

SWEDISH

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

a. Elementary, Higher (High
School and College)

SWEDISH

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IV

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 26, 1929.

DR. DAVID NYVALL HONORED BY SWEDISH KING

[Half-tone one-column picture of Dr. David Nyvall,
one sixth of a page.]

According to a report just received, it has pleased King Gustav V of Sweden to make the noted educator, Dr. David Nyvall, a Knight of the Order of the North Star. Dr. Nyvall will receive the decoration from the hands of the Swedish Consul in Chicago, Carl O. De Dardel, at a banquet which will be given in his honor tomorrow night.

Among Swedish-Americans few names are so highly esteemed as that of David Nyvall. Every Swedish-American who has taken part in church work or in other cultural activities knows this countryman of ours at least by name, and any account of our people's accomplishments in these fields would be entirely inadequate if Dr. Nyvall's name did not appear prominently therein.

Dr. Nyvall has done his most important and fruitful work as an educator. In 1888,

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 26, 1929.

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IV more than forty years ago, he had already received the position of assistant instructor in the Swedish department of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Later on we find him as a private tutor in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and also as a teacher in the preachers' school of the Swedish Mission League of America in that city. Still later he became associated with North Park College in this city, whereafter he accepted the position of rector of Walden College in McPherson, Kansas.

During the years 1910-1912 he held the chair of professor of Scandinavian languages at Washington State University, and at the end of that period he accepted the post of rector of North Park College here in Chicago. He is still attached to this institution as rector emeritus.

Space does not permit any detailed description of Dr. Nyvalls activities as publicist and lecturer. But he is the author of numerous books and articles, and he is still active in this field, in spite of the fact that his health has been failing in recent years. He has been much in demand as a lecturer, and it is

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 26, 1929.

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IV through such activities that he has become best known outside church circles. Thus not only as an academic man but also as a hard worker has Dr. Nyvall been so highly honored by his countrymen at home in Sweden.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 24, 1929.

SCANDINAVIAN EVENING AT THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO

The Scandinavian department of the International Students' Association has made arrangements for a "Scandinavian evening," and the event will take place in Mandel Hall of the University of Chicago next Friday evening, beginning at eight o'clock.

Siri Nordin is chairman of the Committee on arrangements, and to all appearances the program will be very interesting. Representatives of the Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Icelandic nationalities will take part in it. The singing will be taken care of by the well-known Orion Male Quartet, two members of which, Joseph Blomgren and Hjalmar Ebbeson, will also render selections from "Gluntarne," accompanied on the piano by Mr. Ebbeson's daughter Margaret.

[Translator's note: "Gluntarne" is a long, continuous series of Swedish heroic poetry, set to music, and highly regarded by Scandinavians, as well as by all other lovers of this type of expression.]

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 24, 1929.

A group of Swedish folk dancers has promised to be present and to demonstrate a number of typical Swedish folk dances.

The program includes a demonstration of Danish gymnastics, especially the system developed by Niels Buk, and also Norwegian national dances, Icelandic folk songs, and violin music. The affair will wind up with a dance, to which everybody is invited.

Mandel Hall is located at University Avenue and 57th Street.

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Svenska Kuriren, July 2, 1925

A FUTURE ADMIRAL

Carl Roy Axell, son of C. George Axell, Chief Engineer of the Commonwealth Edison Co., is the nominee by priority for entry into the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., next year. His sponsor is Congressman Carl R. Chindblom, also a Chicagoan.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 12, 1923.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

At this time of the year, classes begin in the night schools here in Chicago, as well as in many other communities throughout the country. They offer special courses for foreign-born people who wish competent instruction in English. In most cases, there is no charge, and since classes are held at night this instruction is within reach of everybody. All that is needed is the will and ability to learn.

It is evident that the work being done in these night schools is very important. Immigrants from a variety of countries are placed side by side in these schools, and if a competitive spirit is occasionally aroused among the various nationalities, no harm is done. According to the reports of the teachers, the students in these schools are most attentive, since they realize that the instruction they are receiving will be very valuable to them as a means of

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getting ahead in the world. There is, of course, no compulsion except the driving force within the pupils themselves. They realize that mastery of the subjects they are studying will increase their chances of success in life.

There are indications that here in Chicago, at least, night school attendance will be higher this season than ever before. Among the pupils there will be a large number of young Swedes who have arrived here during the last year. This is indicated by the fact that a large number have already registered in English classes offered by Swedish-American organizations, among which are several churches.

The fact that newly arrived Swedish men and women are anxious to learn the language of their new country gives cause for joy and pride among their older compatriots here, for it shows that they have in them the pioneer spirit. They want to make their mark here, and realize that in order to do so they must adjust themselves to the new environment, and, first and foremost, learn the language. This is the first prerequisite to becoming good and useful

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citizens in the land which is to be their home.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1923.

NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB

Last Thursday evening, the Scandinavian Club was formed at the University of Chicago. Its purpose is to bring together those professors and students who are especially interested in the Scandinavian peoples and their culture for mutual exchange of views and information, and for further development of these interests.

Professor Chester M. Gould was elected president of the Club; Florence Heden, vice-president; and Anders M. Myhrman, secretary and treasurer. Professor Gould, who has just returned from a trip to Sweden, gave a very interesting talk on life in that country. He had visited for a considerable time at the University of Uppsala, and it was especially interesting to hear him tell of Swedish university life.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1923.

The Club's next meeting will be held August 15 in Classics 21, and all who are interested are cordially invited to attend.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 4, 1923.

MONEY WELL SPENT

(Editorial)

The expenditures of the educational system in this country are very high, and during the last decades they have increased at such a rate that it is feared, in authoritative quarters, that they may soon come to represent a financial burden which the country cannot carry. Even such an enlightened man as Dr. Pritchett, of the Carnegie Foundation, seems to be of this opinion. At least, that is the impression one gets from reading an article in which he proves that annual expenditures for education have increased from one hundred and forty million to one billion dollars in the last thirty years.

However, during the same period, our national wealth has increased from sixty-five to three hundred billion dollars, so that there is no reason to worry about the money which is being spent upon our schools. At present, it amounts

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 4, 1923.

to only two per cent of the national income. We most certainly can afford to spend that much money upon the education of the younger generation. But we must make sure that the quality of this education is of the highest possible grade. The quality is of more importance than the cost; and it is one factor that does not appear on statistical charts.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 8, 1922.

THE FEAR OF LIGHT

(Editorial)

Last June, Harriet Ostrom a teacher in the Chicago public schools, was suspended, on the charge of having "revealed sex secrets" to pupils in the sixth grade. A few days ago she was ordered before the committee which is to decide whether or not she is fit to teach children in the future. It is indeed regrettable that our schools are so much behind the times in this respect. Ignorance seems to be at a premium, and ignorance also seems to decide what is to be said and what is not to be said. By right, the parents should instruct their children in social hygiene questions, but it is interesting to note that the mother who submitted the complaint about Miss Ostrom can neither read nor write, and is thus hardly qualified to give instruction in any subject. And do parents, as a whole, do their duty by their children in this respect? Most of them do not, and, instead, the youngsters go out among their playmates and pick up bits of misleading information, which, in addition to being wrong, is also

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 8, 1922.

destructive. Thanks to the secrecy surrounding the subject, they take an exaggerated interest in everything they hear pertaining to it, and because of the lack of systematic and proper instruction their conceptions are apt to become fallacious.

Children are considered mature enough to be taught patriotism as soon as they enter kindergarten, and during the last war they were even instructed in hate. If grade school pupils are capable of grasping the intricacies of world diplomacy, one should not be afraid of giving them an insight into elementary hygiene.

Hypocrisy does express itself in many strange ways.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 3, 1921.

BETTER TEACHERS NEEDED

(Editorial)

It has been stated by people who should know that of the many thousands of teachers of both sexes in our public schools only twenty-five per cent have sufficient education and training to do their important work properly. If this is true, which it probably is, we are confronted with a truly deplorable situation. Its seriousness is readily realized when one considers how important it is for the future of the country that the younger generation receive efficient and thorough instruction in the fundamental subjects which are taught in the public schools. The fact that the majority of unqualified teachers are to be found in country schools does not help matters any. In fact, it makes them worse; for it is from our rural population that the national stock has to depend for new blood and physical and spiritual vigor.

The reason why so many of our school teachers do not measure up to proper standards is that the salaries paid for this kind of work are too low, and do

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 3, 1921.

not attract the better minds. Some communities can hardly afford to pay higher salaries, while others simply do not want to, even though they can well afford to do so. However, during the last few years the teaching profession itself has done considerable propaganda work in its own behalf, and some improvement has been noted. In many cases the Government has come to the aid of small and poor school districts that actually lack the money for increasing the salaries of their teachers.

In order to improve existing conditions in our public educational system, it has been suggested that a Governmental Department of Education be created. It certainly is the foremost duty of a nation to see that its children are properly cared for, not only physically but mentally, and that they receive at least an adequate elementary education. It is, of course, in the nation's own interest to see to this, for as its children are so will its future be.

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Svenska Kuriren, July 17, 1917.

THE SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

The question of good schools have always interested the Swedish people and the last few weeks have given Mayor Thompson an opportunity to fullfil his pledge to make the school system of Chicago, second to none, and, if possible, first in the land.

The great daily papers in Chicago, have, again failed in their attempt to discredit our Mayor. All their talk of impeaching the Mayor for misfeance is just a lot of tommy-rot. All their attempts to proceed along illegal lines have failed to date, and will continue to fail. Not even the almighty newspapers can do that which is manifestly wrong on sight. It is to be hoped that they will



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Svenska Kuriren, July 17, 1917.

be punished for their illegal activities. The new School Board which took office under the New Law, will not be as subservient to these newspapers, as was the old Board. So at least to this extent they have received a certain amount of "rebuke" for their stubborn disregard against the welfare of our great school system, in which our rights and liberties are firmly tested.

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Svenska Kuriren, June 21, 1917.

SWEDISH GRADUATES

From John Marshall Law School, a woman lawyer as well as several men have graduated.

They are:- Miss Florence E. Nelson and the following Swedish men: Lawrence C. Berg, Eskil C. Dohlin, Harry Freemon, Emanuel C. Croon, and Harry C. Newquist.

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Svenska Kuriren, June 21, 1917.

SWEDISH GRADUATES OF NORTHWESTERN "U".

Joseph Dohlgren, Oscar Dohlgren, Lillian Olson, Ruth Johnson, Vera Larson, Frank Nelson, Edwin Nelson, Florence Nelson, Mildred Nelson, Clifford Pearson, Myrtle Carlson, Ruth Erickson, Helen Pearson, Marjorie Hanson, Ruth Carlson, Franklin Lindquist and Alma Olson.

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1915.

THE TRUE CALLING

(Synopsis of Editorial)

Of late a movement has been started for the inauguration of vocational training in the public schools. The purpose of this training is to equip each child for its life work. The movement is unfortunate, and its objectives ill considered. A general training in industrial arts ought to be provided for all children in the schools. Such training will make the children more self confident, giving them a practical turn of mind. Vocational training for children, to be practical, would require, first of all, that the vocation a child is to pursue when grown, should be known in childhood. Such knowledge could be obtained only, if, (a) the child had sufficient knowledge thus early of its own abilities and bents, as well of the nature of the various vocations that might be open to it, or, (b) some method were known whereby some grown person, that is, the teacher, could determine the true vocation for the child. Experience and

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1915.

experiments have shown that neither the wishes of the child nor the opinion gained from outside, through tests, is reliable.

(a) Four hundred six children at the age of about twelve years expressed in writing their choice as to life work. Their written statements were preserved and, years afterwards, their choice of work as recorded compared with the choice actually made in adult years. Only five out of the four hundred and six had, as adults, followed the choice of work made when children.

(b) Professor Munsterberg of Harvard has provided tests to show the fitness of persons for various types of work. Experiments made at a large university on the basis of these tests gave results that were very unsatisfactory, even ridiculous. Other attempts to determine, through observation, in childhood, what is the true vocation of the adult to be, have proven equally futile.

The question of ones life work is one for the mature individual to determine. A broad course of general education and practical training forms the necessary

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1915.

background for choice of work, and basis for the special training required for successful execution of such work; but such choice and vocational training are for the more mature years. To impose them on childhood, can only lead to unfortunate results.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1915.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

(Editorial)

In thousands of homes throughout the country a very important question is being discussed at this time of the year. It is the old recurrent one, whether or not the son or the daughter of the family is to return to school for the coming term, or join the ranks of the wage earners, with such educational equipment as he or she already has acquired. The decision is of the utmost importance not only to the youngster but to the family and society as well. Our future as a nation is influenced by it.

In making such a decision the economic resources of the family must be considered, but we would say that, if it is at all possible, the young ones should be encouraged and permitted to continue their studies. Few people will deny the truth of the old adage that knowledge is power, and particularly in this age there can be no doubt that the young men or women with a



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 31, 1915.

solid and well-rounded education have better prospects of winning their battles in the struggle for existence than have those that lack this equipment. Even if it does require sacrifices the young should attend school as long as possible, for it helps them get more out of life both materially and, what is more important, spiritually.

The world needs educated men and women to fill the positions of responsibility and leadership. There is always plenty of room for leaders, while there is congestion among those that can only follow. Our public schools and institutions of higher learning offer young people the best tools with which to carve their future happiness and well-being.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 25, 1915.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PROGRESS

(Editorial)

The time has long since passed when Swedish immigrants were satisfied merely to "chop wood and carry water" for other people in this country. They are now pursuing careers in all lines of endeavor, and while many of them naturally are best suited for unpretentious and not always well-paid, but time-honored and honest manual labor, a great many have entered professions which require long and expensive training. They are doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, journalists, artists, public officials, business executives, and so on. A remarkably large number have studied for the ministry, and fortunately a Swedish-American intellectual proletariat does not yet exist.

Such reflections as these are particularly apt to occupy one's thoughts at this time of the year--commencement time, when graduation exercises are about to be held at our high schools, colleges and universities. The majority of



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 25, 1915.

Swedish-Americans preparing for professional work are attending or have attended Swedish-American institutions for all or part of their formal education, while quite a few Swedish-American high school graduates have won scholarships in American universities, where they have given a good account of themselves.

Anybody who will go to the trouble of looking through the list of alumni appended to the catalogues of Swedish-American schools will be convinced that we are not exaggerating. A supporting example is provided by a news dispatch on another page of this issue, in which it is reported that four countrymen, all of whom attended a Swedish-American school in Minnesota, have graduated in the same class from the medical school of a university in another state.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 5, 1909.

A FINE COURSE

(Editorial)

The public schools are of the utmost importance to America, morally as well as culturally, and even seemingly unimportant improvements may be of considerable significance. From now on the pupils in all public schools of the State of Illinois will receive instruction in humane treatment of all animals, a course which should be of great value to the children and, if one may say so, to certain animals.

Only one-half hour a week will be devoted to this subject, which is not much when one considers the amount of time spent on educational fads and experiments of doubtful merit, but that this subject was introduced at all is encouraging. There are many things the child should learn in school besides reading and writing. Most young children are somewhat thoughtless, and often find pleasure in annoying and even torturing



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 5, 1909.

small animals. The little boy who enjoys sticking pins through flies and other insects is likely to become a killer of animals for the fun of it in later years, whereas the boy and girl who, early in life, have had implanted in them kindness and consideration toward helpless creatures have learned something that is bound to make them better human beings. And in the final analysis, is not that the purpose of their training?

It stands to reason that the boy who is in the habit of torturing dogs and cats is likely, later in life, to torture his horse and even to become a wife-beater. Therefore we heartily approve of this new course in our public schools.



Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 2, 1907.

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NO BIBLE READING IN SCHOOLS.

There has been a strong movement started during the recent weeks among the school board members toward having the bible read in the schools. Those who have this matter in hand have asked the executive committee for a report as to why this was discontinued. The executive committee met and in a report recommended that text books that dealt with the bible be introduced.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 17, 1906.

OUR CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Eleven of Chicago's public schools opened yesterday for the summer session and twelve thousand children enrolled for the term. While a detailed list has not been presented, the number of students of Swedish descent is unusually large. Our Chicago Swedish colony is being complimented regarding our interest in having our children take advantage of every possible educational opportunity.



Svenska Tribunen, June 19, 1906.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The fifty-ninth graduation exercises at the University of Chicago were held on Tues. June 12, 1906. We are pleased to note that there were many of our young Chicago Swedes who were awarded higher degrees. Among the graduates were: Charles L. Benson, Anna T. Bergstrom, Henry Ericson, Lillian S. Hickman, Frank M. Hultman, Wm. C. Thoreson, Olga M. Jacobson, Cecelia Johnson, Lillie V. Johnson, Grace Knudson, Mathilda Nelson, Moldemar E. Paulson, Hedwig M. Werner, and Margaret H. Young; Estner C. Randall was awarded a Master's degree.

We congratulate all these graduates and wish them every success in life.

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1906.

A THORNY PROBLEM SOLVED

At the Chicago Commons last week a number of graduates were credited with having solved the problem of living. They have learned how to manage a household skillfully on a ten dollar income, with enough left over for clothes, carfare, and numerous other expenses.

These young ladies learned nothing about the art of cooking, buying necessary furniture, or serving tasty meals.

We regret to advise that several of these educated fools are of Swedish descent. We report the following: Carrie Hansen, Emma Erickson, Jennie Solberg, Mabel Hansen, and Christine Thompson.

To our readers:- Do not mistake this article for a matrimonial advertisement, it is only a news item. We feel that the entire Swedish colony will find it as distasteful as we did.

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Svenska Triunen, May 29, 1906.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION ADOPTS
NEW SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS

We are heartily in favor of the new system of choosing teachers for our public schools established by the Chicago Board of Education.

The new system requires every applicant to take five courses of study. Each course includes twenty-four lectures. [The studies should last] five years; the applicant may take the complete five-year course in two years in summer school.

The majority of the School Board is confident that this program will bring satisfactory results to all; both the applicants and their examiners will consider it a square deal for all concerned.



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Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1906.

[ILLITERACY VERY LOW AMONG SWEDISH PEOPLE]

A recently released statistical report states that in the United States one in every ten is unable to read and write. Relative to those of foreign birth or descent, the Swedish Americans rank first, followed by Norwegians, Danes and Germans in literacy. The claim regarding lack of illiteracy was made by a Swedish colleague, but we have known this for a long time.



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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1904.

VICE AND OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

(Editorial)

Our contemporary, the Fosterlandet (The Homeland) provides us with the following information: "Now as never before, it is becoming evident that the schools in which religion is not being taught are only promoting wickedness, and are forging the weapons of evil....Every page of the history of the secular schools of our country provides proof of this assertion of ours."

A bold assertion indeed! According to the foregoing, our public school system is a breeding place for crime, for wickedness and vice; the schools are destructive of morality and foster lack of character. And all this, according to the Fosterlandet, because in these schools the children are not taught the books of Moses, the books of the Prophets, and the Song of Solomon. Just think how much truer, nobler, purer is the youth who has had the opportunity of studying, at one of our Swedish-American schools, the catechism of Luther and the exposition of that catechism by Lindblom. How much manlier in character is he than the student who has studied Huxley, Spencer, Kant, and similar

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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1904.

outstanding authors!

True and sound development of the mind is fostered to a far less degree in the religious schools than in those in which religion is not taught, and the example of France, which our contemporary holds up as a warning, carries no conviction at all. The Fosterlandet writes: "A comparison between the years immediately preceding 1870, when France discontinued the teaching of religion in the public schools and the years immediately after following, reveals that the number of cases involving contempt of government and of the courts more than doubled in the very first year in which religious instruction was discontinued."

But isn't this [lack of respect for law and order] a consequence, rather, of religious instruction in the schools? Before the year 1870, the children were taught in the schools that "the government in power is placed there by God". The children believed that such was the case; but as they grew up, they saw one injustice followed by another, one type of oppression replaced by another, and soon they realized that the story told them in the schools was not true. AS a result, they became angry, and they defied the law and

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Journal of Liberty, Vol. 1, 19 .



Editorial

(Editorial)

The native-born American will frequently complain about the great liberty of thought and speech prevailing in America, and will carefully look at the restrictive laws of the Old World. Like the Pharisee of the Bible, he thanks God that he is not like those men. He also will complain that much-praised freedom is more a thing of words, and of signs, than of the freedom of thought. However, freedom has not been so much oppressed on its first appearance at the shores of America. In the country, that, is, the institutions where freedom of thought and speech ought to have its real life, the means of knowledge, and the manner of instruction at the institutions of higher learning in America cannot avoid seeing that this much-praised liberty has been forced to yield its place to a rule of oppression which paralyzes the tongue and fetters the mind as it [the mind] attempts to roam.

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ovensk: Kirkton, S. A. S., 1934.

Only a few days ago, the faculty of Washburn University in Kansas ordered the dissolution of the student Socialist Club at the university. It is true that the faculty did not originate the order; the command originated with the capitalists in the East who control the university because they pay part of its expenses.

The young men who belonged to the Socialist Club are not "dangerous socialists;" they are merely followers of the well-known minister, Charles H. Sheldon, who, in the book In His Steps, dared to suggest what Jesus might do if He were back on earth at the present time. The socialistic tendencies of the club did not meet with a favorable reception in the minds of the capitalists in question, and so there was an end to freedom of thought and speech at the university.

But let it be supposed that the young men in question really were socialists. Is the purpose of our universities to suppress all sociological investigation and simply teach subjects which have been sanctioned by the plutocrats? Do our philanthropists make special reservations regarding instruction when they

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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 8, 1904.

make their donations to a school? If so, they are merely doing what they have a right to do. If the students at Washburn University in Kansas take up for discussion topics that may hurt the money lords in the East, then, of course, these money lords have the right to withhold further donations to the university. But if, on the other hand, the faculty of Washburn University prohibits the students from discussing topics which **do not appeal to the money lords;** [if they do this] merely to conform with the demands of a handful of selfish philanthropists, so as to get from these men a few thousand dollars each year, then Washburn University is no longer a university but simply a coffin in which thinking finds its grave.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 21, 1903.

SCANDINAVIANS AND EDUCATION

(Editorial)

Sometime ago, Professor Sigurd Anker of Blair College, Nebraska, wrote to William E. Curtis, complaining that children of Scandinavian parents in America were only slightly interested in education. Mr. Curtis is a newspaperman, well-known among Swedish-Americans because of his travels in Scandinavia.

On receiving the letter from Mr. Anker, he did not know what to think of such an accusation, so he wrote to the presidents of some of the high schools and universities in the Northwest, asking their opinions in the matter

[Translator's note: Replies from six educators from as many states are recorded in the editorial. All of them express similar opinions. The two given below, indicative of the scholastic attitude of the Scandinavians in two states where they were present in considerable numbers, are also in-



Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 21, 1903.

dicative of the replies given by the rest of the educators quoted in the editorial.] J. W. Olson, State superintendent of education in Minnesota answers:

"The secretary of Minnesota State University expresses his opinion that about one-third of the students registered at the school are of Nordic descent. Having conferred with men acquainted with the facts concerned, I am inclined to believe that about the same percentage at the high schools in the state are of the same blood. The Swedes have Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota; the Norwegians have St. Clav College, Northfield, Minnesota. The Scandinavians also have two theological schools, and about a dozen preparatory schools for the universities. In my opinion, the high schools located in the Scandinavian districts are doing as good work as the high schools in other districts, and are supported as readily and as well."

W. L. Stockwell, state superintendent of education in North Dakota says: "As to the Scandinavians in North Dakota, there is no class of the population which is more eager for education than they. The Scandinavian youth, Swedes, Norwegian,

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 21, 1903.

Danes, Icelanders, crowd our public schools, our high schools, and our universities. I feel safe in stating that full forty per cent of those who receive instruction in our educational institutions are of Scandinavian descent."

Professor Sigurd Anker should study his figures once more before he attempts to have his estimates recognized.

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Svenska Tribunen (Swedish Tribune), June 19, 1901.

"THE MODERN VIKING"

Charles F. Johnson won the oratorical contest in which four members of the Northwestern Academy's literary societies participated at Fisk Hall, in Evanston. The prize was fifteen dollars. His subject was: "The Modern Viking."

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Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

COMMENCEMENT FESTIVITIES

p.6.....Commencement festivities now belong to the order of the day, for a whole month's time. Some institutions will begin to celebrate them next week. Others in June, some time. Let us first consider what a great privilege it is to bring up children in such a day as ours.

Think how hard it was for the average man to educate his children fifty to one-hundred years ago. Let us keep in mind that even today, there are countries where cultural opportunities are sadly lacking as far as the average person is concerned.

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

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BALANCED EDUCATION

p.6.....It needs to be remembered that too much book-learning produces a dangerous one-sidedness and even perverts the common outlook among people. We need men with good education everywhere and this should be understood by those who rear us first of all.

What can be more sad than a well-read half-fool who knows many languages, much mathematics, an unusual number of dates and names, and having also much other information but with all this, still is no use to anyone, not even himself? What do we remember when we hear the word "importune" (r)? Through the many cases of untimely death, suicide, insanity, resulting from too strenuous and one-sided book-studies? **Though**, for example, the hundreds of "white caps" in old Sweden, who can do nothing or are unable to begin until some kind uncle dies and leaves them, perhaps a lean enough place to fight about?

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

No, may our high schools and colleges be solid and regular in their book studies but give us also gymnastics, drawing, understanding in regard to the use of tools, song and music, together with fine reading as a part of the usual **courses**. Give us in addition special courses in the technical subjects. Dr. P. T. Berg's experience at Munhall is in this matter a rich example for our day's pedagogics and youth.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

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A CHEERING FACTOR

p.6.....A cheering factor it is that even in America there is given ever greater attention to handicrafts, "Manual training," technical education and the practical subjects as a whole. At Bethany College there is for example, a handicraft division with a lady teacher from Naas, and it is hoped that it may be possible soon to add a "Manual Training Department" - a combined Swedish and American system.

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

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EDUCATION

p.6.....May we see to it that we give our children and youth a proper education and consistent in purpose! Every one ought to be as far as possible, that for which he owns the greatest inclination and talent.

The young ones differ greatly in regard to inclination and talent. Praise God, there is a place for them all. May they then be able to develop in the school-room in such a manner that their natural aptitudes and bents are taken into consideration. Don't plug loads of latin into a youngster who by nature is intended for mechanical or artistic development. Don't force the lover of languages into the grave with the problems of higher mathematics. Let each receive what his talents dictate. First and last then a good and universal education for all, a sure foundation to build upon. This foundation no one should be without.

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM

p.6.....In our colleges the so-called "elective system" works much evil, but it is "modern" and "fashionable", and therefore we all must in greater or less measure bow to its majesty. Where the traditional courses were studied, one knew what a student had gone through; now, on the other hand one knows nothing about it. In some schools there are hundreds of combinations of subjects possible, and all lead to A.B. In the East, where the idea has long been practised, real protests are being raised against its adoption as a pedagogic principle. The boys choose as far as possible the easiest subjects to be able if possible to get through as possible, and - many of the best professors with the weightiest subjects speak to empty benches. Strange enough among us Swedish-Americans, Bethany and Gustavous Adolphus Colleges are more conservative than Augustana in regard to this question.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

SCHOOLS

p.6.....Our people can not show too great a love for institutions of learning but they should see to it that our cultural adjustments develop in the right direction.

Our Swedish-American people should be especially interested in the attempts which are made to establish permanent courses in Swedish language, literature and culture in our Swedish-American educational institution. The Swede is all too often an obliging, humble and easily persuaded being. This is because he does not place a high enough value on his own. May we snap out of our phlegmatic attitude and begin to appreciate more "the good Swedish," perhaps others would follow our example.

A wish: May our Swedish-American school-libraries be supplied with rich collections of Swedish literature in all branches of learning, so that the teacher of Swedish has something real to refer the students to. Anyone enriching the Swedish sections of our school-libraries has accomplished something of national import.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

"THE LEARNED WAY" IN AMERICA

p.6.... In the old, well-known, periodical, The Atlantic Monthly, Professor Hugo Minsterberg of Harvard University, German by birth, has published an article on "Creative Learning in America" in which one notes the following:

"Well do I recall a long conversation which, when I was almost a newcomer in the country, and lacking in experience in the ways of the American academics, I had with an Englishman of learning who had come here to lecture. We talked of the low standpoint of American learning, and he said: America will never have a corps of learned men of the first rank, such as are found in Germany and England, before professors in the leading universities draw a salary of at least \$10,000 a year and the best men of learning draw their \$25,000.

I was astonished and called this, his conception, pessimistic and materialistic, but he stood by his words and continued: It is not money, in and for itself,

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

which the Americans strive for, but money is to him the measure of success, and, therefore, "the learned way" needs the support of money to make itself respected and influential in the community, so that it may win the best equipped minds.

My English friend did not succeed in convincing me at that time but since then the years have proved to me that he was right; the years I have spent in contact with hundreds of teachers and other men of learning from everywhere in the whole country; the years, during which I have seen how the most gifted students long wondering just how to follow their bet for knowledge so as to win, at least, a coveted recognition in the community, finally go into law or some business that would yield the desired results.

Such talk is, of course, not pleasant to hear, but Mr. Munsterberg's views should still be recognized as true, by each and every one who with open eyes have looked at our spiritual, political, and social life, and have noticed

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

the motives, which rule there. Money is looked upon, undeniably, as the measure of success. For him who acquires riches, the way lies open to "the community's heights." Certainly, there are people to be found, who, regardless of all their money, are respected by the whole world, and others who, without any great measure of earthly possessions win great honor; but these are only exceptions not the rule.

One need not be a worshipper of "the almighty dollar", to give the preference, when choosing a profession, to the one which appears to offer the best economic outlook. Even the one who does not thirst after riches wishes, at least to win a good subsistence, better than his parents enjoyed, and to be able to give his children better opportunities than those, which he himself had. The "learned way" at the completion of which stands a professorship with \$3,000 or \$5,000 a year, demands long years of arduous preparatory work and offers but little of that reward which obtains from public recognition and diplomas of honor.

It is, then, not at all strange if the best minds prefer other less strenuous and more promising ways.

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

In view of this it may well, with reason, be doubted whether it be wise and desirable to continue putting great amounts of money given to the American educational institutions, into costly buildings and costly "inventory." Those schools of learning in the old world which have won world renown and preserved it during the centuries, have won it not through their stately buildings, but through that tribe of men of learning, who were nurtured in them and afterward served as educators. Were it not then, by far wiser to defer for the time being, the building of palatial universities? The money which would be required for the costly buildings could be employed much more profitably if the income from the funds were used for scholarships and for teachers' salaries. This would encourage the most gifted youngsters in following their natural bent, giving their lives to the pursuit of knowledge in the department, in which the individual in question feels himself especially prepared, and in which he might develop new lines of thought.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 1, 1901.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 8278

BETHANY COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

p.11.....The Bethany College Association of Chicago celebrated its third annual Festival last Monday evening, It was held at the Swedish Lutheran Trinity Church in Lake View, before a "full house."

This was one of its best Festivals, and, small wonder, when the program included such talent as the soprano singers, the Misses Lillian Forssee and Gertrude Smith, both former teachers at Bethany College; and the celebrated baritone, Mr. Gustaf Holmquist.

Miss Forssee sang "Summer" by Cecile Chaminade, and Gertrude Smith gave "Villanelle" by Bell Agua. Mr. Holmquist sang "It Is Enough" from Mendelssohn's Elijah. Without false praise, it can be said that more glorious baritone voice than his is hard to be found in our great world-city. Dr. Swensson has made it

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Svenska Tribunen, May 1, 1901.

Fund amounted to thirty dollars.

It is the aim of the Association to celebrate a private Festival next fall.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Mar.20,1901.

BERTRAM G. NELSON, ORATOR

p.12..... In an oratory contest among the students at the University of Chicago, Bertram G. Nelson of 6141 Wabash Ave., was the victor. As a reward, he was asked to represent the University at the Northern Oratorical League contest which will be held May 4th in Iowa City.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, March 13, 1901.

DISTINGUISHED

p.11.....H. O. Enwall, student in the senior class at Northwestern University won the first prize of fifty dollars in an oratorical contest, held last week. He was also asked to represent the University at the Northern Oratorical League's oratorical contest at Iowa City next May.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, March 26, 1891

SWEDISH GRADUATE

Our fellow countryman, P. W. Thorelius, graduated the other day from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. He received the degree of D.D.S.

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Svenska Tidningen, Jan. 28, 1885.

NYA (11) 87. 1887

SWEDISH AND AMERICAN EDUCATION

Editorial: Herman Annerstedt, captain in the Swedish Navy, has written in his "Memories from America" a sarcastic article in regard to the general educational methods in Sweden as compared with young people's education in America. He says: "We have our own system in Sweden. Every boy in Sweden must have an education, either private or public, and most of them attend the public schools. When the young man is eighteen or nineteen he quits the school and starts life. He approaches life with hat and cane and white collar. He knows the names of the small rivers. He speaks Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, French and English, sometimes Danish and Norwegian, which is a terrible mixup. But who needs them?

No foreman can put them to work in a factory. No farmer can put a plow in such hands. He intends to serve the government or to continue his studies at the University or at some business college. He tends to these studies very well until he is nearly thirty years of age, and then he starts

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 28, 1885.

to earn his living. Can all this be right?

All education in America has but one goal: It is your absolute duty to live, but, to live you must work. The English language dominates the grammar school. One is taught to think, speak, and write his thoughts clearly and straight forwardly. Students usually read American history, and geography. These, together with mathematics is the minimum every American gives his children up to fifteen or sixteen years of age. Then they start their lives. If one has the ambition to continue his studies, there are colleges and universities, of course, and there is plenty of room for every one. But here I speak mainly of the great working class.

At the age of fifteen a boy has a fair education, is still young and happy and not overworked, as in Sweden, and not "boiled out", as in England. Then he gets his mother's blessing, and \$25 or \$30 cash from his father and uses five years- and what years to travel around and learn half a dozen trades; for a couple of months he works on a farm in Nebraska, and learns how to produce wheat. Then he starts to work in a shoemaker's shop in Boston, or as a blacksmith in New York for half a year or so. Sometimes we find him as a miner

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Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 28, 1885.

in Pennsylvania, and then as a carman for a couple of trips. Two years or so later we find him to be a watchmaker in St. Louis, studying philosophy in his spare time. Or he is in charge of cattle out in the prairies until he is twenty or twenty-one. Then he is a man. He hasn't read as much in books as we in the Old World, but he has experience for good or for bad.

We conservative Scandinavians should get a lesson from all this here mentioned; viz, to change trades in time if we have made a bad choice; to do anything and everything with a little more speed; to save up for a rainy day. In other words, we should not be ashamed to work, work with our two hands!"

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

b. Foreign Languages

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Åbeter, May 1, 1931.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN YOUTH AND THE SWEDISH LANGUAGE

(Editorial)

Those who attended the convention of the Vasa Order in Detroit a little more than a week ago were very pleasantly surprised at the proficiency in the Swedish language that was demonstrated by the children's clubs which took part in the interesting program. Several of the youngsters spoke Swedish so well that one might think they had been brought up in the old country, and there were those in the audience whose eyes became moist when they heard the kids sing and recite in their fathers' language.

The members of the Order who have spent much time and effort on the activities of these children's clubs deserve credit. Not many people possess the special personal qualities which are required in successful organizers and leaders of such clubs. We should be grateful to these champions of the Swedish cause, who so unselfishly sacrifice time and give their best so that Swedish-American

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 21, 1930.

children may have an opportunity to learn the language of their mothers and fathers, and who do not become discouraged by the many pessimists who repeatedly declare, "It can't be done; children born in this country do not care to learn Swedish." The work of these club leaders, was, of course, duly appreciated by the officers of the Order, who expressed their deepfelt thanks.

It is undoubtedly true that the children's interest in the Swedish language depends to a large extent on the attitude of their parents. If the latter have made it a point to implant in their offspring an interest in the language and an inquiring curiosity concerning the old country, it is quite easy to teach them to both read and speak Swedish. And when children from such homes get together in a club, the task of the teacher becomes easier and more interesting.

We have before us a letter written by a subscriber living in Michigan. He thanks us for the interest which we have taken in his daughter. This little girl has to walk six miles to and from school, but has, nevertheless, found time to learn Swedish well enough to enable her to write a letter, some time ago, to

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 21, 1930.

our "Free Words" department, and one may imagine her pleasure when she received an answer from a girl whose home is in Sweden. The correspondence continues, and our friend is learning right along. Another Swedish-American girl noted these letters and decided also to send a contribution to "Free Words".

There are many who will smile doubtfully and tell us that these examples represent only isolated instances. Well, maybe so. But such interest, evidenced by Swedish-American children, deserves encouragement, and it should be made clear to them that their knowledge of Swedish and of Sweden is a treasure which will always be of value to them.

If we are to develop in Swedish-American youth a sincere and lasting interest in the Swedish language and culture, it is necessary that parents realize their obligations in this respect, and some co-operation and assistance on the part of Sweden herself is also highly desirable.

M. S. A. 300 A

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 5, 1925

THE SWEDISH LANGUAGE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

An announcement has been made by the president of the University of Chicago, Professor Max Mason, that a Swedish class will be added definitely to the University's foreign language faculty.

This announcement was made by Prof. Mason in connection with the laying of the corner stone tomorrow, Nov. 5th, of the new Wieboldt Hall, in which Swedish, together with other affiliated Germanic languages, will be taught.

To promote the studies of the Germanic languages at this University, The "Affiliated Germanic Group of Chicago" was formed some time ago. The following well-known men are members of the Swedish group committee: Henry S. Henschew, Andrew Lanouist, District Attorney Edwin A. Olson, Charles S. Peterson and E.P. Strandberg.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1923.

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES

(Editorial)

This newspaper has always emphasized the importance of the preservation of the Swedish language among our nationals in this country--as a companion, so to speak, to their English. We believe the knowledge of one or more foreign languages is an asset to any person, and makes him more valuable to his country. Nothing widens his spiritual horizon more than the study of languages. The language of a country opens the door to the cultural treasures of that country. This is one reason why the immigrants have made such an immense contribution to the development of America. As soon as they mastered the language of their new country, they began to transplant the best in their Old-World heritage, the fruits of thousands of years, to their new homeland, which has benefited greatly therefrom. For this, America is indebted to her immigrants. Thanks to them, she is today the leader among the nations of the world.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1923.

Englishmen and Americans are known for their indifference to the study of foreign languages. Their attitude seems to be that the knowledge of one world language is enough for anybody. But the smaller nations have found it more or less necessary to study foreign languages. However, of late, educators in this country have begun to realize the importance of the study of languages, not only the languages that are important in international diplomacy and commerce, but also those of the smaller nations, which are worthy of study for purely cultural purposes. A striking example of this attitude is the incorporation of the Scandinavian languages in the curriculum of several American universities and colleges.

An innovation in this field is being introduced by the University of Delaware, which is sending a group of students abroad for the purpose of studying languages. Arrangements have been made for a group of eight juniors, led by a faculty member, to study for one year at French universities, during which time they will receive the usual credits. These students are thus given a fine opportunity to study modern languages, to broaden their education by

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1923.

travel, and at the same time to maintain their relationship with their own alma mater.

It seems that this procedure is bound to benefit everybody concerned. If it is taken up by other universities, and if it proves successful, it may well become an established practice of the American educational system.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 15, 1920.

STUDY THE SWEDISH LANGUAGE!

(Editorial)

In last week's issue of this newspaper, we published an article written by Professor A.A. Stomberg of the University of Minnesota. The Professor discussed the study of the Swedish language in our schools, with particular reference to the University of Minnesota.

It gave us great pleasure to receive, read, and print this article, for Professor Stomberg is perhaps better qualified than anyone else to speak with authority on the subject.

His message is of great interest to Swedish-Americans even to those who prefer to remain neutral in regard to the language question.

Professor Stomberg's statements are of special interest to Swedish-American

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Journal

W. W. Tribune-Examiner, Chicago, Ill., 1930.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 15, 1920.

be clear to youth of Swedish descent that it is in their own interest to learn the language of their fathers. For most of them it should be easy; they learn the fundamentals at home, and in a very short time they gain a fine command of the language. Many a student, after finishing his linguistic studies, finds that he has made a mistake by neglecting Swedish; but then it is usually too late to do anything about it.

Professor Stenberg's excellent article performs a double service. In the first place, it delivers a telling blow to "know-nothingism", and secondly, it reminds Swedish-American parents, and youth that in their Swedish language, culture, and tradition they have a valuable heritage which they cannot afford to dissipate.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), May 9, 1918.

SCANDINAVIAN ADVANCEMENT

(Editorial)

The Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study, held its 18th annual meeting at the University of Chicago May 3 and 4. At the different sessions, lectures were given on Scandinavian Literature.

Friday evening a discussion took place on the theme: How can our society assist to promote a better understanding between Americans and Scandinavians?

Saturday morning the question was discussed: What position does the study of Scandinavian Languages take to Americanism?

Saturday the election of officers took place with the following result:



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Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), May 9, 1918.

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President, A. A. Stromberg, University of Minnesota; Vice President, Lee W. Hollander, University of Wisconsin; Director, George T. Flom, University of Illinois; Associate Director, A. Louis Elmqvist, Northwestern University; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph Alexis, University of Nebraska; Educational secretary, Maren Michelet, Minneapolis High School; District Secretaries, Oscar B. Olson, Luther College; A. Eogstad, Columbia College; Ebba Norman, Minneapolis High School; A. B. Benson, Yale University.



Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), Sept. 14, 1916.

THE ART THRIVES WITH THE YOUNG

(Editorial)

The daily papers tell about an eight year old Swedish-American child, who teaches French to students ten and twenty years older than herself. She attends to her duties in all seriousness. When the day's toil is done, she goes for a horseback ride in Jackson Park; this is her ideal recreation. She is the daughter of Professor Torild Arnoldson, of Utah State University, at Salt Lake City, and granddaughter of the late editor, peace advocate, and Nobel Prize winner, N. P. Arnoldson. She, together with her mother, who studies at the University of Chicago, lives with her grandmother at 5496 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-nyheter, Feb. 23, 1915.

SWEDISH IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

The interest in the introduction of Swedish as an elective course in our high schools is still alive and active in various parts of the country. It is reported from Spokane, Washington that a committee has been appointed to prepare plans for such an arrangement, and last week a dispatch from Minneapolis, Minnesota told of the remarkable increase in the number of high school students attending classes in Swedish and Norwegian during the current term.

These two news items are of great interest, first, because they show that the efforts in behalf of this cultural cause are continuing unabated, and, second, because they indicate that in localities where high school instruction in Swedish has been initiated, the result has been satisfactory. It has been feared in some quarters that as soon as the novelty wore off, the interest in these courses would decline, but the report from Minneapolis is



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1915.

reassuring, and there should be no letup in our efforts to expand this program so that more and more high schools will include Swedish in their curriculums.

Instruction in the Swedish language in our high schools is of the highest importance to the cultural and educational progress of Swedish-America, and such a program should have the support of every one of our nationals.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 5, 1911.

THE SWEDISH LANGUAGE IN THE CHICAGO SCHOOLS

Several representative Swedes presented a petition to the board of the schools in Chicago some time ago that the Swedish language ought to be introduced as a free subject in some of the schools. The superintendent of the schools, Ella Flag Young, has decided to postpone the experiment until there is some result shown from the experiment with the Polish language, which will be introduced in the schools this Fall.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 27, 1909.

SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGE TAUGHT AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Thanks to Consul John R. Lindgren's generous gift, Northwestern University has been enabled to establish a department of Scandinavian languages, the need of which has long been felt.

A. L. Elmquist has been appointed professor and head of the new department. He graduated from the University in 1905, and later studied in Upsala and Copenhagen and at several German universities.

Another Swedish-American, A. R. Anderson, a University of Wisconsin graduate, has been appointed assistant professor of Romance languages at Northwestern.

A. Education

1. Secular

c. Taxation for Public Schools

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 14, 1923.

FOR BETTER SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

During the last few years, Chicago's school system has become somewhat discredited. The teachers are, as always, doing their best, and there does not seem to be anything wrong with the discipline. But the authorities who direct the affairs of the schools have become involved in scandals which have aroused the rightful indignation of the public. In addition, they have neglected to undertake an adequate building program. The result of this neglect is well known. Many of the old school buildings are overcrowded, a situation which greatly hampers instruction and also endangers the health of the pupils.

Under such conditions, it is gratifying to know that the voters at last Tuesday's election authorized an increase in taxes for the benefit of the schools. The proposal went over with a great majority, which indicates that Chicagoans are fully aware of the importance of maintaining the efficiency of our schools,

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-lyftet, Nov. 14, 1923.

and that, in spite of the shortcomings of certain school officials, they are prepared to make sacrifices in order to secure a good public-school education for their children.

It would not be good if the citizens were not aware of the importance of their schools. In a city like Chicago, where million-dollar sky scrapers are continually being erected by private individuals, there certainly should be enough money for much-needed school buildings. The right-thinking citizen does not object to an increase in taxes when he knows that the money will be used to improve the city's educational facilities. But he does kick, and rightly so, when his money is being wasted by unscrupulous officials.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

d. Special Endowments

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 15, 1931.

AMERICAN DAUGHTERS OF SWEDEN GIVE SCHOLARSHIP

The American Daughters of Sweden have announced that they will donate a three-hundred-dollar scholarship to a deserving Swedish-American girl who is a graduate of a Cook County high school, or who will graduate at the end of the present term. It will enable her to spend a year studying at the University of Chicago. In order to be eligible the girl must fill the following requirements: Be of Swedish ancestry and have graduated from high school with good marks. She must possess the necessary qualifications for advanced study, and, finally, she must actually need this scholarship in order to continue her education. If, in addition, the applicant, has shown a special interest in Swedish history and language, that fact will count in her favor. More detailed information may be had by writing or calling Mrs. Benson, 7708 South Hermitage Avenue. Telephone: Triangle 1422.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Revyen, May 15, 1909.

[CONSUL JOHN R. LINDGREN MAKES LARGE GIFT TO
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY]

As a result of the peace conference in Chicago, the Swedish Consul, John R. Lindgren, has donated \$25.00 for the promotion of international peace. Consul Lindgren has also donated \$25,000 for a Scandinavian department at the university in Evanston, Northwestern University. No wonder the Swedish Consul has been called "a public-spirited man".

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, May 13, 1909.

CONSUL JOHN R. LINDGREN

Northwestern University, of Evanston, Ill., has recently received a donation from John R. Lindgren, Swedish Consul and banker of Chicago. The donation, which amounts to \$50,000, will be divided equally into two funds. One will be used to establish and maintain a professor of Swedish language and literature at the above named University. The other will be used as a sort of Nobel prize fund. The principal sum may not be touched, but the interest accruing will be awarded to a person who orally or by writing contributes the best ideas on international peace and religious harmony. Consul Lindgren, who is a member of the Northwestern University faculty, recently declared himself willing to donate the mentioned sum. The fact was made known at a banquet given for the delegates of the Second National Peace Conference held Wednesday evening, May 5, in Chicago.



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Svenska Amerikanaren, May 13, 1909.

IV

For a long time it has been desired to have a professor of Swedish at the Northwestern University, but the idea never had enough support to be put into effect, and had Consul Lindgren not stepped in at the right time, it would no doubt have remained a desire. Until now those wishing to study Scandinavian culture and Scandinavian languages had to go to the Swedish, Norwegian or Danish Theological Seminary in Evanston.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 11, 1909.

A SWEDE CONTRIBUTES TO WORLD PEACE

The well-known Swedish consul and Chicago banker John R. Lindgren has just donated twenty-five thousand dollars to Northwestern University to be used for the promotion of world peace.

Mr. Lindgren was born in Chicago in 1855, and established the banking firm of Haugan & Lindgren, in partnership with Helge Haugan, in 1879. When the bank was reorganized in 1881 and incorporated under the name of the State Bank of Chicago, he became its cashier. At present he is its vice-president. The bank has grown steadily and occupies now an important place in Chicago's business world.

Last year Mr. Lindgren was appointed Swedish consul in Chicago, after having served for many years, first as Swedish-Norwegian and later as Swedish vice-consul.

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, March 6, 1901.

GIFT FOR EDUCATION

Lindsborg's Posten (Lindsborg Post) tells us that Mr. J. E. Norling of Chicago, one of the owners of Svenska Tribunen (Swedish Tribune) and Fosterlandet (Native Country), on the 21st of February subscribed \$1,000 to the Bethany College Endowment Fund.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

**a. Elementary, Higher (High
School and College)**

I A 2 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 27, 1933.

ALMOST ONE THOUSAND STUDENTS AT NORTH PARK COLLEGE

A new school year has just started at North Park College, the seminary and Bible institute of the Swedish Mission League of America. Up to now 940 students have registered, and officials say that the number is likely to reach one thousand within the next few months. The usual evening courses will begin October 2.

The rector of the institution is Professor Algoth Ohlson.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 2, 1931.

THE FREE CHURCH BIBLE INSTITUTE

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of Dr. Gustav Edwards]

The Bible Institute and Academy of the Swedish Free Church, located at 4211 North Hermitage Avenue, has an extraordinarily large number of pupils this year. The fall term started September 8, and since then the number of students has increased by seventy-three. [Translator's note: It appears that students are admitted at any time during the term.] And they represent various denominations, countries, and states.

The academy includes a four-year high school course, which is recognized by the University of Illinois. The school also offers a two-year Bible course identical with the one previously given in co-operation with the Moody Bible Institute, and also a three-year seminary course. In the latter department the number of students has doubled during the last year.

The institution is housed in a building which belongs to the Free Church, but

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 2, 1931.

it is becoming crowded, and plans are being made for the building of an annex in the near future.

Women's organizations of several Free Church congregations gave a shower at the school, and for the benefit of it, a couple of weeks ago. A large number of people attended. Among other organizations which help to support the institution is the Fireside Friends, which numbers some seventeen hundred members, all of whom have pledged a certain amount of money.

The director of this school, the official name of which is the Swedish Free Church Bible Institute and Academy, is Dr. Gustav Edwards who has held the post for several years.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 28, 1920.

NORTH PARK COLLEGE

Registration in this fine Swedish educational institution is now going on. The new term opens September 7. The catalogue of the school gives information about such matters as courses, living accommodations, possibilities for work during the school term, vocational advice, and so on.

More than half of the students that attended the institution last year earned all or part of their expenses by working at jobs of various kinds. The young men earned their way by working as guards on the elevated railroad, as watchmen in buildings, and at similar jobs; while girl students earned their room and board by working as maids in homes, by doing office work, or at other jobs for which young women are particularly well adapted. This goes to show what fine opportunities this school offers for young people who are ambitious and willing to work hard for an education.

Dr. David Nyvall, the able head of the institution, is at this time visiting

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 28, 1920.

among the mission congregations in the state of Kansas. Professor C. J. Wilson, an associate of the school, has just returned from a trip through Iowa and Nebraska. Both of them report that Swedish-Americans throughout the Middle West show a great and active interest in this fine Swedish educational institution, the North Park College.

An unusually large number of inquiries have come in during the summer from prospective students from Middle Western states; and the coming school year, the thirtieth in the history of the school, promises to be a great one.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1910.

A CULTURAL JUBILEE

(Editorial)



The oldest Swedish-American educational institution was founded April 27, 1860, by a few persons who met for that purpose in the old Swedish church on Superior Street in Chicago. At that meeting a committee of four was appointed to make preparatory plans for a school, which plans were later to be discussed at a meeting in the Norwegian church of Clinton, Wisconsin.

This was the beginning of Augustana College of Rock Island, Illinois, which this year celebrates its golden jubilee, and which has been the nucleus around which eight other schools have been established in various parts of the county.

In the early years Augustana was chiefly a school for the training of ministers, but it gradually expanded and has now for many years offered

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1910.

complete college courses, and its theological seminary constitutes a separate department with a three-year course.

Diplomas from Augustana are recognized by all American and Swedish universities, and many of its graduates occupy positions as teachers at leading colleges and universities, while others are scattered all over America and have made a name for themselves as doctors, jurists, writers, musicians and businessmen. About six hundred students have graduated from the theological seminary, and they are now engaged in religious work as ministers and teachers; quite a few are doing missionary work among the heathen.

It is self-evident that this fifty-year-old school, in conjunction with the other younger and smaller ones, has made a most important contribution to the preservation and dissemination of Swedish culture here in our adopted country, and it is only natural that the Swedish-American press should be among the first to pay tribute to Augustana. Our newspapers and other publications are also champions of the Swedish cause, even though they



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1910.

cannot point to such remarkable results of their long and faithful efforts.

A fund-raising campaign is now under way in behalf of this foremost Swedish-American institution of higher learning, and the goal is \$250,000. If one may judge by the public response, it will be a long time before Swedish-American cultural undertakings will wither and die for lack of popular support.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 10, 1909.

NORTH PARK COLLEGE

(Advertisement)



The Mission Covenant's School in North Park, Chicago, begins a new school year next September 7. The following courses are offered:

1. A complete business course, including bookkeeping, stenography, type-writing, business law, and arithmetic. A student may take one or all of these subjects. The instruction is given in English. After graduation the school helps the students to obtain work.
2. A complete high school course which is recognized by the University of Illinois and other universities, so that our graduates may go on to such institutions for their higher education.
3. A preparatory course in English, and grade school courses for beginners.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 10, 1909.



