabilization bill of Senator Gooding, Idaho, for a corporation to purchase grain at a guaranteed price based on \$1.50 bushel for No. 1 Northern whenever the market falls below that level.

Interstate Commerce committee favorably reported the Gooding resolution ordering the Interstate Commerce commission to investigate "railroad propaganda."

Under a resolution by Senator McKellar, Tennessee, the president would be requested to direct the secretary of the treasury to transmit to the Public Lands department the income tax returns of H. F. Sinclair, and each of the corporations he controls, of E. L. Doheny and the corporations he controls and of Albert B. Fall for inspection as to money received and amounts paid for attorney fees and other purposes.

The secretary of the treasury would be directed under a resolution by Senator King, Utah, to transmit a report of the number and names of corporations who have filed income tax returns claiming deductions for depletion of oil wells and all deductions allowed under such claims.

The Immigration committee considering the house immigration bill, definitely adopted the census of 1910 as the basis for the immigration quotas under the proposed new immigration law and decided to reduce the quota from 3 to 2 per cent.

The oil investigating committee read into the Record another batch of telegrams passing between Washington and Palm Beach from persons involved in the existing controversy and heard Carl Schuyler, a Denver attorney, who testified concerning the agreements between Sinclair and other parties holding alleged claims in the Teapot Dome oil reserve.

HOUSE—Met at noon; adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

Working on the tax bill the house eliminated the existing tax of 2 cents on each \$100 of promissory notes by a vote of 101 to 89.

The existing 5 cent tax on each of playing cards was increased to 10 cents by a vote of 75 to 58.

Voted to cut in half the 5 per cent tax on automobile tires, accessories and parts and to exempt automobile trucks and wagons with chassis costing \$1,000 or less.

An attempt to restore the 3 per cent tax on chewing gum was rejected.

The first move to discharge a committee from consideration of a bill since adoption of the new rules was made by a group demanding a vote on the reappointment bill, now before the census committee.

Friday, February 29

SENATE—Met at noon; recessed at 5:45 p. m.

The Wheeler resolution for an investigation of Attorney General Daugherty and the Department of Justice was under bitter discussion all day, and went over without final action. The debate revolved around the question whether the resolution should designate the members of the committee or they should be named by the presiding officer.

Single-handed, Senator Willis, Ohio, defended the attorney general and replied to the criticism of Mr. Daugherty, while other Republican senators generally remained silent as the onslaught progressed.

Sensor Bruce, Democrat, of Maryland, broke away from his party

RADICALISM SCORED BY BURTON E. SWEET

Senatorial Candidate Decries Boring From Within

G. O. P. Party

SIoux CITY, IA., March 1.—Former Congressman Burton E. Sweet and at present a candidate for senator from Iowa in congress, scored radicalism which seems to hold sway in things political these days, in a speech here Thursday night.

The issue of this election as outlined by the senatorial candidate is "progressivism against radicalism." The boring from within in the Republican party, by individuals who call themselves Republicans, but who in fact are not, was scored by the ex-congressman.

In the reconstruction days following the war, the people are liable to be lead astray by false prophets and false propaganda, declared Mr. Sweet. "The time has come in Iowa for Republicans to clean house, to look with suspicion upon those who pretend to be Republicans but who are not," he said.

Mr. Sweet declared he was a believer in American institutions, was for a soldiers' bonus, favored outlawry of war, was against recognition of the soviet government of Russia, favored the McNary-Haugen export corporation bill and resented statements reflecting upon the stability of agriculture in Iowa.

BURN FIERY CROSS AT VIRGINIA, MINNESOTA

Speculation Runs Rife When Symbol of Klan Is Seen in the Town

VIRGINIA, MINN., March 1.—The Klan's symbol, the fiery cross, again was seen by many of this town, and they are wondering what it meant.

Some say that they have heard that the flaming cross appears wherever there is an increase of a hundred members, others insist that the cross indicates the close of a special meeting wherein Klansmen participate in an unusually weird ceremonial that takes place at certain times marked by the movement of the planets.

And so speculation runs rife. On one point all seem generally agreed—the Kluxers are in their midst. But who are the members of the Klan? Nearly every Protestant in Virginia of any standing at all is thought by non-Protestants to be a member. And the Klansmen smile and smile and smile.

and opposed the selection of the committee by Senator Wheeler because "every one knows that the author of the resolution is closely affiliated with elements of our population which has particular reasons for objecting to Dr. Daugherty." He referred, of course, to organized labor, which it is claimed elected Mr. Wheeler in Montana.

The debate was participated in by Senators Leavort, Norris, Stanley, Wheeler, Heflin, Walsh and others and was enlivened by numerous personal passages between senators.

The senate adopted a resolution to throw open to the oil investigating committee all income tax returns made by Mr. Doheny and Mr. Sinclair and their oil companies and by former Secretary Fall.

The oil investigating committee issued subpoenas for all persons mentioned in telegrams that have been read passing between Washington and Palm Beach.

Former Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer testified before the oil investigating committee concerning his employment as counsel and denied that at any time had he looked after the interests of former Secretary Fall.

HOUSE—Met at noon; adjourned at 6:30 p. m.

Tax reduction bill, with the Longworth compromise income tax schedule, was passed by the house by a vote of 408 to 8. It provides for a maximum surtax of 37 1/2 per cent on income of more than \$200,000, and reduces the normal tax on small incomes from 4 to 2 per cent. A provision written into the bill reduces by one-fourth all income taxes payable this year.

The Democratic plan imposing a maximum surtax of 44 per cent, previously adopted was displaced by a vote of 216 to 199. Republican arguments having been won over by the compromise.

The amendment adopted in committee of the whole, increasing the tax on cigarettes from 33 to 34 a thousand, was rejected by a vote of 258 to 153.

A separate vote was taken on the Mellon rates they were rejected 261 to 153.

The rules committee reported a resolution under which the Henry Ford offer for the Muscle Shoals project will be taken up for consideration next Tuesday, with final action predicted by the end of next week.

Saturday, March 1

SENATE—Met at noon and in session all afternoon.

The Wheeler resolution occupied the stage in the senate all afternoon. The discussions of same by many senators were full of enthusiasm but there was not the bitterness manifested as on the preceding day.

HOUSE—Met at noon; in session most of the afternoon.

Day devoted to District of Columbia bills and matters of local interest only.

Aged Man Founds Strange College



T. M. MARSHALL

Letha Watts Memorial university, recently founded by Mr. Marshall, a West Virginia millionaire, is probably the only educational institution of its kind in the world. There is no certain number of secondary school credits needed to enter the college. It is established exclusively for men and women who have served terms in penal institutions and to give them a new start in life. Mr. Marshall is 73 years of age.

An Experiment in Iowa

(An Editorial from the Oklahoma Fiery Cross)

Persons in the habit of thinking seriously about some of the major social problems confronting the country today will note with interest the eugenics feature of the new marriage law now being considered by the Iowa state legislature.

An amendment to the bill which has already passed the senate provides that the prospective bride and groom shall submit physician's health certificates before license shall be issued.

"Eugenics" is the general term applied to various plans for protecting the health and improving the inherited qualities of the race through scientific methods of mating.

It is a known fact that insanity, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, as well as certain so-called social diseases are transmissible from parents to children. Realizing this, many sociologists have been active in a movement for the legal restriction of marriage, to the end that adults found physically or mentally unfit to bring strong, healthy children into the world, would be denied the privilege.

Some advocates of eugenics have gone so far as to argue for a compulsory sterilization of afflicted adults and confirmed criminals, and the establishment of scientific mating clinics. It is to be regretted that extremists by such absurd theorizing have brought the eugenics movement into an ill-merited disrepute with the public in general.

Scientists are often "one-sided" people, and so, quite blind to the human elements in courtship, love, and marriage, which can never be controlled or changed by laws, however plausible from the purely scientific standpoint.

However, the saner exponents of practical eugenics seem agreed that the greatest value of this "science of marriage" will eventually be realized through education.

Havelock Ellis, the English sociologist, and possibly the greatest authority on the subject, warns against drastic state regulation, and points out that the problem is not one of legislation so much as one of education. The results can be obtained, he thinks, by teaching people to "think eugenically."

The Iowa bill, it seems, cannot be classed as "radical." Put in operation, it will no doubt help in combating the menace of social disease. It is a sensible step in the right direction, and we do not think it goes too far.

The measure was opposed on the floor of the senate by a number of Catholic members. The church, which looks upon marriage as an exclusively religious institution, and refuses to recognize civil marriages under our laws, has always frowned upon any attempts to insure the health of our citizens before they are born. The church "which never changes" will thus be found always a barrier to progress in this quarter.

But the eugenics theory is sound. It is sound from the social welfare point of view; and it is exceedingly difficult for us to believe that God's law would in any way handicap the well-being or progress of God's men!

Whether the bill be passed or not, the attempt at least shows that Iowa legislators are thinking.

Klansmen Donate Fund to Methodist Church

PLAINVILLE, KAN., March 1.—Seven Kluxers recently entered the local Methodist church, knelt in prayer, listened to their leader make a brief talk on the principles of the Ku Klux Klan and contributed \$80 to the church, after which they retired as silently as they entered.

CRESTON.—During the Shepherd-Towner clinic held here last Tuesday and Wednesday, 64 mothers and as many babies received treatment from medical specialists. It was announced by local sponsors of the clinic.

ABBOTT MURDER CASE GOES TO JURY MARCH 7

Believe Witnesses Will Produce Sufficient Evidence to Indict

JURYMEN INFLUENCED?

Two Public Klan Demonstrations Held in Pittsburgh Area Recently

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 1.—The cases of the 12 men charged in different instances with rioting and inciting riot, in connection with the fatal assault upon parading Klansmen at Carnegie, Pa., August 25, 1923, will be placed before the Allegheny county grand jury here next Friday, March 7. Included in the lot are, John Conley, Burgess of Carnegie; Ira (alias Ike) Irving, Carnegie constable, and Patrick McDermott, Carnegie undertaker.

McDermott was indicted by the Allegheny county grand jury for murder and involuntary manslaughter Tuesday, February 19, in connection with the death of Klansman Thos. R. Abbott, of Atlasburg, Pa., who was shot in the right temple that fatal Saturday night at Carnegie.

The cases of the 12 men were to have been held by the grand jury Thursday, February 21, but were postponed. At that time, postponement was decided upon until the coming Friday, March 7, at which time it is believed sufficient testimony will be introduced by scores of subpoenaed witnesses to indict the men.

It has been reported from authoritative sources that considerable influence has been brought to bear upon the members of the grand jury by clergymen and laymen in the Roman Catholic diocese. At the time McDermott was indicted, 13 jurors voted to hold him for court trial. Six Roman Catholics were on the jury, and all voted against indictment, it is reported.

Two huge and successful public demonstrations were staged in the Pittsburgh district last week-end, by Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia.

The first was at Coraopolis, Saturday night, February 23. A long and colorful procession formed by both robed Klansmen and Klanswomen, augmented by picturesque floats, traversed the principal streets of that community through long lanes of spectators. Despite the fact that frigid weather kept thousands away, it was conservatively estimated by prominent Coraopolis Klansmen, that the mid-winter demonstration was one of the most successful of its kind ever held in western Pennsylvania. A class of candidates was initiated into the order by members of the Wilkesburg, Pa., degree team. They made the trip from Coraopolis to Wilkesburg in a chartered street car.

Hold Klan Wedding
A Klan wedding, the first of its kind in the Coraopolis community, was one of the outstanding features of the evening.

The next demonstration was held at New Castle, Monday night, February 25, when members from western Pennsylvania gathered and paraded the principal streets of the New Castle and Sewickley districts. A brush with a group of "ants" was averted at one point in the procession, when the leader of the parade ordered the group to move off the line of march. The leader, said to be a member of the East Liberty Klan, took a drastic stand against the opposite, and it is believed his prompt action prevented any trouble.

A KLANSMAN'S CREED

I believe in God and in the tenets of the Christian religion and that a godless nation can not long prosper.

I believe that a church that is not grounded on the principles of morality and justice is a mockery to God and man.

I believe that a church that does not use the welfare of the common people at heart is unworthy.

I believe in the eternal separation of Church and State.

NATIONAL EDUCATORS URGE FEDERAL EDUCATION BUREAU

Resolutions in Favor of Law Observance, World Peace and Maintenance of School Taxation, Voted by National Education Association in Chicago Meeting.

Schools Are Investment From Which People Will Receive More Good Than From Any Other Expenditure of Public Monies, Says New Hampshire Commissioner.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Some of the nation's foremost educators were in Chicago the past week attending the sessions of the department of superintendence of the National Education association.

The association endorsed the federal department of education bill, taking the stand that American schools should be represented in the president's cabinet. A resolution was passed calling upon congress to make the public schools of Washington, D. C. a model from which the entire nation could copy. Arguments were advanced by many speakers against the reduction of school taxation. If education is to be brought to its proper plane in the United States, school boards must have the requisite funds with which to do it.

Seek World Peace

Other resolutions advocated world peace and pointed to the schools of the nation as the best possible place in which to inculcate an understanding between the children of all nations, thus insuring the future welfare of humanity. Law observance, especially of the dry laws, was also strongly advocated by the educators.

In arguing for the congressional bill to establish a national department of education, George D. Strayer of the Teachers' College, New York City, said:

"For five years those interested in public education throughout the United States have proposed methods by which the federal government may contribute to the development of a more efficient system of public education. The bill which has been before congress, providing a department of education with a secretary in the president's cabinet, for research and investigation in education, and for federal aid for the purpose of encouraging the states to meet certain deficiencies which are commonly found throughout the nation, has been repeatedly endorsed by this department and by state, district and local educational organizations.

"During the past month hearings have been held before both the senate and the house committees. Possibly the most striking fact in connection with these hearings was the number of laymen representing national organizations who appeared in support of the measure. Twenty-one organizations, having membership running into the millions, sent their representatives to Washington to ask that congress, through the passage of the education bill, take the next step in the development of our public school system.

Public Sees Need

"During the period that the education bill has been before the public, there has been developed a clear recognition of the need for the support of a federal agency competent to provide leadership and to undertake research and investigation that will be significant for the guidance of those charged with the responsibility of administering education in all of the states.

"We have long been accustomed to the idea of research undertaken by the federal government in the fields of agriculture, engineering, commerce and industry. The benefits which have come to all of the people from these activities are commonly acknowledged. Many theses should be undertaken in education with respect to curricula, methods of teaching and of learning problems of organization, administration and finance, the results of which when made available will contribute in a large degree to the development of a more efficient public school system.

E. W. Butterfield, state commissioner of education for New Hampshire, declared that money placed in schools and educational projects was an investment from which the nation would reap larger and more beneficial returns, than it would on expenditure for another purpose. He said in part:

South Dakota Editor Makes Futile Effort To Pose As Comedian

From The Pierre Daily Dakotan we take the following article, which appeared on the front page in a conspicuous place. To the reader it will be evident that the writer of the article attempted to be funny. However, the would-be Mark Twain misses fire.

"What next? Pierre people are asking each other this morning. Little children are seeking refuge in mother's arms and hiding in sister's apron.

"The negroes have all left the city, and the non-partisan sympathizers are seeking seclusion.

"The police plainly show that they are baffled, and go about with their hands on their hips, and even John Laughlin, who was never before known to show fear, has put a white feather in his hat band and walks very meekly in his accustomed paths.

"School girls have cast aside that jaunty air, and no longer trip 'gaily' by when going to school, but now in groups of two and three they pass along as though fear had taken possession of their hearts and all thought of books and boys driven from their minds.

"Late last night police saw two roughly dressed heavily hooded men going through the city, stopping first at this place and then at another, then making signs to others and then passing on. The police followed, and when these mysterious strangers were out of sight he discovered that in every business house in the city had been left the Symbol of the Hooded Order of the K. K. K. What to do, what should he do, was the question uppermost in the mind of the policeman as he paced his nightly rounds. This question he was trying to solve, when he thought he saw in the skies above the hills a burning cross. This was too much, and he sought relief in seeking advice from any belated straggler to be found out this late at night.

"This morning the housewives of the city had taken up the subject and with lowered voice were asking: 'Is it true that the Ku Klux Klan has come to Pierre?' and finding no answer, some suggested that the Dakotan be called. So our telephone rang and the query came, 'Are there Klan signs all over town? Has there been a K. K. K. organized here last night? Was there a burning cross on the hills?'

"The reporter of course, could not at first find the truth, but owing to our unchangeable policy to tell the truth, we had to tell them that these K. K. K. cards over the city were nothing more or less than a bit of advertising propaganda put out by the Kiwanis announcing the minstrel show by the Klandestine Kiwanis Club, which is soon to be staged in Pierre. As to the burning cross deponent saith not."

TWIN CITIES DOPE RING UNCOVERED

(Continued From Page 1)

It is their story that Mrs. Hitchcock, who is alleged to have accepted stolen goods in lieu of money from the drug addict who led authorities to her home, may have obtained her supply of narcotics from the same source.

Evidence leading to the arrest of the seven in Milwaukee was obtained by a Chinese sleuth. He was employed several weeks ago when federal agents learned of the existence of a drug selling ring in Milwaukee. The narcotic supply, they were informed, was being smuggled in from the Twin Cities and peddled about the Milwaukee underworld.

Made Home in Black Belt

The Chinese detective made his home in the colored residence district of the city, made the acquaintance of Oliver Goodman, alleged ring-leader among the distributors, and arranged the delivery of a quantity of drugs by Sam Barker, another of the men arrested, who, according to the police, gave their names as Frank Simpson, Fred Howard, Will Cureton, Andrew Howard and George Durden. Mrs. Hitchcock Wednesday night was taken from the central station, where she has been held since her arrest, to Ancker hospital. Physicians Wednesday night said she was suffering from a nervous collapse. Hospital authorities were ordered to hold her for further investigation by federal and police officials.

Minnesota Society to Hold Washington Ball

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The entire Minnesota delegation in congress and their wives will form the receiving line at the annual reception and ball of the Minnesota State society in Washington tonight. The society, which is an organization of former Gophers now residing in Washington, will have as its guests for the first time the two farmer-labor senators from Minnesota, Magnus Johnson and Henrik Shipstead, and Representatives Wefald Kvale.

ST. PAUL PRIMARY BALLOTS HAVE 57 CANDIDATE NAMES

Four Men Run for Office of Mayor, While 25 Want Council Seats

FIVE SEEK JUDGESHIPS

Primary Election to be Held on March 18, Final Balloting on May 6

Names of 57 candidates for various elective city offices were duly submitted to the council today.

There are four candidates for mayor, three for comptroller, 25 for councilman, five for municipal judges, 10 for justice of the peace at large, one for justice of the peace in the 6th ward, one for justice of the peace in the 10th and 11th wards, six for constable at large and two for constable in the 6th ward.

The primary election will be held March 18 and the final election May 6.

Names for Ballot

Following is the official list of candidates at the city primary election as submitted to the city council today by Henry Olson, city clerk.

Mayor: Joseph P. Arendt, Arthur E. Nelson, Martin F. Sherman and George L. Sigrel.

Comptroller: Ray H. Toote, William F. Scott and E. M. Skipton.

Councilmen: William E. Boeringer, James M. Clancy, Adelbert N. Clements, J. E. Corcoran, Henry Devlin, L. R. S. Ferguson, R. F. Ferguson, Karl L. Fieseler, Robert T. Gourley, George L. Grenville, Larry C. Hodgson, William D. Hurley, Henry R. Lodge, John H. McDonald, C. J. McGowan, George E. W. Nelson, Harry T. O'Connell, Catherine Olinger, William J. Peter, George C. Sudheimer, Herman C. Wenzel, Albert Wunderlich, William A. Young, J. G. Zeimet and Paul I. Zimmerman.

For Municipal Judge

Judges of the municipal court: John P. J. Dolan, Frank Haskell, R. A. McDonald, Patrick F. O'Leary, and Conrad Olson.

Justice of the peace at large: John F. Doyle, Joseph G. Elles, Herriek L. Hall, William P. Horan, W. L. Kelly, Louis F. Kieseewetter, Keith Kimball, Edward P. Langan, J. R. O'Neill and Bernard Volk.

Justice of the peace in the 6th ward: Angus Weaver.

Justice of the peace in the 10th and 11th wards: Jesse A. Lewis.

Constable at large: Robert J. Costello, Arthur O. Erickson, E. W. Hanft, Frank A. McFarland, William B. Miller and Thomas F. Ryan.

Constable in the 6th ward: Archie C. Johnson and D. D. Kennedy.

KANSAS CHURCH GETS LARGE KLAN DONATION

\$600 Will Make Completion of New Church Building Possible

STERLING KAN., March 3.—Enclosed here is a gift of \$600 from the Ku Klux Klan toward the church building fund of the Baptist church, residents of Sterling are crediting the Klan with turning the attitude toward completing a new edifice from despair to hope. The gift was one of the largest ever contributed to a Kansas church by the order. Henry Knutson, president of the church, said the gift was a great help in the construction of a modern church home, which was in the process of construction, members were afraid the project would fail or be indefinitely delayed. They appealed to the local Klan and the gift was raised in a short time.