4. Piano and organ instruction is given by competent teachers, as well as courses in singing and music theory.

Board and room may be had at the school, which is located in a peaceful and beautiful suburb of Chicago. To get to the school, take the Ravenswood elevated to the end of the line, then walk four blocks north. Write to us for more detailed information.

North Park College, Chicago, Illinois.

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SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 28, 1901.

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE

The alumni of Augustana College will have a reunion in the Triune Church, Noble and Seminary Ave., on next Monday. Dr. Gustaf Andreen will address those assembled. Dr. Andreen was recently made president of Augustana. All the alumni are urgently requested to attend.

Friends of the college are also cordially invited to this meeting.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 17, 1893.

WPA (111) 12501 30271

THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Fourteen Swedish theological students took their examination last Thursday at the Swedish section of the theological faculty at the University of Chicago. The instruction there is held in the Swedish language and so is the examination.

Professor C. G. Lagergren made the farewell address to the students, which was answered by C. F. Wiking, from Evanston, chosen by the class for this purpose. This examination was the first one since the amount of time required for study was changed from three to four years. Two of the graduated: C. W. Sundmarkoch, and Carl Anderson are going to stay in the city; two go as missionaries to China, and the ten remaining will go to different states.

They will all receive their diplomas Midsummer Eve. Witnesses to the examination were Reverend Charles Palm, from Evanston; P. A. Hjelm, Chicago; O Hedeem, Brooklyn, and C. A. Sandvall, Minneapolis.

Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 27, 1884.

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WEEKDAY SCHOOL.

St. Ansgarius Weekday School starts on Monday, Sept. 1st, at 9:00 A.M., in the new basement of the church. The instruction will be in the hands of a graduate and experienced female teacher, who has had musical training and who is skilled in embroidery. She was in charge of a public school in Sweden for five years and for three years in this country. Both very young and older children will be received.

During the rest periods, the children will play games on a nice playground, isolated from the street.

The monthly fee is only seventy-five cents.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

c. Contributions

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 19, 1924

NORTH PARK COLLEGE

Directors of the Greater North Park College Campaign met last Tuesday, and it was announced that Chicago had responded generously to the drive. Altogether, \$178,000 has now been collected, and it was decided to continue the campaign for another week. The goal is now two hundred thousand dollars. The money is to go into a building and endowment fund for the school.

APR 11 1924

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

d. Special Endowments

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

SWEDISH CULTURE IN NORTH AMERICA

In the United States there are at present two million people who still speak Swedish. It should be close to the hearts of all friends of the native land to strengthen the sense of unity these immigrants have for the homeland--for its culture and language. Although these people have found a new fatherland in the United States, they are not, however, entirely lost to Sweden as long as they speak the Swedish language and interest themselves in the homeland's destiny. To preserve and strengthen this unity is to make Sweden greater and richer in sons. It is, likewise, winning a new land for Swedish culture.

While year after year an average of five to six million dollars is sent over to Sweden, hardly anything is done for those of our countrymen here who are in need of help, in spite of the fact that there are one half as many Swedes in America as there are in the homeland. But what we failed to do, they have done. Without our help they have worked, struggled, and

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

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Although they immigrate from Sweden usually with empty hands, the Swedes nearly always become good and useful citizens of their adopted land, and quite a few of them have attained respected stations in life. With their own means they have built Swedish schools, some of which are almost on the level of universities. To the best of their ability, they have sought to strengthen the love for Sweden's language and culture.

But how much more vigorous this love would be if they knew that those in the homeland understood and assisted in promoting these endeavors? It is in regard to this that we now appeal to the Swedish public.

In 1860 the Swedes in America established a school which grew to be their finest seat of learning. This school, the Augustana College and Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Illinois, has exerted a powerful influence over the

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

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Swedish-Americans, and it has been the noblest hearth for

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the preservation of Swedish in a land far from Sweden. The

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majority of the teachers in Augustana College received their

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training in Sweden.

At first the College's purpose was to train men for the ministry in order to meet the ever-growing demand for clergymen brought about by the influx of Swedish immigrants into the United States. After the shortage of ministers had been taken care of, the institution became of a more general type. New branches and higher courses have been included in the curriculum, and one dares hope now that the institution will develop into a real university.

However, to collect the funds which are needed for this purpose requires energy and effort, as well as the impulse to start it. But from where shall this impulse come?

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

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Would it not be most proper that the impulse should come from

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the old fatherland, which would thus prove that it has not

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forgotten those in America who have preserved their love for

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Sweden, its language, and its culture?

Certainly, nothing could tighten better the common tie between the old and the new Sweden than a contribution from Sweden for the Swedish-American College. Such attitude on the part of the homeland would be invaluable to the preservation of the Swedish language abroad.

Indications are that the solution to the problem is at hand. A movement has been started in Sweden to raise an endowment fund of 100,000 crowns. This is to be supplemented by a fund of \$60,000. to be raised in America. With this fund three professorships will be created at Augustana College.

One of the professorships should be in Natural Science, in recognition of the services of Linnaeus and Berzelius; another in Church History,



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

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and a third in Scandinavian Languages, with special emphasis

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on Swedish. The last mentioned professorship is to be called

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the "Oscar II Professorship in Northern Languages." This

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arrangement would strongly emphasize the Swedish character

of the university and permanently serve to strengthen the

ties between the new homeland and the old.

The initiative for this movement in Sweden was taken by a number of Sweden's foremost leaders in various branches of cultural development.



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SWEDISH

WPA (U.S. 250) 30275

Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1901.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

p.11.....From Bethany College latest Director's meeting we have the following: Dr. Swensson reported the following donation from the Hon. C. A. Smith of Minneapolis, Minnesota, twenty-five million feet of lumber on the root from Mr. Smith's timber lands in Oregon. This lumber is not to sell for less than \$25,000., with four per cent added, from the date of the expiration of Dr. Pearsons' Endowment Fund until date of sale. The name of the fund created by this gift shall be: "The Charles A. Smith Endowment to the President's Chair of Bethany college."

The donation has a conditional clause namely: that Bethany College is to remain always under Lutheran control and ownership. The donation places a further condition in stating that it is necessary for the college to raise \$75,000.00 in order to acquire the \$25,000.00 by Dr. D.K.Pearsons of Chicago.

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SWEDISH

WPA FILE # 30275

Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1901.

The following resolutions of gratitude were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the Hon. C.A. Smith has continually befriended Bethany College in many and valuable ways ever since the college was founded.

Whereas, the Board has received official information that Mr. C.A. Smith has donated twenty-five million feet of lumber from his lumber lands in Oregon, said gift to be known as the Charles A. Smith Endowment to the President's Chair of Bethany College and said gift not to be disposed of for less than \$25,000.00, therefore:

Resolved: That the Board of Directors hereby extend to the Hon. C. A. Smith their most sincere gratitude and appreciation of this munificent donation, expressing at the same time their wish and prayer that the blessing of Almighty God, the God of our Sainted Lutheran fathers, may continue to rest upon the kind donor, his family and his business.

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1901.

Resolved: That the Board hopes that the splendid example of Mrs. Smith's benevolence may induce others to do likewise, in order that our dear college may be safely and fully endowed as soon as possible.

Resolved: That these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the body, and that they are given to the press for publication. The secretary is also instructed to send a copy to the Hon. C. A. Smith at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dr. Swensson announced the subscription of \$1,000.00 by Mr. J. E. Norling of Chicago who is the largest stockholder of Svenska Tribune and Fosterlandet.

Resolved: That the Board learns with gratitude and satisfaction of Mr. Norling's subscription of \$1,000.00 to our Endowment Fund, and hereby express their thanks to the kind donor."

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

3. Adult Education

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 12, 1932.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH

The North Park College is offering a class in English for beginners. It will meet Monday and Thursday nights for nine weeks, and registration takes place next Monday, October 17, at 7:30 P.M.

The Class is especially planned for Scandinavians, and will pay special attention to the difficulties which the English language commonly presents to that group.

The course is especially recommended for Swedish newcomers, as well as for everybody who wishes to improve his proficiency in English.

The school is located at the corner of Foster and Kedzie Avenues.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 9, 1929.

FOR NEWCOMERS

Swedish newcomers and others who are interested are offered free instruction in English by the Lake View Swedish Free Church, 3516-18 Sheffield Avenue. Classes are held every Monday night at 7:30.

The church has given such courses for several years, and hundreds of people have taken advantage of this opportunity to learn English under competent teachers.

The school is recognized by the Board of Education, and its diplomas have the same value as those issued by the public schools of corresponding grade.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 9, 1929.

FROM NORTH PARK COLLEGE

This school is organizing a class which will open next Monday night, October 14, and in which Swedish newcomers may receive instruction in the English language. The class will meet every Monday and Thursday night from 7:30 to 9:00 o'clock for a period of nine weeks.

The course is planned especially for Scandinavian students, and differs, therefore, considerably from the courses offered by the public night schools.

Everybody who is interested is invited to attend, and to come to the school Monday or Thursday night next week, when registration takes place.

The college is located at Kedzie and Foster Avenues.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, May 31, 1917.

GRADUATING NURSES

The years' class of graduating nurses from Bomanville Hospital has amongst its members the following people: Ida Maria Victor, Esther Christina Fridholm, Ruth Mabel Hogfoet, Elsa Maria Hammarlind, Ada Ottilia Anderson, and Olivia Marie Silverstone.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 3, 1916.

ENGLISH COURSES AVAILABLE

Evening Course in English for Swedes is conducted at Lake View Evening School. A complete course in English for recent immigrants from Sweden is being offered. The tuition fee is very low.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 20, 1903.

EVENING SCHOOL FOR ADULTS OPEN

The Chicago night schools opened yesterday and we take the opportunity to urge our adult Swedes to enroll, especially in the department teaching English. In another department is taught what our boys and girls learn in the public schools, while the third department offers instruction in technical subjects. To encourage our Swedish men and women we put this statement: In the Washington Evening School during the last two years, three hundred of our countrymen were greatly benefited by the instruction they have received in speaking, reading, and writing English. No minors are allowed in the evening classes and these classes are free.

Transportation to these classes is very direct. Take Grand Avenue or Milwaukee Avenue to Morgan and there you are.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 21, 1905.

TO THE LOWER LAYERS

(Editorial)

There is a basic cause of the state of submergence of the working class, and this cause is the **ignorance** of the workers. On account of this, it is important to bring knowledge to the members of the working class.

The brains of the worker must become accustomed to think clearly, logically, and in true sequence; the worker must develop ability to think independently. Only then will he be able to see the reason for the load under which he is struggling; only when he has learned to think will he be able to

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 21, 1905.

realize his strength also. Not alone, but in union with others, will he be enabled to combat the evils and emancipate himself both intellectually and politically. He will become the master of the earth and its products.

.....

Do not wait for some Moses to lead you out of the "slavery in Egypt." Centuries upon centuries have passed, and you have waited and are still waiting for someone to lead. Think for yourselves. Be your own leaders. Others may betray you. But he who thinks clearly, logically, does not betray himself.

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We do not ask you to embrace our doctrines. Be manly, and form your own opinions, your own purposes. Do your duty towards yourself and towards

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 21, 1905.

society.

We observe that there is an army of 1,000,000 vagrants, 600,000 thieves, 500,000 fallen women, and 150,000 criminals in jail. But we also observe an army of self-sacrificing men and women who advise, aid, and support the poor ones. Even though you be a sole crusader for a better society, don't despair if ignorance is mocking you and speak disparagingly about you, for children will grow up who will, in some future day, decorate the mound that marks your final resting place.

Workingmen: be honest towards yourselves, your wives, your children; familiarize yourself with the burning questions of the day, and join hands with those who think and act along the same lines as yourselves. Standing alone, you are weak; united, you are strong.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1901.

MUSIC STUDY

p.6.....Another important matter. Thousands study music. May our music-schools see to it that all these music-students may learn at least something of "humaniora." What is sadder than to meet a person who believes himself to be cultured and polite only because he or she possesses a certain readiness in song or music? The schools of our day have a great responsibility in this respect. The music-students should even study literature, history, a bit of psychology. Dr. Bartholomew's text book "Mental Science for music-students," is excellent for this purpose. May it be introduced and diligently used at least at all our Swedish-American institutions of learning.

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1901.

INDEMNITY FOR VICTIMS OF THE LYNCH LAW

p.6....During the last five years of the century just passed, there were 803 known lynchings, but statistics say nothing about whether or not the perpetrators of these lawless deeds have received their due punishment. Everywhere, now lynching is prohibited by law and every participant in acts of lynching is liable - if a life is taken - to prosecution for manslaughter or, in addition, for murder, although unfortunately nothing is done usually beyond a threat of punishment.

The reason why legal prosecution against the lynchers is regarded impossible or where one has tried to prosecute it has proved fruitless is simply that no witnesses could be had. This is due partly to the fact that usually the whole region has been more or less in sympathy with the lynchers or else has feared their vengeance. There is also the other reason that the victims for the most part have well-earned the death-penalty, and, its infliction without previous examination, has saved the costs of long legal procedure.

This last-named consideration, namely, that the lynch law was accepted as a cheap method of ministering justice gave in the meantime an indication as to how, in our

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1901.

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time, the disgraceful mischief can be fought successfully. If the lynching law is nursed by a portion of the citizens on the grounds of "cheapness" then one must make it dearer. If a country saves money through the lynching of a murderer, and officials and "the best citizens" by reason thereof are blind to the lawless method of punishment, then one must hold the county responsible for the mistakes which the lynchers often make. Proceeding from this point of view, one proposed that persons whose relatives have perished through lynching, might demand reparation from the county in which the lynching took place. A county could not of course with the same ease escape the responsibility which the participants in the lynching could, when it were simple enough to fix the place of the lynch - murder.

The thought appeared to be good, but to begin with it, showed itself but slightly fruitful. In one of the Southern states a law was adopted which entitled the lynch-victims relatives to damages of the county; but when shortly thereon a case of this kind came before the court the jury decided in favor of the defendents, and this decision was valid even in higher courts, to which the plaintiff has appealed. One

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1901.

WPA FILE 100-301-1

began, then to say that it is just as impossible to hold a county responsible as an individual lyncher, and in the states where one had considered the enactment of like laws, the proposals were permitted to be dropped.

But what the Southern states did not succeed in effecting through a special law enacted for the purpose, has now, according to information from Columbus, Ohio, been attained through a law, which as a whole holds the counties responsible for damages to life and property, done by mobs, to individuals and this, without that one in the enactment of the law of 1896, in Urbana, in 1897, a colored man's relatives demanded damages with the result the court allowed them \$5,000.00 together with legal costs, and this decision has now been upheld by the states highest court.

Hereafter, one can not thus say any longer that it is impossible to hold the counties responsible, and one has grounds to hope that all states which mean business in regard to the lynching nuisance will follow Ohio's example by enacting laws of this kind. Also the Southern states must sooner or later follow the mentioned

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1901.

example, and thereafter, even there, the sight of "Judge Lynch" will be no more. Wherever such a law is found it will be cited by damage-seekers, and, even if in many cases, the counties concerned escape payments, it will not be true everywhere. In any event the view that the lynch-law should be preferred for economic reasons will soon be discarded.

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 30, 1901.

WPA 11 11 1975

A NEW NORMAL SCHOOL

p.12.....Yesterday a bill was proposed in the State Legislature wherein is asked \$250,000.00 for the building of a new normal school in Chicago. The bill was produced by James A. Peterson a member of the school board, who deems the building of the new school a matter of very great importance.

For the time being there is only one normal school in Chicago, and it is located in Englewood. Mr. Peterson takes the stand that the North and West side, also the Lake View and Jefferson students have far too great a distance to travel to this school. For many the trip takes a couple of hours or more in the morning and evening and besides the time which is wasted the trips are rather costly.

Since most of the students are living in the areas mentioned, Mr. Peterson proposes that the new school be called Northwestern State Normal School, and be built in the North or West area.

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Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 30, 1890.

SWEDISH

[PASSES PHARMACISTS EXAMINATION]

A Pharmacist's Examination was passed little over a week ago by our countryman, Charles H. Grund, who came here from Karlstad, Sweden, slightly more than a year ago. Of course, Mr. Grund knew all about drugs before he came to America, having studied and worked in Karlstad and Stockholm, but to pass before the Board of Pharmacy after only one year's residence here is a rather remarkable record.

1. ATTITUDES

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1. Temperance

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

SECRET

Svenska Kvinnornas, November 10, 1928

"The Co-operative Temperance Café Idrott" celebrated the 10th anniversary of its organization last Sunday.

The occasion was arranged in the large assembly hall, and the guests numbered well over two hundred persons. A varied program was presented by the Northland Ladies Trio; Mr. Ivar Lundquist, violinist; Mr. Gunnar Lind, singer; the Scandinavian Song Trio, and Mr. K.M. Nelson, pianist.

The principal address was delivered by Herman Cederblad, co-editor of the Swedish Tribune-News. His subject was "The Temperance Café Co-operative Movement". A special address was given by Miss Linberg.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 18, 1922.

EXTRACT

The Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter has received the following letter from the Illinois Scandinavian Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars:

"In appreciation of the fact that your publication on numerous occasions has reported, in a sympathetic manner, the activities of our organization, and, to a greater extent than any other Swedish-American newspaper, support our stand with respect to prohibition, we have recommended to all our members that they give your paper all the moral and material support of which they are capable.

"For the Illinois Scandinavian Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

"(Signed) Eric J. Ericson, Secretary"

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20026

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 2, 1915.

A BENEFICIAL ORDINANCE
(Editorial)

The Sunday closing of the saloons in Chicago constitutes a notable victory for the temperance forces, and the beneficial effects of the ordinance are already noticeable. Thousands of dollars that were formerly spent in saloons have now bought food and clothing for families whose providers were in the habit of spending most of their weekly wages for liquor over the week end. And what is more: Thousands of workers who would otherwise wake up Monday morning with a terrific headache are now able to report for work in good condition. The Pullman Company, for instance, reports that on the Monday following the first "dry" Sunday no accidents occurred in the plant; this was the first time in many years that such a record had been attained. The explanation is undoubtedly that the men came to work with a clear head.

The liquor interests claim that the Sunday closing hurts Chicago's business in general, pointing out that the \$350,000 which was spent for alcoholic beverages over Sunday is now withdrawn from circulation. But this argument is entirely misleading. It has been shown that in the large State Street department stores, sales

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 2, 1915.

on the Monday following the Sunday on which the ordinance went into effect increased considerably over sales on previous Mondays. And sales of household articles during October broke all previous records for that month.

Such data speak for themselves, and the humanitarian aspects, which we have not touched upon here, are of even greater importance.



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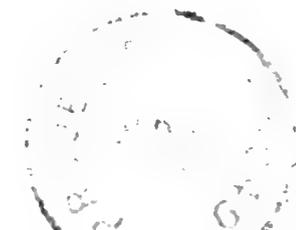
SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 14, 1915.

LIQUOR AND THE WORKER

(Editorial)

Among the many reasons why a worker ought to be a teetotaler, one is prompted to place economic considerations high on the list, especially as regards men with a family. But for a well-paid, single young man the economic aspect is far from the most important. The time, for instance, that he wastes in connection with his liquor consumption, whether in saloons and other such establishments or in his own home, is a much more serious matter. The working-man's spare time is particularly valuable because it is so short. It must be used wisely, if he is to keep up with developments in his line of work, and keep himself mentally and physically fit, so that he may be able to advance himself and improve his lot in that struggle for a place in the sun in which most of us are engaged. Knowledge and alertness are his best weapons in this struggle, and are becoming more and more necessary for success. The



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worker has, really, no time to waste on liquor. Instead, he would do well to cultivate the habit of reading, in order to become more proficient at his job, and also to supplement his formal education, which often is none too good.

But the waste of time is not the worst aspect of drinking. Let us consider what liquor does to the worker. It tends to rob him of the desire to improve his lot, and fosters within him an indifference and hopelessness, which are dangerous because, under their influence, he shrinks from any serious endeavor. He who has made drinking a habit finds it difficult to keep mentally alert, and liquor takes the edge off his will power. He is not likely to undertake anything that requires a sustained serious effort.

Will power is something modern man must have if he is to obtain for himself some of the good things of life. And the working class, in its own interest, should do all within its power to remove everything that undermines this quality. Otherwise, its material and cultural progress will be slow.

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Such considerations as these merit the attention of every young worker who is sincerely concerned about his own welfare and that of his class. He had better decide that liquor shall have no place in his life.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 17, 1915.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Swedish Good Templar Veteran In Chicago

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face picture of C.E. Ronnholm]

There are a great many Swedish Good Templars in Chicago, and one of the most prominent among them is C.E. Ronnholm, whose picture adorns the top of this column. For more than thirty years he has taken an active part in the temperance movement among the Scandinavians of this city, and has done much to advance the cause. A short biography of this veteran is of special interest now, when the ideas for which he stands are gaining in popularity throughout the country.

Ronnholm was born in Norrland, Sweden, January 29, 1846--in the city of Gafle, to be exact. At the age of twelve he started in as an apprentice to learn the



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tailor's trade in the city of Loderhamn. In order not to miss anything he even took a special course in tailoring and cutting at a trade school. Later on he moved to Stockholm, where he worked for several years. In 1880 he married Maria Augusta Fagerberg. Two years later they both joined the Good Templar lodge Carl Johan.

In the spring of 1887 Ronnholm and his wife immigrated to America, and settled in Chicago. After a short time he joined the Good Templar lodge "The Swedes of Illinois," of which he is still a member.

Already, back in Stockholm, in 1885, he earned the World's Grand Lodge degree, and when the Scandinavian Grand Lodge of Illinois was founded here he became a member. Since then he has held many important offices in the organization.



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In Ronnholm the temperance movement has had a faithful and energetic champion, and his fine humane qualities have made him loved and respected by everybody who becomes associated with him.

For many years now he has been employed by the big tailoring firm of Delany & Company on Michigan Avenue, and his home is at 3414 North Halsted Street.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1915.

PERSONAL LIBERTY

Much has been said and written about personal liberty, and most of it is empty phraseology. The term 'personal liberty' sounds good and appeals to most of us, but it has no basis in reality.

Ever since the dawn of our civilization man has had to surrender, little by little, many of his personal rights and privileges. The further a nation progresses in civilization and enlightenment, the more does the individual's personal liberty become limited, and the more does he become dependent on his fellow men. It is considered that ninety-eight per cent of the laws now on the statute books of the United States directly or indirectly tend to limit personal liberty. And we would not want it otherwise.

It is remarkable that protests against restrictions of personal liberty are most violent when the interests of the liquor trade are affected. At other times people are quite willing to make minor sacrifices, even submit to inconveniences



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1915.

for the common weal. Why all the excitement when the saloons are threatened? One is tempted to ask whether the liquor interests enjoy special rights and privileges. Or perhaps all such special interests possess inherent, God-given rights which have been denied the common run of humanity?



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 6, 1915.

WAR AND TEMPERANCE

(Editorial)

The bloody World War has brought sorrow and suffering over the warring nations but, strange to say, it has also indirectly promoted one humane cause in that it has forced many of these nations drastically to curtail the consumption of alcoholic beverages in order to preserve and strengthen the moral and physical fiber of their populations. Russia led the way when its rulers decided to forbid the use of liquor in any form, and reports from that country agree that the order is being strictly enforced and has had a very beneficial effect on its enormous population.

In Germany radical measures were adopted in order to limit the use of liquor, and on January 7 of this year, President Poincare of France signed a bill prohibiting the sale of absinthe and beverages containing absinthe in that country.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 6, 1915.

Even in England voices have been raised in warning, pointing out the devastating effect of alcohol on the British people, and reports have just been received that King George, several members of the cabinet, Field Marshal Kitchener, and others of high rank, have pledged themselves to abstain from the use of liquor in order to set an example for the people.

The seriousness of the times and the supreme effort which these nations are now making have brought home to their leaders the dangers of the liquor evil. In their attempt to remove everything which tends to reduce the fighting strength of their peoples, they turned against liquor as the worst offender, and at the same time one which may fairly easily be eliminated.

Thus, in the midst of this world catastrophe, the temperance cause has received an impetus which bodes well for the future.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 8, 1910.

TO TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

(Editorial)

Anybody who has failed to notice the steady progress made by the temperance movement during recent years must be a poor observer of social manifestations. It is winning new adherents right along in spite of the efforts of the liquor barons to discredit it and the principles for which it stands.

Even if one cannot always subscribe to the methods employed by the leaders of the temperance cause, one must certainly admit that their purpose signifies a social reform which is both necessary and desirable, and plenty of arguments may be presented in its favor. The old and partly worn one about the destructive effect of liquor on health may be re-enforced by economic considerations, for it is easy to show the beneficial results which have ensued in communities where the traffic in alcoholic beverages has been restricted or even prohibited by law.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 8, 1910.

The state of Kansas stands out as the best example. It has been a prohibition state for thirty years, but the law is being more strictly enforced now than ever before. The population approaches two million, and taxable property amounts to \$1,150 per person; bank deposits are \$113 per person, and in no other state do so many families, in proportion to population, own their homes. Poverty and the number of those suffering from mental disorders have been sharply reduced during recent years, and a checkup which took place some time ago showed that last year forty-nine out of the state's one hundred and five counties did not send a single convict to the state prison, while fifty county jails were empty. A few years after the prohibition law went into effect, divorce cases in the state had decreased by forty-five per cent. When such figures are compared to those of the "wet" states, their significance becomes clear. And this is not all of it! The death rate in Kansas is lower than that of any other state in the Union, and for that matter lower than that of any country in the world. In the field of education the state holds a unique place. One out of every one hundred and twenty persons attends college, and on the basis of such a percentage even the "cultured" state of Massachusetts is far behind.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 8, 1910.

Of course, the liquor laws are being broken in Kansas in various ways, but the number of offenders are diminishing, and the younger generation considers the use of liquor degrading.

Such figures as cited above place the familiar plea for "personal liberty," the good old stand-by, in the shadow. To be sure, this much-abused phrase has a certain appeal for all of us, but it is so elastic that it can be used in defense of the craziest acts.

Next Sunday will be observed as "Temperance Sunday" by organizations all over the country, which on that day will make special efforts in behalf of the cause. This article, such as it is, may be considered our modest contribution.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1910.

A PROBLEM THAT MUST BE SOLVED

(Editorial)

According to recently compiled statistics there are now one million chronic alcoholics in the United States. One third of this number die annually as victims of their vice, and are replaced by as many new recruits who each year join the army of drinkers, thus keeping the main body intact.

Impartial sociologists realize that this situation constitutes one of the most serious problems of our times.

At a meeting of medical authorities which took place in New York City not long ago ways and means of preventing and remedying this evil were discussed, and several proposals were submitted. Among other things, it was suggested that a number of institutions be established especially equipped for the treatment and cure of alcoholics, and that school children be given instruction on the



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1910.

destructive effects of liquor. Direct legislative and punitive measures were also mentioned.

However, it seems clear that not much progress can be made as long as society itself does not shrink from making cash profits from the liquor traffic.

Deterrent measures taken in order to discourage drinking differ considerably in severity and effectiveness. Some are humane, even helpful, while others have no place in a civilized society. As an example of the narrow-minded reformer who does the cause more harm than good, we give you the minister of Seattle, Washington, who from his pulpit proposed that drunkards be punished by whipping, the number of strokes to be determined by the degree of their offense.

While such discussions are going on, "wets" and "drys" are having it out on other fronts, with varying success. The battlefield is world-wide, and a



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misdirected demand for personal liberty, together with a selfish desire for profits, even if these profits be made at the expense of other people's misery, are the most dangerous enemies of the temperance cause. But those who believe in human progress will not abandon the hope that this problem is surely, if slowly, moving toward a satisfactory solution.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1910.

THE BATTLE IS NOT OVER

(Editorial)

The smoke and dust emanating from the recent battle between friends and opponents of local option are clearing up, but the decision is not at all considered final, and the advocates of temperance are getting ready for a renewed fight.

The action of revenge which the "wets" have undertaken against those who signed the mass petition is distasteful and is looked upon with disgust even among the opponents of local option. Many people are asking with what right these people are posting the names of petitioners on the walls of saloons and poolrooms for the purpose of making them the object of ridicule, and otherwise annoying them. Not that such action can have any retarding effect on the temperance movement itself, but it does cause some trouble for a few individuals in their respective



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1910.

neighborhoods. It is both enlightening and distressing to observe the extremes to which certain elements will go in the name of personal liberty.

The recent defeat of the crusaders against the drinking evil was more apparent than real; they are more than ever convinced that the disappearance of the saloon is only a question of time, and are determined to keep up the fight for reformatory and legal measures to shorten this time.

The saloon as a source of municipal revenue is abominable. Nobody will hire a drinker, and many progressive employers are already going so far as to demand absolute abstinence during working hours. But still the saloons have their staunch defenders; in fact, they are even being forced upon certain communities. The situation would be ridiculous were it not so pitiful. Imagine how quickly the problem would be solved if women were given a voice in the matter! But their opinion does not



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seem to count in spite of the fact that they and the home are the greatest sufferers from the destructive effects of liquor.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 22, 1910.

COMMENT ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

(Editorial)

In answer to the City Council's request for information, certain officials have declared that the sum of \$7,200,000 which is being collected annually in license fees from liquor retailers is of vital importance to the city's economy under the present setup. This is undoubtedly true, and the Council is well advised in seeking correct information regarding all phases of the liquor question, financial or otherwise.

However, there is a tendency to overemphasize economic considerations and, important as they are, we do not think that the city of Chicago would face bankruptcy if it were deprived of the income from liquor licenses. Spokesmen for the Anti-Saloon League point out that the loss of this income could readily be compensated for by a tax on corporation stocks, bank deposits, and other property which is now practically tax exempt.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 22, 1910.

It should not be forgotten that the temperance movement aims at a reform which, if it could be realized, would be of incalculable value. It is a factor in our social evolution, and now that it seems to have escaped from the political strait-jacket, its economic significance as well as its moral and ethical aspect should receive more attention. It would be interesting to know what this income of \$7,200,000 really costs the people of Chicago. Moral reforms almost always cause initial loss in dollars and cents, but they always pay in the long run. In a discussion of social questions of this kind it is important that one start from the proper premises, but this is often forgotten, and the real issue obscured by more or less irrelevant arguments.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 15, 1910.

TO OUR READERS

As is well known, it is the policy of this newspaper to support sincere reform movements, the aim of which are to improve social conditions and raise moral and material standards. For that reason we are much interested in the temperance question, and are in favor of measures which tend to promote sobriety.

When such an important issue as that of general liquor prohibition for Chicago is now to be decided at the polls, we feel it is only fair that arguments both for and against should be heard, and have, therefore, as have all Chicago's dailies, accepted an advertisement by the United States Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association in which the voters are urged to turn down the measure, and reasons are given why this should be done. It will be found on page fourteen of this issue.

There are weighty arguments both for and against in regard to this question,



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and voters who have heard both sides are in a better position to make an intelligent decision.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 25, 1910.

A MANIFESTO AGAINST ALCOHOL

(Editorial)

The declaration recently published by the Swedish Physicians' Temperance League and addressed to the Swedish people is a remarkable document, which should arouse interest also on this side of the Atlantic.

In this manifesto scientifically trained experts present their experiences and the results of their carefully conducted research into the devastating effects of alcoholic liquors on the human body and mind. In it one also detects a strong undercurrent of fine humanitarian feeling and love of the fatherland, and in discussing its merits nobody can truthfully characterize it as the product of well-meaning but irresponsible and ignorant fanatics.

The American temperance movement has, of course, been the subject of thorough study and discussion during the struggle for and against prohibition which is



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 20, 1910.

at present going on in the Old Country. Many are sincerely opposed to prohibition on the grounds that it represents too great an infringement on their personal liberty, and they do not believe that such restrictions are beneficial to the people. Neither do they believe that a prohibition law can be efficiently enforced, and to them conditions in America offer ample evidence in support of such beliefs. In Sweden it is claimed, publicly and privately, that prohibition is a complete flop in the United States, even though those that are correctly informed and impartial know that this is not so.

In spite of strong opposition, the temperance movement in Sweden has already gained such momentum, and has become so popular, that far-reaching results are bound to follow. Here in America, the movement has already deeply affected public opinion in regard to the liquor business and drinking habits, even in those localities where drastic liquor laws have not yet been put into effect. The change is unmistakable, and in our opinion it is only a question of time when the prohibition forces will be victorious.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 14, 1909.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IS GAINING

(Editorial)

The delegates to the great temperance convention, which was held a short time ago in Chicago, were much pleased with the progress of their cause. The Anti-Saloon League's propaganda and educational work all over the country has undoubtedly done a lot of good, and its enthusiastic supporters claim that they have hardly started yet.

In certain quarters the hope seems to be entertained that this strong movement directed against the saloon evil, is only a temporary phenomenon, but we suspect that they are mistaken. It may rather be the beginning of a powerful popular movement, which will not be stopped in its course until general prohibition is on the statute books of the United States. The sentiment within our great religious organizations, as



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well as within orders and societies of various types, points in that general direction. Also, representatives of a new generation are coming of voting age, a generation which in the schoolroom has received instructions in regard to the destructive effect of liquor on the human body and mind. The importance of this kind of educational work is not sufficiently appreciated.

The progress of the temperance movement in the United States is being watched with keen interest in Sweden, where the recent great strike gave rise to a strong sentiment for general prohibition. Its opponents have publicized many stories, both humorous and sad, illustrating the complete fiasco of this system in America, but most of such stories are, naturally gross exaggerations if not downright lies. It is being pointed out in Sweden that there is serious disagreement between our federal government and the individual states regarding the manner in which the liquor problem should be handled, and it must be admitted that such disagreement does



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exist and is an obstacle to a happy solution.

However, there are many illustrations of the beneficial results of strict liquor control. Let us consider the state of Kansas. J. K. Coddington, warden of the state penitentiary, declares that thanks to the prohibition law, which, by the way, is rather drastic and strictly enforced, forty-nine counties did not send one single prisoner to the institution last year, while thirteen counties sent only one each. The use of alcoholic beverages is unpopular in that state, and to have liquor in one's possession is a criminal offense. Those that drink are as a rule elderly people who acquired the habit in their youth. No young man or woman with self-respect and ambition uses liquor, and even business interests in the cities refuse to tolerate the existence of saloons. Such establishments as are caught operating illegally are promptly closed, and evasions of the law will gradually disappear.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 7, 1909.

IN THE FOREGROUND

Noted Swedish-American Lecturer and Temperance Organizer

The mighty temperance organization, The Anti-Saloon League of America, recently held its convention in Chicago, and Swedish interests were represented by Reverend Gustaf Knut Stark, who is superintendent of the Illinois branch of the League's Swedish department.

Gustaf Knut Stark was born in Eksjo, Sweden, January 15, 1867, and came to America with his parents in 1875. The family lived first in Tidoute, Pennsylvania, where Gustaf Knut attended public school. But he left home early to shift for himself, and roamed about considerably. At one time he was employed by the Marshall Field Company of Chicago.

At the age of 18 he registered at Augustana College in Rockford, Illinois, and alternately studied and taught school until he had completed the theological course and was ordained as a minister. Two of his brothers





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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 7, 1909.

are also pastors, namely, F. H. Johnson of Chicago, and A. W. Stark of De Kalb, Illinois. Reverend Stark has successfully served several congregations, the last one in Evanston, until two years ago, when he was appointed superintendent of the Scandinavian branch of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, and he has amply demonstrated his fitness for this job.

As a pastor, Mr. Stark held several positions of trust in religious organizations, and he is now the secretary of the board of directors of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois. He is also an active member of the Chicago Law and Order League. Work is his hobby, and he speaks Swedish and English with equal ease.

In 1894 Reverend Stark married Jennie Virginia Peterson of Rockford, and they have four children. Reverend Stark presided at the great Swedish temperance meeting which was held in Orchestra Hall last Thursday in conjunction with the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 19, 1909.

A DRASTIC LIQUOR LAW

(Editorial)

Manufacturers and dispensers of alcoholic beverages are dissatisfied with the new liquor law which has just been adopted by the state of Michigan. There are several clauses in it which they do not like. The law forbids the sale of liquor to minors and intoxicated individuals, and furthermore, the wives, the children, and the employers [of family heads], as well as public authorities, are empowered to forbid its sale to certain persons. Concealing screens are forbidden in saloons, and the law makes it a serious offense to adulterate whiskey and other alcoholic drinks. It also provides that a second offender not only loses his license, but shall never obtain a new one; the decision in this respect is not left to the discretion of the licensing authorities. The law also determines the number of places in which liquor may be sold in each locality.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 19, 1909.

It certainly should be possible after so many trials and experiments to formulate a law regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors which would adequately protect the rights and interests of everybody concerned. It seems to us that the new Michigan law is not only a step in the right direction, but should actually be welcomed by the distillers and brewers. They should have sense enough to realize that if proper laws are not instituted to protect society against the evils which undeniably are inherent in the liquor trade, the public will demand absolute prohibition. The American people have already clearly demonstrated that it wants effective action.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 27, 1909.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

(Editorial)

AS we all know, Milwaukee, Wisconsin is one of the greatest brewing centers in the country, and one will readily sympathize with the city which is now beginning to feel ill at ease due to the vigorous campaign for sobriety which is going on in neighboring states. The local internal revenue office reports a decrease in revenue of \$322,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30. Beer alone brought in \$3,852,843 during the year, as compared to \$4,174,103 the previous year.

One great corporation after another is now joining the ranks of those who are actively fighting the drinking evil. The Carnegie Steel Company of Sharon, Pennsylvania, for instance, is introducing rigid rules concerning the drinking of intoxicating liquor during working hours, and it may not be long until the company will demand absolute abstinence

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 27, 1909.

of its workers even in private life. Total abstainers are already given preference in regard to employment and promotion. Those that drink to excess are being dismissed.

Many people think that much progress would be made if Congress would prohibit interstate trade in alcoholic beverages, but it is not likely that Speaker Cannon would permit such a proposal to come to a vote.

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Svenska Tribunen, June 19, 1906.

PASTOR RECOMMENDS LUNDIN'S JUNIPER ALE

At 2443-2447 West Kinzie Street we find an establishment turning out one of the world's best beverages, Lundin's An-Bars Dricka (Lundin's Juniper ale). Letters from five of the most prominent Swedish pastors, who recommend the use of this excellent ale and wonderful non-intoxicating substitute for liquors give wonderfully authentic advice for the welfare of the individual from infancy to old age.

We quote the letter from Pastor J. A. Djork, principal of North Park College of Chicago and president of the Evangelical Mission of America: "All who have their own welfare and that of their fellow men in mind should welcome Lundin's Juniper ale in their home because it is the world's best aid in eliminating intoxicants."

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Svenska Tribunen, May 29, 1906.

NUMBER OF SALOONS NOW LIMITED

(Editorial)

At last! An ordinance submitted by alderman Harkin makes it impossible to increase the number of saloons in Chicago, until the population reaches three and one-half millions. The basis on which this ordinance was made was that one saloon for each five hundred citizens was enough. The present number of saloons (seven thousand) [are in the proportion of] one to every three hundred citizens.

Assuming that all saloons now in operation will continue, a new saloon cannot be opened until the population of Chicago has doubled.

Owners of the existing saloons are not in anyway antagonistic nor disheartened by this ordinance.

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

WORK, REST, AND ALCOHOL

by

Dr. Knut Kjellberg

For work of every kind a source of power is needed, and heat is the power source for all the work performed by the human organism. Our life processes are maintained by a constant process of combustion, in which the fuel consists of various kinds of food. To secure an increase in the capacity for work, an increase in combustion is necessary, and if an insufficient amount of fuel is supplied the body, the body itself will be attacked by the combustion process.

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Many people believe that alcohol is invigorating, and the reason for this belief is that alcohol, as shown by experiment, will dull the feeling of weariness. It is possible to effect a temporary increase in one's capacity for work by means of small doses of alcohol; but the quality of one's work generally suffers as a result of the use of alcohol. Alcohol produces a sensation of warmth, but careful experiments have shown that the use of alcohol lowers the body temperature.

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

As far as mental processes are concerned we can say that alcohol impairs the faculty of self-criticism: under the influence of alcohol many foolhardy acts are committed. "Courage" is gained through the use of alcohol; doubts and timidity disappear, and the foolhardy acts easily become criminal acts. Furthermore, the use of alcohol enables one to forget his sorrows and troubles.

Every race employs some kind of intoxicant. The members of barbaric tribes possess an inherent desire to become transformed, once in a while, into a condition in which the individual is lifted above the routine of everyday life. In our civilized communities, alcohol plays an important role in achieving a similar purpose. Alcohol is employed to make social intercourse more pleasant. When people of the so-called upper classes come together at a social gathering to have a "good time," everybody knows that the beginning of such affairs is marked by stiffness and unnatural quiet. But alcohol soon infects the people with a more friendly and sociable spirit.

When one is at work, one does not feel the need for alcohol: people at work have common interests which make living with their fellowmen endurable without



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

alcohol. Social intercourse when no common interests exist plays an important role in promoting the use of alcohol among the "upper" classes.

As for the poor, who have but slight opportunity for enlightened pleasures, and for whom life is monotonous and sad-- the saloon is the only recourse. If social conditions were more pleasant for them; if their homes were more attractive; if pleasures of a nobler kind were offered them; and if their interests were directed along more enlightened channels, then their desire for intoxicants would certainly diminish.

It is important, therefore, to work for better conditions and to promote more enlightened interests among the poor. The education of the public must be directed so as to achieve these aims. The purpose here is not merely to provide information, although this dissemination of knowledge will, in the long run, prove the most potent means of propaganda, but also to promote enlightened and elevating influences.

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 21, 1903.

RID CHICAGO OF ITS SHADY LIQUOR PLACES

(Editorial)



Once more a Swede has been killed in one of the many saloons in the city. The crime took place at 55 East Chicago Avenue where George Johnson and William Peterson are conducting a saloon. Last Friday, about noon, Fred Johnson, a laborer, living at 196 Gault Court, went into the saloon in company with a blind man by the name of Borjeson. Johnson ordered a couple of drinks, paying for them. Shortly afterwards, Charles Bowman came into the saloon. He is conducting a one man affair at 85 East Chicago Avenue. A few remarks were exchanged between Fred Johnson and Bowman, whether pleasant or not was not known by the only men who witnessed the crime; namely, one Sam Anderson, and the saloon-keeper, Peter Johnson. Then Bowman pushed at Fred Johnson, and in answer, the latter's fist hit Bowman in the face. The saloon-keeper separated the two men, but Fred Johnson came back at Bowman, threatening to give him a beating. In return, Bowman pulled out his gun and fired two shots at his antagonist. Johnson was hurt, but not fatally, as it seemed at first. Later in the afternoon he was taken to the police hospital where he

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 21, 1903.

died at 8 P. M. the same day. Bowman gave himself up at the East Chicago Avenue police station. At the coroner's inquest on Saturday afternoon, Bowman was ordered held over to the grand jury. . . .



The murdered man was born in Sweden thirty-one years ago, and at the age of ten years came to Chicago with his parents. He was married and leaves a widow and three children, also his aged mother. His home is at 196 Gault Court. It is said that he was of peaceful nature, never starting trouble. His great fault was his too great love of liquor.

The man who is accused of the crime is also a man in his best years. In the past he has conducted a saloon business in the same place where he shot Johnson last Friday, but a year ago his license was revoked on account of another murder which took place in his saloon shortly before. The victim at that time was the twenty-three year old Lillian Buttler, who was shot and killed by a Swede, Fred Carlson. Shortly afterwards Bowman had his license renewed, and opened a saloon at 85 Chicago Avenue. It is asserted that

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MEMORANDUM

Svenska Lyhetaer, Apr. 31, 1905.

Johnson and Bonnar were never on terms of friendship.

The many liquor stores have made Chicago Avenue a street which is feared and despised by peaceful citizens. The few respectable trades who are yet conducting business there are most keenly aware of this fact. Many of the houses on the street are now occupied by drunkards, thugs, and other persons of a shady type. They are the living results of the saloons of the street. If the government of our city would revoke some of the liquor licenses issued on the street in question, Chicago Avenue might yet become the type of street which it once was, and not a place to be feared and despised.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, July 16, 1902.

[TEMPERANCE OFFICERS ELECTED]

The Scandinavian Temperance Union of Illincis elected officers last Sunday at a well-attended meeting.

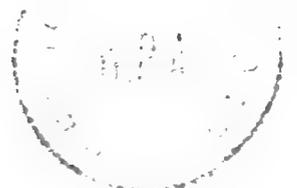
I B 1

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, July 2, 1902.

[TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION]

The Verdani and Harmony Lodges, I. O. G. T., will hold a great temperance demonstration and picnic, July 4, at West Pullman. Plays, races, and music are on the program.



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen, June 11, 1902.

[TEMPERANCE]

Humboldt Division No. 44, Sons of Temperance, held a temperance meeting at its hall at Clybourn Avenue and Larrabee Street last Saturday. Dr. J. F. Lindquist gave a lecture on the harmful effects of liquor on the human body, as seen from the scientific point of view. Song, music and recitations also appeared on the program.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 22, 1902.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

The Illinois Scandinavian Temperance Association on January 12 elected the following officers for the first half of the year: chairman: Axel Ahlstedt; vice-chairman: Andrew E. Olson; secretary: T. E. Odell; treasurer: Louis Magnusson; sergeant-at-arms: Bernard Swenson. It is the intention of the Association to publish its **activities** in the near future.



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3077

W. H. H. Tribulation, Nov. 17, 1901.

THE ASSOCIATION

A great mass-meeting in the interest of temperance will be held Saturday, Nov. 30, in Rogers Hall, Clybourn and Larrabee.

The program includes a speech by W. H. H. Tribulation on the subject "The License Law and its Effects." The music will be furnished by the North Board of Christian Workers.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 23, 1901.

TEMPERANCE MEETING

The members of the Scandinavian Temperance Society met at Joger's Hall on Oct. 20. The meeting was well attended, which showed there is a strong interest in the temperance movement. Many ministers addressed the gathering. Mr. William H. Peterson spoke at length on intoxicating liquors from a doctor's viewpoint. George Landegsen's topic was "Temperance from the standpoint of Right & Morals." Both speakers were applauded.

The meeting was followed by an animated discussion. Mr. Claes Ostergren, the chairman, spoke of the progress of the temperance movement.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY'S MAY-FESTIVAL

p.11.....Ledstjarnan (The Leading Star) Division 42, S. of F. celebrated its May-Festival at Phoenix Hall last Sunday evening. The visitors filled to capacity the large bright hall. An especially interesting program was given, consisting of music, song, recitations and talks.

As speakers, the Newspaper Publisher, F.A. Lindstrand appeared, also Mr. Eklund. Music was given by Messrs. Westling, Dahlquits, Lindster and Levander. Miss Ellen Johnson was designated the May-Bride, by vote. It was in all respects a very successful temperance festival, which ended with "Kaffe och dopp" (Coffee and cake).

The committee for arrangements was made up of Messrs. C. F. Johnson, P.A. Dahlquist, Chas. Anderson and Gust. Croonborg, together with the Misses Ellen Johnson, Hilma Swanson and Augusta Malm.

Svenska Tribunen, August 31, 1892

SWEDISH GOOD-TEMPLARS TO BUILD THEIR OWN TEMPLE



The Swedish I.O.G.T. lodges of Chicago, eight in number, have united in their aim to have a lodge building of their own. A building association has been organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. Its capitalization is \$6,000, in shares of \$12. each. The trustees or directors of the new association are Frank L. Malmstedt, chairman; Andrew Anderson, vice-chairman; Alex F. Malmquist, corresponding secretary; C.G.Hindberg, financial secretary; Gust Myhrman, treasurer. Other members of the Board are Barney Anderson, A. Akerlund, Adolf Swan and C.G.Morberg.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

2. Blue Laws

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I F 6

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 12, 1930.

THE ELECTION RESULTS

The results of the election which took place November 4, show that the American electorate has changed its mind since the presidential election in 1928, when the Republican party won a decisive victory. Hoover was elected by an overwhelming majority, and the voters gave the Republicans a wide margin both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. But at this writing it looks as if the Democrats will control both houses of the Congress.

There are several reasons for this turnabout by the voters. The main causes of it are undoubtedly the distressing unemployment situation, and the hard times which have hit the entire nation. People are inclined to blame such upheavals on the administration and on the party which is in power. The current situation is no exception, and the Republican defeat was a logical outcome.

It is evident that prohibition and the Volstead Act have also played an important

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 12, 1930.

role in this election. The Republican campaign leader, Senator Fess, of Ohio, declared that prohibition was not an issue this time, but a "wet" Democratic senator was nevertheless elected from his own state. "Wet" Democratic senators were victorious in several other states, among which were New York and Illinois, where they won by majorities which took on the proportions of landslides.

Especially significant is the result in Illinois, which is ordinarily a Republican state. But its voters elected as senator, the Democrat Lewis, an outspoken opponent of prohibition, who during the campaign declared that if he were elected senator he would do everything in his power to have the prohibition amendment repealed. In spite of that he received a majority of between seven and eight hundred thousand votes, and thanks to his great majority in Chicago and Cook County, most Democratic candidates in that part of the state were swept into office.

The deplorable local conditions in Cook County also contributed to the

WPA (ILL) PROJ 10075

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 12, 1930.

Republican defeat. The waste of public money has increased the tax burden, especially for the small home owners of Chicago. To the many other grievances must now be added the local unemployment situation and the unwillingness or inability of city and county authorities to do anything about it. The people had simply lost confidence in the administration and wanted a change. The political power in Cook County is now in the hands of the Democrats, and the future will show whether or not they are able and willing to use it for the benefit of the community and the welfare of all the people.

WPA III ; PROJ. 300

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 29, 1927.

THE 18TH AMENDMENT

Say whatever you may about prohibition, it has carried with it the blessing of doing away with the so called "habitual drunkards."

How so? you may ask.

Yes, the bootleg whiskey kills most of them and many others, too, before they have a chance to become saturated with the habit.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 15, 1922.

FOR AND AGAINST

(Editorial)

While Prohibition has caused a decrease in the number of convicts in our penitentiaries and the destitute cases in our charitable institutions, it has also caused more work for our courts and law-enforcing agencies. Because of the difficulties connected with the enforcement of Prohibition, many people who favored it have become somewhat disillusioned, and the interests that always were against it are now clamoring for a revision of the law so as to permit the manufacture and sale of beer and wine. The financial and other means, which were at the disposal of those that opposed the law in the first place, are still available, and everything is being done to place Prohibition in an unfavorable light.

But on the whole, the principle of Prohibition has been accepted by the majority of the American people, and nobody who would undertake to advocate the return of the old-time sloop would now be taken seriously. The difficulties of enforcing

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 15, 1933.

Prohibition probably are not so much greater than those connected with the enforcement of other laws the purpose of which is social improvement. Our criminal laws and the penalties provided by them are pretty well established, and have the support of the general citizenry, but in our large cities murder is a daily occurrence, not to mention robbery and countless minor infractions of the law. Statistics show that there are more than one million persons in the United States addicted to morphine and opium, but nobody seriously proposes that the drug law be modified for that reason. It is regrettable that Prohibition cannot be enforced with one-hundred-per-cent stringency, and it is just as regrettable that the laws dealing with murder, theft, etc. are so frequently broken.

WPA (ILL) PROHIBITION

Because of the unremitting propaganda, some people seem to think that Prohibition Amendment may be repealed, but this is not so. The law cannot be repealed, but this is not so. The law cannot be repealed, but a change may be made in its interpretation so that beer and wine containing no more than four per cent alcohol are not considered intoxicating liquors. Certain local politicians are promising;

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 15, 1922.

the Italians of Chicago that they are going to get their wine back, but this is nothing; but an effort to secure their votes.

It can not be denied that Prohibition, as it operates today, has its undesirable aspects. Human nature being what it is, it is to be expected that there always will be imbalances among us. But neither can it be denied that it also has produced highly beneficial results. Its full effect will probably not appear until the coming of age of a new generation which has never had an opportunity to acquire the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30000

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 26, 1921.

A GOOD SIGN

(Editorial)

The superintendent of a children's home in Defiance County, Ohio, a Mr. Wagner, reports that the number of children admitted to all such institutions in the State has decreased by fifteen per cent "since old John Barleycorn was put out of commission". This situation becomes especially significant in view of the fact that we are now experiencing a period of great unemployment, when one would expect an increase of applications for admission to all types of charitable institutions.

There is no reason to doubt the truth of Mr. Wagner's statement. He supervises one of the largest children's homes in Ohio, and is well acquainted with conditions within the State. One is therefore justified in concluding that there is less poverty and destitution in the home today than there was before the enactment of Prohibition, and that, on the whole, mothers and children are happier.

WPA (ILL) FILE

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 15, 1921.

SWEDISH CHURCHES ON THE NORTH SIDE UNITE

Swedish Evangelical congregations in the Lake View district have held two joint meetings in order to discuss the need for, and the possibility of, closer co-operation among these congregations for the purpose of bringing about a stricter enforcement of laws and regulations within the district. The last meeting was held last Wednesday night. Delegates from several congregations attended, and it is expected that more will join the drive later.

At these two preliminary meetings, the delegates have exchanged ideas on whether or not such united action is really called for, and in what ways it might benefit the community. There seems to be general agreement that an organized effort is not only desirable but necessary in order to obtain the full co-operation of the authorities charged with maintaining law and order.

It is well known that liquor is being sold, that saloons are operating without interference, that questionable pictures are being shown in neighborhood theaters,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 15, 1921.

and that gambling dens and disorderly houses are being conducted next door to the homes of decent citizens. The police and other law-enforcement bodies need the assistance of right-thinking men and women, and it will be the purpose of the proposed organization to offer its aid in getting rid of these evils.

At Wednesday's meeting the delegates decided on unified action of the Swedish churches on the North Side, and first steps toward formation of an organization were taken. The following officers were elected: Pastor C. G. Wallenius, president; Pastor Harry Lindblom, vice-president; architect Oscar Johnson, secretary; and Eric Johnson, treasurer.

A committee was appointed to map out a plan of action, which will be discussed at the next meeting, to be held July 13 in the Swedish Mission Church of Lake View.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1921.

CHANGED CONDITIONS

(Editorial)

It is evident to any observer, and impartial investigations have confirmed the fact, that the present unemployment situation in the United States has thus far not caused as much disturbance and suffering as similar situations did in former years. Reports indicate that business has not yet felt any serious effects of unemployment, and consequently the number of people out of work has not increased. This gratifying condition undoubtedly is simply another of the many beneficial effects of national Prohibition. Many workers have saved the money that they would otherwise have spent for beer and liquor. These accumulated reserves make it possible for them to carry on during a period of bad times. The worker stays at home now, instead of spending much of his spare time and his money at the corner saloon regardless of whether or not there are bread and potatoes in the pantry at home.

The elimination of the saloon is the greatest contribution that the present

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1921.

generation has made toward order and real freedom in this country. During periods of unemployment in former, pre-Prohibition years, it could never be truthfully said, as it is being said today, that "not a single case of disturbance among the unemployed workers has taken place". The secretary of the Community Union in Detroit, Michigan, where there about 125,000 unemployed, gives Prohibition the credit for the peace and order which prevails in that city and all over the country.

Except for the German newspapers here, which always support the beer interests, and a few of our Swedish contemporaries, there are not many publications in this country that still oppose Prohibition. Among those that do, is one of New York City's largest dailies, and that paper recently sent a representative to study conditions among the workers in our industrial centers. In his dispatch from Akron, Ohio, the reporter said, among other things: "I have found business and industry in Akron at a pretty low ebb, but have not seen a single bread line or soup kitchen." The newspaper in question would undoubtedly have been happy if it could have demonstrated that Prohibition had nothing to do

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50231

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1921.

with the lack of feeding stations for the unemployed in Akron. But the reporter's dispatch ended thus: "This is certainly a happy contrast to the miserable conditions which exist among the workers in industrial centers of the 'wet' countries of Europe."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 7, 1915.

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THE SUNDAY CLOSING

William Hale Thompson has done what none of his predecessors dared; he has ordered the police to enforce the old law about the closing of saloons on Sundays, and has notified the dealers that they will be deprived of their liquor licenses if they defy the order.

The matter had been discussed during the election campaign, and Mr. Thompson stated at that time, on inquiry, that he stood for the enforcement of every law. In spite of this, the closing order came as a surprise both to the "Wet" and the "Dry". Carter Harrison, the former mayor, on being interviewed about the order said that it surprised him greatly; that he did not believe the majority of the people in Chicago wanted the law enforced; that Mayor Thompson ought to have held a referendum in Chicago on the question of Sunday closing before issuing the order.

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 7, 1915.

We have never had great respect for Carter H. Harrison's intelligence, and his statement as mentioned shows that our opinion was correct. It must be clear to all thinking people that it would be destructive of all order in society if a referendum were to be undertaken to decide whether a given law was to be enforced. Such referendum would make all law-giving worthless. Under our system, a law must be enforced as long as it is law, and the law officers have no right to lay down on the enforcement.

If referendum is wanted in the present matter, the question to be put to the people could only be as to whether the closing law should be abolished. Such a question may be put to the people of Chicago, but the decision in the matter would rest with the legislature. In order to give the people of Chicago the right to determine the question, the legislature would have to carry through Mayor Thompson's bill for home rule for Chicago. It was said that the so called "Deneen" men in the legislature had received orders to desist from

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 7, 1915.

voting in the matter and thus the bill fell through. If Mayor Thompson's proposal had become law then would Chicago have won the right to self-rule not merely in regard to the question of liquor, but in all questions of importance only for this city.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Jan. 5, 1907.

SUNDAY CLOSING QUESTION

We doubt the reader is well aware here in Chicago that for some time the Sunday closing law has not been enforced by the present strong party. It is naturally the closing of the saloons that we refer to. New laws are not necessary but enforcement of the present law, which clearly enough requires Sunday closing. Just how great an effort not to enforce the law is exerted by the political party in power is hard to say. You are aware that among the large cities, Chicago can show larger accomplishments than any other. But the people themselves in the city undermine the law, shall we therefore draw a conclusion that the element of the city people that are against the saloon closing on Sunday are so easy going that they will not take notice of the happenings. In the meantime Mayor Dunne makes the statement that he will not particularly enforce the Sunday closing law, naturally he means the majority do not want it done. The matter of enforced or not-enforced laws apparently does not seem as important to the mayor as they do to most of the people. Are we then to understand that if a law hinders us from doing what we consider our right to do then our personal freedom is at stake. Does the mayor mean that such laws are unjust?

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Jan. 5, 1907.

PROJ. 10/11

It seems as if it were a question of the many against the individual, and if the latter is allowed to follow his own inclination he will hurt himself in one way or the other. The community must govern over the individual and therefore often the best individuals are sacrificed for the good of the community. Seemingly what happens to the drinker is that by the life he lives he only harms himself, therefore it should be only his own affair.

However, many are interested in what the individual does, if he harms himself the entire community of which he is a part is equally harmed. But on the other side of the question there seems to be some uncertainty as to the good that would result from the law. Man's nature is curious and at all times it has seemed hard to enforce morals by law. It is an old known fact that forbidden fruit seems the most desired.

When Mayor Dunne hesitates in enforcing the Sunday closing law he does so because for him it does not seem important at the moment. He is not the kind of a person

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 5, 1907.

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that lays trouble to persons or political system. Such a motive no one could believe him guilty of. But it is questionable whether his easy going manner is the best. When President Roosevelt belonged to the Police Department in New York City and he was entrusted with the duty of seeing that the policemen did their duties, he explained that all laws that were enacted should be lived up to. He explained that he himself did not believe certain laws were absolutely right, but as long as they were laws they must be enforced. When a law seems to be strict the entire people soon bring it to a point where it will be repealed. In the same manner Governor Folk in St. Louis said to those who protested against the Sunday closing law question, "As long as Sunday closing is a law I will enforce it. If the people think this law too strict they are free to repeal it, but I am sworn in to watch over the enacted laws."

Question: Suppose that the Sunday closing law is not just, is it better to do as Mayor Dunne has done, let it be a dead law or enforce it as President Roosevelt and Governor Folk have done. Mayor Dunne takes for granted that the people do not want

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Jan. 5, 1907.

it enforced, but is it the **majority's** desire. If he enforces the law in the **strictest** sense, it would soon show what the people think of the question, and if the law seemed too drastic it would not take long before its impracticability would be felt and the law makers would repeal it.

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1904.

THE HYPOCRITE'S HOLIDAY

(Editorial)

Sunday, the day of rest, is the day on which the hypocrite feels particularly holy. It is also the day when the laboring masses are released from their work, the day when the really religious person dedicates his time to worship and spiritual refreshment.

On that day, the hypocrite enjoys his greatest triumphs. He who indulges in many questionable acts during the other six days of the week is very particular about the observance of the Sabbath. He considers it an unforgivable sin to spend the day with God-created nature, in the cool forest and sunny meadows under a blue sky, far from dusty streets and crowded dwellings and far from dry sermons in stuffy churches. To him, what is right during the week is a stark sin on Sunday. He denounces the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages on that particular day, but votes for their dispensing during the week, when he himself is not averse to taking a swig of liquor. He may greatly enjoy watching a ball game on any other day, but on Sunday he becomes

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1904.

so righteous that this pleasure and all other forms of entertainment are abhorrent to him. He approves of keeping the World's Fair open six days a week, but protests against admitting the public on Sunday, the only day the worker has a chance fully to enjoy its splendor. In this particular matter, he has the support of a pseudo-religious organ, which, with reference to the proposal to keep the St. Louis Fair open between 12 A.M. and 10 P.M. on Sundays, has this to say: "This would make it convenient for those who wish to attend Mass in the morning, and enjoy the amusement section, beer dispensaries, and dance halls in the afternoon and evening."

We, who have not yet had the pleasure of visiting the Fair, are prompted to ask: Are these the chief attractions of the World's Fair in St. Louis? We thought the public would be given an opportunity to view great works of art, the paintings and sculpture by the world's masters. We had hoped to see there a demonstration of our technical progress during the last decade, to learn about modern architecture, our flora and fauna, and the treasures which are hidden in our mountain ranges and under the ground; we have also been looking forward to studying the latest achievements of our great industries. But it seems that

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1904.

the author whom we cited above saw nothing at all of these things; he only noticed "the amusement section, beer dispensaries, and dance halls". Individual taste and preference are not to be disputed; it is quite possible that the writer was blind to the beauty and magnificence of the Fair, and able to see only such commonplace things as he has before his eyes every day.

In the name of sound reason we ask: Why should not the Fair be kept open on Sunday? Why should not the thousands of workers who have handled every stone and every plank in the vast establishment be given an opportunity to enjoy the result of their labor on their day of leisure, when they have some respite from their struggle for existence?

If our hypocritical preachers, Congressman, and newspaper writers would drop their motheaten cloaks of false righteousness, the world would be a happier place to live in.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family

Organization

a. Marriage

Svenska Kuriren, July 2, 1925

WELL-KNOWN SWEDISH FAMILY WED FIFTY YEARS

The Golden Wedding was celebrated last week by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Alfred Sandell, 1640 Farragut Avenue. They have three sons, of whom Conrad is a noted inventor and instrument manufacturer, John the proprietor of a well-known costuming house, and Carl the proprietor of a custom tailoring establishment.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), Jan. 1, 1920.

LUDVIG LARSON

Who doesn't know Mr. Ludvig Larson, on the corner of Chicago Avenue, and Sedgwick, near Hesselroth's old drug store? All Swedes who have lived in this good city for a few years know him.

Mr. Larson has been in the restaurant business for a generation there on the ground floor; and the second floor is known as Larson Hall.

Mr. Larson, together with his wife, nee Ida Ekblom, were pleasantly surprised in the old, honorable, Swedish-American manner, last Saturday in their home, 565 Arlington Place, by about one hundred friends. The occasion was Mrs. Larson's birthday. It has always been celebrated with a grand coffee party. Mr. Larson wondered why in the world there were so many men at Mrs. Larson's kettle-drum. However, later in the evening, he was enlightened when the director, John E. Ericsson, seized a coffee cup by the ear, raised it, and

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

inquired, if it were possible to obtain a bit of a "prod in the weather." Oh, yes-John E. is never long-winded so he was served willingly. He began by congratulating Mrs. Larson on her birthday, but rebuked the lord of the house for permitting his silver wedding anniversary, which fell on October 24, to pass uncelebrated by the many friends of the family.

Ericsson, speaking for all the guests, wished Mr. and Mrs. Larson many happy years ahead, and reminded them that friendship never dies, that the friends they have acquired still stand as a fortress of protection about them. As a remembrance of the day and friendship, Mr. Ericsson, in behalf of those present, presented a charming loving cup in silver, and in it were many ringing, new, white silver dollars. Mr. Larson expressed thanks for himself and Mrs. Larson, for the beautiful gift, but still more for their friendship. The evening hours passed quickly amid pleasant conversation and merriment.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 1, 1920.

Ludvig Larson is a native of Westgotha; he was born in the vicinity of Skofde, October 2, 1860. While a young man he emigrated and came directly to Chicago. That was in 1881. After having worked nine years for others, he opened his own restaurant in 1890, at 370 Chicago Avenue. He has made himself known as a straightforward, honest and industrious business man. Only recently, he gave up the enterprise and became a real estate broker.

Larson is a Swedish-American in the highest sense of the word. He loves the land of his adoption without sacrificing his love for the sod of his fathers. He prefers to speak the mother-tongue; he gets on best among his countrymen, and his most earnest efforts are for Swedish fraternities in Chicago. He is a member of the first Swedish society in Chicago, Svea; he is likewise a member of Vega, and the Svithiod lodge of the Svithiod order.

Mrs. Larson was born in Eksjo, Smaland. She has lived most of her life in Chicago. The couple have one child, a daughter.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 24, 1920.

A MUCH-NEEDED REFORM

(Editorial)

The woman-suffrage amendment has now become law, and the women of America have finally obtained political equality with the men. This is, of course, as it should be. But there still remain injustices and unfair conditions that should be corrected, and our efforts in behalf of reform are by no means over. Voices are now being raised, demanding a new amendment to the Constitution for the purpose of invalidating the various state divorce laws, and in their place creating a uniform federal law which would be operative in every state in the Union.

When one considers the numerous divorces granted by our courts in recent years, and the resulting marital scandals, the need for such a law becomes evident. The undersirable conditions cannot be done away with under the

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 24, 1920.

present system. Not long ago, a well-known jurist declared that he could not see why a uniform divorce law was not as necessary as a uniform bankruptcy law.

The federal divorce law might be administered by the local districts courts, as is the case at present with the immigration laws. If that is done, it will not be so easy to circumvent the law. Remarriage before the time required by law has elapsed could more easily be prevented; and it would also become easier to catch men who have abandoned their families, as well as those who, after divorce, have been ordered by the court to pay a certain amount of money for the support of wife and children. Some of these men try to avoid their duty by moving from state to state.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 19, 1906.

[BIGAMIST ARRESTED]

One day of happiness was the lot of one of our Chicago Swedes. Becoming Mrs. John Sundberg yesterday, she fainted today, when advised that Sundberg had a wife and children in Sweden. This seemed unbelievable, but when confronted by his wife for one day, he admitted that the accusation was true.

Johanna Sundberg, a cousin of the bigamist, swore out a warrant for John Sundberg, who was immediately arrested.

At the East Chicago Avenue police station, he made the following confession: He left Sweden for America, hoping to save enough money to buy a home and in order to bring his family here. During the first two years he wrote his family regularly. After two years, he wrote no more. Yesterday he married, committing bigamy; today he is under arrest.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

[A THOUGHT] FOR THE DAY

(Editorial)

by

Carl Swensson

The fact that the President's trip had to be canceled because of Mrs. McKinley's illness shows that human beings never will be other than poor earthly creatures.

No place of honor, no homage, no nation's proud and happy patriotism, will free this earth-bound creature from suffering, from illness, from sorrow. In that respect our likeness to one another is greater than one thinks. We are all brothers, for we are all dust and ashes.

But Mrs. McKinley's illness has elicited many a noble response from her, the President, and our nation as a whole.

The patient had hardly recovered consciousness yesterday before she began

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

praying that her illness not in any way interfere with the great festivities, which she hoped might proceed just as if nothing had happened. She inquired as to the well-being of the rest of the women in the company, and hoped that her indisposition would not interfere with others' pleasure in the party. This is what [that noble woman] said, though she herself was so ill that the doctor had little hope for her recovery.

Mrs. McKinley has been weak and sickly for years, but this has never hindered her from devoting her whole heart and her warmest, most undivided interest, to the furthering of her husband's highest ambitions. She has done her utmost to be a helpmate for him, to lead him, and to lighten the heavy burdens which weighed upon his shoulders. Even in that respect her ambition far outstripped her physical powers, so that one of necessity tried to protect her from her beautiful, noble forgetfulness of self. Mrs. McKinley is old-fashioned enough to "be with her man" and to content herself with being his stay and joy and help.

An old-fashioned thought, it is true, but one wafted from paradise itself in

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

this time of selfish, masculine women, whose only motive for caring for their husbands and their homes is love of money; who, for the rest, have as life's aim the ability to remain something independent of, and apart from, their husbands; and the husband is no longer his wife's "head"--just as she should be his "heart"--but only her errandboy, her treasurer, her protector.

Mrs. McKinley is a true, noble woman, and, this, her real womanliness, is ever her adornment. This virtue also makes it easy and natural for her husband's love, esteem, and trust to reach such heights under all circumstances. It is only an honorable, really womanly soul that a man seeks in his mate, if he himself is really a man. A man and a woman--that is life's, nature's, God's, combination for the realization of true happiness on earth and in one's community.

One thing is sure: The man is less esteemed than in the past. Woman's development has monopolized the public mind for quite a number of decades. All for the woman--that has been the motto among us. What has been the result? Who can, who dares fully answer such a question?

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

One thing more is sure: No one breaks the laws of Nature and of God and escapes unscathed. No attempts to remove the distinctions between man and woman could, in the long run, succeed or be of any value. Woman will never successfully play the role of a man, nor, on the other hand, will man ever play that of woman. "The two are one", but neither of the halves will ever be successful in playing the other's part.

Tens of thousands of true men, who read of the interest Mrs. McKinley always has taken in her man, in his happiness and success, in his development and prosperity, will sigh and think, though caution prevents them from actually saying the words, "Oh, to have a mate like that!" and at the same time [the activities and ways of their own wives] come to mind: the constant committee work, the club meetings, the grave and austere mien, the cold, forbidding heart, the air of self-importance which is so hard to describe--activities and traits which all are closely associated with "the modern woman," and which all are foreign to the old ideal of womanhood, when the wife was proudly and reverently called "the queen of the home".

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

A thousand cheers for Mrs. McKinley, mate and woman!

Three "Vive's" for the Swedish, the Swedish-American woman--our mother, wife, daughter, sister; but a just and hearty condemnation for the mannish woman of our time.

On the other hand the President has set an ideal example of how the man should cherish and protect "the weaker sex". He has never forgotten his wife, her need for love and kindness; her heart, her need for attention and support. He is his wife's true and faithful knight, a model husband whose excellence no one could surpass.

These days have also shown how highly the nation loves its presidential pair. The whole country has felt as if one of the family has been ill. Hundreds of telegrams have brought greetings and inquired about the noble patient's condition. Our country loves and esteems its leaders; this is an unusually good sign of the times.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

How happy we all are that we have heard by telegraph that the country's mother is much improved and that hope is held out for her quick recovery!

But the same post has brought us the news of Mrs. Lyman Gage's death, Secretary Hay's illness, Governor Nash's poisoning by a dangerous growth in the forest, Miss Long's dangerous illness in Colorado Springs. Yes, it is true enough that we are dust and ashes, everyone, "Smalandingar". (Smaland-folk, or people of little province) before our Lord above.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I B 3 b

SWEDISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 8, 1939.

/A LOVE AFFAIR/

The two love birds, the Chinaman Frank Lee and Miss Jenny Erickson, who is Swedish, are not married yet. Mr. Erickson stopped the marriage, because Jenny is not yet seventeen. Mr. Erickson caused both Mr. Lee and Miss Erickson to be arrested. The judge agreed that Jenny was too young to decide in the matter of her marriage.



I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

b. Parent-Child Relationship

I B 3 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, July 26, 1917.

A FATHER'S RIGHT TO CUSTODY OF HIS CHILDREN

Hilma Rasmuson, who was in a home for children, was recently refused permission to go with her father to a 4th of July picnic. He appealed to the courts. Judgement for the father, the Court said! The father has certain rights which cannot be taken away.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 17, 1906.

INGRATITUDE--THE WORLD'S REWARD

The truth of the old saying, regarding the world's ingratitude, has been proved thousands of times and we regret that the case of a Chicago Swedish family proves it again.

A poor old eighty-four year old man, who, in addition to his advanced age, is hampered by blindness and helplessness, is refused a home and care by his own children.

Mrs. Ward, 155 North Western Avenue, until recently, had given the old father, Philip Lindemann a home, (since the mother's death three months ago). Mrs. Ward found it too much of a burden to care for [him] alone and had her brothers brought into court to force them to help support their father. John Lindemann, the oldest son, refused, stating that the old man was not his father neither were the others his children. They all washed their hands of [any] responsibility concerning the old man.



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SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 17, 1906.

The story told by the son was to the effect that their (the children's) name was Lindau, not Lindemann, as their real father (Lindau) had left his wife and children for army service during the U. S. Civil War and had never returned. At the end of the war, Lindemann came home and was presented to the children as their father. He had made his home with and supported the mother and children for many years. Lindemann and the mother were supposed to have been married and the children adopted. He was a good provider for the family but he was only a step-father to the children, so they are under no obligation to him. Their independence is supported by the absence of the marriage certificate and adoption papers.

The youngest son, a plumber in Galesburg, Illinois, offered the old man a home but Lindemann refused, preferring a home where there were no children.

The children cannot be legally forced to support the old man, who has no papers to verify his standing, so, it appears that he will become a public burden. He who supported and educated a family will not now be cared for by the family in return. The ingratitude of the world is clearly exemplified by this group. May these ungrateful persons have the same experience later in life, which they, in our opinion, deserve.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

4. Religious Customs
and Practices

I B 4
III B 3 b
II B 2 e

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 24, 1930.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES TO BE BROADCAST

Our readers are reminded of the Julottan service which will take place Christmas morning at 5:45 A.M. in the Trinity Swedish Lutheran Church. It will be heard over radio station WMAQ. [Translator's note: Julottan is an early Christmas morning Church service, an old Swedish custom]. Dr. Gottfred Nelson will preach, and Christmas hymns will be sung by the church choir.

Another Lutheran service will be heard over station WCFL, and the Swedish part of it, with Dr. Julius Lincoln preaching, will begin at 6:00 A.M. and will last one half hour.

During a later part of the service the English language will be used and Mrs. Jennie Ekblom Peterson, president of the Swedish Choral Club, will sing.

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III B 3 b

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 24, 1930.

At this service the musical accompaniment will be rendered by the noted Swedish organist, Professor John Hjertelius.

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III C

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1906.

[ARRREST OF ITINERANT PREACHERS]

Colporteurs Carl Mattson and Albert Dahlstrom are now prohibited from preaching their doctrines in the Lake View district. They had a large tent pitched in the vacant space between Fletcher Street and Belmont Avenue not far from Clark Street. Beginning with their first meeting they drew a good crowd every night, but when it was discovered that their doctrines were entirely antagonistic to those of all Lake View churches-- that they were preaching an entirely perverted gospel, the three Swedish pastors, Nelson, Hult and Swarty, of Lake View, secured several hundred signatures to a petition that Mattson and Dahlstrom should be forbidden to hold meetings. On Thursday and Friday they were tried by Judge Honore. The three Swedish pastors were ably supported by the Swedish attorney, George E. J. Johnson and Alderman Dunn. Alderman Williston of the twenty-fifth ward and State's Attorney E. T. Wade also supported them and the result was that the false doctrine preachers were ordered to discontinue their meetings in Lake View permanently, and threatened with imprisonment



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1906.

if they disobeyed the order.

On Saturday evening Mattson and Dahlstrom, with a couple of other men, were taken to the Sheffield Avenue police station in the patrol wagon. From Fletcher Street on, the patrol wagon was followed by several hundred people, men, women and children.

Those arrested furnished bonds for their freedom and returned to the tent where pandemonium broke loose as Mattson and Dahlstrom entered. No sermon was delivered that night because Police Lieutenant John Danman was present, on Sunday afternoon and evening, the usual meetings were held without any disturbance due to the presence of officers.

The tent meetings will continue for two weeks pending the trial by jury of Mattson and Dahlstrom.



Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1906.

NEW PIPE ORGAN AT THE TRINITY CHURCH

An unusual dedication in a Chicago Swedish Church took place, on Sunday, June 3, at the Trinity Church (Swedish), on Barry and Seminary Avenues. A beautiful high grade pipe organ, for which this congregation paid \$3,500.00, had been installed by Hillgren, Lane and Company of Alliance, Ohio.

Miss Ellyn M. Swanson, August Anderson, and Robert M. Anderson were the pipe organ soloists that demonstrated the great organ to a capacity audience gathered for the dedication.

Emil Larson will be the regular organist at this church. We are confident that the music that he plays on the grand instrument will draw many more people than have heretofore attended the meetings in the Treenighet (Trinity) Church.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 17, 1905.

RELIGION IN THE HOME

(Editorial)

The only place where true religion can be taught is in the home. The best, if not the only place in the world where true respect for religion can be instilled is the home. If children are not taught religion in the home, they may perhaps, never absorb it. In saying this, we do not refer to religious forms and opinion, but to real religion. We are not unaware of the fact that children in Sunday Schools may learn by heart large portions of the Bible, and become familiar



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 17, 1905.

with the great deeds of Moses, and with the sins of David. But this is not religion. It is not even closely related to religion.

We also know that visitors at church may be taught to sing religious hymns, may listen to beautiful prayers, may participate in the ceremonies, read the scriptures, etc. The churches are performing their duties in these matters, but this is not what we call religious upbringing.

To mould the character; to elevate the moral level and strengthen the moral fibre; to develop the soul, must, for the main part, be taken care of in the home. The teachings of the average Sunday

I B 4
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III C

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 17, 1905.

School do not create the higher moral principles in the scholars, but the religious impressions received by children in their home will usually remain with them throughout their lives.

It is found occasionally, of course, that children, brought up in so-called non-religious homes, may become church members at some later period in their lives. They may never have seen religious formalities observed in their homes; their parents may never have gone to church; they may even be brought to believe that their parents were but little better than heathens; none the less it will be found, on investigation, that their basic conception

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 17, 1905.

of God and of righteousness; their attitude towards life and death, may be traced back to teachings during infant years - teachings by fathers and mothers.

If a child is ever to understand the full significance of those words, "God is the father of all mankind and we are, all of us, sisters and brothers, and consequently equal," they must be exemplified in the home life. If the father and mother do not practice this in their daily lives, if a child is brought up to believe that certain persons are to be despised, others kept at a distance, and others feared, not all the churches and Sunday Schools in the world will be able to change this conviction, absorbed during earliest childhood.

Yves de la Brière, 1887,

1887

1887

For years have been in charge of the scientific work of the recently deceased Pope Leo XIII. For over twenty-five years he has been a man, a man of great intellect and energy, of the highest caliber, and his work has been so important that it is the best of history.

Naturally the Pope has been a man of great intellect and energy, and it is not surprising that in his work of directing the activities of the research he has been so successful. He is one of the greatest occupants of the chair of St. Peter, and he has devoted all the energy of the Catholic Church, and we feel obliged to express our admiration for his work and his efforts in every way to

Ivensha Lyhetan, July 21, 1907.

be a person of great intelligence, more learned than most of his contemporaries.....and broad enough in his view to embrace all humanity and everything that tends to improve human life. As a statesman he could stand comparison with the best.....

Leo XIII has concluded his life.....History will pass judgment on his acts.

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I. ATTITUDES

C. Own and
Other National
or Language Groups

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IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 19, 1918.

SCANDINAVIAN JOURNALISTS ON VISIT

(Editorial)

The twelve Scandinavian journalists, who at present, are here on a study trip at the invitation of the American Government, have been received with the utmost courtesy and hospitality wherever they have visited so far. Feasts, banquets, and entertainments have been the order of the day.

Saturday, they arrived in the Swedish-American "capital", Chicago, where the three delegates from Sweden, together with the leader of the trip, as well as the Government's representative, Mr. Edwin Bjorkman, to be feted at a dinner at the Swedish Club, Sunday, December 22, at 6:30 P.M. This dinner will be informal. The price of admission is \$2 a person to both the club members and their friends, and as many more as the large dining-hall will accommodate. The affair, which is arranged by the Swedish reception committee, will have as its main attraction a speech of welcome by the Swedish consul in Chicago, Consul General S. T. de Goes, and a festival speech by Congressman Carl R. Chindblom.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 19, 1918.

The musical part of the program is in the hands of Gustof Holmquist, Mrs. Carl R. Chindblom, and Director Edgar A. Nelson. In addition, one can expect to be entertained by other well-known talents in the field of music, according to Chas. S. Peterson, who is Master of Ceremonies for the evening.

The next day, Monday, at 7 P.M. a grand reception and dinner will be held in the Gold Room at the Congress Hotel in honor of the entire contingent and Mr. Bjorkman. The price is \$3 per person. Reservations to this affair, where the city's most representative Scandinavian element surely will be present, are received by the treasurer of the committee, Mr. Carl Antonsen, Room 1008, 105 West Monroe Street.

The guests will remain for five days, including the Christmas holidays.

Most likely, the three Swedish delegates will be invited to spend the holidays privately in some of our more prominent Swedish homes.

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III H

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1915.

A SCANDINAVIAN MEETING?

In a letter to the editor one of our readers, Mr. J. F. Mozart, proposes that a meeting of Scandinavians in Chicago be called for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest. We quote from the letter:

"Most of us Swedish-Americans are interested in following the developments in Sweden. The meeting of the three Scandinavian kings in Malmo is undoubtedly of great significance for their respective countries, but except for a few brief dispatches in the press, not much attention has been given it here. Why is this?

"Seldom has a rapprochement of the Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish nations been more opportune, and it may have an important bearing on their future. The Swedish king, Gustaf V, called the meeting at Malmo. Who is going to take the initiative for a Scandinavian meeting here in Chicago?"



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 13, 1914.

IRA NELSON MORRIS APPOINTED TO DIPLOMATIC POST

The bank director, Consul Henry S. Henschen invited several countrymen to attend a farewell luncheon last Saturday at the Union League Club given in honor of the newly appointed American Minister, Mr. Ira Nelson Morris, who will be on his way to his diplomatic post at Stockholm Sweden, in a few days. The host, consul Henschen, called upon several guest speakers, who congratulated Mr. Morris upon his important appointment.

Among the speakers were: the Swedish Consul Puke; vice Swedish Consul Bernard Anderson; the Norwegian Consul Haugan; the directors, William and Charles S. Peterson; Attorneys Chindblom and Johnson; city engineer Ericson; and others. Mr. Morris thanked all for their kindness, telling the guests of his great admiration for Sweden and its people.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 27, 1913.

THE SWEDISH LANGUAGE IN AMERICA.

(Editorial)

One of the latest issues of the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter, which recently arrived here from Stockholm, contains the following: "We wonder if the Swedish language is dying out in America. The Swedish Augustana Synod is the general organization for The Swedish Lutheran Churches in the United States, having a college in Rock Island. It is now said that the Swedish language is being driven back more and more not only in the classes there but also during meetings of the young people's class, where the English language now mostly dominates among this Swedish-American youth, who later on are supposed to educate the Swedish-American children."

Yes, maybe this is a sad thing to know but our prophesy in this matter a couple of years ago is now going to be fulfilled, namely that this college is either going to be a completely American school.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 27, 1913.

or it will disappear entirely. The author of the article in the Stockholm paper is wrong when he talks about the "Swedish-American youth." There is no such youth! Only the parents are Swedish-Americans, but their children-like the Norwegian-Americans, German-Americans-will become exclusively Americans without any "prefix." It is an old proverb as old as the streets, that "one must adopt the customs where one goes." A custom in every country is to talk the language of that country.

When they now read in Sweden, in their newspapers, that the Swedish language has been introduced in the American schools as one of the topics, they will think, of course, that this will no doubt help to preserve the Swedish language in the United States, and that it will be used in conversation and in writing by the "Swedish-American youth" in the American schools.

Then we ask: "How much French or English does one get in the public



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 27, 1913.

schools in Sweden during one or two hours of instruction? Maybe the Dagens Nyheter knows that? Then they can use their own imaginations to realize how it is arranged to teach the Swedish language to the American people, who get their instruction in that language. It is not right to accuse the American Synod for lack of interest in the preservation of the Swedish language in America, which the Synod has now almost given over to the Swedish-American newspapers. This matter is now in very good hands because we will preserve the Swedish language very clearly in both speech and script.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 17, 1913.

DON'T TRAVEL TO AMERICA !

(Editorial)

We read the following notice in most of the Swedish newspapers sent here to Chicago from Sweden:

"Don't travel to America! The National Association Against Emigration has asked the Swedish railroads for permission to set up signs at the railroad stations with these words painted on the signs: 'Don't travel to America'."

We had a good laugh when we read this notice, which we found very silly. The Association, through such foolish action, has given itself a "certificate for poor opinion" showing its incompetency to handle the situation! Hasn't everybody the right to use their own judgment in traveling to any place, wherever it is located?



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Muriren, Nov. 13, 1913.

But has this incident, we have related, anything to do with the announcement that an invitation will be sent out to the Swedish public at large, both in Sweden and here in America, to sign up for stocks in the proposed new Sweden-North America steamship line? Then comes the question: Are some of Sweden's most prominent and patriotic men, who perhaps are members of the Association working against this proposed new steamship line? We will now recall how well-grounded we were in one of our latest editorials regarding this proposed enterprise when we cautioned our readers here in America, and particularly in Chicago, not to subscribe for any stocks in the new line until assurance is received from Sweden that this new enterprise is sponsored and made secure by its people, parliament, and government. Therefore, we now warn our countrymen here not to take any action concerning the new proposed steamship line until the Swedish railroads decide upon the Association's request which will probably be according to the directions of the Swedish government and which we hope will be "No"!



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 26, 1913.

SWEDES AND NORWEGIANS IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

Svenska Dagbladet, of Stockholm, Sweden, sent over here, has an editorial with the headline: "National Harmony Abroad." Here, the author compares the various Scandinavians national unity in America one with the other.

First, he finds it remarkable that the national consciousness comes to life abroad. Foreigners in Sweden, for instance, like to congregate very much within their own nationality, because one feels like a stranger in the new country, and prefers to be with one's own countrymen.

The editor in this Swedish Stockholm newspaper then takes up the old question concerning the Norwegian-Americans supremacy over the



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 26, 1913.

Swedish-Americans in regard to the strength of their love for their homeland, and says that the Norwegian-Americans have more church congregations than the Swedish-Americans. But we here in the United States are very doubtful concerning the correctness of this statement. We doubt also when he says that the number of the Swedish-Americans is seventy per cent greater than the Norwegian-Americans. The fact is, according to the latest census taken in the United States, that there are 665,000 Swedish born, and 403,500 Norwegian born in America. The Norwegians are often bragging about their two United States Senators. Well, we Swedes have had three Governors in Minnesota, and all three of them have been excellent officials, honoring the Swedish name all over the United States. Later on, as the years pass by, we are going to find many more Swedish and Norwegian names among office holders in the United States, when the new generation of Scandinavians have been more and more



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 26, 1913.

Americanized. Then there will be no question regarding original nationality, but personal qualifications for the office they are seeking to obtain.



Svenska Kuriren, June 12, 1913.

AMERICAN AND SWEDISH BOASTS

(Editorial)

The following are excerpts from an article written recently by Ernst Skarstedt: "The Americans," he says, "are no doubt one of the most selfish people on earth. It can not be denied that they have many good qualities for which they can be proud, and their country stands far ahead of other countries in many ways. It is a very rich country, it is powerful, and independent. But there is a limit to everything. When they talk and write as if they themselves have created their liberty and success without the assistance or help of other nations, then their pride becomes disgusting, because it is unreasonable. But the selfishness of the Americans is somewhat diminishing now, thanks to their frequent visits to Europe. Every nation has its own weakness. While America is boasting of its successes, inventions, and its industry, Sweden has its past of which to be proud, its old hero history, its war actions, and war glory, at the time



Svenska Kuriren, June 12, 1913.

of Charles XII, Gustaf Adolphus, and other famous Swedes. We are always reminded about all this during our Swedish National festivals here, our banquets, picnics, etc. Thus both the Americans and the Swedes have their weaknesses in the matter now mentioned. But it is useless to take these things too seriously. It can also be seen from a comical point of view." The author concludes his article with good advice that we "ought to brag less, but act more. Let others praise us and talk about us." This, he says, "is reasonable, and ought to be taken at heart, both by Americans and Swedes."



Svenska Kuriren, June 12, 1913.

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Svenska Kuriren, May 8, 1913.

SWEDEN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE SWEDISH-AMERICANS

(Editorial)

The Swedish-American press in the United States is giving out warnings in their editorial columns to Swedish-Americans who intend to visit their homeland. They caution them to be very careful not to show American manners too much in regard to their outfit of American clothing, shoes, gold watches, etc., when they visit Sweden. They should avoid mixing English words into the Swedish language.

One Swedish-American newspaper has very often complained that the newspapers in Sweden ridicule and besmear their countrymen from America. For our part we do not care much for such small town manners, because the writers do not understand a better style.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 8, 1911.

THE SWEDISH LANGUAGE IN MINNAPOTA

(Editorial)

The Swedish press is at present stirred up in regard to an address the Governor of Minnesota, A.C. Berghart, has made at Stillwater, Minn., where he is said to have recommended that the Swedish language be abolished at the church services conducted by the Augustane Synod ministers, and also in the Synod's schools. The same papers state that great indignation prevails among the Swedes in America on account of Governor Berghart's statement.

The Svenska Kuriren read in a Minneapolis newspaper recently about the governor's speech in the matter, and is of the opinion that he recommended the use of the English language at the Augustane Synod



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 8, 1911.

church services in order to draw the younger generation to these churches and services.

Everybody here knows that the English language is the mother tongue for the second generation. The young people speak English, and think in English. But it was not mentioned in newspaper that Governor Eberhart had recommended that the Swedish language should be omitted in the Synod's schools. The governor, himself, is very fond of the Swedish language. We, therefore, doubt that he really had said anything concerning the Synod's school in the matter.

It is very easy for the newspapers in Sweden to talk about such things, and to be stirred up over the fact that the Swedish language is not better cared for in America, and that the second generation is not educated in the Swedish language. But the upgrowing generation be it children of Swedish, Norwegian, German, Polish, or Italian, parentage, will be Americans,



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 8, 1911.

and not Swedes, Norwegians, etc. The Swedish language is decreasing in value at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois. This is the truth, even if it is not pleasant to hear it in Sweden. The directors of a college in America must consider the wishes of those who want to be educated there. The directors cannot, in the interest of the college, enforce teaching a subject nobody wants to study. But we are pleased to say there is a society at the Augustana College in which the Swedish language is used in the conversation between its members. This society is under the direction of the president of the college.

It is a fact, which is to be regretted, but which cannot be changed, the upgrowing Swedish-Americans prefer English to Swedish, and the majority of young people do not want the Swedish language at all.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, May 7, 1907.

THE YELLOW PERIL IN CHICAGO

There has been written a great deal about the Yellow Peril since the Japanese fought the Russians a couple of years ago. And those who see far into the future have reached the conclusion that with industries and their management as well as with wars, Japan will beseige the whole world. As we think what the future will bring forth in this respect, we look with a Christian eye at the handling of this situation. We believe that by so doing we have performed a Christian service that no one can take offense at. Now lets get to the facts. That the Japanese have already started contacting business of various kinds here in our large city of Chicago. They have reached into the working girls domain already. It is said that large numbers of Japanese have for a long time been coming to America's metropolis and getting stronger every day. And as soon as the Japanese land in Chicago they find hundreds of women with both arms outstretched as a welcome, they take them home in a hurry and show him the kitchen, the whole palace or the flat and then say to them. All of this I will turn over to you and your honesty if you will, that is you will be my Butler and not run away from me just because we have some little misunderstanding. For

Svenska Amerikanaren, May 7, 1907.

example if you run out nights, or if the cooking utensils were not kept clean, or the food was too salty or too sweet, or too sour, or a hundred other things that you will manage, it will be my duty to school you, to correct you, and to read the law to you. But you see that is as it should be. So such trivial matters you should not worry yourself about. The good Jap stands like a living question mark. He understands little or nothing of all these questions which have been brought up, therefore he says yes, yes, and yes until he can taste it with his tongue, and bows his well meaning. And therewith he is taken in, when he is clipped and bathed and taken to the maid. After he has his bearings he runs up and down and around on all his duties, quiet and obedient as a cat without a question or a complaint about the work. So we say here about this question when the working girls are considered it will not be girls but the Japanese. This hard fact must be met; sit tight with patience and become lords on the question of working girls as maids.

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Mar. 26, 1907.

WPA FILE 7000 3027

POLICE IN CHICAGO WANT MORE PAY.

One day last week, the city council took up the question of higher pay for the Pat's, who are trusted with the star and baton; they are called Chicago's Police. They have been getting \$18.00 a week to begin with, or \$75.00 per month; now they want \$1,400 per year, after really becoming at home in the police uniforms. If the policemen were the kind of men that protected life and limb, house and home from thieves and ruin, then it would not hurt to make them happy, especially, those who deserve happiness. Chicago's bluecoats could not be recommended to the council as really performing their duties as law enforcers. They are a poor lot of drones, that draw pay from the city and accomplish nothing. Yes, it has happened that Mr. Police once in a while, on the spur of the moment, when his anger arises, he gets in an argument with a bad man or woman with his police star's authority, they are taken to jail.

For that reason apparently they want higher pay. But let us find out, who Pat was before he was taken on as a policeman? Rather difficult in the first

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Mar.26,1907.

place. First he lived on his father's farm in Ireland; later he came to America and worked as a ditch digger, or a mason, possibly some other low paid manual labor where seldom a salary of more than \$9.00 a week was paid. But at last the Pat's get in as policemen, and immediately received \$18.00 per week. Now they think \$18.00 is too little and want nearly twice that much. To talk about their work as ditch diggers or masons is useless, and the work they accomplish when they actually drag their feet along the streets, or lean against a house, or when they rest with the cook, or hang in the saloon when some one offers them a drink, or in some gainless manner kill time.

Say what you wish, but a more worthless worker, who works for pay, as Chicago Policemen, cannot be found in the whole world. Just read the reports in the newspapers about all the crime on the streets, and in the private homes, always the same condition, no police could be found until long after the crime took place. Once in a while, not always, a bluecoat comes puffed up and gruffly states, not seldom, that unless the offender was half beaten to death it was not worth while. But once in a while they arrest

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Mar.26,1907.

the one who has been in trouble before. This has happened and is happening. But for that matter, why talk about the Chicago Policemen? As long as they consist of Pat's, nothing better can be expected. Possibly, a change would take place if Mr. Busse was elected Mayor, and Chicago's Irish strength and management would get a different view.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 7, 1906.

[TO POTENTIAL FARMERS]

To our countrymen who contemplate leaving Chicago to go to a farm: How much milk and butter can a cow give? This and many other questions are answered in Farm Science, which may be obtained from the International Harvester Company, Chicago, if you send six cents postage and mention Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter in your letter requesting this valuable book.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 31, 1906.

FORTUNATE LAND AND PEOPLE - AMERICA LEADS

(Editorial)

Fortunate is the country where the ambition of youth is not smothered, and where the goal selected by the young is not sarcastically referred to as a brain storm, but as a wealth of ideals.

A people, whose enthusiastic, intelligent youth, and balancing experience, work hand in hand, is really fortunate.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 3, 1906.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE

(Editorial)

When one hears an American boast to the foreigner, he can with good reason doubt his sincerity; he is bragging for his own gain or he has a political axe to grind. "Yes, the Swede is certainly a man with brains," is what one may hear even though the expression is lacking in enthusiasm, the voice losing heartiness, at the end of the sentence, so one at once rightfully doubts the American's sincerity.

Ignorance or jealousy alone could cause any man or woman to say anything uncomplimentary about the Swedes, recognition of our intelligence is due us. The Americans could not belittle our intelligence if they want to be righteous and honest.

A grand picture of Swedish intelligence has, especially during recent weeks, been painted wherever a Swedish-American colony may be found. In all these

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 3, 1906.

spots one finds the younger generation outstanding in diligence, behavior and knowledge. In exchange, we note with great pride in papers received at this office the many long articles about Swedish children who have earned top notch marks in their classes, the older ones graduating with highest honors.

It is a credit to practically every Swedish-American home that every effort and sacrifice is made to give the children a thorough education.

The parents of the rightfully complimented children have gone through many a hard struggle, with the mediocre education they were able to get, to give their children a real education; as a reward should be credited, even praised for their hard earned accomplishment.

The standing of Swedish-American children in the grade school, high school, business college, and university is an irrefutable argument to present when confronted by one of the many overbearing, know-it-all Yankees, who, at all times, are inclined to ridicule and belittle the Swede of this country. Though most Yanks are strong for gold and silver, we credit them with having one real ideal, the American public school which is unexcelled anywhere.

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 26, 1905.

WHAT DOES SWEDISH-MINDEDNESS MEAN?

(Editorial)

Certainly, Swedish-mindedness does not consist in one sided criticism and deprecations at everything within our own borders.

But no more is it a mark of Swedish-mindedness to have **become** so enamored with the glamor of past days that one be unable to discern the ways of glory of the future, remaining blind before the glaring inequalities in the social conditions of the present day, and untouched and indifferent in the face of weakness and faults in the Swedish national life. The true national love of a people on the one hand, respects similar emotion



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 26, 1905.

in every other people, and, on the other hand, does not consider every Swede an enemy, who honestly confesses that a great deal in the old country is not "alright as it is" now, just as the real independent personality also respects the demand for liberty in others, and also, as it is no proof of high worth to be blind to one's own faults.

True Swedish-mindedness comprises a strong faith in the forces inherent in the Swedish land and people, and in the possibility of further development of these forces; a readiness to sacrifice one's personal advantages and gains in the fight against narrow prejudices and frozen forms; an eagerness to work for the welfare of the homeland; an attitude which increases in vigor in proportion as more and more of the sons and daughters of the country are becoming strong and happy.

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 12, 1905.

HOW SWEDES ARE BEING FOOLED

(Editorial)

Nowadays it is silly to be a burglar. There are so many other surer and more elegant ways of stealing that nobody but a stupid bungler would choose the old-time crude, dangerous way.

On opening one of the large English Sunday papers, one will find long rows of advertisements for collectors, whose sole work will be to go about collecting money a few hours per day, for which work he is to receive \$20 or \$25 per week. When the simple-minded reader notices this, he thinks it quite splendid to get \$20 per week, all the time wearing fine clothes for merely having to fool the people. He applies at the place of the



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 12, 1905.

advertiser, and everything is declared to be in first class order, except for the little matter that the advertiser must have a couple of hundred dollars as security so that a collector bent on dishonesty would not be tempted to abscond with the money collected. Our simple-minded reader will frequently have saved a few hundred dollars, and he turns them over to the advertiser without suspicion. The rest follows in due season; the advertiser flees; the fine "collector" deploras the decay of morals in our time, and the lack of honesty in America, but not of his own stupidity.

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We have seen Swedes send money to all kinds of fakers. One person advertised for patents which he claimed to be able to sell at a high price. There was, of course, the item of \$20 to be sent with the application. Hundreds of Swedes have forwarded their money as required and afterwards hearing nothing about the matter; perhaps they do not even receive an answer to their letter.

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 12, 1905.

The other day a Swede saw an advertisement about a partner needed with money to buy one half of a lucrative business. He paid 600 cash, and a few days later, he had lost it all.

The Americans are not so often fooled in this manner. They say, "if anybody be able to impose on me, alright; let all the world have its try at me; my permission is freely granted; I admire those who can fool me."

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

A HISTORIAN OF A SORT

(Editorial)

A new researcher in history has arisen among our people in Chicago. His name is Louis G. Northland.

In the issue for December of The World Today, he has written an article about the Swedish-Americans, and the article contains clear evidence of the author's eminent ability as a writer as well as his impartiality of mind and his love of truth.

This reporter of past events first of all brings us the consolation that fifty years hence the Swedish language, whether written or spoken, will



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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

have disappeared from the land, also that everything genuinely Swedish will disappear and be devoured by Americanism, even as he himself has become so Americanized that no trace is to be found in him of old time Swedish straight-forwardness and honesty.

Whether from ignorance or ill will, he has, in his account of leading Swedish papers in Chicago, excluded two; one of these is the Svenska Nyheter, the most widely read Swedish paper in Chicago. The reason we can imagine. We know the business methods of the fellow, and we have never considered it suitable to pay him money in order to be mentioned in his writings.



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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

Probably for the same reason he is proudly passed by the admittedly greatest Swedish born marine painter in this our adopted land, Charles Hallberg. But we are unable to understand why he has excluded from the rank of our Swedish-American authors such writers as Carl Fredrik Peterson, Geedmund Akermark, Gustaf Wicklund, Ville Akerberg, Ernst Lindblom, and others, and instead entered in the ranks the names of Hjalmar Nilsson, Signe Ankerfelt, Aron Edstrom, Therese Linder, Lauritz Stolpe, Edward Sundell, and others. Perhaps he knows who is more willing to pay the most to have his name in a publication. It has been part of this new history writer's routine to assess for contributions, even the charitable institutions which applied to him for mention in the daily press in connection with some social or other affair arranged by them. At the time, he was a reporter paid by the newspaper for which he was working. This, however, did not prevent him from

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

collecting from 25 up from the committees on arrangements. Finally, people became tired of his business methods, and reported the matter to the paper which employed him, with the result that he was kicked out, as the saying goes.

How much he has received from each of the sixteen Swedish-American papers which through his mediation, had their names published in the magazine we do not know, and besides, it does not matter to us at all. But we think it our duty to protest against the underhanded methods applied by this mean dealer in historical data, against such as are too honest and honorable to buy for themselves mention in a paper.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

SWEDISH SINGING IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

On page nine of the present issue of this paper is printed a letter signed "F. D.," which touches upon points of interest concerning the circle of Swedish singers in Chicago. The letter forms a sort of addition to the article we published in the previous number of our paper.

We are quite willing to agree that the leaders within the singing association in Chicago are prone to compliment each other, and that the blame for the sad fiasco this past summer rests with them. We stated this in our issue of August 1.

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

The correspondent blames us, more or less, for "praising the general at the cost of the soldier." If by this he means that we are extending undeserved honor to Professor Ortengren as director, then we merely need to call to mind what once upon a time the Swedish Glee Club achieved under the leadership of Professor Ortengren. The leaders in song have not retrograded so as to become merely trade-like and a matter of self-satisfied habit, but rather that the singers came to consider themselves superior to the teacher and as understanding singing better than he. It is clear that under such circumstances, the director could not create enthusiasm in the singers. It is, by the way, quite impossible for a teacher to awaken love for a subject in the hearts of his disciples if the latter do not have any interest in the subject.

We join completely with "F. D." in the permanent motto, "Singing for the sake

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 5, 1905.

of singing", but we doubt that it will be necessary to form a new chorus in order that the motto gain acceptance. We still have singers in Chicago who do not consider themselves superior to their leader. We still have boys with song in their voices, who do not believe that they know everything. We still entertain the hope of seeing men among the Chicago singers who will attend the rehearsals regularly, because they are warmly interested in Swedish singing. And to such men, the future belongs.



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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 31, 1905.

CHAUVINISTS HATE CHAUVINISTS

(Editorial)

It is a fact long known that chauvinists in one country hate chauvinists in another country. The border line between the countries constitute for them a total turn over of right and wrong, good and evil. These concepts, as applied on his own side of the border, mean to the chauvinist the exact opposite when applied on the other side. Note, for example, how our Swedish chauvinist papers have been crying over the strong pressure exerted in Norway against otherwise-thinking people during the summer of conflicts just closed. Especially during the time of the referendum, the chauvinist press in Sweden was fairly flooded with reports of offenses against freedom of thought in Norway. Most people read such reports with a quiet feeling of thankfulness that Swedes do not offend in this manner, and so they become convinced that the Norwegians are a particularly bad set of people. Even people who

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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 31, 1905.

can hardly be considered as chauvinists, now and then cherish this opinion. We read a letter from a Swedish woman, highly educated and gifted, who expresses her satisfaction at not having to live in such a country as Norway, "where the rabble stone the windows of those suspected of having an opinion opposite to those of those who for the time being are in control." "In Sweden," she says, "people like to have a person speak his opinion, if only they get used to it." This latter statement indicates that she is not a chauvinist. For such a one will consider suppression of opinion something entirely different if exerted in Sweden-by those on the side of correct national thinking of course- than when similarly exerted in Norway.

In Norway, such persecution of otherwise-thinking people is mean, acts to be condemned; in Sweden it is an excellent deed and is to be highly commended. For there is, as we well know persecution for opinion's



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 31, 1905.

sake, in Sweden as well as in Norway. It is not easy to say in which of the two countries conditions are worse in this respect. Perhaps there is slightly less intolerance in Sweden-at least there ought to be, since Sweden has been independent for a longer period than Norway. But a difference in sympathy for those who "speak out their opinion," from those who happen to be in power, do we never remember having observed.

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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 24, 1905.

THE PURE SWEDISH COLORS

(Editorial)



Last Friday, October 20, the pure Swedish flag was raised upon America's soil for the first time in ninety years. It was raised from the house of Gus [no last name given] where Svenska Nyheter is located. Here the blue and yellow cloth, relieved of the mark of union with Norway, was waving to the music of the wind. Proudly lay the yellow cross upon the blue expanse, and the old flag pole stood strong as an oak in the forests of the Northland, and proud of the honor of having a part in this day of festivity.