"I understand that Commissioner Haynes has given his approval to the action of the dry agents. I have not given my approval, I want to know what is necessary to tell the police, give their names as Frank Simpson, Fred Howard, Will Cureton, Andrew Howard and George Durden. Mrs. Hitchcock Wednesday night was taken from the central station, where she has been held since her arrest, to Ancker hospital. Physicians Wednesday night said she was suffering from a nervous collapse. Hospital authorities were ordered to hold her for further investigation by federal and police officials.

REASONS WHY UNITED STATES NEEDS FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL BUREAU GIVEN BY COMMISSIONER

(Scottish Rite News Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education in Massachusetts, puts forth facts in support of the need of this nation for a department of education in Washington, D. C., to coordinate public school education, civic consciousness and Americanism so closely that they are seen as one and indivisible. He says:

"One-fifth of our entire population are engaged in the business of going to school and getting an education. This is a business of highest importance to the nation. It should be so managed that it develops in citizenship the quality of intelligence, teaches the meaning and significance of American institutions and prepares for economics and industrial responsibility.

"More and more the people as a whole are being called on to exercise directly the functions of government. Not only are they choosing their officers in primary and general elections, but increasingly they are settling questions of policy at general elections. In such a situation, we must have an education that will produce an electorate interested in civic problems and willing and able to vote with care, and discrimination in the settlement of them.

"Our American schools must be so taught that we shall decrease the proportion of people who can be misled easily by the spurious reasoning of the agitator and the demagogue. We must see our problems not in the light of selfish personal interest, but with reference to the righteousness of the issues and the principles involved. An ability to distinguish that which is untrue from that which is false is an ability to face facts and a courage in facing them, are among the things toward which American education must strive.

To this ringing statement, John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education in Alabama, adds facts which show how badly this nation needs a concrete, supervised, national program of education. He says:

"There are in the United States 5,000,000 persons 10 years of age and over who cannot read and write in any language; about 3,500,000 others who cannot speak, read or write the English language; several million more who can barely read and write, and are, therefore, practically illiterate. The presence of so large a number of illiterates and near-illiterates is a menace to American ideals and institutions.

"Education, both a state and a national problem, because in this age of transportation, trade, travel, communication, visitation and migration, whatever jeopardizes the freest and fullest development of any state or section imperils such development in every other state and section of our common country. It is no longer possible to permit a child to grow into citizenship in ignorance anywhere without endangering every other citizen everywhere. Hence, it is the bounden duty of both the states and the federal government, separately and co-operatively, to see to it that every person, regardless of age, is adequately trained for efficient citizenship and for success in the occupations of life."

Fifteen-Year-Old Chicago Boy Who Is Armless, Overcomes All Handicaps



HENRY WIEGMAN DEMONSTRATING HOW HE OVERCAME HANDICAP

Being crippled and without arms is not too great a handicap for Henry Wiegman, fifteen, of Chicago. This unfortunate boy is making a winning fight against his tremendous afflictions. Henry is a pal of "Uncle Robert," friend of afflicted boys and girls. Henry showed he could do many things the other boys of his age do with both arms and legs. He wrote a letter on a typewriter with the aid of a stick clutched between his shoulder and his cheek. He drew a picture of Uncle Sam with the aid of a pencil held in his mouth. He carried a chair on his shoulder, removed his hat and coat and put them on again—all this without the use of arms. Henry is particularly keen about art work and hopes to become an accomplished commercial artist.

CAN NOT PURCHASE LIQUOR IN DULUTH

Police Have Mopped Up All Wet Spots, Is Report of Lieutenant

DULUTH, MINN., March 1.—Duluth wet spots are being mopped up by the local purity squad, and even more strenuous measures are to be used, according to the instructions given Chief of Police E. H. Barber by Safety Commissioner Bert. Wheeler.

The report filed by Lieutenant Oscar Olson to the chief of police states that there is practically no moonshine for sale in Duluth. Needless to say, this is a very optimistic report, and it is not at all improbable, but unlikely. For the present, however, we'll give Lieutenant Oscar Olson the benefit of the doubt. The report states that denatured alcohol, Hoffman drops and extracts are being used.

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Davenport Salvation Army Wants New Home

DAVENPORT, IA., March 1.—The local Salvation Army will conduct a city-wide drive starting May 18, for \$5000 with which to erect a new home here. Announcement of the proposed drive has met with the approval of all civic interests, and success is assured.

Radio Owners May Hear Americanism Talk Sunday Evening

Americans, tune in on your radio on Sunday evening, March 9, to station WOC, Davenport, Iowa, and listen to the talk, "Not Self but Others," to be given by Rev. A. C. Stowe of Clinton, Iowa.

The lecture will last about half an hour, starting promptly at 8 o'clock p. m. The Davenport station has a wave length of 484 meters.

Rev. Mr. Stowe's talk will be given along the lines of Americanism and Christianity, it is announced.

NEWSBOY FOR FIERY CROSS IS ATTACKED

Editor Puts "Crimp" in One Would-be Bout of Fisticuffs in St. Paul

A newsboy for the Minnesota Fiery Cross recently established himself on the corner of Seventh and Wabasha, where he told the world that the Ku Klux Klan paper was available.

For several hours he was the center of verbal abuse, but this only encouraged the Fiery Cross salesman to do his utmost.

The quiet indifference of the boy selling the Ku Klux Klan weekly finally became too much for a group of men who couldn't stand to see the passing pedestrians buying "the dirty sheet," so they went over to a group of boys and urged them to "pull some rough stuff."

The editor of the Minnesota Fiery Cross happened to be standing near and put the crimpers on the planned attack. He endeavored to get the identity of the "fearless defenders of the faith" who tried to instigate an assault, and secured information that may prove interesting one of these days.

Later the same day a "cop" came along and made some slurring remarks about the Ku Klux Klan and otherwise let it be known that he "hates the nightsheters."

The Fiery Cross newsboy insists that the "cop" encouraged several boys in their mudslinging attacks. The Minnesota Fiery Cross is checking up on the policemen's "beats" so as to get the name of the "copper."

The Minnesota Fiery Cross has a lawful right to place newsboys on street corners and demands police protection for them. And such police protection will be given, or the reason for the failures to provide the same definitely known.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

Advertisements under this head will be published at the rate of 15 cents a line, six average words to the line; minimum charge 60 cents. Copy must be in this office by noon on Monday of publication week.

WANTED — Men in every town in Iowa to establish permanent Shoe Business. Full or part time. Real Opportunity. Personal interview arranged. Address W. V. S. Room 515 Polk Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED by Reliable American woman, whose husband is suffering from prolonged illness. Desires day work, washing, restaurant or laundry work. Will greatly appreciate favorable response and will render efficient service. Call T. C., this office, or Walnut 6248.

SALESMEN—Real men who can deliver the goods and who are willing to connect up with a Des Moines business firm that offers exceptional opportunities to men willing to work hard and conscientiously. An opportunity to make real money together with a permanent connection. Call Walnut 3326 and ask for the Advertising Manager. Or for an interview—Room 515 Polk Building.

FOR SALE—Roller Canaries. Buy American Bred and Trained Birds at \$5.00 and \$6.00. Address, Mrs. W. W. Russell, Mankato, Minn. P. O. Box 219.

CHICKS from pure bred flocks that will make you fine KLUCKERS, prices right also hatch your eggs 6 cents per chick—Pharis Hatchery, Albion, Iowa.

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We Repair All Kinds
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CHASE'S
PEN STOP

Men can do a lot of shoe buying here with seven dollars and fifty cents

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Styles—The very latest from the shoe designers' lasts. Colors—Every one that will be seen on well shod feet this spring. Leathers—Specially selected stock with known power to stand the gaff. Workman hip—As employed in higher priced lines. All for seven dollars and fifty cents. on top of that a correct fitting that is incalculable in comfort and several dollars in prolonged life of the shoes. That's my offer, and I believe it is one of the best in Des Moines.

HARRY JACOBSON

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Washington, Iowa, Klan Hears State Speaker

WASHINGTON, IA., March 1.—A well known educator and lecturer for the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan addressed the local organization here the other evening, outlining the principles and aims of the order.

The meeting was an invitational one, and the majority of the audience were non-members. Following the address, the invitation was extended to all the native born white gentle Protestants to affiliate, if they so desired. Most of them took advantage of the invitation.

There is no doubt about the popularity of the Klan in Washington and the surrounding country. Membership is increasing rapidly, and some effective work being done in the matter of cleaning-up.

KU KLUX KLAN MAY SUCCEED IN RULING AMERICA, SAYS STANLEY FROST

POWER OF FIVE MILLION VOTES IS TREMENDOUS

Order Will Die if It Sides With Either Political Party

HAS BALANCE OF POWER

Evans Belittles Organized Opposition of Alien Elements in Presidential Election

(Copyright, 1924, by The Outlook Company and Reprinted by Special Arrangement Through Courtesy of The Outlook)

The really vital strength, the true hope or menace of the Ku Klux Klan lies in politics. It is there that it can produce the greatest effect, cause the most stunning impact on our lives, exert the deepest influence on the nation. Its social, economic and spiritual activities, its terrorism and boycotts and possible violence are important enough in all conscience and will make or break the lives of thousands, but compared to what it may do in politics they are trifles. For through politics the Klan may rule America.

It has already started; it expected to make its rule secure, and as complete as it wishes within a single year!

This hope is no wild dream. In sober truth there is a very fair chance that the Klan may succeed. It will surely go far toward it, though just how far no one can even guess till the smoke has blown away after the November elections. But its success will be startling unless there comes one of those miracles which are always possible in politics, and almost never happens. In fact the chance for a sweeping Klan victory—no matter which party wins—is about as good as the chance that McAdoo will get the democratic nomination. This does not imply that he is the Klan candidate—it has not yet picked its man—but illustrates how well justified is its hope of winning in the play of skill and run of luck in our great national poker game.

The Klan's political power is already large, for, as was pointed out in the first article of this series, it has elected men of its choice to con-

trolling places in six states, has dominated the elections in half a hundred congressional districts and has won complete victories in many hundreds of towns, counties and small cities, to say nothing of throwing the whole political world into spasms. It has already shown power, in short, about three times that of the Non-Partisan League and double that of the Populists in their best days.

But this is only the beginning. At the coming elections the Klan expects—not "hopes" but confidently expects—to win more than twenty states, most of the local elections inside those states and hundreds outside, and considerably more than half of the congressional districts. It even expects that the next president will be a man of whom it approves and who sympathizes with it, even if it can not pick him singlehanded. Impossible, you say? Quite likely, yet the Klan could fall far short of this and still very justly claim that it was in a position to rule the country.