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The worthy old flag sang its own song of the sons, who patiently bore the

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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 24, 1905.

meanness and hypocrisy of an old monarch, and who sheathed the sword rather than shed the blood of a brother of a broad-minded people, who preferred peace to war. Now it is playing quietly with the rays of the sun, dreaming of days to come. There are bright times for all who build and dwell under its shadow.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

OUR REPLY

(Editorial)

The Swedish-American press has probably at no time shown greater evidence of belonging together than has been shown in connection with the conflict between Sweden and Norway. All the representatives of this press have made clear their opinion that it is better for both countries that the separation be accomplished, and that Sweden has nothing to lose by it. But with equal unanimity have the Swedish-American papers contended that the methods employed in bringing about the so-called dissolution of the union were neither noble nor, strictly speaking, honorable. The

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

Svenska Nyheter has been playing on the same string, and, in spite of a protest or two, we still believe that we are right.

In the number for July 18, we published a protest by a certain Claf F. Andreasson of North Carolina, and to this we added a few comments. Now an additional protest has come to us from the same person, and will be found on page seven of the present issue of this paper. We have not found it necessary to correct the manuscript, but have printed the letter as written.

The writer declares that he was born in Sweden, but his language betrays him, showing clearly that even if he were born in Sweden, he has "obtained

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

his schooling" in Norway.

We do not intend to take up Mr. Andreasson's long letter point by point, especially since but few of his statements are deserving of answer, but we do not want to pass on his letter in absolute silence.

At the very beginning of his letter, Mr. Andreasson states that the "trouble started when the king refused to sanction a law adopted by the Norwegian parliament", and then he speaks about the will of the king and the will of the people. But, after all, according to the Norwegian constitution, the king was within his rights in refusing to sanction the law. According to the Norwegian constitution, three successive parliaments, separated by elections, must adopt the same law before such law

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

becomes effective over the veto of the king.

What Mr. Andreasson says about Norwegianism from the point of view of the Swedes (or perhaps he means our point of view) is simply an attempt at re-shuffling the cards. The question at issue is the politics of the Norwegian cabinet and the Norwegian parliament as against Sweden, and nothing else. Once before, we declared that we hate neither the Norwegians, nor others who are fighting for that which they consider their rights, but we do not like those who break the law, and the Norwegian parliament has trampled its own laws under foot, and has insulted the Norwegian King.

Mr. Andreasson goes on: "Anybody can understand that the breaking up

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

of the union was not pleasant for King Oscar. But it is a great exaggeration to paint the act as a 'knifing the king in his back.' It is also clear that the wound was not as 'fatal' as the king believed at first. As we know, he has already forgiven the Norwegians."

The fact that the king has forgiven the Norwegians is, of course, simply evidence of the noble heart of the noble leader of the brother nations. And is he now to be disdained for this? Do not imagine that the wound is healed. Oftenest it is so that the persons whose hearts are most prone to feel the hurts are also the ones who most readily forgive. Honor him for forgiving his enemies, but do not blame him.

"It was the king against a whole nation," avers Mr. Andreasson. Would it

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

not be nearer the truth to say "the whole nation (or, let us say, the government) opposed the king," who clearly stood alone in an effort to maintain the constitution of Norway.

Let this be the reply to Mr. Andreasson's protest.

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

(Editorial)

Rumor, the ever busy rumor, has information on hand that one or more envious, evil-minded, and mean, pigmy souls are the cause of the unsatisfactory attendance from the point of view of numbers at the concerts given by the Union of Swedish Singers in America at the Auditorium. It is rumored that the envious person or persons, a few days before the concerts had explained that all the tickets had been sold, none remaining. This, according to the rumor, was the sole reason why the attendance at the concerts was not as large as expected, or as might have been desired. We do not know who the persons, referred to in the rumor might be. Yet we cannot refrain from pointing out the ridiculous aspect of such intimations. A rumor of this kind ought to be totally disregarded, certainly not believed.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

When the Lund University chorus visited Chicago, similar rumors were circulated, and four to five days before the first concert, the rumors had some truth in them. This, however, did not stop the crowds from coming. The rumor was not believed, simply because people did not want to believe it. Two days before the concert, all the tickets were sold, and the thousands who came too late were informed of the situation, yet they would not believe. Hundreds of them remained in line at the ticket window at the Auditorium on the evening of the concert, believing that they might yet be able to obtain a seat. Evidently, the Swedes are not so **strongly** taken by rumors that they would relinquish the hope of enjoying beautiful singing, simply because some Tom, Dick, or Harry, tells that all the tickets have been sold.



Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

We wonder if the fault be not with the committee on arrangements, first of all. As everybody knows the Bellman festival at Riverview Park was announced on every corner. It was stated that this festival would be the crowning feature of the song meet, and that Mrs. Hellstrom would sing there. And the tickets? Only twenty-five cents!



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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

[PORTIONS OF A LETTER FROM DR. SVEN HEDIN, SWEDISH EXPLORER]

[Translator's Note: The following is translation of part of a letter to the Svenska Nyheter from the Swedish explorer, Sven Hedin. In the first part of the letter (not translated) Mr. Hedin gives an account, from his point of view, of the dangers for Sweden, inherent in the dissolution of the union with Norway. The part translated contains exhortation to action by the Swedes in America]

Dr. Hedin's Letter in Part:

We have lost, and nobody regrets it, two and one-half millions of Norwegians. If the natural bonds which join us with two and one-half millions of Swedes in America could be tied more firmly than at any earlier period, then would we reap a blessed gain from the exchange. The Swedish-American

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

has a mission to fulfill when the need arises to defend the land of an honorable past, where stood their cradle and that of their fathers. Now is the time, a period not to be passed by idly, now must the sacrifice be made quickly, or it will be too late. The emigrant must stand his new ground, but his thoughts, his actions, his readiness to give, must turn towards his old home, since the welfare and security of the old home demands it. From you, Swedish-Americans, we expect the powerful impulse which, as a fresh breeze across the Atlantic, will imbue our people with new life and enthusiasm. Like the Dalkarlarne (men from the Dalarne) of old, arise as one man for the aid of your homeland. The Swedes who left their country to stay permanently in the far west deprived their land and people of their force and enterprise. Now it is possible to join in love and in sacrifice to repay the homeland in some degree for the loss sustained by it.

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

Yes, there are many ways in which, in times of peace, you can send valuable greetings across the ocean to the soil of your fathers. We are told that the Norwegian-Americans in these days attempt to serve their country through revolutionary petitions to the President of the United States. The Swedes must keep aloof from that sort of agitation. But we are also informed that the Norwegians have collected one million dollars for ships of war for Norway. What is there to prevent the Swedes in America from collecting five millions for the strengthening of the Swedish naval forces? Are the Norwegians more ready to sacrifice, more solid, than the Swedes in America? Is not the present time the proper time for Swedes to show that they have not forgotten their country, and that they are ready for any sacrifice required for the welfare of their homeland? Under any circumstances, they ought not take a back seat for their brothers of yesterday, the Norwegians.

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 1, 1905.

Swedes in America: do not doubt that I am making this appeal exclusively for reasons of patriotism. I am more at home in Asia than in Europe, and so take the liberty of proposing the following: arrange for a collection of money all over Swedish-America, a Deprivation Week of American dimensions, during which every Swedish man, every Swedish woman, according to means, circumstances, and generosity, put aside his or her contribution. The total of the individual gifts should then be placed in the form of a magnificent national contribution, at the disposal of the King or the parliament with the request that the amount, representing Swedish labor and Swedish enterprise, be employed to surround the coasts of Sweden with a measure of torpedo boat defense as is required to protect our country from attack. Granted that the amount collected will not be at all sufficient for the purpose in view, yet it would be productive of the very greatest

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blessings. First of all, it would be sufficient as an opening wedge to compel the construction of the means of defense for which we who love our homeland have waited so long in vain. Further, we who are in Sweden would learn from the fact of the giving that in America we have brethren and compatriots who feel, think, and sacrifice in the spirit of Swedish patriotism. And, finally a gift as mentioned would serve as the impulse needed to shake our people out of its long sleep and into the day of action. To you in America, this sacrifice ought not seem hard, it should bring you a degree of satisfaction. However, things may turn out for Sweden during the troublesome times ahead, the memory of the hand across the sea will ever contribute to your joy, and every contributor will feel pleased because he knows that he did not leave unaided the old stone halls and the red huts of the spruce forests at a time when enemies rose up at the borders of the country.

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Stockholm July 10, 1905. Sven Medin.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 20, 1905.

THE "DOWNTRODDEN" NORWEGIANS

(Editorial)

The Anglo-American press, with few exceptions, know about as much concerning the political differences between Sweden and Norway and the causes, as the savages of South Africa know about conditions in Alaska. On account of this, one may read, day after day, of the Norwegian people who are being "downtrodden by the Swedes." The sympathy has constantly been on the side of the Norwegians, and the Swedes have been considered somewhat as slave owners on a small scale. Since the beginning of the revolution, neither the Norwegians in their homeland, nor the Norwegians here, have uttered a single word to lift the American nation out of this state of misinformation. Quite to the contrary, the Norwegian press



Svenska Nyheter, June 20, 1905.

both here and at home is jubilant because Norway is now a free country, and the joy-intoxicated sons of Norway are singing songs of victory. If one had dared, two weeks before the so-called "coup of state," even to hint that Norway was not a free country, our brothers would have rejected the insinuation with justifiable wrath. Now conditions are different, and one is keenly aware of the contradictory attitudes. The "downtrodden" Norwegians have broken loose from underneath the heel; they have **torn the rope** (usually called the "union-tie") that fettered them, and now they do not want anything further to do with Sweden-the country which, like a mother, guided their first staggering steps on the road towards independence.

The one hundred per cent Norwegian from Norway, has for nearly one



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hundred years complained that Mother Svea has treated him in the manner of a step-mother. He has been ungrateful from the very day he gained liberty, and now he bites the hand which steadied him.

"Downtrodden" Norway has suffered painfully from having its foreign policy conducted in common with Sweden. Of the twenty-seven salaried consular positions, seventeen have been held by sons of "suffering" Norway, and of the nine ministers to foreign courts, only four are Norwegians. But in spite of this, Sweden has compelled Norway to pay one-fifth of the expenses for this system of representation.

"Poor" Norway, you fought hard to get rid of the offensive union-sign from your flag, and because of that removal, you have lost millions in



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increased tolls from foreign ports. Your tradesmen, ship owners, ship-masters, and manufacturers warned you, but you remained deaf. It will cost you millions and millions again to continue on the way which you now have begun to follow, and some future day your immature politicians -with the bragging Nansen at their head-will sorely regret their ill-conceived actions.

What will you accomplish, Old Norway, in having Mr. Nansen as your president? A president who does not know the history of his own country and who is incompetent as a statesman.

And why do you want a Swedish prince for your King when you slapped the old honorable monarch's face with your dirty hand? And why do you pretend



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Svenska Nyheter, June 20, 1905.

friendship, officially, to the Swedish people and the Swedish crown, when in your heart you hate both?

And why did you not politely thank the Swedes for the nine hundred thousand crowns they presented you with at the time of the Malesund fire, while you bowed low before the German emperor and wrote long editorials of appreciation-because he gave you, on the occasion mentioned, ten thousand marks? And why do you not appreciate the favors accorded your ship-owners by the Swedish lumber companies? They give your marine nearly all freight from the ports of Norrland. And lastly, Norway, why, do you so hate your brother?



Svenska Nyheter, June 13, 1905.

A PETITION OF A KIND

The Norwegians in Chicago are preparing to send a petition to President Roosevelt. The petition will be signed by about twenty-thousand, it is said. At the head of the undertaking are Banker H. A. Haugan; Editor-in-Chief N. Grevstad of Skandinaven; Mayor F. H. Gude, Lake Forest; Banker Paul O. Stensland. A special delegation will go to Washington today, Tuesday, to place the petition in the hands of the President.

The contents of the petition briefly are: that in view of the latest differences between Norway and Sweden, the Norwegians of Chicago hope and wish that President Roosevelt will, as soon as possible, recognize the new constituted government in Norway, as accepted by the Norwegian parliament.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 6, 1905.

COOPERATION WITHIN THE SWEDISH WORLD OF SOCIETIES

(Editorial)

The Swedes in America like societies. This is clearly shown by the multitude of Swedish societies and orders existing in this country at the present time, organizations which compare favorably with those of genuine American origin, both economically and in their cultural development. The Swedish societies may not boast of as many members as the American societies, but this is caused, naturally, by a lesser number of Swedes in this country.

In certain circles, the thought has been discussed of uniting all the various

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organizations under one central association to comprise all the states in which there is a large Swedish population. The realization of this thought is still a matter of the future, yet a great step has been taken towards the forming of an association as mentioned.

About a year ago, the Swedish Aid and Unity Society of America sent out a call through the Swedish-American press to all the Scandinavian orders in the United States to take the idea of union under consideration, and to send delegates to a meeting announced to be held in St. Louis. The Association sending this call to union has its headquarters in Michigan, and its field of operation covers the northwest. A number of organizations in the east, the west, and the northwest took account of the exhortations in the press, and plans were made and preliminary programs drawn up for such a central

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organization which is certain to be formed sometime this Fall.

The societies represented at the meeting in St. Louis have held their annual meetings and adopted the reports of their St. Louis delegates.

The idea is attractive and worthwhile; it is also capable of execution. In this effort at union, there is no attempt to intrude upon the methods or activities of the various societies, or to alter their by-laws. What is intended is simply to form an organization consisting of delegates from the existing societies or orders, at the meeting of which plans may be formed for the common benefit of all. Cooperation thus brought about will doubtlessly bring good results. Besides increasing the efforts of the individual societies for worthwhile accomplishments, the union may serve, we hope, to give heavy blows to the often commented on jealousy among the Swedes.

The need for self-preservation demands that the Scandinavian societies organize

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into an association as here indicated, and build it on a basis to make it possible for all societies with related aims to join. We Scandinavians become Americanized very soon, yet, even to death the customs and the languages we learned in the land of our birth cling to us. In order to guard the things which differentiate us from other nationalities in this country, we must stand strong, and strength is won through union. On the day when the language of our fathers is forgotten in our societies as in our homes, on that day Scandinavian associations in America have ceased to exist. Let no one imagine that he who does not value and love his mother tongue will thrive and feel at home in a Scandinavian society; he will prefer the American type.

For this reason, we who wish to remember, we who wish to enjoy this rich, vigorous language, must work for the idea of a central association.

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Svenska Nyheter, June 6, 1905.

We note with regret that the two Swedish orders which have their headquarters in Chicago, the Svithiod and the Vikings, were not represented at the meeting in St. Louis. Why, we do not know. Perhaps, they imagined themselves strong enough to stand alone. One thing is certain, however, they will lose nothing by adapting the idea and work for its realization.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1905.

OUR SISTERS WHO SERVE

(Editorial)

Again and again, the question presents itself to us how it happens that our Swedish sisters in maid service are so highly considered and gain the good will of their employers, as is so often testified by them. Yet, the answer is easy to obtain, if one merely is willing to listen.

What is the answer? Simply this: that the Swedish girls doing house work, generally take interest in the tasks they have at hand, and the man or woman who performs the assigned tasks with eagerness and interest will ever be highly regarded.

The other day, in one of the fashionable homes in Chicago, an exhibition was



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1905.

given of specially prepared foods by our Swedish maids. Nearly all the highest prizes were won by Swedish girls.

On the same occasion prizes were given for long, faithful service. Of the nineteen prizes, six went to Swedish girls. It is also true that among Swedish girls a considerable number will never win a prize of any kind connected with their housework. The fault is with themselves; they are too flighty. They remain in a position a couple of weeks, perhaps a month, then they get tired of the place, and move. Of course, there are places where self-respecting girls simply cannot go on working; but in equally many cases the place is good, but the girl, impossible.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, July 19, 1904.

AN ENCOUNTER ON THE NORTH SIDE

For the last two years a bitter feud has been raging between Swedish and Italian youths living in the neighborhood of Oak and Townsend Streets on the near North Side, and street brawls--more or less bloody--have been quite a common occurrence.

The worst disturbance so far took place about 8 o'clock last Wednesday night when the two factions, composed of about one hundred boys armed with air rifles, knives, blackjacks and a variety of other weapons, staged a veritable battle, and the angry exclamations and the cries of those hurt aroused the entire neighborhood. The police were notified, and two patrol wagons from the Chicago Avenue Station arrived on the scene. The fighters then dispersed, but a few were so badly hurt that they were unable to run away. However, the police showed leniency and let them go with a warning. Two of the combatants, one of them named Harry Peterson, had to be treated by a doctor, and one young man who tried to act as a peacemaker was hit in the head by a flying brick, and had to be bandaged in a nearby drugstore.



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SWEDISH

I C (Italian)

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Svenska Nyheter, July 19, 1904.

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The police were unable to obtain detailed information except that ugly feelings between the two groups of boys have existed for a long time, and that the parents seem to take sides with their children.



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III

SECRET

Svenska Nyheten, Feb. 23, 1904.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

(Editorial from even)

Sometime ago we met a Swedish American who, after a few years' stay in America, had grown so well (!) that he was able to reassure us, in a somewhat naughty manner, "I never read a Swedish paper!" Always there have been individuals of this type, and there are more of them than we usually think. They will say that they read American papers when, as a matter of fact, they do not read any papers at all. Except for the fact that they are Sweden, we don't think that they could be read at all. Some people will say that the price of the Swedish papers is too high; they complain that even at the Swedish paper costs five cents per copy while the American papers, that are printed in an evening edition. may be had for one or two cents.

But the time is long past. when the Swedish-American press needed to defend itself; yet it may not be unwise to say a word occasionally in its favor;

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1904.

people are prone to forget, and one may easily become so used to a good thing that one no longer appreciates its value.

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It is far from easy to publish a Swedish-American paper. For the American press, the foreign language papers are as a thorn in their side; it is of course to their interest that the foreigners shall be "Americanized" as quickly as possible, which means, to forget the language, the culture, the great past of the people whose descendents they are, and become subscribers to the American papers. The selfish interest of these papers is hidden behind the well-sounding name, American citizens. But when these newly made citizens demand a portion of the political clambake, then we see at once how genuine the interest was.

At the present time, the Swedish-American press need not take a back seat for its American competitors, either as to content or manner of presentation. Any one of the worthy representatives of the Swedish press may well be supported, and advantageously so, by any Swede.

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SECRET

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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 12, 1904.

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OUR FIRST OBJECT should not be to permit the Swedish newspaper to become a sort of
clarity in its own right. Give this paper a prominent place, the very
foremost place.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 24, 1903.

THE TRUTH ABOUT AMERICA

(Editorial)

During the past few years, America has been visited by an army of Swedish "explorers" of both sexes. These men and women have come from Old Sweden to study the cultural and industrial development in this country, to gather information as to how we Swedish-Americans are situated economically and morally, and afterward, to announce through the Swedish press the results of their investigations for the Swedish people. Every one of these persons has promised faithfully to tell the truth about America, and it is probable that none of them has deliberately broken his or her promise--and yet, it has been broken by all of them.

In the Swedish press, we read on one occasion the most insane statements about the United States. Voices of warning against emigration to America were heard in this press, and the investigators' stories were filled with untruths. America was painted in the darkest colors; it was described as

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 24, 1903.

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the "promised land of scoundrels and criminals," and honest, capable workers were strongly advised not to go to such a bad country.

The foremost reason for the appearance of these articles in the Swedish papers is probably to be found in the unforgivable ignorance of the writers of the articles as to conditions in the country, the people, and the culture which they are attempting to depict. The instinct of self-preservation will make the Swedish press pleased and grateful on receiving the articles as indicated.

Some of the contributors to the Swedish press concerning American life and culture have gone to such extremes that it seems almost criminal. These facts do not hurt the Swedish-American greatly, but they serve to wound the relatives and friends left behind at home. For the thoughts of the father and the heart of the mother are ever alive to the vicissitudes of their children.

One of those who will surely not commit the mistakes mentioned above is the well-known clergyman from Varnhem, Sweden, Reverend David Holmgren, member

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302.4

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 24, 1903.

of the Swedish parliament, who is visiting America at present for the same purpose of studying conditions in America among Swedish immigrants. In spite of his capacity for making keen observation, and in spite of his will to give a true picture of conditions, Mr. Holmgren is quite unable to get to the bottom of the situation here during the brief time at his disposal. His lecture here in the city last Thursday evening gave clear evidence of the correctness of our statement.

In this lecture about the causes of the emigration from Sweden, he painted conditions in our old country in the very darkest of colors, and conditions in America, on the other hand, in the most brilliant light. No hope is looming on the horizon of Sweden, according to Mr. Holmgren. There is no salvation for that country. America, on the other hand, is quite the land of the fairy tales, in Mr. Holmgren's view. In other words, the lecturer hit as far above the mark as other Swedish students of Swedish-American conditions have hit below the mark.

During his lecture, Mr. Holmgren made the following statement: "Sweden cannot

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 24, 1903.

produce enough for her inhabitants. About 1,500,000 of the population are living on a starvation level; 200,000 menservants are paid \$30 per year, and in addition 4 barrels of rye, a few quarts of milk, 6 barrels of potatoes, 20 to 30 pounds of pork, and 15 to 20 pounds of herring." We invite the comments of the Swedish press upon the statement quoted.

The lecturer asserted that there is no over-production in America; that in this country the employer and the employee are on a footing of equality, and that the former is doing everything in his power for his "brother," the worker; that the inmates of the poorhouse in Hennepin county, Minnesota, are getting as good food as is served at the Grand Hotel, in Stockholm, Sweden; that the cost of the daily food portion in the poorhouses here ranges between seventy-five cents and one dollar. These statements are so absurd that there is no need of wasting words in refuting them. Where and how Mr. Holmgren secured the "information" thus presented to the Swedish-American public we do not know, but this we do know: the statements quoted contain more of falsehood than of truth.

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 24, 1903.

We Swedish-Americans may listen to the type of information referred to and regret that an honest man, with sympathy for the poor and needy, should be given such a misleading story of American conditions by some individual having an axe to grind. If the Swedes in Sweden accept the story as God's truth, then that would be unfortunate.

We respect Mr. Holmgren for his good opinions about our adopted country, but we shall call him to account for the exaggerations made by him here, as well as for such as he may make when he goes back to Sweden to lecture on the "land of gold".

But we are inclined to think that it was kindness that prompted Mr. Holmgren to leave the shady side of American life untouched in his lecture in Chicago, and we hope that when he lectures in Sweden, he will present both sides of American life, for we do not believe that he would deliberately present a distorted picture of this country to his compatriots in Sweden.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1903.

THE LITTLE GIANT

(Editorial)

The American people are not without admiration for the Japanese, but they seem to have the characteristics of one's admiration for a little boy whose back one may pat, exclaiming, "what a brave little fellow he is!"

But now it happens that the Japanese are not in the little fellow class at all. Already he has left his school days behind, and claims to have grown up, perhaps, a full grown man.

To illustrate this, we will mention a comparison between the Japanese soldiers on one hand, and on the other, the English, French, German, Russian, including, too, the American soldiers, on the occasion of the



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march by the allied forces against Peking for the relief of the legations which were besieged by mobs.

An American officer, Captain of the Ninth infantry regiment, and a participant in the march against Peking, speaks as follows of the soldiers of the various nations, who participated in the "military parade": "The Japanese are the best soldiers in this place. They march better, are better able to find food in a foreign land; they maintain their lines of communication and transportation better than any of the powers, our own soldiers not excepted. They make but few comments during their march. As to bravery, the Japanese will compare favorably with the English or the Americans. They have had to stand the hardest attacks during the fights, and under these circumstances they have proved to be of high grade in regard to bravery, ability, and perseverance. I believe that we Americans are as brave as the Japanese, but braver we could not be."

The opinion thus expressed by an American officer, a man who has seen



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service not merely in China, but also in the Philippines and Cuba is fully supported by the correspondents who were present on the various fields of action in the War.

There has been talk about the "yellow danger," of the final control of Asia by the Mongols, and many have probably drawn the conclusion that China is hibernating, instead of believing that the nation is dead. But the "yellow danger" remains, and if at some future day it were to increase, this would occur whenever Japan takes the initiative, and in addition, Japan would take China under the shadow of its wings. We Americans speak of "America for Americans." The "yellow danger" will perhaps find expression in "Asia for Asiatics," and Japan would be the leader in the movement thus initiated. What would be the result if the four hundred million Chinese trained and lead by the Japanese, who are already up-to-date in every respect, were to call a halt to the European invasion? Perhaps the European powers would hesitate before tackling the bear which hitherto they have thought asleep way off in Asia.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1903.

But the Japanese are men, not children of some long past age, as many pretend to believe.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 11, 1901.

WEDDING GUEST

Miss Elin Lindholm, from Norrkoping, Sweden, is visiting Chicago for the purpose of attending the wedding of her sister Miss Ida Lindholm to Dr. D. S. Tarelins

Miss Lindholm is a popular artist. She has several canvases on display at the Art Institute, some of which have won great acclaim. On her way back to Sweden, she will visit South America and portions of Southern Europe.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 19, 1901.

FOR HOLIDAY

If the terrible should really happen in the future that Russia takes Sweden, she will still not take Swedish-America. One third of the Swedes in the world already live in America, and over them Russia will have no power. She will not expose herself to the claws of the American eagle. Who knows if Swedish culture, education, language, belief, etc. just in America is not beginning to receive permanence which perhaps can be compared with just Sweden's? Perhaps one at home, through helping us now, helps himself in the future. Who knows? But Swedish-Americanism can never be wholly the same as "Swedishism."

This is also pointed out by Dr. Gustaf Andreen, president of the Augustana Synod. The Svenska Kyrkans standpoint that we as quickly as possible become only Americans, and Heimlandet's (The Homeland) that we as much as possible, become only truly Swedish, are both one-sided. The Synod president's standpoint is this: it appears that the Swedish



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Svenska Tribunen, June 19, 1901.

people transplanted will become transformed; it will become something new. We are Americans, but just the same Swedes. The literature which flowers among us, the manner of thought, manners (traditions) and customs, the outlook which obtains all is made new, made young. It cannot come about that a little Sweden will be built in America; Swedish-America must be part of just America.

For this reason the Swedes at home may not judge us only from the Swedish viewpoint. They should put themselves in our place, and later with Thorild, judge all after its quality. Thereby we shall better understand and better help each other.



SWEDISH

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III H

Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1901.

MS. A. 1. 1. PROJ. 3027-

"BE NOT SIMPLE, YE SWEDES."

p.6.....Under this heading the editor of Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier) writes a two column article which, without consideration for its competency, leaves a highly painful and unpleasant impression with a Swede. He may be a Swedish-Swede, or Swedish-American, writes the Svenska-Amerikanska Western (Swedish-American Western) and puts in later, a, just as rightful, as sharp contradiction, out of which we take the liberty to quote the following:

The article in question which was to constitute a criticism of Dr. V. Hugo Wickstrom's, Ph.D. lecture in Chicago, recently, is an attack directed against the lecturer, instead, wherein passion and small-mindedness too clearly come forth for it to be able to win any sympathy, even among Kuriren's own readers.

What caused this hostile feeling in Kuriren's editor is difficult to determine; perhaps, he was dashed by what he considered to be a lack of

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attention from Dr. Wickstrom's side, as the case appears to be with another Swedish great man; perhaps the enmity for Dr. Wickstrom is only another out-burst against everything genuinely Swedish, which is so often seen in Kuriren's columns.

We have often wondered about the contemporary's easy provocability, when it involves anything Swedish. Almost every time accord among the Swedes in America is being winnowed, or actually gained, the movement becomes the object of scorn and mockery from the side of our honored contemporary, Svenska Kuriren.

What can be the meaning of this? Svenska Kuriren's publisher and editor is widely known as a man of sharp business sense, and a newspaper man of ability, above the ordinary, and we endorse this recognition, with but one exception. When it concerns the interest of Swedish-Americans as Swedish-Americans he places himself wholly on an American basis and

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ridicules, puts down, and scorns all allusions to the Swedish and the Swedish spirit.

He appears not to realize that the preservation of "the good Swedish" among the Swedes in America is the base itself, upon which his newspaper rests. The Swedish people are neither stupid nor ignorant, they quickly learn the country's language, and if all of the Swedish-American newspapers were edited in the same spirit as Svenska Kuriren, and if they succeeded thereby in imbuing our country-men with the same spirit, it would not be long before a Swedish-American news-press would be found superfluous.

What appears especially to have awakened Kuriren's anger was that the lecturer gave utterance to the public feeling which obtains in Sweden toward us Swedes in America. There is hardly any one of us who have any relatives and friends in Sweden for whom we feel, and of whom we think often, with loving thoughts. These entertain, naturally, the same

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feelings for us, and we need not become ill-willed; therefore, when one be-thinks that nearly every family in Sweden has some member in America, one should not, then, become insulting and angered by the fact that friendly consideration for us obtains at home. Kuriren's editor has of a certainty only bitter memories from the native land, but he should remember that not all Swedes have left the father-land under the same circumstances as he and have, therefore, friendlier feelings toward Sweden, and the Swedes.

The article in question closes with an exhortation to the Swedes to wholly merge into the American nation which has the future before it, while Sweden has only the past. How much does the author of the article know of the future? His seer's vision has often shown itself to be treacherous, perhaps then, also, now.

The future, is, of course, but a mirage, a something about which we know absolutely nothing, but the past is something we know about with definitiveness. We know that Swedish men have won honor for themselves and their

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country, far from Sweden's boundaries. This has happened not only in the past, but even in the present, and this gives us reason to believe that the Swedes in the future will know how to do their share toward world-progress.

But we can well be good Americans even though we love our old native land preserve the brother-tie which binds us to the Swedes on the other side of the ocean, and interest ourselves in Sweden's culture and development.

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I C (Italian)

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SWEDISH

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 8, 1900.

WANT TO GET RID OF THE ITALIANS

The Swedes on Milton Avenue Want to Rid
the Neighborhood of Italians



The buildings on that part of Milton Avenue nearest to East Chicago Avenue are known as "Little Hell".

Most of the buildings belong to Swedes, and until recently they were mostly occupied by Swedes. During the past few years, however, a large number of Italians have moved in, and the property owners are complaining that prices have fallen greatly on account of the influx of the Southerners. The latter, it is said, do not keep their places clean; they tear up the cedar blocks of the sidewalks, and they also bring the district into disrepute in many other ways, it is said. The property owners held a meeting a few days ago to consider means of improving conditions. Sven Olin [Swede] acted as chairman. At the meeting, it was strongly urged that the only way of improving conditions would be to increase the rent for all less desirable tenants, thus forcing these to move. One of the speakers mentioned that a few years ago the price of lots in

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SWEDISH

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I C (Italian) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 4, 1900.

IV

the neighborhood was \$135 per foot but that now the price had fallen to \$70, and that at present the lots were difficult to sell no matter how low the price charged. The meeting agreed to seek the removal of junk shops from the neighborhood, since the air is being contaminated by these shops.

In the meantime the Italians of the neighborhood were holding a protest meeting against the attitude of the Swedes, and this protest meeting was held at Swea Hall. The Italians were very angry and many threats were uttered against the Swedes, but finally it was decided to try to arrange matters through negotiation. "But", said the Italians, "if our antagonists are not willing to arrange the matter peacefully, then we shall find other ways to protect our rights."



Svenska Tribunen, November 26, 1891

THE IRISH PREROGATIVE

A verdict of "not guilty" was returned last Saturday by the jury in the case of Wright, McCabe and Phelan, who were charged with the murder, on July 5 last, of our countryman, Axel Lund. This verdict of exoneration comes as an unexpected, and, at the same time, disgusting surprise to all those who had been childish enough to believe that justice would take its course, even though the criminals were Irishmen. This verdict is a farce and an outrage! If it no longer constitutes evidence of guilt and criminality, when a man in an open street is shot through his heart and then robbed, all this in the presence of two eye-witnesses; and when one considers further that the criminal is caught immediately, thereafter with blood-besmirched coins in his pants-pocket, then one might question the value and use of having judges and a police force and paying them salaries. The only recourse, it now seems, is to carry a gun for the protection of one's life and property; although it is very doubtful if anyone except the Irish will be permitted to use this weapon without getting punished. But, at any rate, one would much rather run the risk of spending a few years in jail than take a chance of being shot down like a dog, by this abominable type of street assassins, who prey upon the public; and in their desire for a few dollars seem to have no regard for human life.

Svenska Tribunen, November 26, 1891

A large gathering of friends and fellow-countrymen of the accused trio thronged the courtroom last Saturday, and sent up a jubilant howl when the verdict was announced. In the name of decency it must be said that this verdict of exoneration constitutes an indirect and an ostentatious recognition of the privilege enjoyed by these sons of Erin to murder and plunder citizens of other nationalities without being brought to justice. If this crime had been committed and the trial had taken place in the South, and the victim had been a Yankee, these murderers would long ago have hung as ornaments from a tree limb or a light post. Here they are exonerated and set at liberty to resume their dishonorable deeds.

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III HSvenska Tribunen, May 17, 1899.

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SWEDE'S AND SWEDISH-AMERICANS

Editorial: The Swedish Tribune, Chicago, in one of its editorials today refers to a public meeting which was recently held in Upsala, Sweden by the Society of Students and Workers. Professor Harald Hjarne was the speaker at this meeting and the topic was "The Revival of Scandinavian."

"There has grown a population of two million people of Swedish descent in the American west," said the speaker, "whom the Swedes in Sweden have neglected. It was, therefore, dependent on the Swedish-American themselves to preserve their love for the old country, its memories, and traditions while they were growing together with the American people. Sweden should establish a spiritual tie with its children in that far land and thus lighten their efforts for a closer affiliation with other Scandinavians in America. The Nordic stock could then become a prominent factor in the life of the new country. A happily attained unity between the Nordic brothers in the far west could exert a favorable influence towards the efforts of unity in old Scandinavia."

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SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Svenska Tribunen, May 17, 1899.

The meeting was reported in the Swedish liberal newspaper Aftonbladet, Stockholm, on April 13th and was sent to the Swedish Tribune, Chicago. The paper also gave its own opinion in the matter, saying "that it is surely not the lowest class of people in Sweden who went to a far country to win a better living than the old home could offer." The paper also tells the Swedes to give the Swedish-Americans all the co-operation which is needed, and at the same time encourage them in their efforts to preserve the characteristics of the Nordic stock through a closer affiliation with our Scandinavian brothers in America.

These statements of both the professor and the paper are surely going to encourage many Swedish-American hearts, "says the Chicago Swedish-Tribune "but they can hardly convince us that these friendly feelings towards the Swedish-Americans and our new country are shared by the majority of the population in Sweden, so long as a large part of the Swedish press - even the liberal press continues to disregard our new country, the Americans - including us - and have such false views in regard to the Spanish-American war.

It is a fact that the sorrow the Swedish press created among us during our war

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Svenska Tribunen, May 17, 1899.

with Spain, in which many hundreds of our countrymen offered their lives and blood - is not blotted out.

The Chicago Swedish Tribune completes its editorial with the following statement taken from Aftonbladet:

"Sweden so far has been seeking her spiritual inspiration from Germany, Norway, Denmark, and France. But we of the Nordic race are more closely related to the great Anglo-Saxon stock, and it is time that the three nordic people should begin to draw inspiration from this race. We think that it is for the common good of the world that the reapproachment between the English and the American branch of this race is developing. The smaller nations could count on a strong defense for their independence if they to affiliate themselves with this approaching alliance. But the way for such an affiliation could be best prepared through the tightening of the bond, which unites us with our Scandinavian brothers in America."

Svenska Tribunen, March 2, 1889.

THE WORK IN AMERICA AND IN SWEDEN.

EDITORIAL: The Swedish Tribune, Chicago, reprinted an article from Goteborg's Handelstidning, Sweden on its editorial page today:

"When a Swede goes to the United States of America he is surprised to see how much a man does there. The American worker receives higher wages than in Sweden, but he does much more work during fifty-nine hours in the week. He is able to better his position, to get married early, to own his home and his dear garden.

The shops and the factories are conducted in a different way than in the Old World.

The European company extends the factory activities when business is increasing, but when times are not so good they cut down everywhere. The European factory owner makes his machines and tools better when forced to

Svenska Tribunen, March 2, 1889.

do so by competition and moves out to the country or to a smaller city where there are no such industries as his factory, if the wages become too high.

The American has another system, he tries to increase his business as much as possible by using agents, travelling salesman, advertisements, and by forcing his machines and his workers to the limit. He doesn't wait until he is forced to get his machines and tools into better shape. Improvements save time, strength, and money. He makes satisfactory arrangements if the wages are too high.

The American factories are elastic in regard to the market. Their machines are not making their owners so dependent on their workers as in Europe, where a factory owner sometimes cannot deliver orders at a certain time, because his workers "take some days off."

It doesn't take a long time to learn how to use the American machines and tools, even for a man who never has used them before. Small factories are, therefore, not afraid to take orders to be delivered on time. And they make it. Many Swedes have accomplished that here in the Middle West, and when the Swedes in

Svenska Tribunen, March 2, 1889.

America have learned accuracy and understand that they will be out of work if they "skip," they are said to be the best workers in the world.

A factory owner in America would lose his customers if he could not be depended upon to keep his promises... It is, therefore, necessary that he in turn be able to depend upon his employee's accuracy and promptness.

Take for example, a pair of shoes. More than a hundred different machines have been invented for this industry. Modern shoe factories have organized large communities. The forty-four different parts in a pair of shoes are now made in the large factories of America by fifty men, women and children. The consumer can now buy a pair of shoes for half the price they cost ten years ago.

American shoeworkers are paid by the day. The wage for a fifty-nine hour week is \$11.63. Every worker has his own account and is charged with the quantity of leather he receives. If he cannot do a certain amount of work a day, or if he is careless with the leather and uses too much, he is fired.



Svenska Tribunen, March 2, 1889.

It takes very skilful workers to bring a pair of shoes into the proper final form, and they are paid more than the other workers. No machine has yet been invented to do this important work.

When the Swedish workers in America become familiar with the American working methods they are said to be excellent workers and quickly raise themselves up to the higher wage levels.

If those in Sweden would adopt these American working methods, they would be much better off. There would be new life in our Swedish factories, and Sweden as a whole would benefit tremendously."

Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 18, 1888.

THE AMERICANS AND THE SCANDINAVIANS

The Chicago Times devoted almost an entire column last Sunday to the Swedish, Norwegians and Danish people living in Chicago.....

The paper stated that the Scandinavians are known widely to be an industrious and hardworking people. They learn the English language faster and better than any other nationality and take a lively and intelligent part in politics. Most of **them** are Republicans but many are going to follow Congressman John Lind of Minnesota and vote the Democratic ticket.

Among the more prominent Swedes in Chicago is Robert Lindblom, who is a very active man.

He is a man who likes to "sing out" his opinion in such a sarcastic manner that he is envied among many newspaper men.

Svenska Tribunen, Aug. 18, 1888.

THE AMERICANS AND THE SCANDINAVIANS

The Chicago Times devoted almost an entire column last Sunday, to the Swedish Norwegian and Danish people living in Chicago, their moral, physical and political standing. These constitute a total population of 60,000 or more. The paper stated that the Scandinavians are known widely to be an industrious and hardworking people. They learn the English language faster and better than any other nationality and take a lively and intelligent part in politics. Most of them are Republicans, but many are going to follow Congressman John Lind of Minnesota and vote the Democratic ticket. Among the more prominent Swedes in Chicago is Robert Lindblom, who is a very active man.

He is a man who likes to "sing out" his opinion in such a sarcastic manner that he is envied among many newspaper men.

Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 20, 1883.

THE SCANDINAVIANS IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

The editorial of the Swedish Tribunen of April 16th in regard to the number of Swedes in the United States has won the attention of many American and German newspapers in Chicago. Not one of them are in doubt as to about our calculation that the number of the Swedish-Americans is at least twice as large as the census shows.

The Chicago Times has an editorial on the matter and says that the census always has been unreliable, but the office of the census ought to know, say the Times, that the work of the census-taking cost the country a lot of money, and continues:

"The Scandinavians do not force themselves to secure favors. They are tolerant and broadminded. They come here not only to stay but also to adapt themselves to our customs, to speak our language, and to love our institutions.

Svenska Tribunen, April 25, 1883.

They have never requested that their language be introduced in the public schools. A large number of the Scandinavians attend the evening school to learn to speak English. English services are conducted every Sunday in most of the Scandinavian churches, which language also is used in their Sunday schools. The Swedes, Norwegians and Danes are satisfied with this country and make America their country. The consequences are that we do not hear so much of Swedish-Americans as we do of other nationalities. It is possible that many Scandinavians forget to declare that they were born on the other side of the ocean and, because they spoke such very good English when they answered questions, put up to them, the census-takers took it for granted they were native Americans."

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

a. Big Business

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunalen-Nyheter, Apr. 13, 1932.

A REVOLT AGAINST THE MIGHTY

(Editorial)

Leaders of the progressive element in Congress, who succeeded in preventing the introduction of a general sales tax, have been denounced by the conservative press for not having sense enough to realize that such a sales tax would be the best possible means of balancing the Federal budget. From the point of view of these critics such logical means as, for instance, tax on property and higher income taxes, would not be desirable. It is true that they probably would not bring about the desired result, for those who have wealth are smart enough to withdraw their money from business and industry and invest in tax exempt securities.

As a result of the long drawn out depression those of the middle class who

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 13, 1932.

still have money left for investment are easily counted. Only the wealthy have capital to invest in business and industry, and they have already placed it to the best advantage. A general sales tax is practically the only means left now of squeezing more taxes out of the poor. It seems clear that if the budget is to be balanced and no more taxes can be obtained from the overworked sources the rich will have to cough up, and here is where the shoe pinches.

The progressives in Congress, with their lack of organization and unity, have done the best they could to champion the cause of the underprivileged masses. Their opposition to the sales tax was in effect a revolt against the mighty financial interests, who control the major political parties. The banking magnates and industrial tycoons, through their greed and lack of foresight during the good years, did much to bring about the depression,

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 13, 1932.

and now they also want to chart the nation's course during the period of reconstruction. Time and again they have put their stamp on political decisions, and it is easily recognized, for they favor everything which tends to place the economic burden on the backs of those who are already poor, while they escape with their wealth intact.

They have been preaching optimism, for it is fairly easy to be optimistic when one has plenty of money, and they even expected the unemployed to share their happy outlook in the certainty that good times would soon return. And when finally the suffering became too great and widespread to be endured because optimism, be it ever so strong, will not feed people, these leaders advocated private charity, and if the aid thus given by goodhearted citizens was not sufficient, the balance was to be contributed from the revenue of local governments. Under such procedure the rich would still remain safeguarded, and the Federal Government would not be called upon to provide work for the unemployed.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 13, 1932.

The result was increased unemployment, more bank failures, and less confidence in the present administration. The capitalists began to get scared. Security values dropped, and distribution of dividends ceased. Before long those who had been so deeply concerned about the demoralizing effect of Federal aid to the unemployed began to plead for just such help for themselves. The result was the creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which had at its disposal two billion dollars for the purpose of bolstering deserving big business and financial enterprises which were on the verge of collapse. The poor were left to find succor where they might.

When it became clear that increased revenue was necessary in order to balance the budget, the Democrats played up to the capitalists by proposing a sales tax. This was also what the Republican leaders wanted, but they

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 13, 1932.

lacked the courage to come out in the open with their plans. However, thanks to the opposition of the progressive group in Congress, the sales tax measure was defeated. This action is a promising sign of the times, for it shows that we have legislators who have the will and the courage to wage a battle in behalf of the small man and against the mighty financial interests. Unfortunately the progressives in Congress have no strong united organization behind them, and isolated effort often becomes frustrated. But they are doing the best they can under the circumstances.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 30, 1931.

WAGES ARE BEING LOWERED

(Editorial)

In spite of promises that wages and the standard of living would not be lowered, the board of the United States Steel Corporation has now decided to reduce the pay of its workers by about ten per cent, and other corporations in this as well as in other fields have hastened to follow the example set by the mighty steel trust. And now that a beginning has been officially made, one may expect that the so-called readjustment will be made general. It is true that living expenses have been decreasing, but the standard of living, particularly that of steel workers, certainly cannot be said to be reaching excessive heights, and it would seem desirable to maintain it at its present level.

But the idea seems to be that the workers must help the corporations to pay their stockholders the dividends that they are accustomed to. For it is claimed that due to present conditions dividends have been much reduced, and in some cases

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 30, 1931.

are not being paid at all. If the workers had received their just share of the profits when the latter were high, it would be only fair to ask them to make sacrifices now when corporation earnings are lower. But the fact is that when profits were sky-high the corporations resorted to the method of increasing the number of shares popularly called "watering the stock," so that, on paper, dividends did not appear abnormally high, and this method made it easier to refuse the workers' demands for higher wages. It also aided the corporations in their demands for tariff protection, which gave them a favored position on the market and further increased their profits. Thus it is seen that during normal times, as well as in times of abnormal prosperity, the workers have had to be satisfied with their daily bread. Now, when really hard times have fallen on the country, they are expected to share their crumbs with their masters.

Even if it proves true that the standard of living can be maintained due to the reduced cost of living, employers should realize that reduction of wages will not tend to encourage the return of prosperity. The increased turnover of consumers' goods caused by reduced prices will be outbalanced by the lowered incomes of the

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 30, 1931.

workers, and in the end the businessman and the manufacturer will be the losers. The one and only idea seems to be that the stockholders must get theirs, though it would seem to the average man that they ought to be able to get along on smaller dividends on their watered stock, for they too benefit from the reduced living costs.

At the time when industrial leaders promised not to take measures which would tend to lower the standard of living, the workers agreed not to bring about wage disputes. But now that employers have found the time ripe to reconsider their attitude, workers may be expected to do the same and to meet the challenge with force. The magnates have undoubtedly considered this possibility but are taking a chance in the hope that present conditions on the labor market have so demoralized the workers that they have no power with which to resist. However, they should not be too sure. The old draft horse might have one good kick left.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 26, 1930.

THE POWER TRUST LOST OUT

(Editorial)

The Republican party suffered defeat in the November elections, and the result may be said to mark a victory for the common people in their struggle against the power trust. The candidates who were most feared and disliked by the trust, and which it opposed during the campaign, were victorious, and in regard to their attitude toward the trust they may all be counted as true representatives of the people's interests.

Among the senators who were re-elected are Norris of Nebraska, Couzens of Michigan, and Walsh of Montana, all three of whom are known as opponents of the power trust. So is Governor Roosevelt of New York, who was re-elected and Governors Pinchot of Pennsylvania, Cross of Connecticut, La Follette

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 26, 1930.

of Wisconsin, Olson of Minnesota, and Meier of Oregon, all of whom were elected governor for the first time. Senator Walsh and Governor Roosevelt are Democrats, while the others are Republicans, but belong to the progressive faction of the party.

It is of special interest to recall the pamphlet published by Governor Pinchot some time ago, in which he dealt with the electric power trust and its affiliated companies throughout the United States. In it he outlined the development of the increasingly centralized control in this field, and showed that no less than eighty-two per cent of the electrical power output in this country is controlled by forty-one corporations, and that thirty-five of these corporations in turn are under the control of six immense so-called holding companies. Pinchot criticized sharply the policies and methods of the trust and pointed out the necessity of placing it under strict government supervision.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 13, 1930.

TIMES ARE GOOD FOR SOME PEOPLE

(Editorial)

Testimony given in connection with the merger of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, revealed that Eugene M. Grace, president of the latter, who receives a salary of \$12,000 a year, was given a secret bonus for 1929 which amounted to the tidy sum of \$1,623,000. So far this year, the Board has voted him a bonus of \$701,968, and since last January 1, he has, according to his own testimony, earned a total of \$5,450,000 besides his regular salary. Other high executives of the Corporation have also received bonuses, totaling several millions of dollars.

A board of directors which has the nerve to vote this kind of bonuses to its own members must have the corporation's auditors pretty well under control. How could they otherwise manage to hide, from the stockholders and the public,

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 13, 1930.

such heavy inroads on the net profit? To be sure, the profits are enormous, and the stockholders get their fixed dividends, but these million-dollar bonuses really amount to more than just "drops in the buckets". However, we will let the stockholders worry about that. But how do such incomes look, seen on the background of present economic conditions, throughout the country?

This kind of distribution of corporate profits is quite a common procedure, even though the general public does not hear much about it. A similar situation came to light a few years ago in the Botany Worsted Mills, a corporation which gained notoriety at the time of the Passaic strikes. This organization's Board of Directors voted bonuses totaling one and a half million dollars at the same time that they reduced the wages of the workers to a level below the starvation point. The bonuses were subtracted from the corporation's taxable income, but tax authorities were not so easily fooled. The case reached the Supreme Court, which ruled that the bonuses received by the directors "are not to be considered as compensation for work rendered, but as

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 13, 1930.

a special method of distributing profits".

Is it possible that the work performed by such a man as Grace is actually worth the immense sums that he is earning? Some newspapers seem to think that it is, and point out that an error in judgment or some miscalculation on his part might result in losses to the stockholders running into millions of dollars. Well, those who are so inclined are free to believe and accept such explanations. The director of such an enterprise is himself a stockholder, perhaps holding more stock than anyone else, and when he strains body and soul to make profits, he does so in his own interest, in order to collect dividends for himself. The responsibility does rest on him, but he, in turn, depends on the correctness of data furnished him by experts, who receive only moderate salaries, and whose bonuses, if any, are as chicken feed compared to his. And even if losses are sustained one may rest assured that he and his fellow directors get theirs, even though there may not be much left for the rank and file of stockholders.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 13, 1930.

"Read 'em And Cheer Up" is the caption used by one newspaper over an article containing the names of corporations which for the first half of the current year are showing net profits of from two to ten million dollars. It is cheerful news for the stockholders, but the workers who have been laid off by these same companies, their fellow unemployed, and all other poor people, certainly have no cause for rejoicing.

If times are so good for the corporations and their directors one should think they would consider it their duty to do something for the millions of workers who today are unable to provide daily bread for themselves and their families.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 25, 1929.

A JUST DEMAND

(Editorial)

Dispatches from Washington carry the news that Democratic and progressive Republican senators demand that the amount of income tax paid by those corporations and industrial firms which will benefit by the Smoot-Hawley new tariff bill be published.

This demand is justified and should be acceded to. Manufacturers who complain of foreign competition and ask for higher tariff protection, which increases the economic burden of the American people, should be willing to reveal to the public their financial position, which is indicated by the amount of income tax they pay.

When this point has been clarified it will be easier to determine whether or not higher tariffs are advisable. And it behooves our lawmakers to take measures which are based on facts rather than on the demands of selfish financial interests.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 30, 1929.

THE POWER TRUST

(Editorial)

The power industry in this country appears to be just as much in need of close supervision and control as the railroad industry was before the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission. To be sure, the Federal Power Commission is supposed to keep an eye on the conduct of the power corporations, but its authority is so limited and its resources so small that it cannot even undertake to look into the affairs of one half of the companies which are supposed to be under its jurisdiction. The result is that the power industry is able to conduct its underground but nonetheless effective propaganda against public control of, and interference with, its vast enterprises.

The testimony in the Power Commission's reopened investigation of the affairs of the power trust has revealed that the Federation of Women's Clubs was

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 30, 1929.

given eighty thousand dollars by the National Electric light Association between the years 1924 and 1928 in order to smooth the way for the latter's propaganda work through certain arrangements which have been made with the Federation's president, Mrs. John Sherman, of Colorado. Mrs. Sherman's part of the money was paid through an advertising agency in the form of six hundred dollars for each of twenty-four articles in a number of periodicals. These periodicals themselves paid, on the average, less than ten dollars for each of these same articles.

This Mrs. Sherman, and also a number of university professors who, under the pretense of impartiality, have served as agents for the power companies, should be expelled from their organizations. The universities, as well as the Association of University Professors and the Federation of Women's Clubs, could learn much from John D. Rockefeller, the younger, who is at this time carrying on a valiant fight in order to induce the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to clean house and to force the company's president Robert W. Stewart, to resign.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 14, 1938.

A DIFFERENCE IN SIMILARITY

The practise and the term of "a holding company", which now is being used generally in the world of finance, is looked upon by many as a new invention. This is wrong, as the idea was practiced by the Israelites back in the days of the Old Testament. But then it was called "Syndabocken" (the scape goat.)

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 27, 1924.

IN THE TUNMILL

(Editorial)

One year has passed since the twelve-hour working day was abolished in the great mills belonging to the steel trust. Our readers will remember that the trust gave in reluctantly and under pressure. It was not at all inclined to ease the burden imposed on the steel workers, but was forced to do so by the steadily mounting impact of public opinion.

The steel trust did not lose anything by this improvement in working conditions. It has not resulted in any important decline in production, and the workers have benefited greatly by the shortened workday.

But they still work seven days a week in the steel mills, and such a work week is not in accordance with modern, enlightened trends. The steel workers are entitled to a day of rest, and should demand it.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 30, 1924.

LABOR BANKS

(Editorial)

Four years ago, there was only one single banking institution in the United States operated by a labor organization. But at the present time there are no less than thirty-three such banks in this country. In 1920, the then existing labor bank was capitalized at two hundred thousand dollars, while today the total capitalization of all American banks of this kind amounts to one hundred million dollars.

This is one field in which the post-war reconstruction effort has moved in the right direction, and to all appearances this development is destined to continue for the benefit not only of the workers but of the entire nation. At the same time, this expanding banking activity, together with other successful financial undertakings by workers, may serve to bring capital and

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 30, 1924.

labor closer together, and ultimately lead to better understanding and co-operation between them. For labor is beginning to realize the importance of large blocks of capital employed for a common purpose, and the capitalists are learning that labor is capable of controlling and employing its own accumulated reserves for its own benefit.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 9, 1935.

THE UNREASONABLE INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF SUGAR

(Editorial)

The unreasonable increase in the price of sugar has further raised the already high cost of living, and is imposing additional hardships on workers' families and others of small means. This increase in price is caused not by any scarcity of sugar, but solely by the machinations of jobbers and speculators, who are so hungry for profits that they would gladly skin the public in order to enrich themselves. This unarranted rise in prices has so embittered the consumers that a boycott of the sugar industry has been undertaken.

It is the women who have taken up the fight against the profiteers, and we hope they will keep it up until victory is theirs. The boycott movement started in New York, and has spread to Chicago and other large cities throughout the country. It is being led by women's clubs, which are sending out

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT 75

Svenska Tribunalen-Nyheter, May 9, 1935.

leaflets urging housewives to refrain from buying sugar at the present outrageous price, or at least to limit their purchases to the smallest possible amount. The housewives have nothing to lose by such a procedure, and if the great majority of them participate in the boycott, the price will be forced down. At the sugar exchange in New York a considerable fall in the quotations has already taken place. If the women do not weaken, final victory is assured.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 28, 1923.

HOW LONG?

(Editorial)

It is well known that most railroad corporations do not think it necessary to show any consideration for the public. They are deaf to criticism, and do not even pay any attention to statements made by the President. At no time in his administration has the President spoken more bluntly than when he declared, in a letter to the secretary of the Federated Shopcrafts of the Jersey Central Railroad, that he failed to see why a minority of the corporations were justified in refusing to make the same work agreements which had been made by the majority of the companies. He even went so far as to blame this minority for the tie-up in coal deliveries which caused so much inconvenience among consumers in many parts of the country.

In this connection, it is also worth remembering that the Department of Labor,

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 28, 1923.

for which these corporations have no regard, complained that in defiance of our immigration regulations foreigners in great numbers were being smuggled into the country, and put to work on the railroads. At the same time the Bureau of Locomotive Inspection of the Interstate Commerce Commission published data showing that during the period from July 1 to December 31 of last year deaths caused by railroad accidents had increased by 180 per cent, and that of the relatively few locomotives which had been inspected, 4,596 were in such poor condition that they were unfit for safe operation.

One day last week, a Swede came to the offices of this newspaper and asked our help in filing an application for compensation with the Industrial Commission of this state. He was a locomotive mechanic, and, like his fellow workers, he had ceased working when the corporation which employed them refused to renew its agreement with its employees. This case is only one of many. The corporation in question has not yet made any agreement with its workers. Their union was dissolved, and, like many others, he had to go back to work when

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 28, 1923.

he had spent his savings. When he returned to the shop, he found that most of the machines, because of lack of maintenance, were so run-down that it was dangerous to operate them. And sure enough, after a short time an accident happened as a result of which he lost a finger. He has now been on the sick list for two months. When he sought compensation from the corporation the latter readily acknowledged its responsibility and offered him the sum of twenty-five dollars in complete and final settlement of his claim. It will undoubtedly prefer to spend thousands of dollars fighting a lawsuit rather than to pay the poor man the couple of hundred dollars to which he is entitled.

For how long are the railroad corporations going to get away with this overbearing attitude toward their workers, the public, the Congress, and the President of the nation? Exactly as long as the workers, the public, the Congress and the President will let them.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 7, 1923.

THE FARMER'S PROFIT

(Editorial)

A crying example of the interdependence existing among farmers, railroads, and middlemen has been brought to our attention, and we cannot resist the temptation to pass it along to our readers.

A farmer, Nels Peter Nelson, of Lead, North Dakota, recently sent a carload of potatoes to the Minnesota Potato Exchange, a commission firm in Minneapolis. According to the current market quotation of eighty cents per hundredweight, Nelson expected to get \$336 for his potatoes. But a miscalculation had crept in, because in payment for his entire shipment, Mr. Nels Peter Nelson received one dollar and thirty cents.

The potatoes had been "eaten up," as it were, on their way to market, and the

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 7, 1923.

check which farmer Nelson received was not much more than an acknowledgment by the firm that the shipment had been received. Here is what had happened to it: freight charges, \$180; commission, \$42; inspection, \$4; option (whatever that is), \$29.40; quality depreciation, \$21; shrinkage, \$27.22.

This incident seems to make it clear that if any profiteering is being done in this country, it is not being done by the farmer. The lion's share of this potato shipment went to the railroad.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 27, 1922.

CORPORATION DIVIDENDS

(Editorial)

During the months of September, October, and November of this year, seventy-seven corporations in the United States distributed a total of \$1,387,309,000 in dividends to stockholders. Here are some of the more notable instances:

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 400 per cent, or \$500,000,000; the Standard Oil Company of New York, 200 per cent, or \$150,000,000; the Singer Sewing Machine Company, 33-1/3 per cent, or \$30,000,000; the Victor Talking Machine Company, 600 per cent, or \$30,000,000; the Northern Paper Company, 200 per cent, or \$16,000,000; and the Atlantic Refining Company, 900 per cent, or \$45,000,000.

And this, mind you, is going on in a period of depression. Such an orgy

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 27, 1922.

of dividend distributions has never before taken place in this country or in any other part of the world. It demonstrates clearly that the ruthless and well-organized campaign for the reduction of wages which has been conducted during the last two years totally lacks any economic justification.

The smaller the amount paid out in wages, the bigger the dividends which can be distributed among stockholders. Then, too, higher wages might mean smaller profits for the corporations. It is obvious that high dividends are only possible at the expense of the workers. Significant statements have been made by men high in the councils of the big corporations to the effect that these enormous disbursements will make it difficult to press through any wage increases during the coming year.

WPA (ALL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 15, 1922.

"LIVING WAGE"

(Editorial)

We take it that the actual meaning of the term "living wage" is a wage on which the recipient can maintain life.

Right now, the big employers are discussing whether or not workers in general are entitled to such a wage. Some of them say "yes," but the majority says "no". The railroad commission which has of late been much in the public eye, and whose members draw an annual compensation of ten thousand dollars each for their toil is on record as having recommended that railroad employees be paid only a little more than half of what the commission itself has admitted to be a living wage.

Elbert H. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is a judge, and, as a rule, judges are dignified gentlemen, whose statement one is inclined

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 13, 1932.

to take seriously. But "His Honor" will pardon us for suspecting that he is indulging in a bit of humor when he publicly announces that "the cost of living is the deciding factor in the wage policies of the Steel Corporation". Gary and his corporation were never known to pay their workers fair wages. To be sure, he was highly praised in most of the country's press for his generous treatment of the steel workers when he raised their wage rate to thirty-six cents per hour. For our part, the action reminded us of the farmer who gave his horse an extra grain of oats so that the poor animal would be able to stand up in its stall.

Thirty-six cents an hour is not an impressive wage for work in a steel mill, which in a few years time, transforms a strong and healthy man into a physical, and often a mental, wreck. As we see it, such a wage makes a joke out of the much heralded and much abused phrase, "the American standard of living."

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 19, 1922.

THE RAILROADS AND UNCLE SAM

(Editorial)

From one point of view the current railroad strike is a joke at the expense of the public. By the "public" we mean the great mass of people who are not directly involved in the controversy.

The railroad corporations have been guaranteed six per cent interest on their stock by Congress, and, considering the "water" content of the stock, this guarantee is equivalent to a ten per cent dividend on the capital actually invested. The corporations do not, therefore, have to worry whether the railroads are operating or not. Their income is guaranteed. Good old Uncle Sam is their protector, and pays the dividends even on their watered stock. On the other hand, it is quite possible that the unions will collapse from

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 19, 1922.

exhaustion in their attempts to maintain wages and opportunities for work.

If the farmers enjoyed the same consideration from Congress as do the railroad corporations, they, too, would be guaranteed operating expenses; fair wages for themselves as well as for their wives and children, who, as a rule, work on the farm; and, in addition, six per cent interest on the capital investment represented by their property. We dare say the farmers would accept such a guarantee with joy. They would not then have to lie awake nights worrying about drought or other causes of crop destruction. Even if no crops were harvested they would merely have to present their bill to the United States Treasury.

But if our dear old Uncle should take care of everybody in this manner, who would pay the taxes which would make it all possible?

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 7, 1922.

THE WORKERS MUST PAY

(Editorial)

No sooner had the Railroad Commission's announcement of a coming reduction of railroad freight rates been carried over the wires than it was announced from another quarter that a reduction of the wages of railroad employees would be necessary. In other words the personnel will have to make up for the reduced rates.

Such action seems entirely unjustified inasmuch as the Commission guarantees the roads a net profit of 5.75 per cent, not only upon actual invested capital, but even on the so-called watered stock, after the new freight rates have become effective. This really amounts to a dividend of ten per cent on the invested capital, which should be quite satisfactory, even for the railroads, in these times of "slow" business. The Commission seems to have been more concerned about the dividends to be distributed among the owners of railroad

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 7, 1922.

stock than with the living standard and just demands of the four hundred thousand railroad workers and their families.

A short time ago, the United States District Court ordered a reduction of fare on the Chicago Surface Lines from eight to seven cents, effective next June 15. The company immediately announced that this reduction would make it necessary to cut the wages of its employees. As in the case of the railroads, there was no justification for a wage cut for the Surface Lines' workers. It has repeatedly been proved by competent transportation experts that the surface cars in this city can be operated efficiently and profitably on a five-cent fare, or a six-cent fare at the most. It is being done in other large cities. But here, as soon as the fare is reduced from eight cents to seven, the workers are immediately called upon to contribute the difference. Who has real reason for complaining about "bad times"?

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 8, 1922.

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(Editorial)

Financial interests in the East are raising a howl of protest against the proposed appointment of a farmer as a member of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank. It is claimed that such an appointment would indicate a trend toward class legislation and Bolshevism, in spite of the fact that the proposal does not suggest that any particular class be represented. However, under the existing rules it is expressly understood that the Board is to consist of bankers exclusively.

Experience has shown that the policies of the Bank are not formulated with a view to the interests of agriculture. Its directors are all big bankers, and its credit system is based on short-term credits only, mostly thirty, sixty, and ninety days. This suits the purposes of business and industry, but is practically useless to farmers and stock breeders, who, as a rule, need credit for from one to three years. It seems clear that this institution could be of

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 8, 1922.

much greater service if a man with a thorough knowledge of the needs of the farmers were appointed to its Board of Directors.

The big bankers have always taken it for granted that their opinions should be decisive in all questions involving the use of this nation's wealth. But the Senate proposal concedes, in principle, that those who produce this wealth should also have something to say about the use which is to be made of it.

It must be remembered that this proposal only provides for the addition of one farmer member to the Board, which certainly could not be dominated by him. But he would, at least, be in a position to keep an eye on the activities of his colleagues. Even that is too much for the bankers, and they would have us believe that Bolshevism is about to invade the country. Such propaganda is entirely unfounded, and its purpose is to mislead the people. The fact is that if all the directors were farmers they could not possibly make a bigger fiasco out of the reserve bank system than has been made of it by the professional speculators.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Svenska Tribuner-Lyket, Feb. 1, 1922.

PRICE AND WAGES

(Editorial)

According to the widely quoted law of supply and demand the price of coal should have fallen considerably this winter. But in preparation for the coming new wage agreement with the miners, the coal corporations have either entirely discontinued or greatly curtailed their operations. One purpose, among others, of this action is to gain the sympathy of the public during the discussions with the workers.

The corporations point out that during the war the hourly pay of the miners increased by 114 per cent, but they fail to show how much the working time was reduced during the same period. The miners are paid only for the actual time that they work, and total working hours have been reduced in order to keep the price of coal at its present unreasonably high level.

A coal strike seems unavoidable. The miners are willing to accept a lower

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Svenska Tribuner-Lyheter, Feb. 1, 1922.

hourly rate if they are guaranteed regular work. But such a guarantee would throw a monkey wrench into the corporations' system of regulating the supply of coal and, consequently, its price.

In this connection, it is well to remember that the United States Congress went to considerable expense to investigate conditions in the coal industry. Several Senators urged the introduction of much-needed reforms, but thanks to the connivance of the representatives of the operators none of the proposed reforms materialized.

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Wenck Tidnings-Nyttor, No. 9, 1931.

WARRING FOR IT

(Editorial)

England is complaining that American coal is driving the English out of the European markets. The American product is selling at Copenhagen, Rotterdam and other centers at \$10.50 a ton, while the price of English coal is \$15 a ton. However, even more remarkable, is the fact that American coal is sold in Holland and other European countries for fifty cents a ton less than the price being charged right here in Chicago, and to all appearances the dealers are not at all facing ruin. Such a situation may look like a mystery, but it is not. It is easily explained, when placed under the proper light.

A Senate committee, which was appointed to investigate the coal situation has found that more than twenty local coal corporations in West Virginia made millions of dollars last year. During the three first quarters

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 9, 1921.

of 1920 one of the corporations, capitalized at \$178,000, produced 132,000 tons of coal, and made a profit of \$478,000. None of these companies had a profit of less than 55 per cent on the invested capital, and in the most extreme case it reached 67 per cent a year. These profits were taken out of the pockets of American consumers.

There is now a bill before Congress proposing regulation of the entire American coal industry. The bill requires that both mine owners and coal dealers be licensed, and it authorizes the President to determine maximum prices and take other regulatory measures; it also empowers the President to **cancel** the licences of those who do not conduct their businesses in accordance with the law. The bill further paves the way for the Government to take over the mines, if necessary, and sell the coal directly to the consumers.

Such regulation has been suggested several times before. Already, during the war, the Government had the authority to put them into effect, but

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 9, 1921.

nothing has been done, and the coal barons continue to charge all that the trade will stand--fifty cents more per ton in Chicago than in Rotterdam.

Congress should take action now to correct this preposterous state of affairs. If it does not do so, one is forced to conclude that our elected representatives put the private and selfish interests of the mine owners before those of the American public.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 5, 1921.

THE PROFITEERING IN SUGAR

(Editorial)

According to press reports, the president of the Ohio Co-operative Sugar Beet Growers' Association has declared that even though the price of sugar has gone up from six cents to thirty cents per pound, the farmers and the refineries have not received a cent of that difference of twenty-four cents. He proposes, therefore, that the sugar business be taken out of the hands of the profiteers, who have nothing to do with the actual production of sugar.

We heartily agree with this suggestion, and cannot see any good reason why it should be made the subject of any debate at all. We do not think that any reasonable person will begrudge the farmer a fair return for his toil. And, of course, the privately operated refineries are also entitled to a profit: otherwise, production would have to stop. But the fact that the

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 5, 1921.

difference between thirty cents and six cents for each pound of sugar has been going into the pockets of parasites and profiteers who do not produce anything, and who hardly, even risk anything, should be sufficient to open the eyes of many to a situation that cries out for correction. This disgusting condition, which, after all, is only one of many others of the same kind, has attracted attention before, but it will continue as long as the powers that be find it convenient.

We have authorities with the power to stop this kind of thing. But they permit it to continue, and one is forced to the conclusion that they sanction the profiteering.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 14, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY

(Editorial)

Many American industrial plants are running twenty-four hours a day, including Sunday. This may be necessary in some cases, but the bad part of it is that they operate with only two shifts of workers. The night shift usually works thirteen hours, and the day shift eleven. The pay is poor, the homes of the workers are poor, and their manner of living is poor and dreary. It happens quite often that the men go to sleep on the job out of sheer exhaustion.

These people may truthfully be called slaves. On election day they vote as their foreman tells them to vote. The factory owns them body and soul. There is hardly time for them to eat and sleep, and no time at all for recreation. The job pays them enough to keep body and soul together so that they can keep on working--and nothing more.

Can any thinking person deny that these unfortunate people are living in a state of slavery?



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 29, 1915.

OUR THIEVING CORPORATIONS

(Editorial)

Occasionally our big corporations turn out to be big thieves. In making this statement we are not referring to rumors which circulate among us, and the truth of which cannot be proven, even though one may be morally convinced that they are true. We refer to a recent decision by a federal court, in which the court ruled that the Southern Pacific Railroad had unlawfully obtained possession of oil lands valued at fifteen million dollars. This is, of course, simply a polite way of saying that the land had been stolen. It really belonged to the people of the United States.

Such disgraceful acts could not be perpetrated if the railroads were owned and operated by the government, as is the postal service. The public would then be served instead of being robbed. The United States mail service is not dishonest and is not interested in exploiting the people and their resources; this is more than can be said of our railroads.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 29, 1915.

There are indications that the idea of government ownership of the railroads is gaining in public favor.



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SWEDISH

Swenska Kiriren, Jan. 1, 1924.

SWEDISH MEDICAL SOCIETY

At the luncheon of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, held last Tuesday, at the Morrison Hotel, Dr. R.H. Starler gave a short, but most interesting lecture on dried blueberries as an imported Swedish commodity in this country. The lecturer represents Svenska Medicinal Växtföreningen, (the Swedish Official Plant Society) which has its main office in Stockholm. This organization was formed about ten years ago, when it was noticed that the apothecaries in Sweden transported a rather large number of dried blueberries each year, which were imported from Germany. This seemed rather strange, when Sweden, among other things, is an eminent blueberry land. At length, it finally came to light that Germany purchased the fresh blueberries from Sweden, pressed the juice from them and re-shipped the shells in the form of dried blueberries to the North. When this was discovered, it was then decided to dry the



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SWEDISH

Vegetable Drying, Jan. 1, 1930.

berries at home, and with this in view, the Swedish official Plant Society was founded. This society has since broadened its work to the extent that at the present time, it owns about forty drying establishments in various sections of the country.

After experiments with success in drying blueberries by electricity, it was decided to experiment with drying lingonberries by the same method. The experiments succeeded exceptionally well. These dried lingonberries are now sold in the winter not only in Sweden, but they are also exported to the other Scandinavian countries. In Finland, too, one has the opportunity to take advantage of the usefulness of this commodity. Mr. Stenler pointed out that through the drying process the dried lingonberries become sweeter than the fresh berries, because they undergo about the same procedure as grapes do when they are pressed into raisins. He also said that no more than one-third of the sugar is used in the preservation of the dried berries.



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Wendia Nuriren, Mar. 1, 1939.

than would be needed if they were in their fresh state. Further, the dried berries are much lighter in weight and thus cost but a fraction of the price for fresh berries. Above all, the Swedish lingonberries are better than any other. Finally, the exporter would like to know that at the present time he is negotiating with a number of large American firms in regard to sole rights as distributors, so that the berries may be obtained in every well-known grocery store in America. The lingonberries are packed in cans, in part so that also there is no deterioration on the way. It is hoped that these Swedish berries will have a great future in this country, and the berries here will certainly be found to be well suited for making Swedish lingonberry jam.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kyriren, May 7, 1914.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINE

Very few of our countrymen attended the meeting held at the Swedish Club the other day to consider whether action should be taken in regard to signing up for shares in the new Swedish-american Line. Director Charles S. Petterson acted as chairman. Ten persons signed up for \$138,500.

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 24, 1913.

A SWEDISH-AMERICAN LINE

(Editorial)

The proposal of a Swedish-American Line is not new. It has been discussed for many years. R. Lundgren, steamship owner from Gothenburg, Sweden, and very much interested in the matter, is in the United States at present. His plan is to start one Swedish and one American steamship company. Each company should build and place one modern steamship on the new line of the 10,000 ton type. A capital of 25,000,000 Swedish kroner is necessary to build the steamships and to meet other expenses involved. It is expected that both Swedish emigrants and those who are homebound would prefer a direct line. Our best wishes for a successful start!

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Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 24, 1913.

THE PROPOSED SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE BOOSTED.

Consul Henry S. Henschen invited several Swedish-American newspapermen and other countrymen to lunch at the Blackstone Hotel to meet the steamship owner W. R. Lundgren, of Gothenburg, who is in the United States to plan the proposed new Swedish-American Line. Mr. Lundgren spoke at the banquet in regard to his plans, which won the approval of the guests.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 15, 1910.

LEGAL BUSINESS

(Editorial)

The year 1910 promises to become a very prosperous one for the profit-crazed trusts, particularly the steel trust, which seems to possess a remarkable ability to maintain its good standing with the ruling powers in Washington.

This trust's net earnings during the last quarter of 1909, which amounted to the tidy sum of forty-one million dollars, indicate a gross profit for 1910 of close to one billion dollars, or a net profit of about two hundred million dollars, according to estimates made by experts.

The public is defenseless against such a gigantic organization which, with backing from Washington, does practically as it pleases. It continues its relentless opposition to trade unions in order to keep wages down and increase dividends.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 15, 1910.

The tobacco trust, which at present is in disfavor in the capital, earned fifty and one-half per cent on its common stock last year, and the net profit was \$30,448,384. The corporation now has a surplus of over forty-two million, which is more than the originally invested capital.

And still there are many people of supposedly normal or better-than-normal intelligence who insist that the trusts have nothing to do with the present high cost of living! Where do these enormous profits come from if not out of the pockets of the American public, under the guise of "legal business"?



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 1, 1910.

A REMARKABLE POPULAR MOVEMENT

(Editorial)

The current talk of a popular boycott against the trusts as a protest against the rising cost of living has something pitiful about it, not to say ridiculous. But some good may come of it if those concerned can see the handwriting on the wall and act accordingly. This time it amounts to more than vague rumors and newspaper gossip, and practical results of the boycott can already be observed.

It is, however, a grave reflection on the organization of our society, and a humiliating sight to behold, when millions of supposedly free citizens, with a supposedly free government, find it necessary to sacrifice their personal comfort and well-being as a protest against abuses perpetrated by trusts and individuals, who by every imaginable means are conniving to exploit these same citizens.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 1, 1910.

Is it not these people themselves who have granted the corporations the right to exist, with the understanding that they shall be operated for the benefit of all? If these corporations are now being conducted in such a manner that the nation is being victimized instead of benefited, citizens certainly have at their disposal effective means by which the perpetrators may be brought to terms. It should not be necessary to subject the people to the indignities and discomfort inherent in such a general boycott as is now being advocated. At best, it can only be of short duration and is, therefore, not likely to have a lasting effect.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 20, 1909.

THE CORPORATIONS AND THE SMALL CONSUMER

(Editorial)

During the recent tariff debate in Washington, it was clearly brought out how certain business practices of corporations and large industrial concerns are detrimental to the small consumers. In the end the small consumers are the ones who are forced to carry the heavy burdens and pay every tax that is being assessed. They are practically helpless, since they are not organized and cannot protect their own interests.

The president of the United Mine Workers recently issued a statement in which he denounced the business methods of the coal barons, and he had good reasons for doing so. He declared that railroad companies and corporations are permitted to purchase their coal at unreasonably low prices, which sometimes do not even cover the cost of production, and since the mine owners cannot make any money on these big customers they have to take their profits out of the hides of the smaller consumers.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 20, 1909.

We realize that competition is keen, and that the big consumers are entitled to a certain reduction, but the poor man who can hardly afford to heat his flat, should not be left holding the bag.

It is a common saying that "business is business," and this phrase has become an alibi for practices which do not comply with the best standards of fair dealing and business ethics.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 29, 1909.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE

(Editorial)

The tariff debate has demonstrated conclusively that the common people have only a few spokesmen in the United States Senate. Some Senators represent mining interests or the steel industry, others the shoe manufacturing industry, or the cotton mill owners, while still others speak for the tanners and so on down the line. It is evident that while passing as the people's representatives, most Senators in reality represent corporations which are enabled to earn enormous profits, thanks to our tariff policy.

On the assumption that Senators are servants and representatives of the people, they are being paid very good salaries and, in addition, enjoy many desirable privileges. In spite of the fact that many of them are millionaires, we have never yet heard of a Senator turning down anything that he had coming.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 29, 1939.

When somebody recently proposed a tax on the dividends of corporations, a wave of protests broke over the Senate floor, and Senators jumped to their feet with tears in their eyes, in the defense of the widows and fatherless children who would be hard hit by such "unjust" taxation. It was astounding to see how well widows and helpless children are represented in our Senate. But we did not notice that the esteemed lawmakers spoke up in behalf of the many who depend on their own toil for a meager existence, which is made even harder to bear on account of the present high tariff. We suspect that our Senators are concerned only about those who are widows and children of men that owned shares in powerful corporations, and not about those whose pitiful income hardly permit them to buy sufficient food. From the point of view of most Senators, we have in this country a privileged class of widows and children comparable to those other privileged classes that control our industries and natural resources. The working and producing classes do not rate much consideration except at election time, for, strange as it may seem, they do have the privilege of voting, and there are so dangerously many of them. The same old promises have been put forward



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 29, 1909.

time and again, and have been believed by the voting masses. But one must be patient. The pay-off will come sometime.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 12, 1909.

THE EMPLOYER VERSUS THE PUBLIC

(Editorial)



A few days ago, a manufacturer, discussing labor trouble at his plant, declared, "This is my property, and I do not permit anybody to tell me how to run my business. If I cannot deal with my workers without interference from the outside, I will close my factory."

We have heard similar statements many times. How unreasonable and childish they are! They do not want public interference. Just let somebody break into a factory and steal valuable merchandise, machinery, or tools and see how readily the owner will permit public agencies--in this particular case the police department--to "interfere" and bring the culprit to justice. Or let a fire break out on his property and we will see how anxious he is to "handle" it himself. Of course, he does not even wait for these agencies to come to his aid, but calls them on the telephone and tells them to hurry up.

And this is not all. The public already "interferes" in the employer's business

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 12, 1909.

every day, and not only in cases of theft and fire.

The state studies and approves his plans before he is permitted to build a factory, and also reserves the right to lay down rules in regard to working conditions in the plant and to see that they are observed. The state wields this power in accordance with the old basic rule, "The greatest good for the greatest number."

If, therefore, the state should now take another step in the same direction, and decide to pass laws calling for obligatory arbitration in order to determine how much the employer shall pay his workers and even limit his profits by law, such a procedure would not be radical as it might appear at first thought.

He who owns property does so because society has decided that the system of private ownership serves the common weal.

Property is no more holy now than it was at the time when a man only owned what he could defend with his club. The same power which once upon a time put the stamp of approval on private ownership might now step in and say, "A few



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 12, 1909.

individuals have abused this system which was supposed to be beneficial to humanity. It no longer serves the welfare of the majority and shall therefore be abandoned."

For the right to own property and for its protection the owner must expect to pay a price. This price consists of his submission to laws which lay down the rules under which he may exercise his rights.

It would, therefore, be wise for employers in the management of their business and particularly in their relations with their employees, to consider carefully public opinion. It is a strong force, and men who think that they are big enough to disregard it will find that they are mistaken.



Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 3, 1907.

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THE BANK IS THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS WORLD

To the public we can say: If a panic **comes** you rush to the banks to draw out your deposits with the greatest haste! Does the business want the banks ruined in that way then the business world is on its own resources. When the bank cannot be of service to the small and large builders and building is not being done the building trade workmen are idle. When the manufactures cannot on pay day make a loan at the bank they must close. When the banks are in real distress, the largest part of the working people are idle.

The bank is the business worlds heart. It draws money from the business worlds workers who have **money** to save, but does not want to hide it away elsewhere or lend it to individuals who at the time need money. The money earned by a worker and is to be paid today is usually **put** in the bank the day before. The loan made today for such payrolls must be paid tomorrow.

Persons that understand the real mission and service the bank renders in the business

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 3, 1907.

world will understand that it is of importance to all the people. All the people who are friends of good times are always friends of the good bank cashier because the bank in their commercial life is the same as the heart to the body. The heart is of course our existence. So with the bank's existence and the business world.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Sept. 10, 1907.

ROTTEN STREET CAR LINE TRANSACTION

A commercial transaction put over that many call a drag in affairs, can be said of Charles T. Yerkes. When he came to Chicago, "so they say," he had four-hundred thousand dollars in his pocket-book. To begin with he purchased an interest in the North Side Street Car Co. and before anyone suspected it, he had gained such power in the company that his word was law.

A few years later he began to dabble in the West Side Company, and in the same way became powerful with that company too. That he made great improvements cannot be denied. But he borrowed about \$25,000,000.00, and naturally, he mortgaged the company's property. His other activities can be pointed out. He boomed the City Railway Company's affairs, as a horse trader booms his old plugs at a horse sale. When he had with water and wind and other methods screwed up the affairs of the company as high as he could, he sold his interests - if we are not mistaken - for about \$36,000,000.00. Then he bowed Chicago a farewell to go to London, there to double his millions many times with under-ground railways. We do not care to

Svenska Amerikanaren, Sept. 10, 1907.

comment further on his London affairs, only to say that he followed the plan used here of driving the stock up to unheard-of figures on the market, and then selling out.

What did those get, who came after the smart financier? The Chicago companies, both North and West Side, are bankrupt. To make the companies affairs sound, a large loan would be necessary. The question is, how could you borrow money on property with a first mortgage of over \$25,000,000? Those who are holders of the railway stocks will have a hard problem to meet, particularly, if they try to get the present price of the watered stock which is practically worthless.

There were many who wondered at Charles T. Yerkes high financing during the time he played his tricks. Those who could not see, and fell for his schemes have lost, and their losses are not small. They could not see the magician at work. Now they can see, but it is too late.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen--Nyheter, July 17, 1906.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE TRUSTS

(Editorial--Squib)

Bryan asks whether the trusts are going to swallow America or will America swallow the trusts. We admit that the trusts are monsters of the voracious type with enormous mouths, but if one attempts to swallow Uncle Sam, he will stick firmly in the voracious one's throat. Uncle Sam is not as insignificant as many fools imagine.

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Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1906.

HAUGAN AND LINDGREN'S BANK

In 1879, H. A. Haugan and John R. Lindgren, highly esteemed throughout Chicago's Swedish colony, opened their bank on 57 - 59 Lake Street, which is to be a financial center for their countrymen. The original name of the bank was Haugan and Lindgren, Bankers. The capital resources were fifty thousand dollars. The two were well-known as trustworthy, energetic, and ambitious men in whom our countrymen had unlimited faith.

The aim of these two financial figures was to establish a stable and trustworthy Scandinavian bank. This ideal brought about a steady increase in the number of customers and depositors, until 1891, when the bank was incorporated and the capital stock raised to \$500,000.00 and changed the name to State Bank of Chicago, with H. A. Haugan as president and John R. Lindgren as treasurer.

In 1883, the bank moved into larger quarters at LaSalle and Lake Streets,

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Svenska Tribunen, June 12, 1906.

and in 1897 the capital was one million dollars, all stocks being sold and paid for and the bank moved into the modern quarters in the Chamber of Commerce building at 142 Washington Street.

The recent report of the State Bank of Chicago was very good. Among the figures submitted were the following: capital and reserve fund \$1,750,000.00; deposits \$15,696,878.21. The savings department shows 25,000 depositors whose deposits on May 1, 1906 amounted to \$7,709,417.12. On January 1, 1906, the interest paid on these deposits amounted to \$97,017.11.

At present, the bank has eighty-five employees who are thoroughly trained to carry out the ideals of the founder of the institution, and who have developed one of the most highly esteemed and fundamentally solid banks in the United States.

The State Bank of Chicago, whose every official and employee is a Swede and whose stockholders are practically all Swedes, is the ideal bank, not only of Chicago's Swedish colony, but of Scandinavians from coast-to-coast. So well is the bank known.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 7, 1905.

THE WORKER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE

(Editorial)

Carl was his name and he had been in America one year. He was working for the manufacturing firm, Brouch & Jimley, which, like other beginners in industry, had to battle for existence.

Times were hard, and Carl was working with that enthusiasm and accuracy which is the usual custom with the newcomer. He was receiving six dollars per week in wages.

The foreman in the order department was taken ill; he was getting big pay, ten dollars per week. Carl had shown special interest in the work he had handled, and now he was given the job as foreman. No increase in wages was given him, however, still he was satisfied. He had the chance to learn, so he worked hard and waited for better times to come.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 7, 1905.

Business increased for the firm; orders came in large numbers. The foreman, who had recovered from his illness, came back to work for a couple of weeks, then he received a better job, and job as foreman in the Brouch and Jimley Order department fell to Carl, yet his wages remained six dollars per week.

One day Carl entered the office, and in his broken English, requested pay at the same rate as his predecessor had received. "We will speak of that later," said the chief, "haven't got time now. You just go back to work."

But Carl was not satisfied, he wanted a definite reply, and since the chief could not spare him, he agreed to pay Carl the ten dollars as demanded.

The work went on. Many a night did Carl spend in the warehouse working

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 7, 1905.

to keep things straight. Never did he receive a word of approval, though he was first at work in the morning and stayed latest at night.

The new year came, the busy season was over; Brouch & Jimley had earned a great deal of money. The earnings were divided between the two partners, and Brouch, who was the leader in the business, decided to take a recreation trip to California. Before leaving he wrote a letter to Carl which was to be given him the following day, then he left. In the morning, Mr. Jimley delivered the letter to Carl who gratefully took it, thinking that it would contain words of appreciation for the extra work he had done, perhaps even a salary raise. He opened the letter and read: "The busy season is over, and we feel compelled to reduce your wages to eight dollars per week. No special intelligence or ability is required for the work, and after all, six dollars would be sufficient pay for the type of work required."

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 7, 1905.

Something seemed to tighten in Carl's throat as he read, and when the day's work was over, he resigned his job.

On the following morning, one read the following advertisement in the papers: "A young, intelligent man, who intends to advance, will find a good position with the firm of Brouch & Jimley. Wages to start at \$5. per week."

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1905.

NEW BANK IN CHICAGO

The Union Bank of Chicago was organized a short while ago by Swedish-American and Norwegian - American businessmen. The capital of the bank is announced at \$200,000 with a surplus of \$25,000, all fully paid. The bank will be located in the Bankers' Building, southwest corner of Randolph and La Salle Streets, Chicago, and it will open for business about May 1. The officers of the new bank will include such highly respected men as: Mr. Chas. E. Schlytern, one of the organizers and for many years treasurer of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank; Mr. Gustaf Hallbom and Mr. Eos Hegstrom, two well-known Swedish businessmen, who for many years have been connected with the State Bank of Chicago. The board of directors will consist of prominent, rich Scandinavian-American businessmen. Nearly



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1905.

all the stock of the new bank is held by our countrymen in Chicago. The bank will become the representative Scandinavian bank here, and it aims to gain the confidence of the people through conservative but vigorous leadership.

It is to be noticed that the bank will have large deposits from the very start, and there is full assurance that there will be rapid progress from the very start.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 25, 1904.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS OR MASS MURDER?

(Editorial)

Now that railroad accidents are getting to be an almost daily occurrence, thousands of Americans are wondering if anything can be done to prevent this awful massacre on our railroads' right of way. Millions of people are mourning the loss of their dear ones, who have lost their lives in some train collision, while the railway magnates are busy calculating the profits on their watered stock, not bothering about ways and means of protecting the lives and well-being of their passengers.

We venture to say that most of these collisions and other accidents could be prevented if the owners would only sacrifice a part of their enormous profits. If double tracks were built in those sections where the traffic calls for them, and if the train personnel were granted such working hours as would permit them twelve hours of rest out of the twenty-four, the number of accidents would be greatly reduced.

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Svenska Nyhets, Oct. 25, 1904.

When one considers that most of the roads are single-tracked, the workers overworked, the tracks in poor repair, and many bridges in a dilapidated condition, it becomes evident that "accidents" are bound to happen. We dare to call them murders, even premeditated murders, but the guilty ones are not being brought to justice. The following incident illustrates the condition: A short time ago a freight train collided with a passenger train in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, causing the death of two men. After an investigation, the engineer of the freight train, Fleishutt, was blamed for the accident, arrested, and brought before a court. His attorney asked Judge Swartz of Ferristown to make it clear in his instructions to the jury that if it could be proved that the defendant was unduly overworked and tired or sick at the time of the accident, he should be declared innocent; but the judge refused to give such instructions. He could not, or did not want to, see any mitigating circumstances in the case, even though witnesses testified on the stand that at the time of the accident, both the engineer and his fireman had been on uninterrupted duty for twenty-four hours. The railroad company which had ordered Fleishutt to put in such unreasonable hours was not even censured for its conduct. Should he have refused to obey

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SWEDISH



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 25, 1904.

the order, the chances are that he would have lost his job. Due to sheer exhaustion, he fell asleep at the throttle, with the result that his train ran headlong into the other one standing on the track.

When society permits private persons or corporations to own and operate railroads, it is its duty and right to make sure that proper precautions are taken for the protection of the railroad employees as well as of the general public, even though such precautions cost the operators considerable money. We have not yet reached the point where money is valued higher than human life.

The railroads should be compelled to build double tracks where necessary, and to reduce the working hours of their employees to decent levels. To be sure, this will cost money, but not any more than they can well afford, if one may judge by the enormous annual dividends that are being paid to stockholders.

According to reports issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads of this country have, during the last nine years, paid out in dividends over three and one-half billion dollars, and during the same period of time more

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 25, 1904.

than half a million persons have been killed or maimed by these modern pirates of the traffic lanes. In plain words: They are the victims of the railroad owners' greed for profit.

SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1904.

NO RELIGION

(Editorial)

In the columns of this paper, we have frequently pointed out that a large number of the religious leaders oppose the labor movement which they consider a "thorn in the flesh", an evil which ought to be weeded out with the roots. These leaders have been doing their utmost to accomplish the destruction of labor unions, and as a rule their efforts in this respect are suitably rewarded.

The paper, Catholic News, presents to us with clear proof of this in its report of a telephone conversation between Mr. Pullman and Father McCabe. The conversation ran as follows: Mr. Pullman: "Hello Central! Give me Main 542. Hello! Is this Father McCabe? Good; this is Mr. Pullman of Pullman Packing Company. We are pleased to send you \$500 for the new spire on your church Father, for we realize that your church is an important factor in the maintenance of order in this city. I am not a Catholic father, but I consider the



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1904.

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Catholic Church a strong conservative force in this age of changes.

"And in connection with this Father, you know that we are employing about two hundred of your church members in our shops. Now recently, some organizers from the Industrial Federation of Labor have sneaked in among our workers. They preach the gospel of dissatisfaction to the workers, and advise them to demand higher wages, and what is worse still, I fear that the new organization is of Socialistic tendencies, or even Anarchistic. I believe that the members of your church ought to be warned from the pulpit against this organization. Not all of our workers are church members, and I have often thought there might be a danger of the workers not in the church contaminating the believers, especially as regards the question of the relations between employer and employees. Why yes, Father McCabe, I certainly do think that these questions ought to be discussed from the pulpit from the conservative point of view of your ancient and deeply respected church."

In this manner they are won, one after the other,--our spiritual leaders..... Pullman is merely one out of many who bribe the priests and ministers. Pullman donates a new spire to a church; Rockefeller donates a new alter piece; Carnegie



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 26, 1904.

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gives a pipe organ; Pierpont Morgan presents money; Janamaker delivers sermons; Russell Sage is too stingy to give a cent for the advancement of the cause, but he is ever there when harvest time comes around.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1903.

A CRIMINAL METHOD OF FINDING WORKERS

(Editorial)

The public now and then learns of a most despicable method used by some of the larger industries to get workers--a method which is even prohibited by law. We refer to the practice of importing workers from other countries. It is probable that in only one case out of a hundred is discovery made of the illegal means employed, and for this reason the matter is all the more serious, both as it concerns the foreigners that have been duped and the American workers.

During the past few days, however, one case of the kind referred to has been brought to the attention of the public, and it is to be hoped that the firm which is so openly violating law and order will receive its deserved punishment.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1903.

The attorney general of the United States has obtained clear evidence that the Ellsworth Coal Company of Ellsworth, Pennsylvania, has imported hundreds of coal miners from South Wales, by means of advertisements in the foreign press. In several newspapers in Wales the company had inserted the following announcement:

"Wanted: Three thousand miners, in the State of Pennsylvania, America; lumberjacks, loaders, and machinists; wages from four to six dollars per day. Further information may be had from Jones Brothers, Craig Post Office, Pontypridd, South Wales.

This attractive offer caused many miners to sell their furniture and household goods and to migrate to Pennsylvania with the intention of getting work in the mines. Even on the first pay-day, those who were accepted realized that they had been fooled. The American workers for the company could



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1903.

have told them long ago that such would be the case; for a company that only pays its regular workers about two dollars a day would hardly pay newcomers to the work two or three times that much for the same period.

The heartlessness of this practice of enticing busy workers from their homes and hearths, from their opportunities of making a living, and luring them by false promises to a strange country can only find its parallel in the motive which prompted the act. And what was the motive? To defeat the miners' union which successfully fought the mine operators during the strike called some time ago. Realizing the impossibility of bringing about a split in the ranks of the union by the employment of American laborers, the coal barons turned to foreign lands and, with their false promises, prevailed upon the people there to leave their dear ones in order to take advantage of the possibilities of improving their lot in the Pennsylvania coal fields.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1903.

If our country were in need of capable workers, and if coal mining was in danger of being suspended as a result of such a shortage of workers, then one might sympathize with the coal barons. But as long as not even the workers that have been with the mines for years have been given steady work, season after season, the action by the company is doubly reprehensible.

We sincerely hope that the Ellsworth Company will be given a sentence that it will not be likely to forget.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 1, 1903.

[JUST A SCARE]

(Editorial)

You have probably read in the daily press that quite a few of the big factory owners in our city intend to move from Chicago and locate their factories in some lonely place or in some smaller city, far away from the "union-infested" city of Chicago.

Did you ever consider, during your leisure hours, just what is the cause of these scares, as we shall call them until further notice?

It is no use placing the blame on the unions. People lacking the ability to think independently may bite on that hook, but the wide-awake and thoughtful citizen knows better. He is aware that the mighty movement to organize all labor extends to practically every city, to every branch of industry, to every factory in the country, and no manufacturer can escape it.

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 1, 1903.

In addition, the organized workers in Chicago are no more difficult to deal with than those of other cities.

Now consider another thing. ... Have you never grasped the simple truth that a businessman is a businessman at all times, that as long as he keeps within the law he has no scruples whatever about the means he employs to get work and money out of his victims? Now make some effort to discover whether the manufacturer, so sadly beset by "labor troubles," does not happen to have some friend (of the same name as the manufacturer) who is the owner of a piece of land, which is nonsalable and unsuitable for farming, somewhere in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, or Illinois. If he does own such a piece of land, he need merely put up a factory building on the land, and then sell lots to his workers, who then become "owners of their homes". He is then said to be building a small, thriving town or a small "model village" around the factory.

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SWEDISH

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Svenska A. heter, Sept. 1, 1908.

The home owners struggle and leave in order to pay for their homes. Then one day, it is said that the workers are again asking for too much. The manufacturer again moves his plant; he organizes another "model community," far removed from his first venture. Quite a number of such manufacturing sites are to be found throughout the United States. Thousands of abandoned factories reveal the areas where workers had once settled, where they had built their own homes in the expectation that they would find permanent work at the factory.

When one considers the various factors involved in manufacturing, it will be quite clear that, except for such reasons as are mentioned above, it would be ridiculous for the larger manufacturers to leave Chicago and move to some hamlet. The progress of any manufacturing industry in this country depends in a large measure upon the speed and ease with which manufactured goods can be shipped and raw materials obtained, and upon the price demanded for these raw materials. But there are only a few places which can be compared with Chicago with respect to speedy transportation and

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SWEDISH

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Lvenska Lyheter, Sept. 1, 1903.

low prices for materials. Many manufacturers in the smaller cities and towns are also fully aware of these facts, and so we have a steady stream of manufacturers coming to Chicago to start their factories here.

The scare referred to does not work. Some other method must be discovered to frighten organized laborers away from their unions.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 18, 1903.

JUDGE NOT, THAT YE BE NOT JUDGED

(Editorial)

Some time ago, the secretary of one of the labor unions in New York was arrested and charged with having embezzled twelve thousand dollars. He was found guilty and was sentenced to five years of heavy labor. This occurrence was related in the press all over the country. Editorials were written to inform the public how wicked the leaders of labor really are. The editors' hearts were saddened and even hurt by the thought of the "poor, deceived, and deluded workers," who now had a chance to see a labor leader as he really is.

To make matters worse, a thousand dollars of the embezzled money was to have been paid to the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania; instead this sum found its way into the pockets of the secretary of the labor union. Men who, during the days of the strike, were calling down blessings that were not of God upon the miners were now greatly distressed over the lot of the people in the mines, who had been so

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 18, 1903.

cruelly mistreated. Newspapers which had never contributed a cent to mitigate the conditions of the strikers now experienced "a pang in their hearts" when the embezzlement became known, and doubly condemned this man who had already been given his punishment.

We were somewhat lost in wonder at this phenomenon of tender expressions on the one hand and expressions of hatred on the other. Perhaps the reason for the outbursts was that the kind of embezzlement which came to light in this case is very rare in labor circles, and there was a desire to make the most of this case so as to frighten laboring men away from the unions by convincing them that their leaders were deceiving them. If such were the intention, the seeds of distrust that were sown fell upon stony ground.

Now permit us to direct attention to another case of embezzlement, which has not been, and probably will not be, commented upon as widely as the one mentioned above. The treasurer of the aged preachers' aid society of the Methodist church in New England has disappeared, taking with him \$75,000. This man, who is

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 18, 1903.

supposed to have a considerably greater knowledge of Christian principles than the secretary of a labor union,... stole the money that was to have served as a pension fund for aged preachers. He is as much a criminal as the secretary of the union in New York, and we merely mention his misdeed in case some of our more religious-minded brethren in the newspaper field should feel the urge to warn church members against their religious leaders in the same way that they recently warned union members against labor leaders. This is in accordance with the rules of logic--or how about it, Kalle Swensson!

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, July 21, 1903.

PRIVATE OR MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS

(Editorial)

Indications seem clear that we are speedily approaching the time when private capitalists or corporations are no longer to own or have charge of the waterworks in our municipalities. A few years more, and the waterworks will belong to the people. In proof of this, we may mention that of the forty cities in our country having more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, thirty-one own their waterworks. The nine cities in which private parties still have charge of the waterworks are San Francisco, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Denver, New Haven, Paterson, St. Joseph, Omaha, and Scranton. The inhabitants of two of these cities--New Orleans and Omaha--have already resolved that as soon as the licences of the water companies expire, the municipalities will take over the works, and in San Francisco, Indianapolis, and Denver, there are strong movements in the same direction. In 1900, there were ninety-seven cities of thirty thousand to one hundred thousand inhabitants, and of these, seventy owned their waterworks.

Svenska Nyheter, July 21, 1903.

The capitalist press, witnessing with regret one source of revenue after the other taken away from its friends and from itself, is ever ready to explain the cause of these movements to be the spirit of envy which is ruling the present age, and in case such a public undertaking were to run at a loss, from one cause or other, this press points to the fact with poorly concealed glee, raising its voice in warning against municipal ownership. In the socialization of the waterworks, we see simply a protest by the people against the entrance of private capital into undertakings which ought to be outside of its domain. Simply let it be supposed that some poorly paid workers at a waterworks owned by private parties were to strike for higher pay. What would be the result? No water in the homes, loss of property, illness, death. And these contingencies the people do not want to risk.

The capitalists press has now ceased to complain of the inability of municipalities to run the waterworks in a businesslike manner and to the satisfaction of the users. Instead, the press is now raising its voice

Svenska Nyheter, July 21, 1903.

of warning against the taking over of the systems of lighting by municipalities of gas and electricity. We do not need to point out to the wide-awake readers of this paper that....the same causes which might bring about a strike at a waterworks might produce the same effect at a gasworks--and the people of a city would be compelled to walk about in the dark.

. . . .The thinking public might well try to paint for itself the type of life one would be compelled to lead in a city such as Chicago if the coal barons, the railway kings, the gas magnates, and the water lords were to discharge their workers and stop production--and of course they have a legal right to do so. Perhaps if such things were to happen, we might not be willing to root for private property.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, July 7, 1903.

A CONTEMPORARY KICKS

Across the street from the Svenska Nyheter building is located another Swedish newspaper, perhaps not too highly esteemed by the thoughtful Swedes in our city. Last week, our contemporary experienced one of his periodic attacks of pessimism, and this time the attack so affected the editor's mediocre thought activity that he wrote an editorial through which his gall against the Swedish National Association and Senator Charles Darrow is given free vent. In this editorial in which events are treated in somewhat less than factual fashion, we read: "To the genuinely Swedish festival held last Sunday in Elliott Park, the board of directors of the Swedish National Association had not found itself capable of any better plan than to invite, or rather hire Clarence Darrow to speak to the Swedish group." Our contemporary continues, and informs us that Mr. Darrow is a Socialist or an anarchist, that he demanded pay for speaking before the peace commission on behalf of the coal miners, that he was the only one in the Illinois legislature who

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, July 7, 1903.

opposed Samuel Erickson's motion to come to the aid of the destitute Norrlanders and Finns to the amount of \$5,000, that he fooled the Labor party, and sold out to Carter Harrison, and adds that "Mr. Darrow, in his speech at the mid-summer festival, urged the Swedes to join the Democratic party en masse."

In order to take up the successive points in the editorial in their sequence, it seems suitable to call attention to the fact that to the "genuinely Swedish festival," our complaining contemporary did not consider it necessary to be represented, although tickets had been placed at the paper's disposal. To such extent is the editor of the paper interested in a "genuinely Swedish" gathering. This lack of representation does not prevent the editor, however, from asserting, with his usual untruthful assurance that the "Socialist or anarchist," Clarence Darrow, urged the Swedes to join the Democrats. For the logic of this assertion we seek in vain. Does our contemporary, the faithful servant of Mr. Lorimer, the "sweetheart" of Speaker Miller, and the "little girl" of

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Svenska Nyheter, July 7, 1903.

of Governor Yates, mean to assert that a Socialist would urge anybody to join the Democratic party? Hardly. Our pessimistic contemporary is merely trying to scare the girls who are reading the paper.

As far as we know, the contemporary in question has never criticized the Swedish National Association for having invited Senators Mason, Hopkins, and Juel, the Attorneys Luther, Laflin, Mills, and Elliott, to other "genuinely Swedish" occasions. And what is the reason? Simply that the political beliefs of these gentlemen were similar to those of the complaining chief editor of our contemporary. But when the Swedish National Association invites Mr. Darrow, a man whose equal as to intellectual keenness is difficult to find; who does not permit himself to be tied by decrees of any party; who dares expose that which he considers wrong, no matter what friend or foe may say of it; who is called a radical by the conservatives, and a conservative by the radicals, then our contemporary feels that criticism is needed.

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Svenska Nyheter, July 7, 1903.

The main reason for this criticism is clear. Mr. Darrow attacked the vast monopolies which every Swedish-American, who loves truth and justice, will try to aid in crushing by means of law.

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The attack by our conceited little contemporary against the Swedish National Association and the speaker at the mid-summer festival will need no further reply.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1903.

IN THE AID OF EQUALITY

(Editorial)

"Give me not poverty, give me not riches, but grant me each day my required food." Thus prayed in days of old a man of God. Few of the Christians of our age are praying thus, and least of all, the hypocritical oil king, John D. Rockefeller.

According to information from trustworthy sources, Mr. Rockefeller is the richest individual in the world. The Standard Oil Company, of which he is practically the sole owner, is worth \$500,000,000. During the last few years, his income from this undertaking has amounted to \$40,000,000 per year, or slightly less than \$1,000,000 per week. His annual income from other business undertakings in which he is interested amounts to \$30,000,000, so that he has an annual income of about \$70,000,000. This means that

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SWEDISH



Svenska Nyheter, June 3, 1938.

Mr. Rockefeller's annual income is greater than the enormous amount which the famed king of finance of his day, William H. Vanderbilt, left at his death. Mr. Rockefeller has more cash than any ten money princes in New York taken together, including Russell Sage, the Vanderbilts, and the Goulds.

Are we able to grasp fully what power the lord of money possesses? Do we realize that by one move, a single act, a single word, he is able to extinguish the happiness and hope of thousands? Upon his word of omnipotence, industries stop their activities, banks close, workers become idle, thus compelling them to beg for bread, though they were willing and eager to earn it by the sweat of their brow. Mr. Rockefeller is able to conjure a financial crisis whenever he may wish, and in his shrewdness he

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SWEDISH



Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1935.

gains on the crisis. He is the uncrowned autocrat of our country, more dangerous for our people than is the Russian czar for the Jews. If we realize this and act accordingly, then the day will come when we will not need to fear him or his like-minded brothers. If we come to realize that the oil wells which Mr. Rockefeller controls are the property of the nation, that our country belongs to the people, and not to Mr. Rockefeller, then the power of the latter would soon be broken. As long as the people sleep while Mr. Rockefeller is awake, he is in his proper right; for "it is right" in our age.