It is not impossible, however. The Klan's present political power has been won with far fewer members than answer its roll-calls today. Two years ago in the congressional election it had less than 200,000 votes. Last fall, when it scored so heavily, it had about 3,000,000. Today it has some 4,500,000 and by election time it confidently counts on having 12,000,000. This doubtless includes many un-hatched chickens, but even if the Klan growth continues at the average rate of the last three months—and the rate has increased steadily during that time—it will have close to 9,000,000! And nine million votes is more than a third of the largest vote ever cast. Cleverly used it can get almost anything.

When we recall the influence that has been exerted by the two million German hyphenates or the three million Jews, the possible power of nine million Klansmen, or even of eight, or seven, or five—begins to be clear.

The Klan intends to win. Its leaders believe that a victory will give it freedom from the persecutions and prosecutions which have plagued it so far, give it a chance to consolidate its power and trim off its excesses and to make certain reforms they dare not attempt just yet, and let it prove the worth of its theories and programme. More, they believe that they will have difficulty in even holding the organization together without a victory, and that it is absolutely necessary if they are to keep growing. They realize, too, how fast their mushroom growth will crumble under adversity.

For all these reasons they are gambling heavily on this one card.

So they have focused all their efforts on politics. They do not admit it, but I am convinced that this is the true explanation of several of the present abuses of the Klan; the acceptance of riff-raff members, the carelessness in collecting dues and even initiation fees, the tolerance of grafters and self-seeking leaders in minor places. All will help at the election, therefore all will be tolerated till then. Then the Klan will clean house.

This explains, too, the present tremendous pressure behind Kluking which is absorbing most of the funds of the Order, the devotion of the great secret information service to the collection of political "dope," the transfer to Washington of most of the high executives (official headquarters remain at Atlanta but little is done there, the busy establishment of the Klan-controlled press, and a dozen other lesser symptoms.

If the Klan fails to achieve its political ambitions, it will not be for want of using every ounce of strength it possesses.

All this, however, does not mean that the Klan intends or wants to rule the country in the full sense in which a political party takes over control. On the contrary its aims are very strictly limited, at least for the time being. Dr. Evans states its position in an apparent contradiction.

"The Klan is not in politics," he says again. Yet he goes on: "It is clear that the Klan programme must result in political action and can be carried out in no other way."

His meaning is that the Klan operates in politics, not as a party, but as a non-partisan, mugwump, opportunist band of guerrillas. It does not want to take over the government, it does not want to face the need of distributing patronage, it does not wish to have to find solutions for all the controversial issues now in politics, and try to unite its members on them, and it does not have to hold its organization together, as a political party does, by the use of place, pork or pie. What it does want is to free itself from government opposition to put into effect its programme of "native, white, protestant, Americanism," to make some general reforms, and to be able to claim a victory. It is playing for results alone, while the ordinary political party must play for office.

In this sense it is not in politics. But it must be able to control officials and legislatures if it is to put into effect any of the policies on its national programme, or if it is even to make more than a temporary suc-

Democratic Women Open New Clubhouse in Washington To Be Kept Open At All Times in the Interest of Party



"OPEN HOUSE" WILL BE MAINTAINED IN INTEREST OF PARTY BY DEMOCRATIC WOMEN

The photograph above was taken on the day the new clubhouse for Democratic women was opened in Washington, D. C. A continuous salon in the interests of the Democratic party will be conducted there. Visitors from all parts of the United States, allied with the party, will make this their headquarters while in the nation's capital. The engraving of the late President Wilson seen hanging on the wall was presented by his widow. The president of the club, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, is shown at the extreme right of the picture. Others in the group, from left to right, are: Mrs. Ollie James, Mrs. A. A. Jones, wife of the senator from New Mexico, and Mrs. John B. Kendrick, wife of the senator from Wyoming.

cess out of its local reform campaigns. And in this sense it is very completely in politics.

This self-denying attitude in regard to spoils and full power is not due to virtue alone. It is forced by the very nature of the Klan itself, by the fact that the membership is almost equally divided between democrat and republican. The moment that any attempt is made to take up issues which have become partisan or even any which are outside the platform on which the Klan was built and is united, the moment that its power is turned to picking plums, above all at the first suspicion that its leaders are favoring either party, at that moment its membership would be split into a dozen bickering factions and its power would vanish. The Klan may be able to win on its present limited programme, but it cannot, on the basis of any development now in sight, attempt anything more.

This is equally true whether the leaders recognize it or not. If Dr. Evans and the rest ever do yield to the constant pressure on them and "broaden out" the Klan plans, there will be another article to write about it—an obituary notice. Its dying struggles might, it is true, produce results in strange fields, but till they begin the Klan can have almost no political effect outside its own field.

There is proof of this in the fall of the Know-Nothings, to revert once more to that ill-fated forerunner of the Klan. The sudden collapse of that movement was entirely due to the mistake of attempting too much. So long as the organization remained secret and stuck to its own issues it grew fast and wielded a mighty power. But the early successes went to heads of the leaders and they came into the open as a political party—the "American party." For a year or two their power did increase, but by that time the seeds of trouble had germinated and ripened. Internal jealousies festered, the attempt to graft on new issues split off large sections, the desire for offices and the compromises made to win them took the life out of the original purposes, and in the end an effort to save votes by straddling on the slavery issue gave the death blow. The movement would have been destroyed equally surely, however, whichever way it turned. The mistake was in getting into a position where it was forced to take a stand on an issue different from that which had built it up; in forgetting that a movement based on one strong idea will be cut in two as soon as another one is foisted into its programme.

The more important of the Klan leaders recognize this limitation, and are busy trying to hold their followers to it.

"If the Klan should ever make the fatal mistake of identifying itself with either party," Dr. Evans told me, "or with any cause except the fundamental issue of Americanism, it would invite division in its own ranks, destroy its own power and insure its dismemberment."

Many Klansmen, of course, even many lesser leaders, do not see this or ignore it for selfish reasons. The most numerous breed of parasites with which the Klan is afflicted is composed of cheap politicians who see a chance to get jobs or graft in ordinary politics, or to hold on to places they are in danger of losing. Blatherskites, crooks, grafters, chronic kickers, chronic candidates, has-beens and all the flotsam of political life have grabbed at the Fiery Cross as a hope of salvation. They are so obnoxious that one political observer told me that in his state the whole Klan movement was "an attempt of the political scap-beep to seize the government." Along with these, too, there has gone into the Klan a swarm of fanatics and world-savers who are trying to get it to support every known crack-brained and half-baked reform. Witness the "monkey-bill" to prevent the teaching of evolution, which was passed in Oklahoma with Klan sup-

port, and the attempt to suppress all private schools in Oregon.

This noisy and pestiferous crew, however, do not represent either the great body of the Klan or its national leadership. They are apparently tolerated, as such are always tolerated in new political movements, for the sake of their votes. It was their presence in the Progressive party, I believe, which led Roosevelt to coin the label "unlabeled fringe." Certainly hoo-boes as well.

In fact, there are many other ways in which the Ku Klux Klan movement resembles the Progressive party. It contains about the same basic elements of partly dissatisfied and partly idealistic middle class folks, as well as the same fringes. Its gatherings give the same appearance and feeling. It is strong in about the same parts of the country, and it sings "Onward Christian Soldiers" just as indefatigably as the Bull Moose did. It has much of the same naive, inexperienced, youthful vigor.

All these conditions in the membership limit not only the programme of the Klan in politics, but also the demands it may make on candidates, bosses or men in office. Its political record so far shows that it has very largely respected these limits. It can seldom nominate its own man, for example, as that would aid one party or the other. It cannot pick the men whom it is going to support on any party basis, but only on the basis of their ability and willingness to support the Klan programme, and their general fitness.

The church-going quality of most Klansmen makes personal character unusually important for candidates in Klan territory, and is likely to enforce more than usually decent administration from officials. It also gives the Klan a political morality rather above the average, which is no very great praise. There are cases, of course, as in other similar movements, when very decent citizens overlook all other qualifications in a candidate except his support of their pet ideas. This has caused some curious situations, like those in the Anti-Saloon League campaigns where the churches have united behind men who were complete scoundrels except for their willingness to vote for prohibition.

The Klan very naturally will support Klansmen where possible, but it has often refused to do this and has even voted for non-Klansmen (in at least one case for anti-Klan men) when it thought them better, even against Klan members. But I have learned of no cases where it gave support to a man who was not a native, white, protestant. It takes pains to see that there is at least one such in every race.

When the Klan does move in politics, that is when it takes a hand in the selection or election of candidates or influencing officials, it brings to bear a pressure such as almost no other organization, even one of the great parties, can apply. All its organized unity, all its ability to strike suddenly and in the dark, all its secret information and its terrorism, are more effective here than in ordinary life, for politicians are by nature a very timid tribe. The Klan, too, can use not only this stinging political battle ax; it can add to that the whole social and economic power described in the last article. Political bosses, it is true, often use similar additional means of coercing candidates and officials, but few are ever able to do it with a tithe of the force, and none of them with the demoralizing terrorism that the Klan commands.

In politics, as in boycotting, the Klan claims no actual control over its members. It does not officially tell them how to vote, any more than it tells them to withhold trade from a business man. It merely gives them information, sometimes advice, and they are "free to act upon it as they see fit." It also "educates" them as to the desirability of acting on this information and advice.

I asked Dr. Evans how far the

Klan controlled the political action of its members.

"None whatsoever, so far as actual control is concerned," he replied. "No obligation of a Klansman, nothing in his oath or understanding requires of him or contemplates that he shall accept the information and educational facts presented to him through the Klan as final. The whole thought is to develop a mind that will express itself through an electorate fully informed."

"The actual strength of the Klan," he went on, "depends upon the extent to which Klansmen have been educated to their duties as citizens and how they respond to information given by Klan officials. This is always uncertain but experience indicates that these are generally accepted, and will be so long as they represent in the minds of the Klans of American politics, yet so often forgotten that I may be pardoned for recalling it. It is that control of one half of the electorate or floating vote in any electorate gives political control. For example, in most elections the two great parties are fairly evenly balanced, party loyalty holding something like 40 per cent of the voters to each. The election then will be decided among the remaining twenty per cent, and any one who controls one vote more than half of them can throw victory whichever way he pleases. The man who wins must take his orders both before and after election."

The actual figures vary, of course, but the fact always is that victory does not depend on winning a majority of the voters, but a majority of those who are not party-bound. Hence it is that any small and compact minority is usually able to get what it wants. The Klan's strength is that it has gathered such a minority.