Seventy-five million dollars per year net income! More than two hundred thousand dollars per day! To make a comparison between the income of Mr. Rockefeller and the wages paid to workers at the spinning mills in Philadelphia for a ten-hour working day: According to public statistics,

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SWEDISH



Svenska Nyheter, June 3, 1905.

the 90,000 workers now on strike in Philadelphia received before the strike an average wage of \$125,000 per day, or about \$1.09 per worker. Yet the saying is that America is the land of equality!

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER AND GOD

(Editorial)

Brother John D. Rockefeller explained to his Sunday school students recently why he had such success in business. He said: "God, the eternal Father, Creator of the heavens and the earth, has been helping me." It is wonderful to meet now and then a true, living christian in this sinful world, but doubly so, when the person in question is a brother especially endorsed by God. "Unfathomable are the ways of God," but we hardly dare think that God revealed himself to Brother John D. and inspired him to act at the time when he won control over the oil wells of the country. We are rather inclined

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

to long for the day when we are to see the Brothers Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie, and Baer, fight for the seat at the right hand of God, from which place they are at present trying their best to dislodge the Son of Man.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

CAPITALISTS AT WAR

(Editorial)

The tendency to destroy on the part of workers on strike is a topic frequently discussed. But what about this tendency to destroy among the lords of capital?

Perhaps one example taken from the whole will illustrate how the economic fight is carried on among them.

War has broken loose between George J. Gould, owner of the Wabash Railroad, and A. J. Cassett, manager of Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and defender of its interests.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

So far, no property belonging to either of the two railroad companies has been destroyed, but the Pennsylvania Railroad has destroyed property of the Union Telegraph Company to the value of millions of dollars. And why? Because George Gould, who is holding controlling interest in the Company, dared to push the tracks of the Wabash Railroad into Pittsburg, thereby starting competition with the Pennsylvania Railroad which formerly was without a competitor in the field.

In order to get revenge at Mr. Gould for his rashness, the Pennsylvania Railroad demanded that he remove from the property of the Railroad all the telegraph poles belonging to the Telegraph Company.

The battle about this has gone on both in Wall Street, New York, and before the courts. Mr. Gould obtained a court order enjoining the Pennsylvania

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

Railroad from molesting the property of the Telegraph Company. Mr. Cassett appealed to a higher court, and had the injunction set aside. No sooner did he have the order setting aside the injunction in his hands than he dispatched an army of one thousand men to the locations in question, having ordered them to cut down all the telegraph poles along the line. Soon 14,000 miles of wire and 40,000 telegraph poles had been destroyed. The poles are valued at eight dollars each, the wire at about \$500,000, and the work involved in the placing of the poles and securing the wire to them, at \$180,000. The total loss to the telegraph company was at least one million dollars.

Mr. Cassett and the Pennsylvania Railroad were not satisfied with this. They demanded that Mr. Gould pay for the work of destroying the property. The Pennsylvania Railroad wants payment for the work of cutting down the poles, and freighting for hauling them away to be burned.



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- 4 -

SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

Mr. Cassett will receive no punishment for thus destroying the property of other people. But suppose during a strike some hothead were to cut down a single one of these 40,000 telegraph poles, would he have been left unpunished?



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 18, 1903.

THE STREET CAR PROBLEM

(Editorial)

The street car question, far from being about to be solved, appears to be more difficult than ever. The different interests represented in the various negotiations which have been held to date, have so far failed to agree to a common plan of action. So there we are.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 7, 1903.

BERG AND LEHMANN'S

We would be in error if we did not call attention to this coffee and tea firm. The head of this firm is our countryman, Albert Berg whom we recommend with real pleasure to our readers. They intend to sell retail and by mail order so as to reach out of town customers also. Both partners have been in the coffee and tea business for more than fifteen years.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 22, 1902.

[A NEW CEMETERY]

The Chicago Cemetery Association's new burial place at 119th Street and Kedzie Avenue, named Oak Hill Cemetery was dedicated last Sunday. About eight hundred countrymen attended the dedication service.



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II A 2

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 19, 1902.

[A POPULAR BANK]

The greatest Swedish bank in America is the State Bank of Chicago, well known among Scandinavians throughout the country under the more popular name of Haugan and Lindgren's Bank. This bank has grown continually ever since 1879 and has now a capital of ten million dollars in deposits. There are twelve thousand depositors in the savings account department. Many depositors carry on their banking business by mail.

Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 5, 1902.

[CEMETERY ASSOCIATION]

A Swedish Cemetery Association has been founded by several well-known countrymen living on the South Side. It was incorporated last December with a capital of \$100,000 divided into shares of \$10 each. The association has bought 120 acres at 119th St and Kedzie Av. to be used as a new grave yard which will be known as "Mt. Auburn Cemetery." The officers are E. P. Strandberg, chairman; N. P. Severin, vice-chairman; N. A. Nelson, secretary; John F. Dale, treasurer; and O. C. Petterson, attorney.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 4, 1901.

UNIFORM RAILWAY REGULATIONS

(Editorial)



It may be that a mistake of a forgivable nature caused the accident on the Mabash Railway at Seneca, Michigan.

Two trains were traveling on the same track, directed only by telegrams. It seems that the wording in these telegrams were not correctly construed by the train dispatchers. This was most unfortunate, because the inevitable consequence was that the two trains collided with one another head-on. The weather was clear, the head-lights of the locomotives could be seen for a distance of five miles in either direction.

The only way in which such accidents can be entirely stopped is for the individual States and the United States government to formulate laws for

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 4, 1901.

the railroads, making it absolutely compulsory to double track their road-bed, particularly for express and through service; also to install the automatic blocks system.

The Interstate Commerce Commission should be charged with the supervision and **enforcement** of the laws. It would seem to us then that no further accident of this nature would be possible. Nothing can excuse the State of Michigan for its laxity in regard to railroad safety control.

The traveling public is certainly entitled to the utmost safety as they travel over our various railroads.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 11, 1901.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(Editorial)

If we correctly interpret President Roosevelt's speech at the Minnesota State Fair, he intends to handle the Trust problem, as if it were a valuable, but dangerous Bull, which should be taken with a lasso, be furnished with a nose and tethered, so as not to harm the people.

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

TEXAS OIL SPECULATION

(Editorial)

p.6.....It is a known fact that petroleum has really been found in North-eastern Texas, and the discovery will certainly be in time, an enrichment for the state as well as for the individuals or companies, who give time, trouble, and money to this useful pursuit.

But even another class of people have understood how to "earn money," on the discovery, and of these the great public should beware. This class is made up of so-called "promoters," who, through buying or in some other way have secured for themselves a few acres of land, under which it is claimed that great reserves of petroleum are to be found. The exploitation of this wealth they are not selfish enough to reserve for themselves, but will permit a larger or smaller circle of their fellow-men to share in it through the "purchase" of shares in the enterprises.

Among these "companies" a number appear already to have done a shining business,

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

through the sale of stocks, even before they have begun to drill for the supposed oil. Others have made trial-drills without finding oil but by the sale of a few hundred thousand shares "at ten cents on the dollar" of the market par-value, the Messrs promoters have just as fully reached their goal. Ten cents for a share, which "among brothers are worth a dollar," appears surely to be a pretty low price, but to be able to sell shares it is necessary to offer them cheaply, and 100,000 shares at ten cents each cost, of course, little more but bring in exactly as much as 10,000 shares at one-hundred cents each. Many among those who buy such shares know themselves, that no oil will be found but hope that in time they will be able to resell the shares bought all these help, therefore, to swell businesses, and all appear to be satisfied and happy - except the lost owners of the shares, who, after they have found their expectations mocked feel themselves just as much lost as the market-players in New York, who at the recent catastrophe there had the misfortune of finding themselves on the wrong side.

Our intention is, in the meantime, not to dissuade from all buying of shares in Texas oil firms, when, of course, sometimes such firms may be founded on good suppositions, and only need capital to become profitable. But none should, according

Svenska Tribunen, May 22, 1901.

to our viewpoint, lay down his money in such enterprises before he himself has, with the aid of really versed persons carefully tested their standing and their prospects for success. The exportation for the utmost caution in this matter is necessary, since the every day experience shows that the great majority, all too easily, allow themselves to be fooled by the prospect of extraordinary profits, when, in addition, from the world-city, Chicago, thousands of dollars stream to an "underhanded prophet's" treasury-chest, it is no wonder the more honest and trusting citizens in the country permit themselves to be fooled by such promises, which are given them by the Messrs. promoters - often as the only reward for their money.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

THE GREAT SCHWAB.

p.6....The great Schwab has spoken. He is against workers' organizations, since they limit the individual worker's freedom "hast du mir gesehen" - Schwab-interested in the individual worker! But why does not the billion trust manager say a single word about the fact that his other trusts are against the man with little capital? Why does he not mention with even a whisper the danger - the one; namely, that the individual may come to lose all meaning as an individual and competitor. No, Schwab is silent about that.

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SWEDISH

I D 2 a (3)

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Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1901.

DR. CARL SWENSSON ON LABOR AND TRUSTS

(Editorial)

p.6. From Pittsburg comes the news that measures and steps are being taken to call a national convention of workers and workers' organizations representing the Iron and Glass industries in Chicago about the first of July. The objective will be to bring about a **strongly** united organization of two million workers to oppose the trusts, because they do not favor labor and since capital has organized itself, no sensible person can blame the workers for doing likewise. One cannot help but realize that the rich have carried this action on the part of labor through the Trust Movement. In fact anyone can perceive it.

The under-signed is opposed to Trusts of all kinds among rich and poor; in the state and the church. I am a child of Reformation, a free American citizen and believe in individual freedom to the very greatest degree possible. Recognition

Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1901.

of the individual and individual rights is one of the great principles of the Reformation or Protestantism. The same is true of our early American forefathers.

But where are we going now. -

A Steel Trust of a million dollars! The object of it was said to be to produce more cheaply. However, as soon as the Trust was established, steel rails increased in price two dollars per ton. Yes it is pleasant to think that another fifty million dollar Trust is now being established which will at least be an aggravating thorn acting as a billion dollar inducement next.

President Schwab tell us that a cultured person is not so through self determination. Hurrah! for Schwab! Yes, Schwab says that a cultured person, who for example, has taken student examinations cannot or would not strive with all his soul to only earn money. Hear ye the words? The greatest objective in the twentieth century is to earn money by the millions. Is it a dream or is it a reality?

Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1901.

Now there will be a workers' trust. Who has not awaited it? I was about to say, who does not wish its success under the circumstances? In a billion dollar enterprise the worker becomes a number only. Why, then, not combine the numbers? Why not count them like money? Yes! that is the thing to do now. Force will meet force. The Money Princes have carried those of small means to be ruined. The Workers' Princes try to force Workers to become their spineless tools in and for the winning of a planned victory against capital. Who does not perceive it, and deplore it, but the longer both are left at large, so much more difficult will it be to remain as one people

If the giant organization becomes a reality among the workers, they will probably be able to force the Trusts. But only if they present a united front long enough, and are not too low in their demands. On the other hand increased wages are not taken out of the pockets of the Trusts. The consumer pays for that.

Svenska Tribunen, May 8, 1901.

As to how this situation will be met no one can fortell. The whole matter is an affair that as yet lacks vigor and direction. However, let us consider American people have an usual amount of "common-sense," when confronted with serious social questions and problems.

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SWEDISH

WPA (1940-1941)

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 27, 1901.

INDUSTRIAL COMBINES

p.6... The matter of "Industrial Combines" is difficult to make decisions upon because it involves the question of individual rights. Both labor and capital seek to combine in ever larger unions. Who is a prophet? Who can say where we are going?

Svenska Tribunen, April 6, 1892

AMERICAN JOURNALISTIC "KNOWNOTHINGISM"

As an example of the general inaccuracy of the statements made by, and the information contained in, the American newspapers, we are quoting excerpts from an article published in a recent issue of "The Financier", a journal of finance and commerce.

This paper says that the first savings banks in Europe were those instituted in Belgium in 1869. This paper goes on to say that savings banks came into existence in France in 1883, in Hungary in 1886, in Italy in 1875, and in Sweden only ten years ago. But that is not all. It makes the further claim that Europe has imitated the American system of savings banks.

Now, if the writer, who prepared this ill-smelling concoction for the glorification of our big American financiers, had gone to the trouble, of consulting an encyclopedia, he would have found that savings banks were proposed and suggested in Europe by the great Daniel Defoe as early as 1697. He also would have found that such banks were founded in great numbers in several of the European countries during the latter half of the eighteenth century; and, as far as Sweden is concerned, the first savings bank in that country was founded over seventy years ago, inasmuch as the first Swedish bank of that type was founded in the City of Gothenburg in the year 1820.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

b. Small Business

I D 1 b
II B 2 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 5, 1914.

[IDROTTS CO-OPERATIVE COFFEE SHOP]

Idrott's Co-operative Shop's annual meeting was held January 14, at 930 Belmont Avenue with Mr. Edvinson as chairman, and Mr. Shipstent as secretary. The director's report for 1913 was read and approved.

A special literature committee was appointed to take care of the reading room to which many newspapers are sending free copies of their papers. Seven members were elected to form the Board of Directors and three members were appointed auditors. Miss Briks Hedman was re-elected manager.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 21, 1911.

UNION BANK OF CHICAGO

The Union Bank of Chicago has elected the following directors and officers: president, Charles L. Schlytern; first vice-president Nils Arneson; second vice-president, John S. Rydell; cashier, Gustav Hallon; assistant cashier, C.C. Collins.

Among others chosen as directors, were: Arthur G. Bennett, John H. Ericson, Charles L. Johnson, C. W. Johnson, Hans P. Johnson, Thomas Olson, and Werner Sieboldt.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 17, 1906.

ANOTHER TRUST DESERVES DISSOLUTION IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

That a casket trust should be known to exist in Chicago charging such unnecessarily enormous prices is an unprecedented crime.

Undertaker R. G. Smith, 1305 Michigan Avenue, had a discouraging experience last week. Several months ago he made a contract with the Chicago Federation of Labor to inter adults for \$50.00 and children for \$35.00. For these prices he furnished a beautiful casket, the hearse and three vehicles for pallbearers and the bereaved. Last week his supply of caskets was sold out, so he went out to buy a complete stock of new ones from the trust. Wherever he applied, he was refused, so, he has decided to appeal to the government.

Mr. Smith charges that caskets, for which the trust demands \$150.00 costs eighteen to twenty dollars to make. Until he went up against the trust, he

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 17, 1906.

was able to buy these caskets for thirty to forty dollars. During the last six months the trust has increased the selling price from seventy-five per cent to even higher prices. As a sample of the voraciousness of the trust, he states that the casket in which William McKinley was buried, and others of equal quality, sold for five hundred dollars while it actually cost fifty dollars to manufacture.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 3, 1906.

THE HARKIN ORDINANCE

At a meeting of the Chicago Council last week, the Harkin Ordinance prohibiting the opening of a new saloon till Chicago's population increases to twice its present number, breaks the ratio decided upon by the ordinance, allotting one saloon to each five hundred citizens. Present saloon keepers may sell their licenses if they wish and any saloon keeper convicted of violating this law may have his license revoked.

We have classed the Harkin Ordinance as a monopoly breeder and continue to do so. The man of small means cannot pay the enormous license fee now set. Before the term of his license expires a rich man may buy his license or privilege and continue the service that otherwise would cease to exist; leaving the little fellow to find another method of keeping body and spirit together a little longer. This ordinance is a disgrace.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 3, 1906.

PRIVILEGED SALOON KEEPERS

(Editorial)

Chicago's wise Council decided that saloons should be limited to one for every five hundred inhabitants. According to this ordinance, the present figure being one to three hundred, the population of Chicago must be doubled in number before another new saloon may be opened.

One may truthfully call this ordinance partial and discriminatory. They are fostering a monopoly, making privilege attainable by rich individuals. Of course, there are many large high class saloons, whose owners are well pleased with the possibility of putting small competitors out of business, while no more large competitors can open for a number of years.

Unexpectedly and for the first time the brewers and the Anti-saloon League have agreed that the new ordinance will do more harm than good.

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 3, 1906.

The City Council has no more right to stop some individuals from opening saloons than it has to dictate the number of doctors, lawyers, undertakers, meat markets, hack drivers, and so forth.

The saloon keeper purchases the right to do business for a big price. Carters and transporters pay their mite for the privilege of hauling stuff around town. If the City Council has a right to say how many saloons are to be allowed, it also has the right to give the Wells Fargo, American, Adams, or Pacific Express Co., the exclusive privilege of transporting merchandise and so on in Chicago.

We sincerely hope that the mayor will veto this foolish ordinance and stop the Council from creating a monopoly.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, July 4, 1905.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

During the past week twenty-four real estate transfers took place in Chicago, in which the buyer, the seller, or both were Scandinavians. The list follows:

S. R. Hunford to John A. Johnson, South 52 Avenue, north of Ontario Avenue. Price, \$1,200.

S. M. Gunderson to Michael Mahoney, Harrison Street, west of South 40 Avenue. Price, \$850.

E. A. Swedman to Adolph Rhein, Humboldt Boulevard, corner of Fairfield Avenue. Price, \$3,000.

G. Anderson to Wm. J. Fry, Johnstone Avenue, west of Sacramento Avenue. Price, \$2,575.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, July 4, 1905.

E. A. Larson to Ira J. Gear, lot 792 North Monticello Avenue. Price, \$4,000.

E. Austin to Anna T. Larson, Columbia Street, east of Leavitt Street.
Price, \$6,000.

Margaret Dahlin to Louis S. McMillan, Prairie Avenue, between 60 and 61
Streets. Price, \$25,900.

L. Ekdahl to Peter J. Boylar, Seipp Avenue, south of 70 Street. Price, \$1,600.

First Swedish Building and Loan Association to Stanley Kurowski, Artesian
Avenue, north of Fullerton Avenue. Price, \$1,850.

A. Carlson to Lulu A. Carlson, Erie Street, east of Lincoln Street. Price, \$1.00.



Svenska Nyheter, July 4, 1905.

Eric A. Larson to Edwin Austin, Hamlin Avenue, north of Huron Street.
Price, \$12,000.

C. Lakberg to Nels A. Nelson, Paulina Street, south of 72 Street. Price, \$1,000.

F. Schroeder to Laura Nelson, Dover Street, corner of Montrose Avenue. Price,
\$8,000.

G. A. Jaeschke to Martin C. Anderson, Eastwood Avenue, west of Hazel Street.
Price, \$5,000.

J. Burz to Nellie E. Carlson, Spaulding Avenue, south of 51 Street. Price,
\$1,800.

E. W. Vander Veen to F. O. Bergstrom, 111 Street, west of Princeton Avenue.
Price, \$1,850.



Svenska Nyheter, July 4, 1905.

W. Ralph to Ludwig Petterson, Indiana Street, east of Willow Avenue.
Price, \$3,800.

S. Kruse to Andrew G. Swanson, Avenue H, corner of 104 Street. Price, \$1,800.

Patrick J. McDonough to Hans W. Peterson, 74 Street corner of Coles Avenue.
Price, \$1,250.

J. C. Peterson to Albert R. Rhein, Princeton Avenue, north of 57 Street.
Price, \$2,300.

C. A. Carlson to Wm. Konze, Justine Street, north of 66 Street. Price, \$2,000.

J. S. Fair to Anton B. Nelson, Francisco Avenue, north of Humboldt Boulevard,
Price, \$1,680.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, July 4, 1905.

A. Anderson to John Schultz, Maplewood Avenue, south of Potomac Avenue.
Price, \$8,500.

J. Noline to Gustaf Lundquist, Nebraska Avenue, south of Dickens Avenue.
Price, \$2,200.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 20, 1905.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

During the past week, twelve real estate transfers took place in which the buyer, the seller, or both were Scandinavians. The list follows:

Lydia Buttolph to Justus Mortenson, Forestville Avenue, between 43 Street and 44 Street. Price, \$6,750.

E. Carlson to John Benz, Janssen Avenue, south of Grace Street. Price, \$3,000.

J. S. Jackson to Blenda L. Enholm, Escanaba Avenue south of 80 Street. Price, \$2,500.

Mary L. Dangremand to Adolph Lundgren, lot 6704 Union Avenue. Price, \$6,500.



Svenska Nyheter, June 20, 1905.

- A. Lundgren to Samuel Burns, lot 6704 Union Avenue. Price, \$6,500.
- M. Jansen to Mons Person, Richmond Street north of Diversey Avenue. Price, \$1,850.
- C. J. Boberg to Catherine McNally, Fifth Avenue south of 57 Street. Price, \$4,000.
- G. Nelson to Olof P. Johnson, lot 541 Berteau Avenue. Price, \$2,000.
- Charles A. Jacobson to Catherine Gannon, Winnemac Avenue, west of Evanston Avenue. Price, \$14,000.
- C. Gannon to Charles A. Jacobson, Winthrop Avenue, north of Foster Avenue. Price, \$3,300.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 20, 1905.

A. Johnson to Anders M. Carlson, Summerdale Avenue, west of Winchester Avenue. Price, \$3,400.

A. H. Hill to Axel B. Olson, Albany Avenue south of Cullom Avenue. Price, \$2,000.

I D 1 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 25, 1905.

SWEDISH GOLD MINE

The well-known gold mine corporation the Telma Gold Mining Company, with offices at 112 S. Clark Street, Chicago, seems to be winning ever-increasing popularity among the Swedes. The company owns a mine, which appears very valuable, in the American land of gold, Colorado, and to the many Swedes who have bought shares in the company we are inclined to predict a good income on the money invested.....

Our well-known compatriot Dr. E. Nelson, is president of the company, and Mr. C. A. Vallentin is the secretary and manager.....



Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 18, 1905.

NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTIONS

Building permits for the erection of new houses were granted last week to [thirteen] Scandinavians, as follows:

John Molin, two-story brick house, 1050 W. 52nd Street; estimated cost \$4,800. Albert Nelson, one-story brick house, 987 N. Fairfield Avenue; estimated cost \$3,000. A. B. Nelson, two-story brick house, 1454 N. Francisco Avenue; estimated cost \$4,000. A. B. Nelson, two-story brick house, 1456 N. Francisco Avenue; estimated cost \$4,000. John E. Nelson, two-story frame house, 455 E. 79th Street; estimated cost at \$2,900. P. A. Carlson, two-story frame house, 738 Franklin Avenue; estimated cost \$3,000. A. E. Anderson, one-story brick house, 1216 W. 49th Street; estimated cost \$1,800. C. Larson, three-story brick house, 725 Fullerton Avenue; estimated



Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 18, 1905.

cost \$6,500. H. H. Larson, one and one-half-story brick house, 1448 N. Mozart Street; estimated cost \$3,500. H. Johnson, one-story brick house, 988 Walnut Street; estimated cost \$2,500. William Johnson, two-story brick house, 7230 St. Lawrence Avenue; estimated cost \$5,000. Charles Dahlberg, two-story brick house, 994 Perry Street; estimated cost \$4,000. S. Harnstrom, two-story brick house, 1117 N. Oakley Avenue; estimated cost \$4,000.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 8, 1903.

PAY CASH!

(Editorial)

"He who does not use his eyes will lose his cash," says an old Swedish proverb, and more than one Swede has had occasion to realize its truth.

Again and again we receive letters from Swedes who have fallen victims to the nicely placed traps of the shrewd Israelite businessmen. They have permitted themselves to become ensnared by the so-called "easy payment" plans. One letter-writer begs us to warn the Swedes against one of these firms to whose shady tactics he has fallen victim. This firm is not exceptional; there are hundreds of similar ones, and we warn against all of them.

Flashy advertisements, posted here and there, tell the readers that such-and-such a firm will completely furnish four rooms for \$99. The



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 8, 1908.

advertisement is enticing, and young people who are thinking of getting married go to the business house and make their selection. It is so easy to start housekeeping this way. There is a down payment of a few dollars, and then payments amounting to just a few dollars per month, until the total is paid. Nothing is said about the high rate of interest to be paid on the balance until the contract is about to be signed, and it happens all too frequently that by that time the buyer is not sufficiently attentive. The furniture bought for \$99 will actually cost far more when principal and interest are paid. The buyer then has reason to complain.

"Business is business," the dealer argues. He is taking considerable risks; the buyer might be a dishonest person who, at his first opportunity would sell the goods he had bought on "time" and then disappear. The dealer is being cheated time and again, and he in turn must skin his honest customers.

In Sweden the credit system was considered the ruination of the merchant;



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 8, 1905.

here it is the ruination of the customers.

We strongly advise all the Swedes in Chicago and elsewhere: pay cash! You will get your goods at less cost; you will get better wares for your money; and you will be treated more courteously.

Shun the "easy payment plan"! In keeping on the "easy payment plan" you build palaces for Jews while you yourselves may have to be content with a bed of straw.



I D 1 b

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 19, 1902.

[IMPORTING CO.]

The Chicago Tea Importing Co. was incorporated last Monday with a capital of \$2,500 by N. Peterson, E. A. Peterson, and H. M. Peterson. The new company intends to make an extensive business in tea and coffee.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 22, 1902.

ELECT NEW OFFICERS

The Board of Directors of the First Swedish Building and Loan Associations of Chicago on January 14, at their annual meeting elected the following officers: chairman: C. Flodin; vice-chairman: A. E. G. Wingard; secretary: Judge Axel Chytraeus; treasurer: N. P. Olson; Attorneys: Deneen and Hamil.



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(1) Company

I D 2 a (1)
I C

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 31, 1906.

LETTER OR SPIRIT OF THE RULE--WHICH?

Our Chicago streetcar motorman is forbidden to speak to passengers. Motorman E. J. Johnson, an employee of the South Side Streetcar Company, has learned that the letter rules in preference to the spirit of the rule; evidently as far as a Swede is concerned.

Last week he was called on the carpet by Superintendent Folds, who secretly rebuked Johnson for daring to speak to a lady while he was running the car. Folds expected Johnson to humble himself, asking that his mistake be overlooked.

Johnson refused to eat crow as the lady he talked to was his wife, to whom he claims that he has the privilege of speaking whether he is working or not. This attitude aroused the ire of the man with a little authority and he



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 31, 1906.

discharged Johnson in spite of the fact that the latter held a faultless record during the **six** years he had worked for the company. Other authorities will take up the Johnson case, forcing his reinstatement.



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization
and Activities

a. Unions

(2) Craft

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 4, 1920

CHICAGO AVIATORS ORGANIZED

The Chicago Fliers' Union was organized at a meeting held last week, at which some thirty aviators were present. Our countryman, Capt. Jack Holmberg, was elected secretary of the new organization.

Plans are afoot to organize similar unions in all large American cities.

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I D 1 a

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 18, 1922.

THE AMERICAN PLAN

(Editorial)

Some employers have enthusiastically supported the widely publicized campaign for the "American plan" or the open shop, the purpose of which is nothing less than the destruction of the trade unions. Campaign headquarters have been established in New York, and it was recently reported from that city that the campaign did not make much progress during the year just ended.

The movement is not new. In fact, it has always existed more or less openly, but it is particularly apt to blossom forth during "bad times". The year 1921 should, therefore, have been quite favorable. However, it seems that the campaign was so unsuccessful that its leaders are ready to dissolve the organization. The harm done to the trade unions has probably backfired.

It is remarkable that employers and industrial leaders can be so politically and socially shortsighted as not to realize that the trade unions, in their present form, are their best friends. Do they really believe that by means

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 18, 1922.

of force they can make the American workers give up all organization? Or do they think for one moment that the so-called anti-syndicalist legislation which has been introduced to fight radicalism will hurt anybody but the trade unions?

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1921.

AGAINST THE TRADE UNIONS

(Editorial)

Last week we quoted from an article written by the secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, Victor A. Olander, in which he called attention to the strong and dangerous movement which is on foot for the purpose of destroying the trade unions. He declared that it is chiefly through court orders that the powerful employers' associations are trying to shatter the workers' organizations. Certain courts, he stated, are willing tools in the hands of those associations.

The situation must be pretty bad when the Federal Council of Churches of Christ sees fit to censure the conduct of the employers. The Council has expressed deep apprehension over a movement which is giving rise to industrial unrest and bitter relations between employees and employers at a time when the country

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 19, 1921.

needs unified action more than ever before. The Council's statement voices the same sentiment and the same unprejudiced opinion as that expressed in the report of the Interchurch World Movement in regard to the steel workers' strike.

Just a few weeks ago, the president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation appeared as a court witness and admitted that his corporation refused to sell its products to business organizations that employ organized labor. This is only one example of the methods which are being employed to crush the unions. This particular practice is especially reprehensible because it results in the withholding of construction steel from the market at a time when there is a shortage of buildings in the country.

One can hardly fail to be struck by the irony in the popular expression, "the American plan", according to which this country is supposed to be run. Does the lynch law operate according to "the American plan"? Thanks to "the American plan", hundreds of thousands of willing workers are now walking the streets in search of a job.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 17, 1920.

THE HOUSEMAIDS' UNION

(Editorial)

For some time a housemaids' union has existed in Chicago, and quite a few have joined it, but we are informed from reliable sources that our Swedish sisters remain aloof and show no inclination to become members of the organization. This is particularly remarkable since Swedish girls are generally known to be bright and alert. The cause or causes of this attitude are not quite clear, but we understand that many of the girls just avoid the issue by saying that they are planning to take a trip to the old country, and wish to put off the organization question until they return.

Without any special reference to Swedish girls it is also being rumored that many maids do not like to have it known that they are employed as maids, and do not want to be seen near a maids' union hall. Do they believe that



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working for a family is any less honorable than, for instance, working in a factory? Or is it, perhaps, more respectable to work in a store for starvation wages?

No, the housemaid's job is at least as honorable as that of her mistress, if the latter can be said to do any useful work at all. We will admit that in a household consisting of two persons who employ from six to ten servant girls, the servants' work is rather unproductive, but that is not the fault of the girls. The Swedish servant girls in this country have done just as much as the rest of their countrymen to make the Swedish name respected and well liked here, and they certainly have nothing to be ashamed of.

With reference to the establishment of this union, it is pointed out that the employers, the housewives, already have their organization, and meet to discuss how to get as much work as possible out of the girls for the smallest possible pay. At this stage the maids' organization is not so much concerned



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with the setting of definite wage scales as with improving present unsatisfactory working conditions.

Among the immediate aims of this union we note the effort to limit the working day to ten hours and the demand for some time off during the evening. As it is, the girls are on the job from eight o'clock in the morning until late at night. There are mistresses who make their maids sit up until after midnight in order to empty the ash trays and tidy up the rooms when the guests have departed.

A strong union with the rank and file behind it could undoubtedly do much to eliminate such abuses, and make the housemaid's work more pleasant. In the long run, not only the girls, but their employers as well, would benefit from it.



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Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), Jan, 23, 1919.

DOMESTICS, AND OTHERS PLAN
ORGANIZATION

A meeting for the organization of domestics and others will be held next Thursday January 30, at 8 P.M., at Belmont Avenue and North Clark Street.

Housemaids, kitchen girls, laundry girls, waitresses, hotel maids, etc., are invited, together with all others interested. Among the speakers will be Miss Martha Biegler, who will speak in English. There will also be speaking in Swedish and Finnish, and a fine program of song, music and readings, by fine talent. Admission is free.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 25, 1906.

LABOR AND POLITICS

(Editorial)

In our opinion labor made a big mistake by deciding to ignore politics. In America the people are supposed to rule and those who ignore politics neglect their own duty.

If the labor organization had one member at the central seat of government of each state and in the national governmental body, the interests of organized labor would be more conscientiously looked after and more efficiently handled. Partisanship could then be used to the advantage of labor, and better laws could have been made and enforced. As things are now, the existing laws are against labor. To accomplish anything, labor is forced to resort to wholly or nearly illegal methods.

Several small reform parties have been organized from time to time; had there been affiliation and co-operation with them, labor would have been able to attain many of the advantages so strongly desired. Had this been done, not

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 25, 1906.

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so many promises would have been broken by the big parties. Both the Democratic and the Republican parties have taken up reforms proposed by the Populists. Had labor joined with the Populists, the combined backing and influence would have put through many advantageous laws.

A number of craft unions have decided to tie up with the Socialists, or, as it is known in Germany, the Social-Democratic Party. They say that both the Republican and the Democratic parties are parties of the capitalists; that is the reason why neither of these parties can or will do anything for the laboring class and the farmer. And what is more, the manufacturer, mine owner or railway magnate, wants cheap help so he can make some profit.

The organization of a party is for the purpose of electing certain men to various offices and of having laws passed that are beneficial to the public in general and the party in particular. If labor, as one man, would join a party, they would be strong enough to have some authority, but scattered among several parties, they are helpless. If labor would enroll in one party they could demand and get promises from the candidates, which the party would not dare break.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 25, 1906.

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True enough, there are sections of this country where the workingman dares not vote according to his judgment. If he votes contrary to the demands of the employer, he may be discharged for his independence or the plant in which he and others, who have gone against the boss, work, may be shut down, forcing the employees to pack up and go elsewhere in search of a living. Keeping out of politics cannot change such conditions. In order to win one must fight.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 8, 1904.

SPY SYSTEM WITHIN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

(Editorial)

A while ago, a judge in Chicago issued an injunction against a striking printers' union. The injunction decreed that the strikers must not in any way whatsoever interfere with the persons who were taking their places in the printing plants. The union then engaged two girls to take down the names of the girls who were working during the strike. This, according to the judge, amounted to contempt of court, and the union now stands accused of this offense.

We do not intend to discuss the question of whether the union was right in spying upon the strikebreakers. Opinions may differ on this point. There are reasons against spying; there are also reasons in favor of the action by the union. From the point of view of the employers, the union has committed a terrible crime, punishable by nothing less than imprisonment. We intend, however, to call the attention of the reader to the

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great difference between Spy and spy.

Taking for granted that the printers' union in question did engage spies, yet the union has simply done what the employers' association, as well as individuals employers, have been doing right along without being blamed in the least for their acts.

In every large factory in the country, one will meet one, two, or more such spies. Frequently, these spies belong to the notorious Pinkerton league. In a few cases, there are some Judas individuals among the workers themselves. These spies are not to be confused with labor foremen, whose task simply is to see to it that the work be done carefully and quickly. The task of the spy is to keep track of those "socially dangerous individuals," who dare to mention about the matter of belonging to some labor union. Cowardly, the spy sneaks over to the non-suspecting worker, listens to his words, expresses his agreement with everything said, then hurries to the employer with the story of what the worker has said. The employer does not want to have "agitators" in his employ, and soon the fellow who

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had imagined himself to be the citizen of a free country, with the right to freethinking and speaking, finds himself without a job.

"Oh, well," you say, "he will be able to find a job with somebody else." Perhaps, and perhaps not. The system which was effective during the days of the railroad strike in 1894 is effective today, only more so. The name of the "agitator" is put on the blacklist, and boycott is declared against him by employers everywhere.

No criticism is leveled by the courts against this type of spying. But when the class against which this spying is applied a single time applies the same weapon on a small scale, then investigation is made by the court; then the perpetrators are sentenced.

If the employers are hiring detectives, or are inducing workers to spy on the activities of their fellow workers, it is considered a proper way on their part of "taking care of their own interests." If a labor union is

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choosing some of its members to spy upon strikebreakers, then it is called "tyranny by organized labor."

In vain do we seek the logic in this; in vain do we search for justice in this dual attitude. If it be an offense against the law for the labor union to employ spies, certainly the employers, who rely so greatly upon the spy system, must also be judged guilty.

We do not like espionage in times of peace, but we blame the employers far more severely than the labor unions; the latter have copied the idea from the former, spying being the only means at hand by which the workers are able to defend themselves in the struggle that is going on.

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 22, 1903.

LABOR UNIONS AND THE CHURCH

(Editorial)

"Would it not be possible to establish, here in America, a genuinely Christian labor union?" This is the question raised the other day by a contemporary religious newspaper. The paper gives its own answer to the question, saying: "We believe it could be done!" Then it continues: "We believe that here is an opportunity for important work to be undertaken by the ministers of the various religious denominations."

In a case of this kind, faith does not count. Only the testimony of past actions can serve as a clue regarding the possible nature and activities of such a union. We do not deny that there are men within the religious ranks who could accomplish great things if they were permitted a free hand in dealing with labor problems.

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 22, 1903.

But the majority--the mediocre, lazy, egotistic, reactionary majority, which in all ages has squelched every noble endeavor in a liberal direction--is still alive and holds sway within the ranks of the clergy, and for this reason, it would hardly be advisable to let the clergy determine the course of the labor unions. If the majority of churchmen were men of the character of Joseph Vanee, Herbert Bigelow, A. W. Small, Herbert Carson, and others like them, then there might be possibilities in a Christian labor movement, but as matters are--do not make the attempt!

Do we need to give reasons for our stand? Go to church on a Sunday; listen to the sermon on, say, the question of the right to strike. Then decide whether the preacher who places all the blame for the cessation of activity on the workers is qualified to take the labor movement in hand.

Only a few days ago, an official in the union of store clerks called on one of our Swedish ministers in Chicago, and asked him to request his congregation

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not to make purchases on Sunday morning, so that the merchants would find it useless to keep their stores open on that morning, thus enabling the clerks to go to church. The minister answered that he did not dare to make the request, for if he did, he might lose the advertising these merchants have been placing in his paper, a monthly which he publishes for the edification of the members of his congregation and for the furtherance of the kingdom of God on this earth. His consistency is admirable!

Broadly speaking, one religious sect or organization is no better than the next. Ignorance clasps hands with cowardice. The former is unable to plumb the depths of the labor question, the latter does not dare make known its findings. In a sweet spirit of fraternity, they close their eyes to the great cultural problems, but with bitter invectives they quarrel about the methods of administering the sacraments.

We have reaped great quantities of such empty sheaves in the harvest fields



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of the various sects, but no matter how thoroughly we threshed them, only chaff resulted. Very recently, we gathered a sheaf in the fields of the Mormons in Utah where, as is known, a strike of the coal miners is in progress. The liberal Utah Korrespondenten says:

"The mine owners have received help from leading men in the Church of the Latter-day Saints; last Sunday, the bishops of Sanpete and Sevier counties said in their sermons that the farmers ought to go to work in the coal mines during the winter. Their advice has taken effect, and a number of farmers' sons have gone to take up that dangerous labor."

Does our heterodox contemporary hit above the mark? Read what the Mormon organ, Utah Posten, says in regard to the same question: "As long as the Latter-day Saints constitute the majority in Utah, the State will never become fertile soil for strikes, uprisings, and propaganda. The present situation is due to an element, [in our population] which is, and always has

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 22, 1903.

been, hostile to that calm and conservative spirit which guides the majority of the citizens of Utah." Does not the statement from our religious contemporary make it quite clear that no strike, however fully justified, will succeed, as long as our bishops and priests are able to control the people, so as to make them become strikebreakers, either by promise of happiness in heaven or through threat of punishment in hell?

No; the clergy of our day, imbued as it is with the spirit of selfishness and partisanship, cannot successfully take the labor movement in hand. Before the guiding reins of the labor movement could be safely entrusted to priests, individual conversions as well as a general conversion would have to take place among the clergy in order that they [the priests] might gain a clear understanding of the spiritual significance of the teaching of the Nazarene: "Come unto me all ye who labor!"

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 15, 1903.

"THEY ARE GOING TOO FAR"

(Editorial)

"They are going too far" is a catchword used every day with reference to organized labor. They go too far in demanding a normal working day; they go too far in demanding higher wages; they go too far when, tired of the employers' broken promises to negotiate, they lay down their tools and strike. They are going too far -- God knows when they are not going too far.

In our opinion, the organized workers only rarely go too far; the trouble is that the mass of people, who are not interested in the struggle between capital and labor, do not go far enough. The public in general usually follows organized labor part of the way, but on becoming aware that there is the wear and tear on their shoe soles to be considered, they turn back and start complaining that "They (organized

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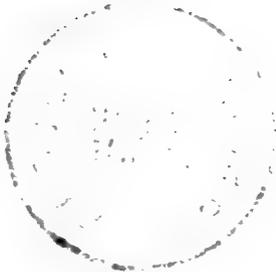
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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 15, 1903.



labor) are going too far."

Only organized labor, of course, is going too far in its demands; organized labor, so the complaint runs, is trying "by force and blows to compel" unorganized workers to join the unions. Of course it is never said, and it probably will never be said, that e.g. a clergyman is going too far when in holy wrath he berates his flock because not enough money has been paid out of nearly empty pockets for the new church that is being erected, or for the new parsonage, or for foreign missions, or for some surprise party for one of another of the leading brethren of the flock. Or does anybody hear that a clergyman is going too far when for purely financial reasons he resigns his position in a small church, where the salary is insufficient, to accept God's call to another church where the salary is larger?

You never hear that a newspaper man is going too far when he blackens his colleagues in the profession, tells lies to his readers, and cheats

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his advertisers. It is not said that he has become overbearing and has been stirred to undue bitterness in the fight....He is considered an angel, and so is the clergyman. And yet, of all those who complain that organized labor is "going too far", the clergyman and the editor raise their voices the loudest in berating this impudent rabble for never being satisfied, for demanding an eight-hour working day....and wages high enough to secure a living for the worker and his family.

It happens, of course, when strikes occur, that the organized workers actually do go too far, and use violent means to punish strikebreakers. Occasions of that kind are grist to the mills of the baiters of organized labor....But although some individual among the workers may lose his self-control in the heat of the struggle and hurt his own cause and that of his fellow workers by some act of violence, that fact does not justify the representatives of the church and press in denouncing an entire labor organization. Yet this is precisely what is being done...The

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cry seems to be: nobody opposed to organized labor is ever "going too far"; only the unions are sinning in that respect.



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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 13, 1903.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN TYPOGRAPHERS BANQUET

The Swedish-American Typographers' Union #247 of Chicago celebrated its tenth anniversary last Friday evening with a banquet at Ulich Hall. About sixty members and some invited guests participated. The banquet was enjoyable from beginning to end. The union, which belongs to the I. T. U. [International Typographers Union], has made rapid progress during the past few years, and through unity and co-operation has won the respect of all.



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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 22, 1903.

FRIENDLINESS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TO LABOR

(Editorial)

The Catholic Church with its many diplomats and intrigue-makers has always tried to maintain an appearance of friendliness toward labor. And it has succeeded in this even up to the present day. Every now and then the Catholic priests will state from their pulpits that their Church is the true friend and protector of the workers. The toiling children of the earth will find a safe haven in her arms, if they would only follow the teachings of the priests and adhere to the ways outlined by the leaders in the Church. And the Catholic clergy has always managed to find the way out of every difficult impasse it has gotten into and to steer its ship safely through all the reefs that infest its course.

It sometimes happens to human beings, however, that they meet obstacles which can neither be surmounted nor buried. Such an obstacle the Catholic Church

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 22, 1903.

has encountered in our day in its attempt to appear friendly toward labor. Before this difficulty the leaders of the church have found it necessary to pause and take counsel. This obstacle is the class-conscious labor movement and the sense of solidarity which finds expression in the organization of labor unions.

Before this problem the diplomatic corps of the Catholic church stood baffled. First the clergy sent out warnings to their church members against the agents of the unions, and when this did not help, they undertook to keep them away from the unions by harsher means. Time and again, a ban would be proclaimed against the labor movement which threatened to undermine the hegemony of the Church and the clergy over the workers who were members of the Church. Those workers who had become impatient with the "unsatisfactory food" supplied them year after year by those who have charge of the welfare of souls soon came to realize that in order to win out in the fight against organized capital they would have to join the labor movement and take part

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 22, 1903.

in the work of the unions. And this was the signal for the fight which is now going on between the leaders of the Catholic Church and organized labor.

One of the priests who has recently drawn attention most strongly to himself in connection with this fight is the Reverend Father Ward of Beloit, Wisconsin. He stated, some time ago, that neither he nor any other priest in the Catholic Church would grant absolution to any member of the typographers' union.

For us Swedes, of course, all this seems childish, and we think, perhaps, that this ban by the Catholic Church will have but little influence upon the progress of the labor movement. The fact is, however, that the retarding influence of the ban has been great. The Catholic Church still has an immense hold over its members and over those who have been schooled in its "truths". Yet it is gratifying to learn that this ban was first proclaimed against a labor organization which, we venture to assert, consists of as intelligent workers as are to be found in our country. The attitude to be taken by these men with regard to the ban will determine a precedent for other workers who

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belong to labor organizations and at whom, sooner or later, a similar ban will be hurled.

We hope that the typographers will make it clear that they fear neither the ban of the Catholic Church nor its threats; that they are men of free and clear minds, who are content to let the clergymen keep their absolutions; that they are ready to take their stand as fearless and free men in their fight against organized capital and its hooded servants.

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Verdict, October, 1917.

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Svenska Tribunen, October 22, 1891

SWEDISH TRADE UNION RE-ORGANIZES.

The Scandinavian Branch of the Machinists' Union held its regular monthly meeting at the Svea Hall, last Wednesday. At this meeting it was unanimously decided to change the name of the organization to the "Swedish Machinists' Union", in view of the fact that only Swedes have become members. The following members were elected officers at this meeting: Olaf Widerberg, chairman; Gottfrid Johnson, recording secretary; John Lindquist, financial secretary; and P.M. Pearson, treasurer.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(3) Industrial

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 4, 1906.

EVERYBODY SHOULD JOIN

(Editorial)

For a long time now the country's workers have been busy organizing themselves in order to successfully conduct the struggle which they must continually wage if they are to improve their lot and make their existence bearable. They have made more sacrifices with an enthusiasm and unselfishness which have not been equaled in any other human endeavor, and the beneficial results are more and more beginning to make themselves felt.

Little by little they have induced their employers to grant them shorter working hours and a few cents increase in daily wages. Under pressure by the trade-unions and the rapidly expanding socialistic school of thought, a number of big industrialists have recently agreed to a general wage increase, and they now make much of the fact that this increase also benefits those workers who are not organized. In some instances this may be true, and there are unfortunately, workers who consider this fact a sufficient reason for not taxing upon themselves the burden and

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 4, 1906.

sacrifice inherent in trade-union membership. Such a point of view is considered smart by some people of the type that does not hesitate to reap the benefits from other people's efforts, without making their own contribution.

No man should be such a slacker. They who now enjoy the results of the tedious struggles and sacrifices of others should be honest with themselves, acknowledge the source from which they come, and join the active ranks.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 24, 1906.

LABOR JUSTLY DEMANDS RIGHTS

(Editorial)

We have previously stated in our columns that labor will not get its rights unless by some means it gets the backing of political influence strong enough to defeat the ruling parties. The truth of this statement has become evident, especially to unions, i. e., to organized labor. The cold shoulder heretofore given to labor by the political machines leaves no doubt in the minds of intelligent workers that such influence must come independently of unreliable political heads. The leaders of our big parties have mastered the art of becoming stone deaf in the ear nearest the laborer seeking his rights.

A political upheaval can be brought about by labor if labor and socialists will compromise and fight the existing parties wholeheartedly and steadily. The voters thus combined can easily swamp the other parties even if they merge.

It is already self-evident that labor will not much longer accept the "crumbs

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 24, 1906.

falling from the rich man's table"; neither will the laborer much longer play the part of a handy Andy, running errands and doing the hard work for our law-makers, without having something to say about it when laws are being made.

Political parties and candidates to date have made promises which they invariably have broken. The promises were evidently made to be broken.

Every law passed presumably in the interests of labor has been so distorted and complicated that with the many inevitable amendments, the writer of the proposed law himself would find it impossible to recognize the law as one proposed by him. The big parties foolishly think that labor is brainless enough to accept and appreciate a law that gives them not even the semblance of a benefit, and labor is now thoroughly disgusted with this stepmotherly treatment.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 24, 1905.

ABOUT THE RIGHT TO WORK

(Editorial)

It is not to be denied that it sounds quite reasonable when a person expresses his anger at the situation, more and more prevalent now that crowds of workers are compelled to loaf because they are prevented by their comrades from working in spite of their willingness to work.

The anger at being thus compelled to loaf appears very reasonable. At the first glance, this we admit. But does not this question also need consideration from other points of view? Is it not possible that in expressing our anger at the loafing imposed upon us, we are looking at things from a point of view



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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 24, 1905.



which has long ago become obsolete?

All of us agree that everybody ought to work, and that "he who does not work ought not to eat," and equally clear it is that nobody has the right to live from the toil of others, if he be able to work. The logic of this is that working is as necessary for the maintenance of life as eating. Consequently, to prevent a man from working is an attack upon one of man's most sacred rights. It means, quite simply, the beginning of an act of murder.

But it is clear that the work in question must not be of a type to hurt the rights of others. Were this rule taken away, then the work of the thief, in stealing, would also be justified.

But does not a worker hurt the rights of others if, in case of a strike or

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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 24, 1905.

a lockout, he interferes with the workers who are striking, or who have been locked out? We must remember that most strikes and lockouts have been caused by the workers insistence upon the most primitive of all, the right to exist.

Most people will admit that if the strike be just, or a lockout unjust, then the fight of the workers should not be interfered with. But who is to decide on this question of justice? Who is to determine which party to a labor struggle be on the side of justice? To some newspapers, and to a certain type of people, the employer is invariably right; to a certain other type, the worker.

For this reason, a legally established arbitration board is necessary; for

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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 24, 1905.

there are more people who are abnormal where the question arises of distinguishing between right and wrong than about which the deepest philosophy ever dreamed.

In order to gain perspective, let us transfer the question to some other field. Let it be assumed that military officers, judges, etc., did not have their tenure of office, and their salaries determined by law, but could be discharged any time. Let it be assumed also, that there were plenty of aspirants willing to assume the offices in question at practically any salary offered. Now, if a conflict should arise in regard to salary in these fields, would our conservative newspapers then raise a clamor if the men established in office should try to prevent the new aspirants from taking the places of those fighting for salary increase?

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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 24, 1905.

The onward march of a social class to independence and sustenance may demand heavy sacrifices, and frequently, in regard to this it happens, as in other departments of life, that "to the just events do happen as had he done the deeds of the unjust." But every undertaking of cooperation which has for its goal the raising of the standard of living, of morals, and of the worth of man ought to be encouraged, not discouraged. And this because it ever was, and ever will be the only way to more just social conditions.

But how unreasonable, it will be objected. The demands of the workers often are.

As to this, we admit freely that often the workers place their demands too

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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 24, 1905.

high. But where is the class to be found which does not try to gain as much as possible. Are we to expect a higher degree of modesty in demands from the workers than from other social classes?

It also needs to be remembered that there is a nemesis in the march of the ages. The workers have claim to payment for the injustice perpetrated against the laboring class by our whole civilization. The farmers have claimed, and are still further claiming the debt which society has been owing them for ages. After the farmers come the laborers. It is to be hoped that those in power may have the wisdom to regulate through equitable laws the relations between employer and employe. Laws to meet exceptional cases, laws to regulate strikes will not correct the unjust conditions. On the contrary, they may accentuate the feeling of injustice. Only through mutual understanding can the evils be corrected.

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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 1, 1904.

LABOR UNIONS AND POLITICS

(Editorial)

Our political and industrial undertakings will meet with troubled times again and again as long as the individual grabs for himself that fruit of labor which ought to benefit all.

So far, we have failed to find the methods by which, under present conditions, would enable us to keep clear of these grabbers with their flexible conscience, who use us for stepping stones in their climb towards the pinnacles of power and riches.

The property held by an individual or a corporation in this country owes its value to the American people. Were it not for these seventy-six million people, every railroad would be simply streaks of rust across the land; every skyscraper would be as valueless as the old temple ruins in Ceylon; every square foot of Broadway in New York as cheap as the icy stretches

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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 1, 1904.

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of Greenland.

And yet the fact is that the fruits of the mental and physical labor of these seventy-six million people are gathered in by a small group of individuals. When we notice on the one hand enormous riches, and on the other dire poverty we see the result of this harvesting by a few. And who is to blame for the conditions thus brought about? The answer can only be, the people are to blame.

Let us consider the way of voting by organized labor. There are about 2,000,000 members in the labor unions, a force large enough, if the members stood shoulder to shoulder, to control the national elections. But the members themselves do not realize their enormous power, and the labor leaders do not inform them. So the power of the labor unions is split up, some votes here, others there, to serve some selfish labor leaders, or to some political fakers. These individuals take advantage of the situation. Over the backs of the workers they climb into fat governmental jobs, and once lodged there, they soon forget everything beyond their own ambitions.

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The great mass of organized workers gain nothing from their voting; strictly speaking, it would not matter whether the organized workers were voting or not.

The labor unions are kept quiet through the expediency of various political leaders by throwing some political job to some of the labor leaders who then, as a rule, forget the cause of labor and afterwards care for nothing except to grab whatever money comes their way, and to gain rich and influential people as friends.

Two thousand years ago, the organized workers in ancient Rome were fooled in a similar way as are the union members of today. A French historian mentions that the sailors and the bakers in the city of Rome had unions, well organized and influential. Whenever these unions brought forward demands for higher wages the leaders of the unions were made knights or senators. This tickled the vanity of the union members so that they forgot about their demands; the masses continued to toil patiently as before, while the knighted leaders bent their efforts to have their children

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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 1, 1904.

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married into the families of the older nobility with the bluer blood.