But the Klan's weakness is in the one exception to this rule; rather in its corollary. This is that the minority power falls as soon as there is formed another group, equally large, and determined to vote against the first group. In practice this seldom happens. Pro-Germans, for example, were long able to act as a unit, while the rest of us were divided over tariff, conservation, or some other matter. In local politics the "liquor vote"—and today the "bootleg vote"—can win easily in any campaign which divides the electorate on any other issue. Our politics has thus become full of minority groups for which there is no offset: racial, religious, business, farming, labor or whatnot, each without any corresponding group of "antis." Politicians and office holders cater to them all; they must for if one is lost there is nothing to take its place.

In case of the Klan, however, this law of opposition groups works with full force. The Klan automatically raises up its opponents; more accurately it is an opposition group itself; its chief object being to strike at certain of the groups already active, so that its balancing blocs are ready made. Many politicians therefore believe that they can win by defying the Klan and rallying all these groups behind them. As this is written there are indications that the northern democratic leaders—Murphy, Sullivan, Taggart and their allies—are preparing to do this. Their plan is certainly logical, for in the

Continued on page 7

determine for themselves. This is important in showing the limits of the Klan leaders' power.

In general, however, in nearly ninety per cent of the cases I have been able to check, the Klan apparently has cast a practically solid vote. This is increasingly true, and the Grand Dragon of Oklahoma told me that by next fall the entire membership would be educated, and "ready" and able to make proper use of information given them. Dr. Evans adds that the Klan usually casts more than its own vote.

"We have found by experience," he remarked, "that when a Klan issue is raised or when the Klan becomes active in a political campaign, the actual pro-Klan vote will be much larger than the numerical strength of the Klan itself, and sometimes many times as large." It should be noted that the Klan officials declare that the Klan itself has never been allowed to become an issue, or a Klansman to run as such, unless an attack had been made on it. I have not found a case in which this was not true.

This very considerable ability of the Klan to use almost full strength in local and state elections, however, must be discounted when we come to consider a national race. In the local elections party loyalty is comparatively weak. How far the Klan education would be able to swing the votes of members in the partisan heat of a national election is a very different question, and there has been no demonstration on which an answer might be based. Politicians and observers disagree on that. It seems fair to say that most of them declare the Klan can safely be ignored in national politics, but few of them act that way!

When it comes to the actual power of the Klan in political action the fact that it is not a party, does not want full control or offices, and therefore does not need an actual plurality of votes, gives it great advantages toward the results it demands. It leaves room for deals; for politicians to submit and yet retain their faces. And a minority, willing to swing to either party a solid block of votes, is in a far better position to get those results than even a party majority would be. The Anti-Saloon League has given the most convincing proof of this. Such a body can threaten both parties, quite likely secure pledges or dictate nominations on both sides, and be secure of victory whichever way. If either party or candidate balks, it can usually swing enough votes to beat him.

The political law on which this minority power—the power of any minority—is based is the very A B C of American politics, yet so often forgotten that I may be pardoned for recalling it. It is that control of one half of the electorate or floating vote in any electorate gives political control. For example, in most elections the two great parties are fairly evenly balanced, party loyalty holding something like 40 per cent of the voters to each. The election then will be decided among the remaining twenty per cent, and any one who controls one vote more than half of them can throw victory whichever way he pleases. The man who wins must take his orders both before and after election.

The actual figures vary, of course, but the fact always is that victory does not depend on winning a majority of the voters, but a majority of those who are not party-bound. Hence it is that any small and compact minority is usually able to get what it wants. The Klan's strength is that it has gathered such a minority.

But the Klan's weakness is in the one exception to this rule; rather in its corollary. This is that the minority power falls as soon as there is formed another group, equally large, and determined to vote against the first group. In practice this seldom happens. Pro-Germans, for example, were long able to act as a unit, while the rest of us were divided over tariff, conservation, or some other matter. In local politics the "liquor vote"—and today the "bootleg vote"—can win easily in any campaign which divides the electorate on any other issue. Our politics has thus become full of minority groups for which there is no offset: racial, religious, business, farming, labor or whatnot, each without any corresponding group of "antis." Politicians and office holders cater to them all; they must for if one is lost there is nothing to take its place.

In case of the Klan, however, this law of opposition groups works with full force. The Klan automatically raises up its opponents; more accurately it is an opposition group itself; its chief object being to strike at certain of the groups already active, so that its balancing blocs are ready made. Many politicians therefore believe that they can win by defying the Klan and rallying all these groups behind them. As this is written there are indications that the northern democratic leaders—Murphy, Sullivan, Taggart and their allies—are preparing to do this. Their plan is certainly logical, for in the

Continued on page 7

CLARKE'S ANTI-KLAN CONGRESS FALLS FLAT

Only 10 Out-of-State Delegates Attend Insurgents' Meeting

(Special Telegram)

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 27.—E. Y. Clarke's congress called for the purpose of investigating alleged irregularities in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan convened here yesterday, with only 110 delegates present. Of this number 100 were members of old Atlanta Klan whose charter has been revoked. The ten visitors were said to represent 13 states. They were accredited as follows: H. T. Kight, national secretary of Kamekias, Oklahoma; Jack Jones, Kansas City, Kansas and Oregon; William E. Thompson, Clarke's "Man Friday," Virginia; W. H. Austin, Durham, representing the two Carolinas; Billy Parker, of The New Menace, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. Pennsylvania insurgents were represented by telegraph, while the Connecticut delegation sent only a letter. No Georgia Klansmen were present other than members of the banished Atlanta Klan.

E. A. Gray of Denver, representative of Colorado, California, and Utah, was charged on the floor of the hall with being a member of an organization known as the Flaming Sword. He denied the charge and made a fight to have Colonel Simmons admitted to the hall. He said: "We have been burned by the fiery cross, stabbed by the flaming sword, and I will be hanged if we are going to be lost in the maze of a mystic castle."

Resolutions were adopted by the entire assembly scoring the present administration of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., and launching Clarke's new organization to be known as the Knights of the Mystic Klan.

Strange as it may seem, Clarke did not appear in the assembly after the morning session. It was evident that he was disgusted with the small showing made by the insurgent Klansmen. In his talk he made it clear that he would in no way participate in the organization work of the Knights of the Mystic Klan.

Jack Jones was elected head of the new organization, and Kansas City, Kansas, named as its temporary headquarters. Initiation fees were fixed at \$10 for aliens, \$5 for Klansmen, and members of Simmons' outlaw organization, the Knights Kamekias, will be taken in free.

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POWER OF FIVE MILLION VOTES IS TREMENDOUS

Continued from page 6

ities where their main strength lies the bulk of the vote is alien, Jewish or Catholic—and naturally anti-Klan. It is worth a smile in passing to note that most of the Klan leaders and probably a slight majority of their followers, are democrats.

This rallying of alien elements has been the means of defeating nativistic movements several times since Jefferson first did it just after 1800. The democratic party did it in the forties, and again in the fifties against the Know-Nothings. With our present large alien element—the last census showed nearly four and a half million alien-born citizens of voting age, to say nothing of the children of aliens and the native Jews and Catholics who will naturally take sides against the Klan—it is evident that this policy stands a large chance of success nationally, and is certain of success in many localities. The evils of an election based on these group divisions are too obvious to need reciting! The possible result in government by an alien, anti-American alliance, is also clear.

When I pointed out to Dr. Evans that the Klan by uniting these groups was likely to insure not only its own defeat, but the defeat of the very principles of Americanism for which it is standing, he minimized the danger. He declared that the very characteristics which have prevented the different national and religious groups from becoming assimilated, would also prevent their joining for any one effective action. This may be true in some ways, but there is already plenty of evidence that they are willing to join at least to beat the Klan.

It is in meeting this opposition that the Klan's secrecy comes to its highest value, for the alien groups cannot unite against Klan candidates unless they know whom the Klan is supporting, and they are barred from uniting on openly alien candidates of their own because of the certainty that this would drive all Americans into the Klan ranks, insuring its victory. So they must work on the defensive, also in secrecy. But they have not and cannot possibly have the solid and effective organization of the Klan.

Their task then, is a hard one. They must select their candidates from among men who may already be Klansmen, work with groups which may include Klan members, convince the Americans among their followers that the men so selected are good Americans, and the alien groups that the same men are pro-American. And they must determine from among all the various candidates offered which one or ones are favorable to the Klan and concentrate opposition upon them.

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The last problem is the most baffling, for the Klan will not label its candidates. It has learned that lesson already in elections where open Klan support has solidified opposition to the man it wanted elected. Today its candidates are, when it seems desirable, as secret as the organization itself. In one recent case the Klan press openly attacked the very man for whom "the word" finally went out. This system is peculiarly effective in primaries where several candidates are running and will often nominate pro-Klan men on both tickets. It will not be needed in many places, of course. Probably in most sections where the Klan operates its strength will be so great that it can fight best in the open. But when the fight is made behind a hood, it will be baffling.

Nor is there much chance that the opposition can find out in advance what the Klan intends to do, a danger which one politician told me was enough in itself to defeat the Klan. They could do this easily if the Klan plans had to be confided in advance to the whole membership, for a leak would be almost certain. But the Klan takes no such risk. With its members waiting for "the word" that word can be held back till the last moment, often even till the last hour before the polls close, when it will be far too late for any opposition to act. The Klan's system of passing information has been perfected to a point where, I am assured, the entire membership can be reached in less than two hours after the machinery is started. There are more than five thousand offices kept open day and night to make this possible.

Altogether it seems that in this very complex situation the great solidity and the amazing organization of the Klan give it the advantage. If it does get the nine million members it may reasonably expect it will all so have an advantage in numbers. The one thing that is clear is that in the coming campaign there will be a mass of underground plotting, secret manipulation, hypocritical candidates and general wool-pulling and lying such as this country has never seen.

The blame for this at first thought rests on the Klan, which has caused the crisis. It seems, however, that in fairness the real blame must go back to the politicians and groups which for years have been dickering openly or secretly, by the filthy methods described. The political crises connected at the demand of the German vote, the Catholic vote, the Jewish, Italian, Polish, Negro, or Irish vote, have been so many and become so notorious that they have automatically aroused opposition. Not all members of the races or religions named belong to these group-voting blocs—by any means, but the blocs are there, and are and have been active, often viciously active. The Klan in politics is only the more or less accidental vehicle of the necessary and righteous attempt to thwart them.

In the coming election the power of the Klan as a muckwump morphy, although subject to the offset of whatever union the anti-Klan groups may effect, will be very great. Remember that the results of any election would be changed if half of the winners plurality changed sides. Remember that the Klan now has 4,500,000 members, that it is likely to have 9,000,000 by November, and that in many cases a change of 750,000 would have been enough.

Consider also that in most congressional districts a majority of 10,000 is rare, and that in normal years a plurality of 50,000 for a state ticket is high. Finally, remember that this is a year when all politicians expect a close vote. It is plain that if the Klan can make even a fraction of its members take its advice, and can escape solid and effective opposition, it may very easily win overwhelmingly.

But this is only a part of the Klan's political power. As great, if not greater, is the effect it can have privately on candidates, on officials after they are elected and above all on bosses. They cannot tell how many votes the Klan cast, they cannot by any means be sure of any offsetting support, they are open to the non-political pressure which the Klan can apply so effectively. Their easiest course will always be to fall in with the Klan's demands. This form of terrorism of politicians, of threat of reprisal combined with promise of reward, is a common feature of our politics, but the Klan uses it with unprecedented force.

It is already doing so. I have not yet met a single minor politician who is willing to speak openly against the Klan, and except for a few of the Democratic leaders and Col. Roosevelt—a possible candidate in a state where the Klan is weak and alien opposition would be fatal—there is no record of any of them taking such a stand recently, though it was fashionable enough two years ago. The success of the Klan in so many local elections and the greater threat behind it today, has upset the calculations of politicians everywhere, and has thrown bosses in many places into a truly demoralized state of mind.

"You talk about the Klan terrifying folks," an Imperial officer said. "We don't aim to, except one bunch—the politicians. We do that thing. They're scared senseless right now, big ones as well as little ones. They

Head of Mine Union Which Opposes Klan



JOHN L. LEWIS

At the recent biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America in Indianapolis, President Lewis withstood the attacks of the radicals, who sought to unseat him. However, he fell right in line with the union's policy of decreasing the dismissal of all miners known to be members of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Lewis has been head of the miners' union for many years. At each convention, however, the power of the radical, who put over such legislation as the anti-Klan rule, has been getting increasingly greater.

don't know which end they're standing on, and they duck every time anyone says 'Klan.' They're scared, terrified, paralyzed, buffaloed, licked."

This is quite true. Thousands of them are in a state such that if the Klan offers them salvation on any terms they will seize it gratefully. There is, for instance, the case of a man who for a generation has ruled half a state by the good old system of controlling nominations in both parties, and then allowing the voters to worry about which of his pets they shall elect. Last fall he woke up the day after election to find that both of his hand-picked beauties had been snouted under by a man whose name he had not even heard. His bewilderment and distress were pitiful. He is still in a daze, as if the government had gone bankrupt and fire had turned cold all at once. He will listen very carefully to such advice and hints as the Klan will presently give him about delegates to the national conventions and next fall's candidates. He is one of the great host.

The Klan system is just as effective where there are rival bosses or unbossed rival candidates, either in the election or the primaries. Each knows that to win he must have a few dozen or hundred or thousand votes in addition to his regular strength, and hold all that strength. To each of these Klan goes, saying in effect:

"We control a large number of votes. We won't tell you how many; you can do your own guessing. But some of them you have counted in your own support and some are against you. We can throw the whole block either way. We also know many things about your private affairs, and have influence with many of your business customers and associates. Here, then, is a pledge that will satisfy us. Sign on the dotted line."

How many will dare refuse? And of those who do dare, how many will the Klan be able to beat? These are the questions that must be answered before one can estimate the Klan's chances of victory this fall.

Only a partial answer is possible now. In local elections where the party loyalty is weak and national issues do not enter, the system should work almost perfectly, for the reasons already given, and will under the opposition not only unite but find out what to do. This system has resulted in the thousands of victories already mentioned, and will undoubtedly win thousands more.

Nationally, it will work far less perfectly. Insofar as the Klan can work in the primaries and conventions of both parties, and succeed in choosing one of its candidates, it will succeed completely. This will happen in a good many cases. It will certainly put a good many Klan candidates into congress. It may even win the power to choose who shall run for president on both tickets, or at least to say who shall not run. Its chance of doing this is best in the democratic convention, where a third of the delegates can prevent the nomination of any particular man.

But if it wins only half success in the primaries and can nominate men who are satisfactory on and not on both tickets either for congress or the presidency, further success will be more doubtful. To win then it would have to induce a vast number of men and women to break their old party ties, which would be one of the greatest feats in political history. It probably could win a close election; it could hardly do so if the election is not a close one, and any great grip on the public. Still, people are not voting as regularly as they used to, and a good many of the Klansmen are one-time Progressives, who have learned how to bolt.

These are the factors in a problem that is making grey hair for national leaders in both parties. They know that the alien groups have little party loyalty, and will swing en masse behind a plank attacking the Klan. They know that the Klansmen, especially in the south, have always

been so party-bound that even an anti-Klan plank could hardly make them change, but they cannot be quite sure that the Klan influence might not do it this time. They cannot guess, either, how many Klansmen might be led across the party line by a pro-Klan plank that would drive off all the aliens. The problem is to decide whether pro-Klan, anti-Klan or silence will be most profitable. The problem, it will be noted, is different for the two parties, because the bulk of the alien vote is now normally democratic.

One more point should be noted. Although the Klan question will be uppermost in the minds of local politicians in over half the country, and will have a vital and perhaps deciding effect on the whole situation, it will be kept in the background as far as possible. Neither the Klan leaders, nor the politicians who are either with them or against them or on the fence, want it brought into the open. It will inevitably break out in spots, but on the whole we face an election in which one of the most important and decisive factors will be almost invisible and inaudible.

And if the Klan wins? That will mean in the first place the enactment of its national programme; restriction of immigration and naturalization, vigorous encouragement and some reform of the public schools, perhaps some economy and "good government" gestures, and the barring from office of Jews, Catholics and alien born. On other things the Klan will have no hold on the officials or the legislatures, and must take the winning party programme take it or leave it.

The Klan leaders might, of course, develop delusions of grandeur run wild, meddle with many things and even try to persecute some one. But they will not do this in their present temper, and they are very unlikely to try. Against excesses stands in the first place the saving sense of fairness which held America back time and time again in crises. There is also the well known fact that responsibility usually makes leaders more sober rather than more reckless. And there is the final fact, already explained, that if they do try to involve the Klan in new issues, it will go to pieces.

They will be pressed to "broaden out" by the fanatics and grafters inside the Klan, and by advisers outside, who will lay before them many and plausible schemes. Some such efforts are already making trouble inside the Klan. The leaders will lose some of their followers with each refusal to support any folly, though less if they adopt it. They will also begin to lose some of their own through their programme, since the Klan is a limited reform movement, and as Horace Greeley said of the Know-Nothings, "It would seem as void of the elements of persistence as an anti-cholera or anti-potato-rot party." So there is a very strong probability that the Klan, if it survives, will require a victory in live after election, will find that victory is just as sure a road to destruction, if a little slower.

The result in local elections will be about the same. The Klan record so far shows that these victories will mostly be with reform tickets, and most of the successes it has won have resulted in the nature of take-over. But such victories as America has dearly learned, are also short-lived, however useful. There will be vigorous clean-ups, some economies, some ousting of non-Klan people from power, the fall election would seem to be the beginning of the end of the Klan on its present basis, whether it wins or loses. The leaders expect to make the organization permanent after its immediate issues have passed, through its educational and good citizenship program and some vague plans for government reforms. This might be done, but this programme is so far so nebulous that it presents no basis for forming any conclusions. It would make of the Klan a very different organization.

It appears, then, that the Klan is a great and growing power in politics, a power whose sudden rise is one of the most amazing in history—almost incredible. Its methods in this field are even more effective than in others, but largely because they are not unusual, are less open to criticism leveled exclusively at the Klan. They are different chiefly in that they have been raised to an uncanny efficiency.

The Klan's aims, in local campaigns, must usually command approval, and are supported nationally by a very large body of public opinion which at the same time condemns the Klan organization and methods, and its standard of narrow and exclusive Americanism. It is, however, restricted to its own limited field by the nature of its membership, is hardly likely to go outside it, and faces sure and swift destruction when, or if, it does. Its success will be great unless the elements it attacks contrive an opposition both solid and clever, and be assured almost exactly by the ability that opposition shows. Its chance of success, finally, is considerable, but the victory will have within itself factors likely to lead to disorganization.

If I may go back for a brief review of the previous articles, it seems that the evidence shows that the Klan today is a great power for good or evil in every phase of life as well as in politics. It has made a tremendous growth recently, following important reforms, and can no longer be considered a gang of hoodlums and religious fanatics. Instead it is respectable, largely composed of very decent, well meaning and well behaved people of the kind who are the backbone of the nation. Its lunatic fringe and parasitic elements are large and dangerous, but not typical of the Klan as a whole.

It has sprung up because of very real grievances and evils, in response to a growing demand for reform which was seeking leadership. It offers this, brings the movement to a high intensity, unity and fine morals, it presents solutions which appeal in many ways to certain types of minds, and has grown so amazingly largely because there is today, so far as these problems and this demand for

Name New Bishop for Pennsylvania



BISHOP T. J. GARLAND

The Rev. Thomas J. Garland, pictured above, has just been elected bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania. He succeeds Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, who resigned because of ill health. For the past 13 years, Bishop Garland has been connected with the bishop's office in Pennsylvania, and comes to his new post thoroughly familiar with the work.

reform go, no alternative except to join the Klan or be content with conversation. It has done much good, both in improving the conduct of its members, in influencing the conduct of others, and in cleaning up bad local conditions.

But when all this has been granted, the fact remains that the Klan also involves and intensifies great evils. Its use of violence has been so large, its control that it is inconceivable. Its nomenclature and regalia are after all more ridiculous than dangerous. Its acceptance of so many worthless members may perhaps be excused in a new and fast-growing organization. But the terroristic symbolism remains, and an actual use of terrorism, even though it be only through scientific application of that "social and economic pressure" which is customary in any exercise of private opinion. The meddling with private affairs is abominable, in spite of some good that results. It is a sure road to greater evils, and is indefensible in principle, intolerable in any free society. This the Klan is trying to eliminate, to be sure, but it is an actual and great evil.

If it should cure these things, however, there remain and will remain the very nature of the Klan itself changes, its fundamental principles of secrecy, espionage and native, white, Protestant supremacy. These things are inconsistent with an Americanism under a declaration which holds that all men are created free and equal. They are dangerous destructive, creative of disunity and hatred and so long as they exist will make impossible a free and united nation. They cannot be too strongly condemned.

Yet—I have been unable to frame any indictment of the Klan for these sins which does not cover other secret organizations, based also on narrow race and religious division. No reason has appeared why it must be suppressed so long as they are tolerated. The Klan may claim, with-out possibility of disproof, that these threaten Americanism directly as well as indirectly, while its menace is only indirect and its direct action is defensive of the national spirit, that they were first in the field, chose the weapons and gave the provocation, and that it has no choice but to fight them on their own ground. If that is true, the blame for the situation rests upon them, not on the Klan. It may not be true, but it cannot be disproved.