No class ever had any direct advantage of the promotion of a few of its members to positions of power and honor. Will the working people ever learn this fact? Empress Katarina I of Russia was a farmer's daughter, but she never did anything to promote the welfare of the farm girls. Galerius was a swine herd, and Diocletian was a slave, but neither of the two men, after becoming emperor of Rome, did anything to mitigate the conditions of the classes to which he belonged prior to his ascension to the throne. Horatius, one of Rome's most excellent poets, was the son of a farmer, but he did not even remember his former class with a song.

In the United States, thousands have been raised from the hovel to the palace, but in spite of their rise, they have done nothing to solve the social problems and bring rights to the oppressed ones. In brief: he, who succeeds in advancing in riches and power in this world, will do whatever he can to keep the others in a subordinate position.

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Every labor union needs to choose between two ways of action: It may enter politics with united force and in this manner compel the legislature to enact laws beneficial to all the people, or it may ban politics from the union altogether, and thereby give the leader a chance to trade the votes of the organization against some lucrative political position for himself.



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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 11, 1903.

SYMPATHY MEETING

With reference to an appeal to the Swedish Americans from the Swedish Association of Workers in Iron and Metal, a mass meeting was held on Sunday August 2, at Mayer's Hall. The meeting was called by the lodge Ljusbringaren (The Bringer of Light) of the Temperance Order Verdandi. The discussion centered on the question, "What attitude ought the Swedish Americans take toward the conflict between employers and employees in the Swedish iron and metal industry?" A considerable number of Swedish-American workers in Chicago were present.

The meeting was opened with the singing of "Sons of Toil." Mr. C. E. Kronlof was elected chairman of the meeting, and Mr. M. J. Ring, secretary. The discussion was opened by Mr. W. Frankel (formerly a member of the Union of Swedish Iron and Metal Workers), who gave a full report on the origin of the conflict and its present status. This was followed by a discussion lasting for two hours and a half, in which twenty-one speakers participated. It



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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 11, 1903.

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was unanimously resolved to extend the sympathy of the meeting to the comrades in Sweden who are fighting for their right to organize. A committee was appointed to undertake a systematic collection of money for the benefit of the 20,000 workers who are victims of the lockout in Sweden. The committee consists of Messrs. W. Frankel, Axel Warner, Gust Engstrom, A. Ljung, and F. Warner.

Information concerning the lockout will be given with pleasure upon inquiry, and subscription lists may be had from Mr. W. Frankel, 342 N. Franklin Street, Chicago, Illinois.

M. J. Ring, Secretary.



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(4) Strikes

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 25, 1929.

INJUNCTIONS IN LABOR DISPUTES

(Editorial)

It is high time that working conditions in the textile and clothing industry in the East be investigated so that the American public may be fully informed of what is going on. It is already well known that wages are pitifully low, and that the strikes are caused by the workers' determination to obtain higher pay. But what is the real cause of the great bitterness which characterizes these struggles, and what is it that sets worker against worker and often results in violent and bloody encounters?

The employers often resort to the so-called injunction in order to discourage the workers' fighting spirit. A short time ago a federal judge in Pennsylvania issued a decree forbidding the garment workers' union to carry on organization work in his district. Just at that time a strike was in progress in the Philadelphia garment industry, and it would not be surprising if the employers should

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 25, 1929.

decide to seek the aid of the courts to prevent union organizing efforts.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin suspects that something is wrong, and has introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for an investigation of the circumstances under which that injunction order was issued. We compliment the Senator on his initiative. It is to the advantage of the workers that full light be thrown on such cases, and that they be subjected to impartial scrutiny, for their cause is a just one and they need not fear the light. Moreover, an aroused public opinion is the best ally they can have, but it demands clarification of the issues before it takes sides.

It is, of course, quite possible that this injunction was not issued for the purpose of helping the employers break the strike. The judge may have had more valid reasons for his decision. But if it is found that he resorted to this measure in order to prevent the workers from organizing for self-protection, then both he and the employers should be strongly rebuked.

WPA (M.F.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Ryhöter, June 25, 1932.

A COUNCIL OF LAWYERS IS WORKING FOR THE GOOD OF OURS

(Editorial)

Most doctors agree that it is easier and more desirable to prevent a disease than to cure it. But the nation does not seem able to apply this rule to its economic ills. The coal miners' strike, for instance, was expected long before it was actually declared. A strike the effects of which are felt in every factory and in every home is an industrial illness. But even though it was known with a fair degree of certainty that the coal miners' strike was about to occur, no attempt was made to prevent it.

Nowadays, it is not considered good practice to let diseases cure themselves. But this maxim does not seem to apply to strikes; and if a strike should get out of hand and if the situation should become critical, the government is

CONFIDENTIAL

Svenska Tribunalen-Nyheter, June 24, 1932.

expected to step in.

It seems clear, then, that if the Government has the power to cure, it should also be able to do something in the way of prevention. As long as strikes are the only effective weapon workers have in their struggle against capital, it should be reasonably easy to predict where and when a strike is about to break out; and unbiased authorities should be able to do much to prevent the strike. But when one observes how the Railroad Commission is right today almost causing a strike to break out, one realizes that our authorities are far behind our doctors, and have not yet adopted the principle of prevention.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 6, 1910.

WE PROTEST AGAINST THE STARVATION SYSTEM

(Editorial)

The city has at last taken steps to arbitrate the devastating and long drawn-out strike in the garment manufacturing industry, and at this writing it is reported that a satisfactory solution hinges on the decision of one single firm.

As time passes it becomes more and more clear that the big employers, on whom most of the responsibility rests, are making use of the hunger system against their workers; this is an old and tested weapon which has brought them victory on previous occasions. There are said to be forty thousand workers involved in the strike, and at least one hundred thousand persons depend on them for their daily bread.

The city's trade unions, as well as other organizations, have come to the aid of the strikers, and it is estimated that about forty thousand dollars

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 6, 1910.

per week is thus being contributed by strike sympathizers. This is a large sum in itself but, when distributed, it amounts to only one dollar per week per striking worker. A few of these may have savings from which to draw, but the great majority are facing the winter without any resources of their own whatsoever. Such a miserable situation is apt to cool off even the warmest enthusiasm among the strikers for their just cause. Hunger and other privations will wear down even the strongest, and it stands to reason that they will be forced to throw themselves unconditionally on the mercy of their employers or, at best, accept a compromise which is in reality a defeat.

However, public opinion will not readily sanction conditions imposed by a victor who has won by using starvation as a weapon, and it is to be hoped that the employers, who are now slamming the door in the face of the reasonable demands of their workers, will have sense enough to appreciate this fact. Even though they control millions of dollars, and have almost unlimited credit at their disposal, they will do well to consider that public opinion does exert a strong pressure on business and industrial policies, a

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 6, 1910.

trend which is becoming more evident with every year. And no small group, no matter how powerful it thinks it is, can buck it successfully in the long run.

We have, in a previous issue, presented the demands of the strikers. Briefly, the struggle centers about their right to organize, a new wage scale, and a number of minor adjustments of a more general nature. The employers complain that the workers will not "listen to reason," but we suspect that it is the other way around. An impartial arbitrator will find that on this occasion, as on most others, the workers are not unreasonable if humane and fair proposals are presented to them.

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 24, 1908.

SHOE WORKERS STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Last week one hundred fifty shoe workers at the Selz-Schwab and Company shoe factory went on strike, and it is expected that fifteen hundred other employes of the company will do the same. The strikers belong to the Industrial Workers of the World. The majority of the strikers are Nordics, and the press committee has sent a letter through Mr. A. Wickstrom, a member of the committee, which reads as follows: "The Nordics in Chicago wish to announce that a strike broke out in the firm of Selz-Schwab and Company who manufacture shoes under the trade name, "Royal Blue" and "Perfects," well-known brands. Fifteen hundred workers, will soon lay down their work, demanding higher wages, and we believe it is the duty of every Swedish man and woman to support this strike. The management of the above mentioned Company has made it unusually difficult for the workers during



Svenska Amerikanaren, Dec. 24, 1908.

the last year. Many have been unable to earn more than \$5.00 a week, and on this small pay their wives and children must exist. It has been difficult during the summer, but it will be worse during the winter when other life-sustaining necessities are required, such as coal, etc. Help us win this just strike. We need financial support. The headquarters of the strikers are at 55 North Clark Street. You may send any donations you desire, and address your letters to Mr. A. Wickstrom, or Mr. Albert Simpson.

Mass meetings have been held, and others will follow. The next one will be December 27, in Brand's Hall on Clark Street.



Svenska Amerikanaren, June 11, 1907.

WPA (U), 7000-30275

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS STRIKE

Last Friday at 2:30 A.M. two-hundred fifty of Western Union Telegraph Company operators went on strike. The strike was not sanctioned by the national organization heads; it was declared that it was against their orders. It was called in sympathy for the union members in Los Angeles, California who were compelled to quit work. The company had filled their positions with strike breakers while the union members' difficulties were being discussed.

The operators in Chicago wished to know if strike breakers were employed in Los Angeles; Chicago sent a telegram, and received immediately the word to go home, from the Chief Operator. Other men were called to accept the telegram from Los Angeles. By midnight one-hundred operators had been sent home, and the strike was declared. Only four persons remained at work. Later in the day the Postal Telegraph Company operators joined the Western Union strikers.

Svenska Amerikanaren, June 11, 1907.

In how many cities the Chicago operators example was followed could not be learned until on Saturday at which time it could be clearly understood that the same feeling existed among the operators in Kansas City, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Helena, Salt Lake City, Dallas, New Orleans, Colorado Springs, Spokane, Birmingham, Butte, El Paso and Denver. In these cities eleven states were represented. On Friday the number of strikers mounted to 2,360. Only forty operators stayed on the job. Here in Chicago they were 1,400 strong. It is only here and in New Orleans that the Postal Telegraph Company has been drawn into the conflict, as it is really only the Western Union whose union is involved. The only lines the union allows to be operated are those carrying newspaper articles.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 27, 1906.

STRIKE MORALE

(For Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, By Plebs)

One of the most frequent accusations against the trade-unions is that they often do not permit members willing to work to earn a living. When they declare a strike, they force the workers to remain idle, even though the latter might be willing to work on the terms of the employers.

If one considers what a strike really is, it is easy to realize the necessity of such a rule. A strike is a resort to force when all other procedures have failed, a waging of war with peaceful weapons, so to speak. In real war, a soldier who joins the enemy is punished by death. Imagine a battle during which a group of soldiers turns around and helps the enemy! In peace time it is of course proper to aid those that are in need of assistance. But when a state of war exists, such assistance constitutes treason.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 28, 1906.

[SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS STRIKE]

Several Swedish girls employed as switchboard operators in the Central Exchange Station put on a one-day strike last week. The reason for the strike was that they were forbidden to walk through the passage from Washington Street and enter through the main entrance of the new exchange building. The manager of the station demanded that they enter at the rear entrance, to approach which the girls were forced to walk through an alley lined with side doors of saloons. Several of the girls had been bothered by drunken men and immoral women hanging around these entrances. As protests against such pestering did no good, the girls decided to strike for the privilege of using the front entrance, and with the entire service at a standstill, the management was compelled to compromise, and permit the girls to enter via the High Door.

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 26, 1905.

EVERYBODY MUST JOIN IN THE FIGHT

(Editorial)

Fifteen weeks ago, the conflict between the union of the typographers and the employers in this industry culminated in a strike which touched, however, merely a limited group of the 10,000 typographers belonging to the union in the United States. One might call it a trial strike, even though the strike really concerned the basic principles of the organization. However limited in scope is the strike, the employers' organization has had a stiff task in its attempt to quell it, and when now, on January 1, 1906, the strike will comprise 10,000 men, embracing all the larger printing establishments in the country.... the fight will be infinitely more intense for those printing establishments which want to "run their own business," and



Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 26, 1905.

not permit the workers any say in the matter.

Years ago, the typographers' union decided on an eight hour normal working day. It was well understood that a strenuous struggle would be required to carry the decision through in reality, but victory in the matter was important. It meant the persistent struggle of the pioneer against ignorance and prejudice, and if victory is won, it means that other unions will take up the **fight** against other narrow-minded employers, and the fight will continue until the eight hour day has been adopted by all factories and shops in the country.

Understanding this, other unions ought not stand idly by as mere onlookers, they must step into the fight, both morally and financially, in favor of their struggling brethren.

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

THE UNION BUTTON

(Editorial)

The truck drivers' strike in Chicago is at end. The workers lost. They not only lost the strike, but most of them lost their jobs, and the few who were able to keep their jobs have lost the right to wear the union button. "To the victors belong the spoils," now as ever, and the victors (the employers) have made the conquered pay heavily for the cost of war. The sign which was the pride of the organized drivers (the union button) has been taken away from them, that is, they are permitted to **wear the** buttons at home, but not at work.



One asks, with good reason, what right does the employer have to prevent

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

the workers from wearing the union button on their coats? The answer is, by the right of the strong; the strong naturally prevails over the weak. Thus, the workers who were beaten in the fight have no just complaints. If they had won, they most certainly would have displayed but faint mercy in their demands for war indemnities. But to the man not involved in the conflict, the methods employed seem objectionable. The spirit of the slave driver, prevailing among the southern plantation owners prior to 1860 is at work among the employers of the present day, and is manifest on every possible occasion. To be sure, at present the issue merely concerns the union button, but who will guarantee that the employers may not soon decree for their workers some nice striped uniforms such as those worn by the prisoners in the jails of the state? The tendency is

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 8, 1905.

the same, the will is there, only the power is lacking to compel the workers to wear the prison clothes.

The four thousand workers fought long and they fought courageously. But what about the other thirty-four thousand organized drivers in Chicago? Did they do their duty towards their comrades? Were the weekly strike contributions paid regularly? Hardly. "Me today, you tomorrow," the ancient saying has it, and it is rather more than likely that those who forgot their duty during the strike, and who, as a reward for their lack of interest, are still entitled to wear the union button may lose this right in the near future, and then, perhaps, will they remember the words, "what you desire others to do to you, do you the same to them."



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1905.

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY

(Editorial)

Whenever and wherever strike disorders occur, the press warns against it, quite correctly, insisting that nothing good can issue from the disorders. "Remain quiet and calm," is the word, "and you will gain universal sympathy."

On valid reasons we ask ourselves and you the question, "When and where is the universal sympathy for strikers shown?" We answer by showing the general attitude during the great street car strike in New York. To our knowledge, no disorders of any kind have occurred during this strike. The workers ceased working, kept calm and quiet, and waited for the universal sympathy. And they got it! Hardly had strike breakers placed their feet into the cars before the latter were filled with passengers, who naturally sympathized with the strikers,



Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 21, 1905.

giving them lip service, but in action they sympathized with the street car company, by means of their nickels helping it to hold out on the strikers.

We warn the workers not to put too much reliance in the "universal sympathy" which, according to the press, will be extended to them if they keep orderly and calm during strikes. A sympathy which does not find expression in action is not worth having.



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Svenska Kyrketer, Nov. 8, 1904.

PROFESSIONAL STRIKE-BREAKERS

(Editorial)

The multimillionaire and street railway magnate, August Belmont, of New York, some time ago, when a conflict between his companies and their employees seemed imminent, declared publicly: "All right, if they call a strike we have fifteen hundred well-trained streetcar men to take their places."

In these words he revealed a fact which only a few people previously knew, namely, that the well-known strike-breaker James Farley has at his disposal an army of fifteen hundred men, ready on short notice to go to any part of the country and break strikes. They are now employed in various street railway companies, but on Farley's orders they are prepared to leave their jobs with their employers' permission, and go to the locality where they are needed. The companies who cooperate in this arrangement are found in San Francisco, Baltimore, Waterbury, Bridgeport, Jersey City, Newark, and Scranton.

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 3, 1904.

We blame the companies less than we do the miserable beings who let themselves be bought and sold as though they were cattle. The former are, of course, aiding each other out of sheer self-interest, and that is more than can be said of those workers who have steady employment throughout the year, and still, from sheer meanness, will travel thousands of miles under a still meaner leader to aid in breaking a strike of underpaid fellow workers who are trying to improve their condition by demanding a few more cents a day for their work.

The conduct of such an army of strikebreakers is actually nauseating to right thinking people. Its only purpose is to ruin the happiness of others, crush their hopes, and defeat their attempt to secure a more bearable existence.

We could forgive those who for the sake of self-preservation are forced to take over the jobs of striking fellow workers. But only God can forgive these professional strikebreakers, who for no good reason at all sell their services to the streetcar magnates. There is no more contemptible individual on the

Svenska Myheter, Nov. 8, 1904.

face of the earth than a professional strikebreaker. One should avoid him as one would the plague. Stay away from him as you would stay away from a person afflicted with leprosy. Consider him a traitor, and treat him with the utmost contempt. He is a thief, for he steals bread out of the mouths of babies. He is a cheat and a double-crosser, for in his home community he pretends to be an honest worker and good comrade. He is a murderer, for he kills his better self and his fellow man's belief in the fundamental good of humanity. He is a slave for he can be bought and sold. Do not attempt to analyze his soul, because that is dirtier than anything else about him, and the attempt will only cause you painful disdain.

It is hard to believe that a strikebreaker was created in God's image.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1904.

THE JUDGE LENDS A HAND

(Editorial)

Judge [Theodore] Brentano came to the aid of Chicago's meat packers a few days ago, by permitting them to defy the order issued by the city authorities in regard to the housing of strikebreakers in buildings within the stock yards.

On the joint recommendations of the Board of Health and the Building Commission the Mayor ordered the packing companies to cease using their warehouses as sleeping quarters for their employees, on the ground that their health and life were endangered by this practice, particularly because of the fire hazard.

This order was to go into effect within three days after its issue, and was very embarrassing to the packers, who value the lives of their workers less than those of their cattle.



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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1904.

IV (German)

In their distress, the company attorneys went to Judge Brentano and asked him to issue an injunction preventing the city from enforcing the order. The judge complied with the request, and the order is now null and void.

To the layman it would seem that His Honor is prejudiced, but we do not doubt that his ruling is within the law. However, he is taking upon himself a responsibility which no individual has a right, morally or legally, to assume--the responsibility for the lives of thousands of human beings.

The Health Department has declared that the buildings lack proper ventilation, and the Building Commission has found that those structures which are being used as sleeping quarters are not equipped with fireproof fire escapes, and neither do they contain the prescribed number of exits, so that if fire should break out the lives of the occupants would be greatly endangered.



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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1904.

IV (German)

It is virtually certain that in case of a fire at night, hundreds, possibly thousands, of people would perish, and if this should happen, who would be responsible? The answer is: Judge Brentano and the packing companies. We will grant that the city authorities have done their duty--partly. It remains for them to force the packers to comply with the law, and make Judge Brentano realize that he has no right to jeopardize the lives of thousands of workers.

Let the police who are on strike duty enforce the city and state laws.



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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 2, 1904.

THE STRIKE

(Editorial)

To many people a strike is chiefly a manifestation of the unreasonable and selfish attitude of the workers. They consider it an imposition on the innocent public, inasmuch as the latter is made to suffer for it. Whether they are employers or workers, they always belong to the great third party, the public, and are not directly involved in the conflict. These people do not ask whether or not the strike is justified, they are simply annoyed at being disturbed in the enjoyment of their own well-filled seat pots. They feel secure and satisfied, and fail to realize that in the long run a strike concerns everybody. The great public, in the final analysis, consists mainly of employers and employees, and sooner or later their own personal interests will be at stake as more and more industries become involved in similar conflicts.

If, therefore, one will look impartially at the current struggle between the packing house workers and their employers, one will find that it also con-

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 2, 1904.

cerns himself. One must take sides.

We certainly do not wish to imply that the workers are always right, but in this particular case we declare that the packing plant owners are all wrong. They were paying the majority of their workers seventeen and a half cents per hour for doing dirty work in ill-smelling surroundings. They know that this is a starvation wage, and that the work performed is actually worth more; they also know that their profits justify a higher scale and still they steadfastly refuse every request for a raise. They were willing to increase the pay of the best paid workers, the skilled ones, but not that of the workers in the lower brackets. The strike was called, and we should not forget to give credit to the skilled workers who called the strike, not to gain anything for themselves, but to help their less fortunate brethren. This is a fine example of selfishness giving way to solidarity.

The strike was called off on the condition that all strikers were to be reinstated within fifteen days; no discrimination was to be made, and the wage dispute was to be settled by arbitration. When the workers returned to their

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 2, 1904.

jobs, about two per cent of them were taken on and the rest dismissed. Those who had been most active in organizing work--and they also happened to be the most efficient employees--were given the gate, while former employees, who had not worked in the packing plants for many months, were called back. The packers had shamelessly broken the agreement for the evil purpose of crushing the workers' organization, so a new strike was declared. The workers had to take this action, for the sake of themselves and their families, and also for the sake of the working class in general. They had to fight to obtain justice.

We never had any use for strike-breakers, who, so to speak, knife the workers in the back. In this particular case they deserve our deepest contempt, and we sincerely hope there are no Swedes among them.

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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1904.

WHITE SLAVES IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

About a month ago, the rumor spread that the firemen in Chicago were planning to organize a union. This organization was to have the same objective as that of other labor unions--the improvement of the working conditions of its members. The method of achieving this objective would be the same as that used in private industry: that is, a strike.

The daily press, which is always represented at meetings or banquets arranged by some office seeker or other, did not consider it worth its while to send a reporter to any of the members of the Chicago fire-fighting force to get information as to how matters were standing. Instead, they rushed forward with upraised hands to crush the unborn baby. The papers pointed out--and rightly so--the sinister possibilities in the existence of such an organization, and the mayor, seeing the same specter as the daily press, ordered the cessation of every attempt at starting such an organization.



Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1904.

Svenska Nyheter did not take any more stock in this rumor than in numerous other rumors which a sensation-hungry press is spreading. We had full faith in the ability of our splendid corps of firemen to realize the difference between the city as employer and a private individual or a corporation as employer. And our faith in the firemen was justified. The Methodist minister, Rev. W. H. Jarwardine, has furnished the information which the reporters of the daily press failed to discover. Reverend Jarwardine interviewed the members of the fire department and found that there was never any thought of organizing in order to force improvements in the conditions of the firemen; the intention was merely to interest the members of the board of aldermen in the question of a shorter working day for the men.

The Reverend Jarwardine says: "No class of workers in the service of the city has duties as heavy as those of the firemen, and no class deserves the sympathy of the public more than this group of men."

The fire fighters in Chicago are practically a group of hermits. Ninety



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per cent of them are married and have families. During a service period of forty-eight hours, they have five hours off; two of these hours come at mealtime: they are the breakfast, lunch, or dinner hours. If an alarm is sounded during these off-hours, before the fireman has left the station, then his off-hours are cancelled. Consequently under favorable circumstances, a fireman may be able to visit his family three hours in every forty-eight-hour period--never longer than this. Some of the fire fighters have every tenth night off and may then go home; others are free only every twelfth night. But if an alarm is sounded on his night off, then the fireman is kept on his job, and his wife and children wait in vain for his homecoming. There is, for example, the case of one fireman who has been without his night off for more than a month and a half.

The fireman is in service nineteen and a half hours out of every twenty-four, and the possibilities are excellent that he will have to serve twenty-four hours in twenty-four, except during his annual ten-day vacation. He is literally



Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1904.

a prisoner, a slave.

Alderman Scully has submitted a proposal to the board of aldermen calling for the rearrangement of working hours within the fire corps, and it is to be hoped that the board will take steps about the matter, even though it may not be possible, on such short notice, to grant the fire force the requested twelve-hour day while retaining the same moderate wages as are now paid for the twenty-four hour day.

The wages of the average fireman are figured on the basis of thirteen cents per hour, or \$3.12 per day. They are now applying for a twelve-hour working day without any cut in pay. If this request is to be granted, it will of course be necessary to hire four hundred additional firemen at a cost to the city of \$320,000 per year.



Wrens' Edition, Jan. 1, 1944.

(Editorial)



Less than a generation ago, strikes were considered illegal. Then there came a period in which they were considered fully justified or not at all illegal. Now we see a new era in which, by means of fines and imprisonment, efforts are being made to ban strikes. Of course, the leaders in our city and state have not expressed their attitude in any legal forum--but one can detect the policy of a half-sympathy. A distinction is being made between strikes which are indirectly harmful to the public interest in the strike, and those which directly affect the public interest. The former are labeled illegal; the latter legal. This distinction is in itself unjust; for as yet, no conflict between capital and labor has ever taken place without to some extent hurting the common people who were not directly interested in the conflict.

Whenever a strike is in progress, we hear complaints of the slight amount of work



Wages and Hours, 1901.

done by the workers have laid down their tools in the hope of thereby compelling an increase in wages and shorter hours of work which had been denied these workers through greed by them. Thus, for example, a streetcar strike occurs, and all men, women, boys and children who are compelled to walk barefoot through the snow, while the strikers are entertained. During a coal mine strike, the coal famine is such that the poor people (how touching, this sympathy for the poor!) will freeze and starve in other ways on account of the resulting coal shortage. If the butchers strike, the people will starve. When there is a railroad strike, the United States mail is being delayed. If the drivers strike, industry and commerce suffer. If the workers on a school construction job go on strike, they prevent the education of our youth. If sailors strike, it is mutiny.... A strike stops traffic on the streets, etc., etc.

People do not realize that a strike is war, and in our country the workers are allowed. It is not realized that the workers have the same inviolable right and duty to defend and take care of their interests, which are daily being battered by capital, as has our government in defending the right of free discussion by

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Strenuous, Jan. . . , 1911.



the order of other workers.

The worker is no more a friend or brother of the capitalist than the American soldier could be a friend and brother of the Russian soldier in case war were to break out between this country and Russia.

A strike is war, and it is quite logical to notice the employers bringing suit against their laborers for losses sustained by virtue of the strike undertaken by the latter. Of course the workers have just as much right to sue the employers for damage in case the latter should be compelled, for lack of orders or because of similar reasons, to temporarily discontinue their workers.

We hope, however, that the workers will never become stupid enough to institute suits of the kind mentioned--at least not until the general public has become so devoid of reasoning power as to regard these kind of suits as justified in a country such as ours.

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 5, 1904.

DEATH AND THE STRIKE

(Editorial)

We believe that many a month has passed since a strike has created such an uproar as the strike of the drivers of carriages and hearses, now going on in this city. We are certain that never before have the people of Chicago found so much to say about a strike as they have about the present one. The strike-hating press contains new denunciations of the strike every day, and a contemporary [a rival editor], otherwise thoroughly businesslike, becomes utterly sentimental ... as he considers the fact that the remains of a judge and of a mayor had to be carried to their graves without the customary finery and richness of ceremony which attend the burial of people of such rank.

The blame for this strike is being placed completely upon the shoulders of labor. The drivers had the presumption to think that they were entitled to more than twelve dollars for seven days of work; they considered that fourteen dollars for seven days of service was not too much for their none too

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 5, 1904.

agreeable labor.The fact that the strikers are willing to have the points at issue settled by a committee consisting, on the one hand, of workers, and on the other, of such prominent citizens as Harry G. Selfridge, F. C. Peabody, F. G. Hartwell, J. S. Field, R. J. Thorne, and H. B. Steele does not count with the baiters of labor. To them, the workers are henceforth merely a bunch of rascals who dare refuse to carry the bodies of a judge and a mayor to their graves in style.

The employers, who, time and again, have increased the prices for burial equipment, are of course not at all to blame for the strike! Or are they? Did they confer with their workers to avoid the strike? No! Would they agree to have the questions at issue settled by an arbitration board? No! Did not the employers' organization threaten to drop from the organization every employer who would take steps to settle the strike with his workers? Yes! And yet the employers are said to bear no blame for the strike!

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 1, 1903.

RESPECT FOR THE LAW

(Editorial)

In our country, as well as in other countries, there is a class of people who, whenever a strike occurs, whether it be a big or a little strike, will loudly complain of government by the rabble. The people of this class possess an astonishing ability to exaggerate matters and conditions which perhaps deserve a mild reproof. They are easily capable of converting a mosquito into an elephant and a mere brick into a two-story solid granite building.

We observed some examples of this sort of exaggeration during the days of the streetcar strike here in Chicago. If some small boy threw a stone at a streetcar, it was rumored that the motorman or the conductor had been mercilessly slain; if a block of wood fell on the street in front of a streetcar, the story went around that the street had been blockaded. If some person sympathizing with the strikers placed on the tracks a stone weighing in the neighborhood of a hundred pounds, it was immediately stated that at least a hundred men would be required to remove the stone from the



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tracks. If some fifty law-abiding persons were seen standing at a street corner, it was said that a mob of three thousand had gathered, ready at a word to threaten or to beat up a conductor or motorman. The newspapers of the East are also adept at telling about bloody encounters between the police and the "rabble".

The sober observer in Chicago saw nothing of all this. He only observed that a strike was going on in Chicago; that the strike lasted two weeks; that not a drop of blood was shed on account of the strike.

Yet those very people who shouted about lawlessness and govern ent by the "rabble" could find nothing to complain of in the behavior of the corporation which did its part in provoking the conflict. They closed their eyes both to the illegal acts of this corporation and to its defiance of the officers of law.

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Far be it from us to desire "the death of any sinner"; yet we cannot refrain from calling attention to certain illegal acts committed by the streetcar company.

According to the laws of the State, the company is obliged to supply its cars with vestibules, in order to protect the conductors against storms and the cold. (In passing, it may be stated that a few years ago, a motorman was found dead at his post: he had frozen to death.) The law-abiding company has taken no steps to comply with the law mentioned. The company, furthermore, has defied the order of the city council concerning transfer tickets; it declined to comply with the city council's order to supply cars with cowcatchers until it had lost a number of damage suits brought in the courts against the company. Only then did the latter find it advisable, for reasons of economy, to comply with the order in question. The agents of the company have been found guilty of bribing members of the juries hearing damage suits involving the company.



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When one considers all these facts, it would seem that the gentlemen of the corporation would be better advised to pocket their complaints and to stop crying about lawlessness and government by the rabble.

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. Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 24, 1903.

HOW CAN STRIKES BE PREVENTED?

(Editorial)

The question arises when one is alone or in company with others, how can strikes be avoided? How can a community escape those strangling expressions of unsettled economic conditions? But there has been either no answer at all, or an answer which gave no real solution to the question. Under the present social and economic conditions, when people do not hesitate to trample upon the rights of others if thereby they be enabled to win some economic advantage, however slight, one can hardly expect to settle a struggle between capital and labor in an equitable manner. For so far from having common interests, the interests of the two factions are diametrically opposed to each other.

Thousands of strikes can be prevented, and many have been prevented. But

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the interests at stake in such cases have involved only a few workers and some employers of little import. In some factory or shop where employer and employes come in daily contact there is a possibility to prevent strikes, largely perhaps because the employer himself has been a worker and knows that the "laborer is worthy of his hire." When one's thoughts turn to the question of the possibility of avoiding strikes, the labor conflicts to which one seeks a solution are the large ones which threaten to cripple the industrial development, such conflicts as the railroad strike in 1894, the miners' strike in the year 1902; the textile strike last spring, and now the street car strike here in Chicago. All these conflicts in which organized capital and organized labor have been opposing each other while armed to their teeth could have been prevented if the capitalists interested in the industries in question had found it suitable to accept the workers' proposals of settling the dispute by arbitration.

The stock market aristocrats, however, had "nothing to arbitrate." To

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them, the power of money was everything, and to this power they decreed that the hundreds of thousands of over-worked and poorly paid workers should bow. The money aristocrats demanded the right to determine for themselves the matters which held their interests, and they would not permit any outsiders to mix in the matters. But when straightforward sincere attempts to settle differences thus were met with disdainful refusal, then it is small wonder that the workers would strike. For after all, the workers, too, have rights in our capitalist-ridden society.

But the conclusion cannot be drawn from what we have said above that the disputes between capital and labor, in all these cases could have been settled by an arbitration board, unless this board was appointed by the United States government.

An arbitration board is usually composed of three members, one for each of the parties to the conflict, and a third, acceptable to the two factions.

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"Nobody is so honest that he can not be bought," is an old saying, and unfortunately, the saying probably is nearly correct. The representatives of capital have immense sums of money at their disposal, sums which might tempt even the most honest man. The representative of labor, usually a poor working-man, and the third member of the board, some man of the middle class, might be bought--and capital has won in its battle against labor. . . . Experience has shown that the ordinary arbitration board is not satisfactory in conflicts between companies whose capital runs into the millions, and their workers. Not just because the workers lose in most of those arbitration settlements, but because every victory thus bought by the companies means a "nail driven into the coffin" of the general public; it means a "knife at the throat" of our industrial life and our national liberty.

There is but one way in which conflicts of the type referred to may be prevented: the socialization of these enormous industries. With the railroads belonging to the **people**, for example, the railroad strike of 1894 would not have occurred; if the coal mines had belonged to the people, the strike at these mines in 1892 would have been an impossibility, and the



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public would not have been skinned to the very bone by a few coal barons. And if the **street** cars in Chicago had belonged to the people, we would have no street car strike these days, and the policemen of the city would find time to protect the citizens and their homes from those parasites who resemble the corporations in this manner in which they rob the people.

Not until the time when the nation and the municipality take hold of our natural resources and our means of communication will the far-reaching strike occurrences be prevented.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 24, 1903.

HALF ASLEEP
(Editorial)

The dear old Hemlandet awakened from its deep slumber the other day and spied a big streetcar strike, a terrible case of rule by the crowd, and a "government which is unable or unwilling to guard the lives of the citizens." Further, the paper saw a streetcar company "compelled to keep, at its own expense, armed guards, not under the control of the government."

Noticing these matters, the dear old paper was caught by an urgent impulse to sing the praise of the professional strikebreaker. This is what the paper wrote:

"Unafraid they are, scornful of danger and death; armed to their teeth, these men, under the leadership of a brave commander, force their way through the ranks of the strikers and the crowd of bums, breaking down the siege by these and guarding the nonunion workers."

Only the very old or those with a twisted view of conditions will be able to detect any scorning of danger and death in the attitude of those who, armed to the

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teeth, are placed on a streetcar, surrounded and guarded by police officers, while their opponents are unarmed and peaceful men and women and children who are suffering deprivations on account of the presence of these "heroes". We would feel inclined to call these "heroes" a gathering of robbing sharks who are feasting upon the victims of a vengeful corporation. The "brave commander" is more of a scoundrel than Jesse James, and is surpassed by none in meanness.

Old Hemlandet saw those "death-scorning" men force their way through the ranks of strikers and bums, breaking down the siege and protecting the nonunion workers--namely, themselves. But the paper was dreaming; the siege existed only in the imagination of the editors.

Being ultra-Republican, the paper saw the Democratic government in the city unable and unwilling to protect the lives of the citizens. A wide-awake observer saw two thirds of the whole police force of the city placed at the service of the streetcar company; a dozen policemen on every streetcar; about eight hundred police officers patrolling the sidewalks of Wentworth Avenue and Clark Street between Washington and 79th Streets; part of Clark Street closed to traffic simply

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to let the streetcars pass unimpeded. And the wide-awake observer further saw peaceful pedestrians taken hold of and shoved about and mistreated by the police because they did not move quickly enough with their bags. But old Hemlandet noticed nothing of all this.

As the old paper rested in its dream, in the border region between sleep and wakefulness, the vision arose before it of the streetcar company being compelled to supply armed guards at its own expense. It was but a vision due to failing eyesight; the men who appeared to the Hemlandet as noble protectors of life and property were merely low, professional strikebreakers, imported from St. Louis and other cities.

And so the paper went soundly to sleep again, dreaming dreams of the past bravery of the Visigoths, and of their military prowess during the happy days of Gustaf II Adolphus. . . . And a youth stood outside the chamber of the aged one calling out: "You are complaining, old Hemlandet, but your complaint is stupid."

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 17, 1903.

THE GREAT STREET CAR STRIKE

(Editorial)



Whenever the workers in an industry or a transportation system strike, they will know in advance that there is a class of people who will criticise them for this no matter how just the strike is, and however orderly conducted. But on the other hand, the strikers will have the undivided acclaim of a certain other class of people, no matter how foolish and unjust the strike be. The extremes touch, as it were. In order not to be carried away by one group or the other of these extremists, it is necessary to consider the matter in question from the point of view of both workers and employers.

Here in Chicago we are now in the clutches of a big strike which might have been avoided, but which, unfortunately, has been started, thanks to the underhanded policies of one of the parties to the strike. Every just and clear-thinking citizen must of necessity line up on the side of the workers in the

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present case, even though the demands they put forth for the solution of the conflict were excessive. The workers will be glad to place the question of increase in wages into the hands of an arbitration board for decision.

To start with, neither the employers nor the street car company would listen to the suggestion of an arbitration board at all, but as the threat of strike loomed, they realized that it was necessary for them to do something in order to gain the sympathetic attitude of the public. So the Company declared, through its representatives, that it was willing to place the matter of wages into the hands of an arbitration board, but the other matters in question could not be arbitrated since the Company was the "servant of the people, and could not arbitrate questions touching upon this service." This sounds well, of course, from a company which permits its passengers to "hang" by straps all of eight miles morning and evening. Wonders if an arbitration board would not be able to see as clearly as these directors of the street car company, who rarely if ever stoop to travel in the cars of their company's system.

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The company knew in advance that the workers would not accept this "drop of mercy," but it wanted to gain time. The workers demanded once more that all the questions at issue be placed before an arbitration board. Mr. McCulloch, the representative of the company, requested time for consideration. The workers assented. When his answer was received, it was found to be an exact copy of the one received previously. Then the workers called a mass meeting, and at this meeting it was decided to strike. The company requested postponement, and it was granted. One week passed, and Mr. McCulloch requested an additional delay of four days. The conservative press warned the workers not to act in haste. They were advised to grant the delay requested. The workers had learned to know the real reason for the plea. They knew that Mr. McCulloch was working for time to import strike breakers from other parts of the country so as to be able to completely crush those impudent fellows who had dared to ask for more reasonable working hours and a slight increase in pay. So they replied through their representatives that they could only hold off action twenty-four hours longer. Since most of the directors of the company



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are living in Chicago, it would have seemed that the twenty-four hours granted would give time enough for these men to settle the question of arbitration, but the directors did not find it so. And thus the strike was started--a fight which we wholeheartedly wish the workers may win.

Our readers may have been told that the strikers have broken the contract which they had entered into with the company in January 1902, when the workers were granted a raise in pay of three cents per hour by an arbitration board. The fact is that both parties to the contract in question considered the award by the arbitration board binding for only one year, until January 1, 1903. The arbitration board explained, however, that the award was binding until September, 1903. The workers accepted the interpretation of the board, and it was not until after the date mentioned that they began speaking of a pay raise and of their intention to strike.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 3, 1903.

OVERPRODUCTION AND LACK OF WORK

(Editorial)

In employer circles, there is already talk of lack of work during the coming winter. It is being said that the period of idleness to come will have overproduction as its cause. But if we ask about the cause of this overproduction, the answer is that the unions are responsible, with their many strikes and their unreasonable demands for higher pay for the workers.

Mr. W. E. Clow, treasurer of the Employers' Association, is responsible for this profound piece of reasoning. He goes on to say:

"Retreat is the watchword of the day. The unions have lost their minds. Even before winter arrives, hundreds of men in every branch of industry will have been discharged. The workers have brought about a state of stagnation in production."

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 3, 1903.

Thus, it has remained for Mr. Clow to see in strikes and in higher wages for workers, the causes for industrial overproduction. We admit our inability to follow his reasoning.

For quite some time, we have harbored the idea that when all the workers in a given industry, for one reason or another, cease work, [a period of] stagnation in production ensues within that particular industry.....Consequently, the more strikes [there are], the less danger [there is] of overproduction. It is clear that strikes are not the cause of overproduction, nor will they be responsible for unemployment during the coming winter.

The assertion that high production costs are the cause of mass discharge of workers is equally childish. Everybody knows that the greater the buying power, the more remote the period of overproduction. The workers, as a rule, do not hoard their money; they spend it--sometimes for luxury articles and for goods that are harmful to the health. But in any case, the high wages flow back into the channels of business and become a part of the commercial life.

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 3, 1903.

The worker is fearful of overproduction, perhaps more so than the employer, since the consequences affect the worker more severely. For this reason, the unions are bent upon shortening the working day; already, the work period in most branches of industry has been reduced to eight hours a day. The employers, on the other hand, have steadily fought this drive for a shorter working day, claiming that the shorter working day would hurt industry and retard the development of the country. The blame for overproduction must, therefore, be placed at the door of the big employers.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1903.

MITCHELL ON ORGANIZED LABOR

(Editorial)



Mr. John Mitchell, the young president of the coal miners' union, spoke last week before the Civic Federations' meeting here in Chicago. Mr. Mitchell said:

"There is a class of people, few in number but of high character, who, on account of prejudices and mistaken ideals, remain outside of the ranks of organized labor. They are men imbued with a fanatical belief in the rights of the individual, the right of every individual to do whatever he wishes regardless of the effect of his acts on his fellowmen. This, however, is a philosophy of the Robinson Crusoe type, and is not suitable for our time and our circumstances.

"The majority of the non-organized workers are not of this type; they are merely stupid and lazy. There is, however, a group within organized labor but not consisting of members of labor unions, which ranks but slightly above the class of habitual criminals. This is the group of professional strike-breakers.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1903.

"In saying this, I do not mean to imply that every strikebreaker is a criminal. Some strikebreakers are former union members who have been expelled from the organization for unbecoming behavior; others never did belong to any union, nor did they ever gain their living by means of honest work.

"In our large cities there is a growing class of men who live in the manner of unemployed men, accepting any kind of work that may be offered them. They consider nothing except the pay in connection with the jobs offered. The members of this class drift about the streets and alleys while honest people are working, and they work, or pretend to work, when honest people are striking.

"Some of these people may have been driven to this way of life from dire poverty or heavy reverses, but a similar defense may be urged in favor of thieves and murderers.

"There are also strikebreakers whose very purpose in life seems to be to hurt others, and such persons have frequently been employed in connection with strikes, both as strikebreaking workers and as private policemen."

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 29, 1903.

BROKEN CONTRACTS

(Editorial)

Last week several thousand marble workers were locked out because, so it was claimed, they had broken the contract they had entered into with their employers. This has provided a number of reactionary papers with the opportunity to condemn all labor organizations as well as the labor movement as a whole. One case of breach of contract is made the point of departure for hateful attacks against the whole labor movement, which, in the opinion of these papers, is composed entirely of breakers of oaths and promises. If 999 out of a 1,000 contracts between employers and employees are kept sacred by the latter, no mention is made of the fact, but when the one-in-a-thousand case occurs--when the organized workers break a contract which has perhaps been broken a thousand times by the employers in the course of the year--then all the sluices of hate are opened,.....and a flood of foul, lying statements bursts forth over organized labor.



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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 29, 1903.

We are not at all the friends of those who break their promises or contracts, but before we pass judgment we desire to see whether there are any mitigating circumstances. In our investigations we have almost invariably found that in the cases where the workers have broken their contracts, their action has been preceded by breach of contract on the part of the employers. But the acts of the latter have never been criticized by the reactionary press. Breach of contract by the employers is not noticed so much by outsiders as is a similar offense by employees. The employer works quietly,....offering steady employment to each and every individual if he is willing to work for lower wages. Many workers who do not possess true class consciousness agree to this proposal, and thus the contract which the individual employer had entered upon with the labor union is broken. If the union delegate now learns of the matter, he will demand of the employer that he pay his workers according to the agreed scale. The employer feels strong enough to defy the union,....and, believing that his workers will stand by him, he declines to be "ordered around". The leaders of the union then call a strike, and the reactionary press starts to howl about breach of contract.



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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 29, 1903.

It is a fact, however, that contracts between employers and labor unions are broken more frequently by the former than by the latter.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 22, 1903.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

(Editorial)

As we have previously mentioned, the workers in about a dozen Chicago bakeries went on a strike some time ago, after demanding a nine hour working day. The employers responded by closing their bakeries, proclaiming a lockout which affected all the men in their employ, whether organized or not. Thus the struggle got under way.

About a week after the beginning of the strike and the lockout, the employers brought suit against the labor organization and demanded damages of \$20,000, the amount which the employers claim to have lost because of the strike.

Up to the present time, as we know, the workers have been considered as having the right to stop working whenever they chose, and as yet a legal way has never been found which would prevent the employers from discharging their workers and

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 22, 1903.

Closing their plants. The suit brought against the labor organizations has found its way to the Supreme Court. We have yet to learn what interpretation this court will give to the law which bears on this suit.

There can hardly be any doubt that the employers have lost \$20,000 because of the strike and lockout. The question is, however, whether the employers are to be granted the right to recover this amount from the workers. If, as we have but slight reason to think, the court were to hold the workers responsible for the employers' losses, then the judgment in this case will become a precedent for hundreds of similar suits between employers and employees. Our judges would soon find no time for anything else but deciding damage suits in which first the employers and then the employees were the complainants. For we may reasonably assume that in a labor dispute the losses incurred are not confined to one side alone. All the lockouts which have been proclaimed and all the black-listing which is being done against workers who are undesirable to their bosses have not left the workers affected untouched by any losses. The planned persecution which some of the 'soulless' corporations initiate against wide-awake and class-conscious workers

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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 22, 1903.

has brought sorrow and suffering into many a home. But did those who have been persecuted in this manner ever bring suit for damages against their persecutors? Or did they ever obtain any compensation for all the sufferings sustained through the class struggle?

With all this in mind, we dare to hope that a just decision will be reached in the suit which the bakeries have brought against their workers who are fighting for more reasonable working hours.

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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 8, 1903.

THE POLICE RECEIVE DONATIONS

(Editorial)

The other day, the chief of police received from the Illinois Malleable Iron Company a gift of one hundred dollars to be applied to the pension fund of the Chicago police force. This donation came as a grateful acknowledgment of the work done by the members of the police during the recent strike at the company's plant.

This occurrence, insignificant in itself, gives rise to a series of reflections which culminate in the question: Is it right for the police to accept donations from such quarters as the one mentioned? Of course, anyone is free to draw his own conclusions, but the occurrence is certainly not without significance to the workers in the city of Chicago.

As we see the case, the following aspects appear: Capital and labor, each

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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 8, 1903.

seeking to promote its own interests, come into conflict. The workers stop working, and the plant is closed. An injunction is issued against the workers which prohibits them from speaking to people who come to seek work at the plant, and also forbids them from congregating in an open field in the neighborhood of the factory. Police officers are dispatched to keep order. The strike, continues for weeks. Under the protection of the police, strikebreakers start working in the factory. The strikers seek to persuade the strikebreakers to quit working; as a result, they are arrested and taken away by the police. The strike comes to an end, the workers have lost out. Thereupon the manufacturer whose plant is involved sends a letter of thanks to the police, and donates one hundred dollars to the pension fund of the Chicago police force.

Is there any impartial individual who dares to deny that such an act places our police force in an unfavorable position before the public? Does it not appear as though the officers must have been playing a partisan role, acting in the interests of the manufacturer? Is it not an attempt to bribe the police

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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 8, 1903.

officials and every man on the force so that they would play a similar role in the future? We believe that this is the case, and we believe that in order to remove every suspicion in this direction the money donated by the Illinois Malleable Iron Company to the police pension fund ought to be returned to the donors.

It is easy to show that the company donated the money in question for selfish reasons. If they had wanted to show their appreciation of faithful execution of duty and superb courage in the face of danger manifested by police officers, why did they not send a gift to the pension fund at the time when the brave Officers Devine and Penell fell victims to the bullets of murderers? These two men displayed a courage far greater and nobler than that shown by their comrades while protecting strikebreakers who were threatened by no danger whatever.

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Svenska Nyheter, Sept. 8, 1903.

As we have already said, if the police officials desire to rid themselves of the indirect accusation brought against them by the Illinois Malleable Iron Company as a result of the donation made by the company to the pension fund, then the gift must be returned to the donors.

Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 13, 1903.

ALONG THE BARS OF TOLL THE LOCKOUT IS OVER

Stockholm, Sweden, July 29, 1903. Most of the newspapers in Stockholm today express their satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations concerning the lockout. Especially is there satisfaction that a committee has been appointed to work out proposals for the peaceful settlement of future conflicts. The Socialdemokraten writes: "Not only has a new flare-up of the conflict been avoided, but the labor organization has been recognized a priori as a party to the negotiations, on equal footing with the employers. As a matter-of-course, the lockout and picketing ceased simultaneously. This action presupposes the recognition of the labor union. The attack against the right to organize...has been repulsed, and the field has been cleared for collective labor agreements as the only practical way to regulate labor conditions.

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"The critical moments of uncertainty are past, but with no less interest will

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Svenska Nyheter, Aug. 12, 1903.

the negotiations be studied, their purpose being to introduce into our industry the practice of constitutionalism--based upon collective negotiations."



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Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1903.

DISCIPLINE

(Editorial)

Discipline is a necessary evil, although relying upon force, it brings liberty. Just as the individual needs to discipline his acts and thoughts in order to make progress in life, so must organized labor discipline itself in order not to become subject to discipline from the outside.

In the rush for organization of labor in the past few years, autocracy within the unions has occasionally been given too free rein, and in consequence, a labor union has received the sharp lash of the whip of discipline, which, fortunately, is being swung by men who are able to see further than the mass of workers.

Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1903.

Relving upon its strength, now and again some trades unions have forgotten themselves to such extent as to believe that with immunity they could break contracts which they had entered into with their employers. The punishment for such breach of contract has not failed to follow the breach. Only a few days ago, President Slocum of the Blacksmiths' International Union suspended a local union of about four hundred members in Chicago because the members of this local had gone on strike in sympathy with striking blacksmiths' helpers, thereby breaking the contract which their representatives had signed with the employers, at the behest of the members of the union. For a similar breach, President Albert Young of the drivers' national organization suspended three hundred striking drivers in St. Louis. Both these presidents knew what they were about, and their actions were endorsed by every right-minded citizen. If a contract is not binding, there is no use entering into contractual

Svenska Nyheter, June 9, 1903.

relations. Mr. Morrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said the other day: "We hope to see the day when we will disdain him who breaks a contract entered into--be he member or not of some labor organization--as utterly as now we disdain strike breakers."

This wish of his appears to have been realized sooner than Mr. Morrison had dared to expect, or does not the action by Young and Slocum prove this? We hope that the clear visioned labor leaders may make it clear to our time and our people that discipline is a word that has a meaning in the labor union movement.

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Svenska Nyheter, May 26, 1903.

WATER CURE FOR MINDS AT RIOT

(Editorial)

At all times, there have been rioting people, with minds that call for action first, and thought afterwards, and there will always be that kind of people. They may be found within any one of the various classes in society, and within any one of the various age groups. The damage a dozen or so of this type of people may cause in an hour may be such as cannot be repaired in a generation. It is, therefore, in the interest of everybody to find means for making them harmless without hurting them more than necessary.

In times of strikes, this riot type of people find their great opportunity for expression. But rarely do they belong to organized labor. On the other

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Svenska Nyheter, May 26, 1903.

hand, it happens frequently that they have been paid by the capitalist class to do damage to life and property, in order to turn the sympathy of the public from the working class. A threat made by one of these persons is taken up by some other thoughtless individual, then it is repeated by irresponsible ruffians, or by some thoughtless women--and soon a riot is under way.

Then the police arrive on the scene. The officers' clubs find their marks right and left on the heads of guilty or innocent. Those who were curious and had pushed to the front, or who have been pushed forward by a steadily growing mass of people get the worst blows. Then a police officer may be hit by a stone, or by a piece of wood, thrown at him by some poor sinner who is hiding behind the living wall of human beings. The policemen draw their guns, losing control of themselves. The packed together crowd of curious people begin to move. The circle around the policemen becomes closer, tighter. The guns of the policemen

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Svenska Nyheter, May 26, 1903.

begin to speak, and the mass of people fall back a few inches. In more serious cases, the police are reenforced by the militia. To escape blows from the gun butt, the cuts by bayonets, and even bullets, the mass recedes but a few inches, but now there are broken and bleeding heads; ambulances come to carry the wounded ones to some hospital. Perhaps the riot is quelled.

If one asks the police if it were not possible to act in a more humane manner in dispersing of a crowd of people consisting mostly of the curious, the answer is in the negative. And yet, in the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, the highest official of the city has proven that it may be done. Mayor Hulvihill understood that the real rioters were but few in the mass of five thousand people, who had gathered at a given place in the neighborhood of the street car barns. The sheriff and his constables applied their clubs diligently on the people without the Mayor stopping them. But when they started pulling out their guns, and the first shot was fired, the Mayor ordered them to put the guns back in their

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Svenska Nyheter, May 26, 1903.

covers. He then ordered the fire engines out, and the streams of cold water worked salutary on the people's over-excited minds. Soon the mass of rioters was dispersed. Drenched and ashamed, they hurried, each to his home--and calm prevailed.

It is to be hoped that this method of Mayor Hulvihill's for the suppression of riot might be accepted by the police forces in other cities.

Plenty of cold water has a powerful effect.

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Svenska Nyheter, May 19, 1903.

ABOUT INJUNCTIONS

(Editorial)

The matter of injunctions against strikers is beginning to be funny. The first injunction [against strikers] was mild and reasonable. It prohibited the strikers from mistreating their fellowmen who were so lacking in good sense that they would accept the jobs left by other workers because wages were too low. Since then, injunctions have increased in harshness and in stupidity. It seems at least that such injunctions contrary to the law of the land, which will forbid a person's joining a union, are stupid. At the present, it appears that every judge is trying to gain renown by issuing injunctions against strikers. In Omaha, three wise men have endangered their own standing as keen judges by issuing injunctions against strikers.