From these facts it may be urged that the Klan, in spite of all its evils and dangers, may do the country good, like a noxious medicine or a thunderstorm. Certainly there is need of a better national digestion and clearer air. It is, I suppose, a matter of personal choice whether one prefers to endure the illness a little longer or until it gets worse, or take such a violent and disruptive dose, which may prove poisonous.

I should like concluding this series to make a few general observations about the Klan which do not rest on definite proof and which may be no more than personal opinions, though I believe them more important than that.

The first is that the Klan is no very hideous menace. It can do much harm, beyond doubt, and will do some. The prejudices it has released, the turmoil it has aroused, its wrong principles and wrong methods are all dangerous and might be serious indeed. Perhaps I am a little weary of many menaces, but in spite of these things I cannot see that it is likely to do any great or irreparable harm.

spirit may do with ordinarily decent folks. And the Klan leaders I have seen would be the first to stop such an outrage, if the city government failed.

In the second place, the Klan is getting better. Some of its worst features are almost gone, others are going. The leaders are of a more balanced type than at first, are being sobered by power, and the better class membership that has recently joined is taking control.

As to an "invisible government," that seems sheer nonsense. The Klan is a reform movement, working largely through politics, using the usual political methods. Any group control of government is a menace, and we have survived a good many of them, some of which were invisible, and the Klan is not the worst of the lot. Our system provides the means by which any group can be ousted if it gets too strong or overbearing, and the Klan itself is proof of this, since it is a reaction against other groups which have had much power and used it unwisely. Its political program may be wrong, but it is negative. If it does stop immigration, for example, and we find that we need more aliens, the lack can very easily be righted.

Beside all this, the Klan can hardly live long in anything much like its present form. It is a protest movement, reform drive, and as such is almost certain to be killed by either success or failure. It has, besides, within itself the elements of sure decay, grounds for dissension, for jealousies, for division. Moreover it is too high pitched; no body of men can long hold the camp meeting fervor which the Klan now boasts without a complete reaction. It may be changed in ways which will give it longer life, but that is a possibility outside the scope of this report.

It seems clear, too, that the Klan is doing much good along with the harm. Its local reforms are likely to be as temporary as the fervor and prejudices it has aroused, but they cannot at least be set off against those evils. And its services in stirring up thought and focusing attention on the evils which now threaten Americanism, are very great. This might lead to solutions, even if the Klan does not find them or bring them itself.

The most serious menace and evil which really lies in the Klan movement is quite different from any of these. It is that the Klan may prevent needed reforms. There is bitter need of some drastic action to stop the flood of unassimilable immigration, to Americanize the alien groups which are hostile to Americanism, to meet and defeat the influences which are definitely trying to pervert and degrade American thought and purpose. The danger is that the Klan, by attacking these real problems by wrong methods and wrong solutions, may discredit all proper attempts to solve them, and open the way for a period of alien and un-American domination that will wreck forever the national purposes and opportunities built up at such a cost.

I have been asked by several people whether there is behind the Klan some mighty, Machiavellian brain, controlling the movement and directing it to hidden and possibly Satanic ends. I have seen no sign of anything like this. The leaders with whom I talked speak as those having authority in themselves, and there is certainly no Machiavellian brain among them. On the other hand, they were apparently overwhelmed by their own success, vastly sobered by it, troubled as to what to do with it, fearful of leading, but driven on by the force that has raised them.

Finally, it seems almost impossible that the Klan can be destroyed at present. The momentum is too great, the demand for some action of the kind it promises too intense. The leaders are leading only in the sense that they are out in front; they are as well as the ranks in the grip of their ideas and cannot stop. The Klan has grown from a few thousands to a few millions in the face of ridicule, prosecution, persecution, and weakness. Now it is rich, powerful and feared—I can conceive of nothing likely to be effective against it until it begins to break down from the inside. The only possibility is to find other and better means of meeting the problems and evils which give it strength, and this method the most bitter of its enemies are the least inclined to follow.

The movement can, however, be guided, the dangers lessened, its really valuable possibilities put to better use. The leaders themselves are almost pitifully anxious for guidance, they are seeking it everywhere and offering large pay to some of the best brains in the country to tell them what to do—what they can do—with their power. They are suspicious, too, having already had such experience with much wrong advice of all kinds. But counsel they believe to be disinterested, patriotic and fair, they will welcome.

It is to this, it seems to me, that those who fear the Klan movement should now turn their energies. There is no doubt danger for them in such an effort, for the opportunity which followed the Know-Nothings may very easily attach to any who aid or counsel to the Klan. But there is nothing else in sight that promises to have any value whatever in dealing with the movement.

May I add a word of thanks to the many Outlook readers who have written to give facts, criticisms, and sometimes commendation. All their letters have been helpful, particularly the criticism, and I regret that it is impossible for me to answer and debate each one.

My answer, however, would be about the same, back to the New Yorker who wrote "the Klan never did anyone any harm" and to the

KAMELIA SUES HEAD FOR LARGE DAMAGES

Simmons' Organization Charges Him With Breach of Contract

ATLANTA, GA., March 1.—Suit for \$25,000 damages was filed Thursday in the Fulton Superior court against William Joseph Simmons, by "Kamelia, Inc.," of which H. Tom Knight, formerly of the W. A. P. Study Club, is national secretary.

It is alleged in the petition that Colonel Simmons assisted in the organization of the Kamelia in 1922 and that he was given a contract to act as "supreme ritualistic officer," having charge of rituals, paraphernalia, regalia and similar matters. For this service he was to receive \$500 per month for six months, it is alleged, but although he actually received \$2,500 for five months' work, he did not perform the services required of him.

The petition, in addition to asking \$25,000 damages for breach of contract on the part of Colonel Simmons, seeks an injunction against him to prevent him from incumbering or disposing of his property, and also to prevent him from engaging in any activity which interferes with the operations of the Kamelia. The court granted the injunction as to Colonel Simmons' interference with Kamelia, but refused to allow an injunction regarding the disposal of his property.

Florida preacher who declares that "we have had enough of shooting, whipping and burning in the name of the Lord." The answer is that the Klan is so vast and varied an organization that almost everything that anyone has said about it, good or bad, is true in spots. I have told of no sins that are not admitted by its own officers, except where there is full proof, and of no virtues not conceded by some of its most vigorous enemies.

No fair reporter could do less, nor could he base his reports on the facts in any one locality, or small group of localities, as each of my correspondents has done. I cannot hope that I have been able to be always fair, or always to find the full truth, and the one virtue I can claim for these articles is that they do tell all the essential facts that my limited abilities and a strong desire for fairness have been able to find.

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DAKOTA TOWN STARTLED BY BURNING OF FIERY CROSSES

Symbol of Klan Seen in All Sections of Sioux Falls, Following Explosions of Aerial Bombs and Star Shells—Residents Call Police and Newspaper Offices.

Order Accused of Being Hooded Band of Outlaws by Editor Who Dreads Return to Old Days of Mob Law—Citizens to Learn Organization Is Made Up of Law-Abiding Men.

(Special Correspondence)

SIoux FALLS, S. D., March 1.—There is no mistaking the fact in this city today that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are here. Thursday night the organization made its presence known in no uncertain way. Bombs and star shells were exploded in the air, and fiery crosses were set ablaze simultaneously in all parts of the city.

It was not until after 10 o'clock that the community was startled by the first bomb, followed by many others, and divers star shells.

A cross was soon seen burning on the North Minnesota avenue hill and another at Minnesota avenue and Fourth street. Near the East Side cemetery another symbol of the Klan was discovered by startled residents and in the southeast section of the city, near Cherry Rock bridge, a fourth cross was flaming.

Local newspaper offices, police and fire departments received many telephone calls from startled citizens asking, "What was the explosion?" Later it was learned that the explosions were only the announcement of the burning of the crosses which were later seen in all sections.

The press here, as in other places where the Klan has started, attacks the organization, endeavoring to paint a picture of it as a lawless band of outlaws.

Because the editor of The Sioux

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Falls Press asks a question in a front page editorial: "Progress versus the Klan," it is quoted in full here:

"Time was in South Dakota when people were ahead of the organized government, notably in Deadwood, and it was necessary to preserve order and administer justice without the assistance of the law.

"Fortunately, indeed, that time has passed. There may be instances in which public officials do not do their duty. They may not wholeheartedly enforce the law. Such officials violate the oath they took when they became officers of the law. There is utterly no defense for such actions.

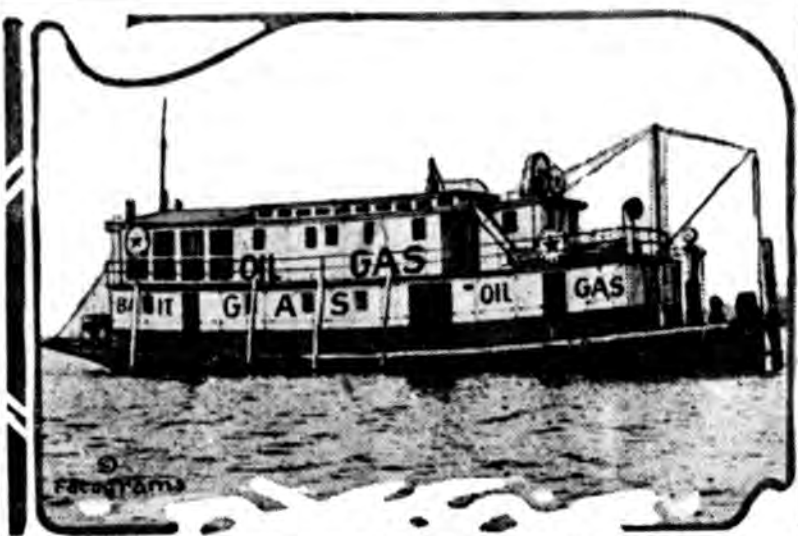
"Neither is there defense for turning the job of enforcing the law over to the Klan or any other organization, even those whose members bare their faces to the light and stand up to be counted. The old saying that 'two wrongs do not make a right,' is entirely logical.

"We will have come to a sorry pass in this state when it becomes necessary to have our laws enforced by those who deny the accused a fair hearing in an open court.

"Is not that exactly what the Ku Klux Klan does?"

Undoubtedly the editor seeks an answer to his question. It can be answered by asking a few questions of him. Does he know of any

Palm Beach, Florida, Has Unique Garage Anchored to Seaside Dock



THE FLOATING GARAGE AT PALM BEACH

One of the strangest garages in the world is located at Palm Beach, Florida. Above is a picture of it. It is anchored just off the dock, and is doing a large business. When its owners so choose, they can pull up anchor and sail away to a point where business is better.

GRAVITY KLANSMEN RECEIVE SURPRISE

Two Speakers Outline All the Phases of Klan Work at Secret Session

GRAVITY, IA., March 1.—Klansmen and their friends were surprised recently when two state speakers showed up for a meeting held in a downtown hall, after the word had passed around that only one would be present.

Both men outlined the principles of the Klan in such a forceful manner that many remained after the meeting to take the oath of citizenship in the Invisible Empire.

Other meetings are planned for Gravity for the near future. The organization is growing rapidly here.

NEWS FLASHES FROM NATIONAL CAPITAL

Much Speech Making Throughout the Nation

(Bureau of Publication and Education) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The report reaching the navy department a few days ago that naval officers and enlisted men in uniform participated in a Klan ceremony recently near Fall River, Mass., resulted in the secretary of the navy describing the attitude of the navy toward secret societies or religious organizations. Asked if the navy regulations prohibited naval personnel from joining the Klan, Secretary Denby said that the navy never inquired into religious or fraternal affiliations of its members. The navy department did not think a ruling was necessary at this time.

Beaten on the Coco Did you ever hear about a fellow getting beaten on the coco? That is what happened to A. V. Coco, attorney general of Louisiana, in a recent election. He was snowed under furiously in the recent primary election in that state and will be succeeded in May by Percy Saint, of New Orleans.

Mr. Coco comes out now and says he will make no further move in the prosecution of misdemeanor and felony cases at Bastrop, La., growing out of the operations of hooded and masked bands in Morehouse County parish in 1922. Further steps, Coco said, will be up to the new prosecutor, Mr. Saint.

Cheers and Hisses Think of people hissing in a legislative body when a measure is voted through to have the Bible read in the public schools of that state. That is precisely what happened, according to dispatches, when a Bible reading measure was put through the legislature of New Jersey the other day. The measure went through amid both cheering and hissing. The 100 per cent Americans did the cheering and it isn't hard to guess who did the hissing.

The writer heard Senator Ollie James, now deceased, of Kentucky, say in the Baltimore national Democratic convention the first nominated Woodrow Wilson for the presidency that only geese hissed. That remark was made publicly by James who was presiding at the time and William Jennings Bryan was trying to make a speech, when he was being hissed by delegates who did not like him.

May Lose Delegation Senator Oscar Underwood invaded Mississippi recently in his quest for support for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. When he spoke before the Mississippi legislature three notes were sent to him at the speaker's stand just prior to his presentation to that body. The notes asked him to express himself on the Ku Klux Klan and he did so by expressing emphatic disapproval of the Klan.

His remarks gave the audience of lawmakers something akin to an electric shock. Opinion was sharply divided among the legislators as to the effect of the Underwood utterances. It was thought likely that his speech would prevent him from capturing the Mississippi delegation to the Democratic convention.

Opposes Educational Bill Senator William H. King, of Utah, in a speech delivered in this city

last night voiced his opposition to the establishment of a Federal department of Public Works, and the Smith-Towner educational bill, which would establish a department of education of the government.

Muscle Shoals Next Week The way was cleared yesterday for house action next week on the Muscle Shoals question by the decision of Republican leaders to take up the McKeezie bill authorizing acceptance of Henry Ford's bid, it being predicted that the house will get through with the tax reduction bill this week.

Final decision as to what priority should be given Muscle Shoals had been left by Republican organization leaders in the hands of Chairman Medden of the house appropriation committee who is in favor of accepting the Ford bid, but who at the same time has been pressing for speedy action by the house on supply bills. Mr. Medden has now come out and announced that the Muscle Shoals measure shall be on the program for next week.

Immigration was scheduled to come up immediately after the Muscle Shoals matter was disposed of in the house, but now it is predicted that the bonus bill will come in ahead of immigration. Then there will be other measures come along pressing for attention, so it behooves all members of the Klan to begin telegraphing and writing letters to members of the house asking for early consideration of the immigration bill if they are interested in seeing it get through this session.

Immigration Fight The senate immigration committee today took several votes on the immigration bill as it is pending in that committee. First, the committee voted to substitute as a basis of operation, of the three per cent law to two per cent.

The committee next voted down the 1890 census as a basis of foreign population and substituted the 1910 census instead. This was done by a vote of 7 to 4 in the committee. Vigorous opposition to adoption of the 1890 census standard, which is provided in the bill now before the House, was expressed by Senator Colt, of Rhode Island, chairman of the senate committee.

A motion to suspend immigration for a period of five years was lost by a vote of 2 to 8. A motion to change the naturalization basis was lost 4 to 7. A subcommittee consisting of Senators Reed, Colt, King and Copeland were appointed to draft other amendments to be presented to the full committee before the senate bill is reported to the senate.

Probable Tax Compromise Progressive forces in the house are about ready to switch and have about agreed to join the administration leaders in a compromise to make the tax bill a "Republican" measure, if their demands for normal income tax rates are met.

It is reported that a conference of the entire Progressive bloc, it was agreed to support the Longworth compromise of 37 1/2 per cent as the maximum surtax rates, if the organization leaders will yield to a 5 per cent normal rate on income between \$4,000 and \$8,000 instead of 6 per cent as Longworth proposes.

LEADERS OF KLAN SEEK PASSAGE OF JOHNSON MEASURE

Foreigners Are Fighting It, Time for Americans to Support It

MUST PLAY POLITICS

Majority Leader and Speaker of House Threatened with Defeat if Bill Carries

(Bureau of Publication and Education)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—It will probably be interesting to every Klansman in the United States to know that the men at the head of the organization are intensely interested in the passage of the restrictive immigration bill, such as has been outlined by the house committee on immigration.

Any restrictive immigration bill will always have a hard fight on its hands when it comes to passage and enactment into law. All the foreign element in this country is fighting hard to keep such a law from being placed on the statute books. The Jews, the Catholics, the Italians, in fact all foreigners are against it, and they are moving heaven and earth to try to defeat it.

Americans Should Write

Why not, then, let the 100 per cent Americans get together on the side of restrictive immigration and help put it through this session of congress by letting your United States senator, member of the house know just how you feel about it and where you stand. Write them today. Right now.

Twenty out of the 22 New York congressmen are fighting the bill. Why? Look at their names and read between the lines and you will get the answer. Don't forget who these New York congressmen represent. You don't belong in that class, therefore stand up and fight for your rights and for your country.

The foreigners and the aliens are trying to scare the Republican leaders of congress into believing that a presidential year is inopportune for enacting a highly restrictive immigration law. The Italians even went to the White House when here they passed a resolution endorsing President Coolidge for nomination and election; and then they turned right around and passed another resolution demanding that the immigration bill be killed. That's politics. Play the game yourself on the other side.

Republican congressmen from foreign centers have even warned Majority Leader Longworth, Speaker Gillett and others that passage of the restrictive immigration bill means political defeat this year. Tell your congressman on the other side what you think of it. Then let him choose between getting the votes of 100 per cent Americans and the foreign element. See which side he will fear the most.

Every Klan newspaper in this country should aid in this fight. Now is the time to fight. Specific and adequate warning should be issued through every agency the Klan has. Every organization should be bulletined. Let's fight the enemies of immigration and of America who are endeavoring to thwart the immigration program. Come on. You are now dared to fight.

DEATH KNELL OF GANG POLITICIANS SOUNDED

Logan Klan Means to Put Over Program of Righteousness in Civic Affairs

LOGAN, IA., March 3.—Oblivion is staring the "peanut" politicians of Harrison county in the face.

The local unit of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are organizing and mean to put over a program of civic-righteousness which will before long straighten political conditions in Logan and the county.

An enthusiastic meeting was held the past week when many of the finest men of the county lined up with the organization. Things have come to the point in political affairs here, where the decent American citizens are only too glad to affiliate with an organization that means cleaner municipal conditions and the injection of some real Americanism into civic life.

DEMOCRATS ARE MAKING POLITICAL CAPITAL OUT OF OIL SCANDAL

(Bureau of Publication and Education)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Judging from all the writer has seen and heard in the senate lately and from the sort of evidence that has been dug up by the oil investigating committee, it begins to look as though the Democrats in the senate are going to make all the campaign material they can out of the disclosure that Ed McLean, publisher of the Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer, has had a special leased wire running into the White House offices. Also, it is reported that McLean has been employing the same telegraph operator on the Washington end of this wire that operates for the White House.

All of this evidence is hooked up with McLean and his close connections with Doherty, Sinclair and the oil interests, and Democrats are now charging that the oil interests even had a private wire running right into the White House.

McLean to Be Witness Before many days the oil investi-

gating committee is going to put Mr. McLean on the witness stand, and it looks as if he is getting into a tight place. One senator yesterday insinuated that he was not so sure but that McLean might be indicted for perjury in the Fall case.

Democrats are charging that McLean has been a party trying to help Fall out of a close place and that he tried to do so by concocting that \$100,000 loan story so Fall could tell the story he did and thereby hide and conceal the real man behind the scenes who actually did loan Mr. Fall the money.

Didn't Have Money

It has been proved by testimony of Washington bankers that McLean did not have sufficient money in banks here to have covered his two checks totaling \$100,000 had Mr. Fall seen fit to cash same. The checks were never cashed and were later returned to McLean. People now profess to see in that transaction deception and refer to it as a smoke screen thrown out to blind and hide Mr. Doherty, who really did loan Fall the money.

It begins to look to the average man as though McLean was getting himself into a tight place, and it is going to take some tall squirming on his part to wriggle out without conviction himself before the American people of deception and possibly perjury.

EX-GOVERNOR TO TALK AT PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

Henry J. Allen, Alleged to Be Mason, Being Used as Smoke Screen

WICHITA, KAN., March 3.—Henry J. Allen, former governor of Kansas, editor of the Wichita Beacon and alleged to be a Mason, is on the program as the principal speaker at a banquet to be held March 9 following the dedication of St. Mary's parochial school at Pittsburg, Kan.

Catholics of the Pittsburg community, it is reported, are jubilant over the dedication, believing it will be one of the red letter days for Catholicism in southeastern Kansas. They are also of the opinion that the appearance of a so-called Mason on the program may serve as a smoke screen to deceive a few Protestants who still think Rome is not opposed to the American public school system.

It was during his last term as governor that Allen instructed Attorney General Hopkins to institute ouster proceedings against the Klan in Kansas. This was done, but for some reason the Klan is still here. Now that Allen is retired to private life and immediate supervision of his newspaper, he seldom misses an opportunity to misrepresent the Klan in its columns.

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