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Svenska Nyheter, May 19, 1903.

If, as might frequently occur, a striker trespasses on the arbitrary law which a judge decides against him on the plea of some prominent people interested in the matter, then he is sentenced to a term in jail. And the case against him is tried, and sentence is passed by the same man who laid down the law in the first place, without reference to the adopted laws of the country. In this manner, some of our judges have made criminals of law-abiding fellow-citizens.

Injunctions have been issued against walking along certain streets designated by the judge; against holding meetings at certain designated places, of which the government is the sole owner; against quitting work, something in which the worker has the sole right to make decisions; against belonging to a union, an injunction which all the judges in the country,

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Svenska Nyheter, May 19, 1903.

with all their power, are lacking the might to enforce. Under all these laws of coercion, the striking workers have suffered, yet not without complaining.

Able lawyers and just judges have warned against the steadily growing custom of issuing injunctions, the sole reason for which has been that shortsighted employers have wished to carry on their work through the employment of men who were lacking the sense of solidarity. Many of these lawyers have predicted the coming of a day when the strikers will employ the same type of weapon against the employers as the latter have employed against the former. Of late their predictions have proven true.

In the city of Omaha, where 3,000 men are on strike, and where three in-

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junctions are hanging over their heads, the strikers have let their employers feel the full weight of an injunction, far more just than those under the pressure of which they themselves have been suffering. The injunction has been issued by Judge Dickinson, a very conservative judge according to reports, and it prohibits the Business Men's Association from compelling any person to join their Association, from hurting, financially or physically, any of the members of their Association, if such member should decide to use only union men in their work; to pay money to break up the workers' union; to import workers from other localities to take the places of the striking workers; to apply for any further injunctions against the strikers.

The issuance of this injunction has given the business men of Omaha tit for

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tat, and now since the ice is broken, we shall expect strikers in other localities to follow the example set, combatting injunctions with other injunctions.

We do not believe that the injunction issued at the behest of the workers is more legal than any of the rest. But it may be well, of course, that the employers come to realize that this weapon which they so often have been using against the workers is a double-edged sword which needs to be handled with care if the wielder of it is not, himself, to be hurt.

Svenska Nyheter, May 12, 1903.

FOR THOSE WHO CONDEMN STRIKES

(Editorial)

"How can we know when a strike is justified?" is a question which frequently is brought up, especially at a time as the present when we find strikes going on practically anywhere. The quickest and surest way of answering the question is through the acquisition of information about the kind of work the strikers have been doing, and what wages they have received for their work.

Let us consider the ironworkers of the American Bridge Company, who are now on strike. Compare the work they are doing with the wages they are receiving, and you will not need to wonder and question as to the justification for their strike.

These workers are being paid four dollars or less for their work. But these



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workers are the men who are building our sky-scrapers and our piers. Their work is as dangerous as is the work of the builders of church spires, and the latter are being paid from fifty to one hundred dollars per day. A wrong turn, a misstep by one of the ironworkers may send him and one or more of his comrades to death.

"Our motto is, 'We do not die, we are being killed'," one of these workers recently said. "I have probably seen a hundred workers killed during work," says Frank Buchanan, leader of the strike of these ironworkers. "These men must not harbor the fear of death, for death is waiting for them every minute of their working time." In 1893, before these men had formed their union, they had to work ten hours per day, and for their work they received one dollar seventy five cents per day. Today, they are working eight hours per day, and are being paid at the rate of three to four dollars per day. Yet, if one considers the kind of work they are doing, their pay is ridiculously low. Many a boy who has just finished his public school training and has become reporter



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for a paper is earning more than four dollars per day. John D. Rockefeller is earning \$280 per second on the basis of an eight-hour working day.

The ironworkers, of whom we are writing, join iron beams weighing more than one ton, and with these beams they construct building complexes, two hundred to three hundred feet in height. Frequently this scaffold consists merely of an iron beam, about six inches wide; and on either side the worker looks down into an abyss. In winter, when the north wind is raging, and raindrops have become ice on the sides of the iron beams; when snowflakes blind the eye and the cold makes the body numb, then is death twice as near at hand as in the days of summer. But in heat or cold, whether sick or well, the ironworker must be on his job, or he will receive a cut in his wages. His only vacation comes when there is cessation of work on his job, and he is obliged to look for new employment.

For his dangerous and health destroying work he does not receive more money



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per day than the amount which is paid for a seat in one of our better theatres, or the price of a cablegram.

When the first tower of the East River Bridge in New York was finished, a newspaper reporter climbed to the top and took a photo of the construction from up there. For this his "brave feat," as a newspaper expressed it, he received fifty dollars. In an article later which he wrote about his daring undertaking he stated that not for a million dollars would he repeat the trip. And yet, every man who was working on the construction of the tower had to struggle at his work for more than two weeks before he would receive fifty dollars, and no newspaper was extolling his "bravery" in doing so.

The directors of the American Bridge Company are sitting comfortably in expensive leather upholstered chairs as they dictate to the industrial world. They ought to consider that beneath their feet, on the iron beams which support the floor of their office are dark-red spots - spots that indicate the places where some ironworker lost his life.



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And you who participate in the cry about "strikers who are starting trouble again", how would it appeal to you to exchange places with these ironworkers?



Svenska Nyheter, May 12, 1903.

[QUIET AND IGNORED]

(Editorial)

The quiet forces in a strike suffer the same fate as the quiet forces in everyday lives--they are hardly ever noticed.

A strike directly influencing the lives of twenty thousand workers, and which goes on week after week, is silenced to death if the strikers do not break the laws in any way. Nothing good is being said in the papers of these twenty thousand men, women, and children in Lowell, Massachusetts, who have gone about for more than a month, idle. They have given no occasion for action by the police or by the militia. No effort is being made to encourage them in their calm determined fight against the powerful employers. But if, as it might happen, some hot-heads among the strikers lay obstacles in the way of some "foreign" strike breakers, then is the press more than willing to paint the "strike riot" in the blackest colors. Then it will warn of the

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serious consequences. It will condemn the strike leaders who are unable to control the strikers. The press will express its concern that the workers are not obeying the laws of the land.

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Svenska Nyheter, May 5, 1903.

[CLERGYMEN AS ARBITRATORS IN STRIKES]

(Editorial)

The striking machinists at the great packing houses in Chicago resumed their work a few days ago, as the public knows. They left to an arbitration committee the task of determining the justice in their demand for wages of thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour and a working day of eight hours. The board of arbitration has now presented its report, and this report is truly a wonder to behold.

In this report, we are once more met with the priestly admonition, "Be satisfied with your lot." But in order to remove the insult and the



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bitterness of the admonition, it has been clothed in a set of fine phrases, which truly charm the eye and the mind, but which do not satisfy the starving ones, nor clothe the naked ones.

The arbitration board has become satisfied that under present circumstances the machinists must work twelve hours per day, but recommends that arrangements be made as speedy as possible for an eight hour day in case the labor movement were to develop as vigorously in the future as has been the case in recent years. In other words, the board recommends that the employers compel their workers to work twelve hours per day until the workers become strong enough to compel the employers to adopt the eight hour system. A noble board of arbitration, indeed.



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Further, the board recommends that the machinists be paid at the rate of thirty cents per hour. The paragraph dealing with this matter runs as follows:

"Thirty cents per hour is to be the normal wage for a machinist who has passed his examinations. Any individual who has received certificate of knowledge concerning the care of a steam engine, and a machinist who is placed in charge of costly machines upon the functioning of which nearly all the work at the plant depends, naturally must be a man with a sense of responsibility, a man of intelligence, sober and loyal--and it is a pleasure for us to state that the machinists who came before us during the negotiations appeared to be in possession of these qualifications and traits of character--and therefore, are entitled to good wages, which,



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Svenska Nyheter, May 5, 1903.

considering all interests, we place at thirty cents per hour."

Thirty cents per hour, \$3.60 for a twelve hour day, for a machinist upon whose punctuality, intelligence, and knowledge of his work the welfare of the whole establishment depends, is considered by this board of three clergymen to be good wages. A man who knows every part, even the smallest, of his engine; a man who can locate every bolt and every nut in his immense engine; a man who has studied for years to become familiar with the correct technical terms, and who has studied for years, also, to learn to know his steam engine in its practical operation, such a man the board of clergymen accords a wage scale of thirty cents per hour.

Oh, you generous clergymen: Did you ever stand inspecting one of these



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engines, witnessed it in operation, listened to its thunderous noise? If so, did you turn your thoughts for a moment to the man who had charge of the machine, who took care of it, kept it shining? Do you realize that a single mistaken maneuver on the part of the machinist might in a moment send both, you and himself, into eternity? Do you understand that a few pounds difference in steam pressure might mean the crippling or death of many people and property damage of many thousands of dollars? You understand that the work of the machinist requires punctuality and alertness, and yet you recommend that this machinist work twelve hours per day instead of eight hours.

Your work, Messrs. Priests is easier, and, we dare insist, in spite of your objections, is less responsible. You can more easily learn how to "convert"



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a soul than the machinist learns why his engine does not work smoothly. And yet we doubt that you would be satisfied with thirty cents per hour for your work.

The owners of the packing plants are the only ones who gained anything from this decision by the arbitration board, testifying as it does to the utter ignorance of the board members.

Both the members of the board and the machinists were losers. The machinists lost a few cents per day, but the clergymen lost the confidence of the working class.



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Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 9, 1901.

POLITICS

(Editorial)

When the Democrats about ten years ago fought McKinley on the tariff question, they asserted that food prices would be too high and that no living person would ever receive any benefit from this type of protective tariff. This year 22,000 workers have been out on strike in 249 factories throughout the nation.

If these factories had not existed, these strikes could not have taken place. Nothing can be more certain, then that the political party which works the most for the revival of industry, is also directly responsible for these strikes. During the period of labor shortage not so long ago, labor disputes were seldom heard of. Therefore, strikes and improved labor conditions seem to go hand in hand.



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SWEDISH

WPA (ILL.) P.M. 30274

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 6, 1901.

LABOR DISAGREEMENT

p.11.... A dispute arose last week between Claus E.Hoglund, Master-tailor, and his workers. However, through compliance on the part of the former, a settlement was reached at once, so it became possible for the men to resume their work.

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The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 18, 1890.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BAKERS

The Scandinavian Bakery workers held a meeting at the Aurora Turnhall on Saturday evening, to consider the question of a strike vote. The men assert, that the Master-bakers broke the contract agreements into which they entered on June of last year, (1889) and that only a strike will bring about a fulfillment of the contract clauses. The Scandinavian Bakers Union has about three hundred members.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

b. Cooperatives

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 10, 1925

DATE "IDRETT" WIDE IS INTO ACTIVELY

The cooperative ten-erance cafe "Idrott" announces that a branch restaurant, will be opened at 5246 N. Clark Street a week from Saturday, Sept. 20th. The new place will have facilities for the public similar to the original at 5208 Wilton Avenue, although they will be on a smaller scale. They will comprise reading, rooms, library, etc.

The increased migration of the Swedish school-ward, from Lake View to Edgewater, Camerford and Logan Park, makes this addition very desirable.

Svenska Kuriren, March 7, 1938

CC-CP CAFE "IDROTT" HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The cooperative temperance cafe "Idrott" held its annual members' meeting, Sunday, Feb. 15th, in its own building, 3206 Wilton avenue.

The financial report showed that the total turnover during the past fiscal year was \$170,474.86, of which sum the restaurant contributed \$130,360.46 and the bakery \$40,094.46. The property owned by the cooperative society, "Idrott", is appraised at \$78,000., of which there is still an unpaid mortgage of about \$40,000. A refrigeration plant was installed during the past year at a cost of \$5,000.

In the cafe's reading rooms are being kept, free to the public, five daily and nine weekly newspapers from Sweden. In addition, there are eight weekly Swedish papers, published in America, and about a dozen American and Swedish magazines. The library has been materially augmented and the records showed that there had been 1,700 book loans.

In the main, the entire board of Directors was re-elected, headed by Wilhelm Nelson, Chairman.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 20, 1924.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SWEDISH RESTAURANT

The Idrott Co-operative restaurant's annual general membership meeting was held last Friday in its new building, which is located at Belmont and Wilton Avenues. About seventy persons attended, among whom were delegates from the lodges Illinois Swedes and Jupiter, the Idrott Young Peoples' Club, and the Lake View Swedish Socialist Club.

The new building, which is owned by the organization and which houses the restaurant business, has now been completed at a total cost of \$78,566.68. The new restaurant is much larger than the old one, with up-to-date equipment in all departments. It employs twenty-six persons, including those in the bakery shop.

The financial report showed that last year's net profit amounted to \$7,000.70, and the total assets of the organization, as of December 31, 1923 were \$28,014.09.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 7, 1923.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING

(Editorial)

The last census reveals the fact that fifty-four per cent of the country's population live in rented apartments and in rented houses. The Department of Commerce in Washington estimates that 1,200,000 families are living in inadequate quarters as a result of a housing shortage. And this condition exists in spite of the vigorous campaigns, having the slogan "Own Your Own Home," which have been extensively conducted by real-estate firms, land speculators, and building loan corporations.

Many a worker makes payments on his "own" home until a period of unemployment sets in, when he loses all that he has been working for. In exceptional cases, all payments are made on schedule; the worker in question thereupon rents his house to another worker at a liberal profit, and builds more houses, which he

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 7, 1923.

also rents out. In this way, he moves up from the ranks of the workers into the landlord class.

It seems to us that in the field of housing, co-operation holds out the only hope for the worker and for everybody else who lacks capital. We commented once on the Finnish co-operative association which was formed in Brooklyn in 1918, and which erected a building containing sixteen apartments. The story of this association's success was told some time ago in the New Republic. In this first building, apartments which under private ownership would have commanded from seventy to eighty dollars a month were rented for twenty-seven dollars. And in spite of this low rental, the first year's profit permitted a reduction of one thousand dollars in the outstanding debt upon the building.

During the last four years, seven additional buildings have been erected or remodeled by the association; these provide fine living quarters for 116 families. And during the same period, other groups of workers have erected eleven

WIPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 7, 1923.

apartment buildings on the same tract of land, two more now being under construction. Altogether, there are now twenty-two buildings in which 325 families are well housed at a rental which does not exceed nine dollars a month for each room.

Each shareholder paid in only a few hundred dollars in cash, the rest of the needed capital being obtained by sound loans, which are scheduled to be repaid within ten to twenty years.

What these Finnish workers have done in Brooklyn, others can do in other communities. Their example is already being followed. There must be thousands among our readers who could successfully engage in similar co-operative building activity and benefit greatly thereby. The chief requirements are initiative, energy, and the will to act.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 3, 1923.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION

(Editorial)

The United States Department of Agriculture has for some time been making a thorough study of the co-operative movement and its chances for success in this country. The chief of the Economy Bureau of the Department recently made an address in which he emphasized certain essential principles on which a sound development of the system must rest. Here are some of them:

In the first place, it is important that every farmer who joins a co-operative undertaking should fully understand the idea on which the organization is based and its purpose, and that he should keep in mind that its turnover must be large enough to cover the cost of operation.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 3, 1923.

Many co-operative enterprises undertaken by farmers have failed because the members have not been bound by contract to make specific deliveries of their products. They may have declared themselves ready to make certain deliveries at a certain time, but when that time arrived they were unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations.

Furthermore, it is of the utmost importance that the business be managed by capable men and that bookkeeping and accounting be properly done. When details of organization and methods of operation have become well systematized, and the business is running smoothly, it is in many instances unnecessary to hire outside help.

The official in question declared that whenever a co-operative enterprise has failed, the causes were, as a rule, to be found in lack of adherence to one or more of these basic principles. To adopt sound business methods

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Svenska Tribunen-Myeter, Jan. 3, 1923.

is just as imperative for an undertaking of this kind as it is for any other business venture.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 202/5

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 26, 1922.

CO-OPERATION IN HOUSING

The co-operative idea is being introduced in the entirely new field of housing here in Chicago. In several localities, people who ordinarily rent apartments have formed organizations, based on the co-operative principle, which have erected buildings in which members can rent apartments on favorable terms.

The latest enterprise of this kind is sponsored by the Own-Your-Own Association, of which Albert Ericson is the president. It operates on the North Side, and now has two large apartment buildings under construction--one at 4137 and the other at 4626 North Ashland Avenue.

The current high rent in Chicago is the reason why people are turning to such co-operative undertakings.

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Illinois Poultry-Wholesaler, Inc., Chicago, Ill., 1911.

CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION

At the convention of the Illinois Agricultural Association, which was held in Chicago last week, it was reported that the farmers of this State are taking up the idea of the co-operative sale of their products. The first attempts in this direction were made in July last year, and the results obtained were very encouraging. There are now in the State six co-operations that are active in the marketing of products on a co-operative basis. These are, they are, the Central Poultry Wholesaler, Inc. of Chicago, Ill., the

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Svenska Tribunen-Bygget, Mar. 28, 1932.

WORKERS' HOME BUILDING

(Editorial)

A couple of weeks ago we commented on the co-operative building activities in Boston, which may be considered the first venture of this kind of any consequence in the country. But the idea is spreading, and we are glad to report that it has now been taken up in Chicago.

Unions of the building trades here are laying plans for the building of thousands of homes for their members, and the work would, of course, be done by the members themselves. For some time, a committee has been working out preliminary plans. It seems quite likely that these plans will materialize, and if they do, workers will invest their savings in the undertaking, which is based on the principles of co-operation. One immediate result would be the employment of thousands of men who are now out of work.

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Svenska Tribunalen-Byråer, nr. 28, 1933.

It is considered a sound policy for the workers to withdraw their money from the banks and use it in enterprises which offer them advantages. The Citizens Committee and other capitalistic organizations are now using this money to force the construction workers to submit to the decree of Judge Landis.

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Svenska Tribunen-Bygget, Feb. 15, 1931.

THE IDROTTS RESTAURANT

Shareholders of the Idrott Co-operative restaurant held their annual meeting February 10 in the dining room, 150 Belmont Avenue.

The financial report showed that gross sales in 1930 amounted to \$40,855.75 and that the net profit was \$4,489.14.

Mr. Oscar W. Larson, manager of the establishment for the last two and a half years, is resigning, and will be replaced by Mr. Mathilda Mattson, who has been working in the restaurant for three years, and who is very popular with the patrons.

This restaurant is not operated as an ordinary business concern; it is worth noting that shareholders receive no dividends from the net profit. One can truthfully say that it is operated for the benefit of its patrons, and that its chief purpose is to obtain sufficient school bill for the

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Svein Erikson-Ryher, Dec. 15, 1942.

co- operative plan.

Profits are to be used to finance other co- operative projects. The principles of this plan are as follows and further amplified and expanded at this meeting. Previously, there was a provision for the disposition of the property in case the restaurant business should be discontinued. It has now been decided that if such a thing should happen, it and all other assets are to be distributed to other organizations and individuals in humanitarian work.

There is also a provision for the purchase of a building for the restaurant and a parking lot. This building is to be purchased, but it was decided to defer an allocation of the funds until conditions are more favorable. However, the building is to be located in the neighborhood of Baker Street, and the street address is to be determined. The organization has at the present time a total of \$10,000 for the purchase of a building in Russia. This

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 15, 1922.

action certainly reflects credit on the donors.

The Idrott restaurant has spacious quarters, and is a suitable place in which to meet friends. There is a good assortment of newspapers from Sweden. Coffee is served at small tables, Swedish style. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner are served at specified times. There is also an excellent library of both Swedish and American literature, which is open to the public.

All in all, Idrott deserves your patronage.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 16, 1921.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

(Editorial)

A brief news item in last week's issue told of the great progress which is being made by the co-operative movement among farmers. This is a gratifying development. We have always believed in the co-operative idea, and have always been at odds with those who systematically oppose it, and who, as a matter of course, seem to oppose not only co-operation but all social progress and reforms that promise to benefit all the people.

According to statistics for 1919, the first year for which authentic information is available, the co-operative farm organizations did a gross business of eighty-six million dollars that year. In every State of the Union, with the exception of one, at least twenty per cent of sales made by farmers were made on a co-operative basis. Illinois was the exception. In our State the percentage amounted to ten and one half. No less than 511,383 farmers throughout

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 16, 1921.

the country were involved in these co-operative transactions.

Even though we have no accurate figures with which to prove the assertion, there can be no doubt that 1919 was a peak year, as compared with previous years. And it is equally certain that during the last two years the gross business done by these organizations has been even greater. For farmers as well as consumers are realizing more and more the advantages of the co-operative system.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 15, 1921.

CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES IN AMERICA

(Editorial)

During the last few years the co-operative movement has been making rapid progress in this country. The Department of Agriculture has published a statistical report which shows that there are now between fourteen and fifteen thousand co-operative organizations in the United States, and among these, three thousand are operated by consumers. These latter co-operatives buy products and merchandise directly from the producers, and sell them to the consumers, thus eliminating the middleman. The total annual turnover of these undertakings amounts to two hundred million dollars.

Both in cities and in the country there are now numerous co-operative stores. About one thousand are operated by and for farmers, and some two hundred co-operative workshops have been established by industrial workers. Four thousand grain and corn storehouses (two hundred of them in Illinois), two thousand cheese manufacturing plants, three thousand dairies, and many other

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 15, 1921.

agricultural enterprises are operated on the co-operative plan. It is gratifying to see the interest in this system which is being shown by farmers and city workers.

Up to now, co-operatives in this country, have limited themselves almost exclusively to the distribution of food products and other necessities, and unbiased observers agree that the results obtained have been beneficial. But the field is almost unlimited, and it is expected that in its course of development the co-operative movement will expand its scope of activities, and eventually will include production. If such expectations materialize, the movement should have a great future in America.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1921.

THE CO-OPERATIVE RESTAURANT "IDROTT"

The annual shareholders' meeting of the restaurant "Idrott" was held last Friday in the dining room of the restaurant. Forty-eight shareholders and delegates attended. New officers were elected, and the manager, Oscar W. Larson, was reappointed. Mr. Hellstrom was re-elected president of the board of directors. The 1920 report was submitted, and showed that gross sales for that year amounted to \$55,000. The literary committee's report was also read before the meeting, and showed an income, including gifts, of \$300 [Translator's note: A rental library, consisting of Swedish literature, is operated in connection with the co-operative restaurant].

It was decided to buy \$500 worth of shares in the Union Press [Translator's note: The Union Press is a Scandinavian printing establishment (possibly Swedish-owned) which specializes in the printing of Scandinavian language newspapers, pamphlets, books, etc.]. The meeting further voted to donate

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\$50 to the Swedish Study League, and \$100 to Altheen. [Translator's note: I do not know what Altheen is]. A request from the American Co-operative Association that "Idrott" buy shares in its organization was turned down.

In regard to the question of the building of a "Peoples' House" in co-operation with the Norwegians and Danes of Chicago, it was stated by several speakers that most of the Swedish organizations on the North Side did not seem to be much interested in such a project. But "Idrott's" board of directors, as well as shareholders, were urged to keep the idea alive, so that it may materialize some time in the future.

The sum of \$350 was voted for the expansion of the library.

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2. Labor Organization &
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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 16, 1932.

PUBLIC WORKS

(Editorial)

During periods when business activity is slow, and when private enterprise is not operating on a normal scale, public works should be undertaken. That is just the time for completing projects which will have to be done sooner or later anyway. Such work may well be postponed during more active periods when business is expanding, in order not to compete with private enterprise in the demand for labor and capital. Such procedure is simply logical, and is being advocated by the Social-Democratic newspaper Nytid (New Times). The paper declares that such a policy would be wise and to the advantage of all; but when it comes to its practical application disagreement arises, and when someone demands action he meets plenty of opposition. Opponents of the scheme then insist that the state must not monopolize capital, for to do so will tend to paralyze private enterprise, which needs the capital if it is to start industry moving and employ labor for the production of goods. These

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people fail to see that during a period of depression private initiative is unable to become active even if capital is readily available.

But it is, of course, of the utmost importance that the public works which are undertaken be productive and useful. They must be of the kind that will benefit the community and the nation and tend to stimulate private activity.

FORMER PRO: 4975

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 23, 1931.

WHO NEEDS HELP THE MOST?

(Editorial)

At this writing the financial result of the festival which Chicago's Swedes held last Sunday in Soldiers' Field, for the purpose of raising relief funds, has not been announced. But already it has been pointed out that even under the most favorable conditions this affair could not possibly bring in sufficient funds to finance the relief work which, to all appearances, is bound to be required during the coming winter. The employment situation does not show much improvement, and regardless of last Sunday's results, other means must be found of raising additional funds, for there will be many needy.

The depression has now lasted for almost two years, and an upswing should be due. But the great mass of the unemployed have not experienced any improvement in their condition. In fact it is becoming worse every day, as more and more of them reach the end of their savings and other resources. It is, therefore, clear that the

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 23, 1931.

need for relief will be at least as great, perhaps greater, next winter than it was a year ago.

Much is being said and written about the best way of administering relief, but indications are that methods adopted last year will be continued. It was, for instance, the practice to refuse aid to families that owned a home, even though the property was mortgaged to the limit, and was sure to be foreclosed unless aid was given. The fact that the head of the family was a homeowner simply made him ineligible for relief.

It is evident that this principle works a great injustice on many people. The fact that a person managed to acquire a home when times were good shows that he was ambitious and had a proper sense of values. Such people certainly do deserve aid when they get into financial difficulties through no fault of their own. But those holding the purse strings do not see it that way. Let them lose their little homes, even though they represent years of toil and sacrifice. Who cares? And at the same time professional beggars who have

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never done an honest day's work, and who throw their money to the winds when they happen to get hold of any, get everything they need. For them times are good, but for the honest, proud worker times are really tough.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 29, 1931.

WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?

(Editorial)

The many predictions that the bad times would improve during the summer are not being fulfilled. Half of the summer has already passed, and the employment situation in Chicago and throughout the country has not noticeably changed. It is really alarming, and it is the duty of our authorities to take measures that will provide work for at least some of the thousands who are suffering under enforced idleness. There has been much talk of starting extensive public works, and one wonders why it is not being done.

The transportation system here in Chicago is bad, worse than in most other large cities. But a so-called traction fund, amounting to sixty million dollars, is available, and it would cover part of the cost of construction of a subway, a project to which the voters have already given their consent, and which would provide work for a large number of men. What are we waiting for?

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 29, 1930.

"WHILE THE GRASS GROWS..."

(Editorial)

America is a young nation, and, like all youngsters, does not hesitate long between thought and action, when action is required. This was demonstrated during the World War, when an army of millions of men was equipped and trained and sent to the battlefield within a few months. It has also been amply demonstrated when catastrophies of some sort have hit some part of the country or some distant land, Americans have always been ready to render quick aid and sufficient aid when fellow human beings were in need. Knowing that this is so, one can not help wondering why so little has been done during the last few months to alleviate the unemployment and consequent hardships of innocent people, a situation which now exists throughout the country. The explanation may well be that the widespread unemployment and the suffering which follows in its wake react on the average man and woman just as do the numerous fatal automobile accidents. It is becoming so commonplace that people's sensitiveness to it has become dulled, and those that are not directly hit by it do not feel that it

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concerns them.

However, it seems of late as if both the authorities and the general public are beginning to realize the seriousness of the situation, and that something must be done to help the unfortunate victims of the depression. The Federal Government has set about to untangle the unemployment problem, and so have some state governments. Here in Illinois a commission was appointed, a couple of weeks ago, to submit plans for putting people to work. And the Chicago City Council met in special session last week to discuss this all-important question, but no definite action was taken, and the proceedings were not such as to lead one to hope for much from that quarter. The majority, supporting the mayor, bragged about its accomplishments, while the minority, lead by Alderman Albert, harshly criticized the administration's actions of the last few years.

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Unemployment is now so extensive, and its consequences have become so grave, that there is no time for useless talk and controversy, and that goes for the City Council as well as for the various relief committees that have been formed

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and those which are to be formed by other groups. What is required is quick and efficient action. All nonessentials must be disregarded, and every effort aimed at the one goal: to bring relief to the needy and to promote measures which in the shortest possible time will bring about improvement on the labor market.

The Swedes in Chicago and in other localities have been hard hit during this depression period for the simple reason that so many of them are ordinarily engaged in the building industry, where the unemployment has been and still is more general than in any other field. Many Swedish families, as well as single persons, are, therefore, now destitute, and to them applies the same saying that applies to all others who have been out of work for a long time: "Quick aid is double aid".

In the near future a relief committee is expected to be formed to assist the already existing welfare agencies in their work among our unfortunate countrymen, and there is all reason to believe that substantial aid will be forthcoming.

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It comes in the nick of time, for winter, the most critical period, is approaching. Let us hope that spring will bring better days, with no need for more aid. But it certainly is needed now.

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IV

IV (Norwegian)

MANY SWEDES AMONG CHICAGO'S DESTITUTE

(Front Page Editorial)

Some Chicago newspapers, as well as churches, clubs, and other organizations, have at last started relief work among the thousands of unemployed throughout the city. The situation is serious, and aid is sorely needed; any form of help is received with gratitude by these agencies.

Our Norwegian cousins have already set up an organization for the purpose of helping their needy countrymen, and it is high time that we Swedes offer a helping hand to ours.

It is certain that Chicago's Swedish population has been hard hit by the depression and subsequent unemployment, probably harder than most national groups, for thousands of them are dependent on the building industry, which, as our readers well know, has come practically to a standstill here during the last year. The

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IV

IV (Norwegian) thousands of Swedes who have been working in the building trades have therefore been idle for a year or more. The savings of most of them are, of course, already exhausted, which shouldn't surprise anyone. Few workers are earning enough to enable them to build up sufficient reserves to take care of their families for a long period of time. For those who have large families the situation is actually desperate. But the building workers are not by any means the only ones that are facing destitution. Many others, who earned less money by the opportunities offered by this city, are now walking the streets hunting a job, any kind of a job, and they are hungry and cold, without a roof over their heads.

We Swedes spring from an enlightened but small nation and we have always felt--and we hope will continue to feel--the necessity of standing together. We are glad to see countrymen get ahead, for aside from a touch of envy, perhaps, we take pride in everything which reflects honor on the Swedish name. But when he is down, the Swede avoids his countrymen, for he is ashamed of appearing a

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IV

IV (Norwegian) failure. One sees few Swedes begging on the streets, surprisingly few in view of the many who are in dire need, and need knows no law.

Those of us who are fortunate enough to have a job, and particularly those of us who have been able to accumulate a reserve of money, are now presented with an opportunity to show that we are "chips off the old block" and ready to go to the aid of needy fellow Swedes, as our forefathers always did. The old saying, "a friend in need is a friend indeed," is as true today as it ever was, and there are so few of us Swedes that we should all act as friends and brothers toward one another. And right now many of our brothers need help.

An investigation conducted by members of Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter's staff reveals that the situation among our countrymen here is really much worse than it appears to be to a casual observer. The need is so great that all Chicago Swedes who are well off, by comparison, must get together and render assistance as quickly as possible.

In order to bring about such action we have turned to leading Swedes here, and

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IV

IV (Norwegian) asked them to use their prestige and influence in setting up an effective relief organization without delay. All of them agree that immediate help must be given, and have promised their hearty support.

Herbert Hedman, chief of the Hedman Manufacturing Company, has gone further, and is taking the matter up in the Swedish Club and other organizations to which he belongs. We understand that members of the Swedish Club reacted favorably to his appeal, which will also be extended to the many Swedish societies, lodges, and churches in the city. On Hedman's initiative a meeting has been called at the Hamilton Club, where representatives of all Swedish organizations in the city will get together, and where it is expected that definite plans will be formulated.

As our readers will know, there are in Chicago many Swedish organizations which quietly do much charitable work among countrymen, but the present emergency is so great that, with the best of will, they could not render more than a fraction of the help which is needed. United action by all Swedes in Chicago is required

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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IV

IV (Norwegian) if it is to be said of us in the future, as it has been
said in the past, that we always take care of our own.

We are grateful to Herbert Hedman for his initiative in calling the meeting
in the Hamilton Club and hope that the appeal to which he will there give
voice will strike a responsive cord in every Swedish-American heart.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 15, 1930.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE

(Editorial)

Unemployment has now become so widespread in this country that it is causing grave concern in high quarters. The situation is really serious. The families of most of the unemployed are in actual need, and most people whose hearts are in the right place regret that so little is being done for the innocent victims of this catastrophe. The cold season is approaching, and if appropriate measures to meet it are not taken the suffering will increase tenfold.

People in responsible quarters realize this, and the governors of some states have called in leading industrialists and other big employers for consultation regarding ways and means of putting the largest possible number of people to work.

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Last week Governor Emmerson called a conference for that purpose, and it is to be hoped that it will result in increased employment opportunities for the great army of unemployed in the state. Something must be done, and it must be done soon.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 5, 1930.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Editorial)

Few experiences are as depressing as that of meeting a person who wishes to sell his labor, but cannot find a buyer. One would like so much to help him, but is, as a rule, unable to do so. An encouraging word about better times being sure to come may sound well enough, but does not provide the unemployed with a roof over his head and food on his table. A small gift does help some, but only temporarily, and it is not what the unemployed wants. He has the strength and skill necessary to earn his own living, and is both ashamed and resentful when circumstances force him to accept alms.

The current depression has now lasted for more than one year, and if it follows the pattern of previous periods of stagnation it should now have reached the bottom, and improvement should be in sight. But the unemployed cannot live on hope alone. He and his family have to eat every day, and

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they are so much concerned with their present everyday problems that they have little time to think about the future. All this talk about the better times which ordinarily follow a period of depression means little, therefore, to the man who is out of work now and to those that depend on him for their daily bread. But hope may give them strength to continue the struggle and help them keep up their morale. What the worker needs is immediate help, preferably in the form of employment that will enable him to take care of his family, and make him a productive member of society.

It should be remembered that at least ninety per cent of the needy are men and women whose self-respect suffers when they have to accept charity in any form. These people do not want alms but they do want an opportunity to support themselves, and such an opportunity is now denied them. To thinking people it seems unreasonable that such extensive unemployment is permitted to exist in a country as rich and as great as the United States, particularly when one considers that it is not as densely populated as most countries. Such reflections are of no actual value now, except that they may stimulate

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our efforts toward improvement of existing conditions. When the present emergency has been met, it is time to start making plans for the prevention of similar crises in the future.

Economic experts agree that "good times" cannot be expected to return unless the purchasing power of the masses is increased, but many of them hold that this new purchasing power must come from within the masses themselves. According to them the middle class, and those workers who are employed, must make the money circulate. They seem to forget that these two groups always have to put their money into circulation, and if the country is to wait for them to bring back confidence and a normal market it will wait a long time.

As we see it, no lasting improvement will occur until the Federal Government and state governments as well as the big corporations recognize their duty to the public and discharge it by undertaking employment on a large scale. The effort of the individual is only as a "drop in the bucket". But signs are appearing which indicate that high authorities are beginning to realize that

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drastic measures must be taken in order to curtail unemployment. This realization is coming none too soon.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 24, 1930.

SOMETHING IS BETTER THAN NOTHING

(Editorial)

On a street-laying job in the city of Toledo, Ohio, the workday has been split into two shifts of six hours each. By this arrangement twice as many men have been given employment, and this was the sole purpose of the procedure.

The daily earnings of the workers are reduced with the shorter workday, and it would be desirable to lengthen it, but that cannot be done at the present time. The notable feature of this arrangement is the fact that more men are given an opportunity to work and earn money, which is sorely needed for the support of their families. Some income, even though it is small, eases the strain, and other cities might well follow the example set by Toledo.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 10, 1930.

ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE

(Editorial)

If we are to believe our so-called "economic experts," the depression has now reached the bottom and better times are in prospect. They declare that definite signs of improvement on the labor market have already appeared but at the same time they exercise caution, and point out that the return to normal is bound to be a slow process, and that a rapid upswing is not to be expected.

One likes to believe the best, and it certainly would bring joy to everybody if the predictions of these experts turn out to be right. But one thing is certain,--that whatever improvement may have been noticed in other quarters it has not yet reached the unemployed. They have heard similar prophecies before but the only change they have experienced, so far, has been a change for the worse, and they are looking for something more convincing than words before they will believe that their prospects are improving. But they do, of

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course, hope, as sincerely as the rest of us, that the encouraging expert opinion is based on facts.

There are certain signs, visible even to laymen, which indicate an approaching change for the better. One of them is that businessmen are finally realizing that it is the money spent by the working masses that keeps business going and when they become unable to buy, normal business becomes disrupted. Another encouraging sign is the fact that labor leaders have urged the adoption of unemployment insurance, a shorter working week without reduction of pay, old age pensions, and legislation prohibiting the employment of minors. These and other recommendations are being discussed in responsible quarters, and some of them are gaining supporters, even among employers.

It is nothing more than what one would expect that these recommendations should be made by prominent labor leaders, such as Green and Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor; Howard, of the International Typographical Union; Berry of the International Printing Pressmen, and others, but that employers and newspapers

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supported by them are also wise enough to see their merit is a pleasant discovery and most encouraging. However, we are not deluding ourselves into thinking that they are particularly concerned about the fate of the workers. The main reason for their change of attitude is this: The manufacturers cannot sell their products to the retailers because they, in turn, cannot sell them to the workers, who make up the majority of customers. They cannot buy anything because they have no money to spend. It is, therefore, imperative that they be given employment at good wages. When that happens business can get started again.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 27, 1930.

SOCIETY AND THE UNEMPLOYED

(Editorial)

Lawmakers who feel their responsibility, and others who are interested in the welfare of the working people, have been shocked by the misery caused by the current unemployment situation. They have submitted various proposals, which, if followed, are expected to enable society to deal more efficiently with similar situations in the future. Plans are being discussed and resolutions adopted, but their sponsors neglect to address themselves directly to the Government, demanding help for those who are suffering now.

It seems that under the present set-up nothing can be done for them. Society was not prepared for such a contingency, and could not handle it when it appeared. The result was a breakdown. Much damage has been done, and the repair job will take time. The Government, under the leadership of the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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President, has intervened actively but not effectively enough, since industry has declined to co-operate, and there are at present no means by which it can be forced to do so. Our industrialists are taking it easy for the time being, and the present crisis, just like all the previous ones that this country has gone through, will be permitted to run its course.

Several proposals have been submitted for a program that would aid in the prevention of extensive unemployment and diminish hardships caused by it. The plans suggested by the Minnesota State Federation of labor seem to us the most practical. They call for state or federal unemployment insurance, a shorter working day and week, and a public work program, which would be held in readiness until a period of unemployment set in. The Federation considers that unemployment insurance payments should go into effect as a last resource, to provide the unemployed with a means of existence, but steady work is more to be desired from the point of view of both the worker and of society. In this machine age it should be comparatively

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easy to adjust working hours to the labor supply. According to the plans, the public works would be held in reserve for an eventual surplus of workers.

A society which cannot provide work for those of its citizens who are willing and able to work has no claim to the loyalty of those citizens, and from their point of view it is not worth defending. Our lawmakers must not, therefore, push such proposals aside as soon as the present crisis has passed. Instead, they should adopt them or similar measures now, so that the nation will be ready to meet the next crisis when, and if it comes, or still better, so that it may be prevented from developing at all. Crises of this kind are more devastating now than they have been in the past, for, with the gradual disappearance of the middle class, an ever-increasing proportion of citizens is affected by them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50273

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 20, 1930.

LET THIS BE A LESSON

(Editorial)

The depression, which has hit America and Europe and most other parts of the world, reaches deeper and extends further than any previous one. It is conservatively estimated that there are four million unemployed workers in the United States and England; Germany and Russia have about two million, each. In France, conditions are not so bad and in the Scandinavian countries employment is about normal, possibly, even somewhat better than usual. There is also unemployment in Italy but that country has Mussolini.

England and Sweden, and a few other countries, have undertaken unemployment relief, which is of some help, but is not sufficient. In Germany, the Government is trying to make the employers take care of the situation. In France, the workers are still so well off that they can afford to indulge in strikes. Italy's dictator sees to it that new opportunities for work are

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provided when the old ones give out. The Russians are accustomed to starvation and they are hungry now. But how about conditions here in our own rich United States?

In this country workers are living on hope, the hope that better times are coming, and on reports of how bad they are right now. The National Business Survey Council, which was appointed by President Hoover, has just published its report; according to it, no improvement in industrial activity is as yet noticeable. Even the building industry, which the Government has made special efforts to nurse along, is still at a low ebb.

No concrete measures for the alleviation of hardships among the unemployed have been forthcoming from any quarter. But the newspapers have started a "buy now, build now" campaign and people are still hoping. Nobody doubts that good times will be here again, maybe next month, this fall, after New Year's, or next spring.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 20, 1930.

It has been said that he who waits for something good to happen never waits in vain. But there are workers who have waited for employment for more than a year and one can readily imagine their position. We hear someone ask, "Why didn't they save their money when times were good?" The answer is, that for the majority of workers, wages are never high enough to make possible the building up of any reserve that amounts to anything, and what savings some of them may have melt away fast when their families have to start living on them. And, by the way, how would storekeepers and other businessmen like it if workers, in normal times, cut their expenditures to the bare necessities? It would not do American business any good.

It is to be hoped that the crisis which we are now experiencing will teach American leaders a lesson, so that they will make plans and take measures that will make the country better prepared to meet the next one. A nation cannot live indefinitely on hope, and it is no longer true that no one who is willing to work has to starve in this country.

Svenska Tribunen-lybeter, Aug. 6, 1930.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

(Editorial)

The situation on the labor market has improved somewhat during the last few months but there is still much unemployment in the larger cities. Increased activity is expected next fall but many economists declare that no real and lasting improvement will be forthcoming until the general public regains its confidence and comes into the market, causing a more lively turnover of all goods.

It has often been pointed out that the country's supply of raw materials and money has not dwindled since the crash of last year, and this is undoubtedly correct.

A crisis like the one **we** are going through now is chiefly of a psychological nature. A few people have accepted the idea that we are in

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 6, 1930.

for a period of bad times, and have succeeded in convincing others that this is so. The idea takes hold and spreads until we really have a depression of great magnitude. Here is an illustration of how such a crisis, or panic, as it has more correctly been called in the past, originates: An old woman enters a streetcar, followed by some twenty other people, all of whom are in a hurry to get to their various jobs. The old lady becomes confused and fumbles about in her purse for her carfare. Those behind her have to wait, and while she is still fumbling the traffic light turns, causing a long delay. The motorman and the conductor, as well as the waiting passengers, become nervous, and the regular flow of traffic has been temporarily halted due to the nervousness of one old lady.

Some people tell us that unemployment is caused by overproduction, but that is only a half-truth, of which the building industry in Chicago provides a good illustration. For a number of years there was unusual activity in

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 6, 1930.

this field, but right now thousands of building workers are idle. Is Chicago overbuilt? Not at all. There are thousands upon thousands of old structures in the city which ought to be torn down and replaced by new, modern buildings. A trip on an elevated train will convince one that at least seventy-five per cent of the houses along the line need repairs of some kind, especially painting. If all the needed work were actually started, there would, within a short time, be practically no unemployment among building workers here. There are, of course, a good many people who are forced to postpone expenditures of that kind, but there are also quite a few who can well afford them. They are just holding back, waiting for better times. There is no lack of money in the country, but those who control it consider it wise to hold on to it until the depression is over. This nervousness or lack of courage is evident everywhere. If those that have money could shake off that feeling of uncertainty, we would soon have good times again. Congressional resolutions and measures taken by the Government mean little, unless they

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stimulate the general initiative of the nation.

In the final analysis it is the sum total of confidence, energy, and progressive spirit of individuals that determines whether or not we shall have prosperous times.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Yverska Tribunen-lyheter, Apr. 9, 1950.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWEDEN

(Editorial)

Spring is here but it has not been able to chase away the monster of unemployment. There is a noticeable speed-up of building activities, and no general improvement in factory employment. But the season brings with it warmer weather, and the unemployed are beginning to leave the big cities, and the hopeless search for work there, for the country and the smaller communities. The lucky ones find a job here and there, and the surplus of labor in the industrial centers is reduced slightly.

Better times are bound to come, but not until the tide is ripe. Up to now, those who have, or control, capital have not made the slightest effort to improve the situation by creating opportunities for work. The profits of corporations have been used to support the stock market, but not to increase the turnover of goods. The terrific stock market crash did not only paralyze the labor market but seems also to have knocked all optimism out of our business and industrial leaders.

WPA (L1) PROJ. 30275

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 9, 1930.

A more optimistic attitude is presently needed. The capitalists are holding on to their money, and refuse to put it into circulation unless they are sure of making a profit. They are waiting for better times, and do nothing to bring them about.

But spring has a tendency to inspire optimism in us ordinary people, and perhaps we will be able to inspire the big fellows to new and effective efforts to break this hopelessness that seems to hold the entire nation in its grip.

Let all of us get busy with the work which we have planned to have done this spring! It will help some.

President Hoover and the secretaries of labor and of commerce have done their best to spread encouragement and alleviate fear, by issuing reports on the fundamental soundness of our economic setup, and by calling into conference leading financiers and industrialists in order to make them open up their vaults and set their machines going. There is plenty of money in the country, and interest rates

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are low, but capital is unwilling to come out of hiding, and no law can force it to come out.

But unemployment can, to a great extent, be prevented by legislation, and such legislation must be enacted in the near future in order to avoid a repetition of the crisis through which we are going at the present time.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 7, 1921.

benefits accruing to the workers from similar conferences in the past, we confess that we do not expect much of it. What can such a conference do? What means has it at its disposal for putting into operation such decisions as it may make, and such measures as may be proposed for the alleviation of suffering among the unemployed?

There are throughout the country a great number of public improvement projects which ought to be started and completed, but the Government at the moment is unable to finance them. When Congress convenes next month, ways and means of starting public improvement works may come up for consideration, but it is safe to say that months will pass before any definite proposals will come to a decisive vote, and by that time winter, which is the hardest time for the unemployed, will be practically over.

A large percentage of the unemployed are war veterans, and government spokesmen declared recently that if the proposed bonus should be paid to them now, the treasury would go broke.

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Journal of the Illinois State Board of Education, Vol. 7, 1971.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 8, 1920.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

(Editorial)

The kettles in the free soup kitchens are on the fire. In all of our large cities there are great numbers of unemployed. Employment agencies report that every day they have to turn away hundreds of applicants for work. Privately, one hears daily of shutdowns of factories, but information of that kind is not made public. Thousands of workers have been laid off in the formerly very prosperous automobile and rubber industries. The same situation exists in the textile industry. In many other businesses, employees are working only half of the time.

However, acute unemployment does not yet exist. Many workers who were laid off have been rehired at lower wages. There seems to be a systematic effort to reduce wages all along the line. In no other way can the present situation be logically explained. In industries where a wholesale layoff of workers has taken place, it is claimed that price reductions cannot be effected with the prevailing high wages.

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The manufacturers are talking of the consumers' "silent strike". If it is a strike, it is one of necessity. The consumer simply has not got the money.

The manufacturers ought to realize that the higher the wages, the more they can sell of their products, and the better the price they can get. If, in addition, they were wise enough to be willing to operate with a somewhat smaller profit, they should be able to come down to earth without being hurt too much in the fall.

The employers ought to show as clearheaded an understanding [of the situation] as did those workers who, on their own initiative, took a cut in pay in order to avoid a layoff or a reduction of working hours.

So far, more has been done to bring down wages than to lower prices. When both were going up, prices were in the lead. The demand for necessities cannot diminish to any great extent, since people both here and in foreign countries

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must have clothing, food, and other products necessary for the maintenance of life, just as they have always had to have these necessities. But they may, of course, have to lower their standard of living somewhat.

Lack of demand for goods, therefore, cannot be accepted as the only reason for the wholesale layoff that has taken place lately--especially in view of the fact that cheap labor is being imported from foreign countries.

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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 6, 1919.

EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION

Without a doubt, there is at the present considerable unemployment in the country. Such a situation is always bound to be a source of uneasiness and apprehension. At the present time, there is a real danger at hand as a result of the singular circumstance which the world-shaking War has created in almost every country the world over.

Certainly, we have been spared most of the horrors of War, more than other nations. One can also say that America has suffered less from the War than any other of the nations participating therein. However, one should not forget to add the significant reservation, heretofore. For it is only

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apparent, both in consideration of time and place, that we have avoided serious consequences of the War. On the day of reckoning, our account will in all certainty be greater than that of any other country.

How will it be possible to pass from a state of War to one of peace without great changes in employment? The War created a scarcity of workers, partly because millions were called to active War service, and partly because the manufacture of War materials necessitated increased labor power. All of a sudden, the situation changed. Soldiers by the thousands were released from military service, and work in the munitions factories stopped abruptly.

The grand promises of available positions for those who left their peace-time

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occupations for War service, proved to be without foundation, partly due to prevailing circumstances, and partly because they were materially impossible to fulfill. In many cases, the employers had found that the new circumstances to which they had been forced to adjust themselves were more or less agreeable. To return at once to a pre-War system of work division, which was prevalent before the War, would involve great trouble. There would be too big an increase of expenses without the slightest guarantee of an equivalent increase in income. The mass discharges of soldiers and recruits, without giving them a suitable recompense so that they could re-establish themselves to normal functions in society, naturally created an over-supply of labor which, in turn, resulted in a serious unemployment situation.

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For the employers, there is an ulterior reason to be careful even if this policy is in conflict with their humanitarian feelings. Wages have been forced up to such heights during the days of the War that they cannot be maintained by the employers who are liable to all the risks which economic conditions and peace-time competition create.

In our opinion, the surplus of labor constitutes no serious problem. The States must take care of the discharged soldiers. The outlay for the support of the soldiers for a few months would be insignificant compared with War-costs. And it would be but simple injustice to expect satisfaction as a result.

The necessary lowering of wages is certainly a more difficult problem. But the way to its solution is clear. No injustice will be done when a lowering

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of wages is followed by a corresponding increase in buying power. In other words, when the prices of food and other necessities have returned to normal, the main reason for the increase in wages has disappeared. The main reason for a fall in wages is, of course, the increased number of work seekers. Against this, no laws regarding minimum wages, no prescripts by unions, can long struggle victoriously.

If one realizes these basic truths, then one has also the simplest solution of the immigration question. A bill has been introduced in Congress to stop the influx of foreign labor for four years. It is our conviction that the present crisis in the labor situation will not last the year out. During the remaining months of the year, (1919) the present domestic labor will be absorbed, though

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naturally, not at the same wages as have been paid by the munitions factories. But if we only give our employers an opportunity to catch their breath, so to speak, it will soon be shown that the demand for workers will be greater than the supply, and that, therefore, both wages and the price of necessities will be maintained in reasonable relationship.

Inside of a year, there should be a considerable lack of unskilled labor, a lack which can be filled only by the importation of foreign labor. If this lack is not filled, American workers will suffer. This, they will soon see themselves.

We doubt, therefore, the need, or even the wisdom of a law limiting immigration. But we are nevertheless convinced that we preach to deaf ears, and that such

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a law will soon be enacted. Let it come and prove its worth. In a free country, one does not need to fear an iniquitous law, because it invalidates itself.

What we have stated above, and all that can be said with reference to the regulation of the labor market in the United States, depends on our quickest possible return to Republican principles, so that the American labor market is again protected by suitable import levies on all articles which can be manufactured in this country.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 6, 1915.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

(Editorial)

Thinking persons cannot help but feel the deepest sympathy for unemployed people, that is to say, those that want to work but can find nothing to do. But the general attitude toward these unfortunates is far from what it should be. In many communities the authorities treat them as if they were vagrants or even criminals, with the result that many of them are actually forced to become homeless tramps and resort to crime in order to eat.

The season will soon be here when the wheat-producing states begin to call for harvest workers. In May of last year the labor bureaus of the states of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and North and South Dakota wired the Department of Labor in Washington, informing it that one hundred thousand workers were needed for the harvest, and offering from two to six months' work at \$2.50



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to \$3.00 per day. Workers responded by the thousands, a great many of whom were not fit for this kind of work, and those that had no money rode the rods to get to the wheat belt. When they arrived no attempt was made to distribute them where they were needed. Sioux City, Iowa, for instance, had called for five thousand workers, while only five hundred were actually wanted. The surplus was driven out of town with clubs, fire hose, and revolvers. In South Dakota several would-be harvest workers were killed.

In most southern and western states, men moving from place to place in search of work are considered a danger to the community and enemies of law and order; constables and deputy sheriffs receive so much a head for arresting them. Strangers from other states provide the most lucrative field, for, as a rule, they have no friends or relatives who can come to their aid, and the treatment to which many of them are subjected defies description. It is therefore readily understood that those who have tried this experience once do not want to repeat it.



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On the other hand, there are many opportunities for work in the country in the summer time, and it ought to be possible to work out a system whereby unemployed persons equipped to take advantage of these opportunities are to be assisted in doing so, to the mutual benefit of themselves and their employers.

The unemployment problem has become more or less acute in many of our states during the last few years, and little or nothing has been done to meet it. The state of Idaho has led the way in this respect, its Governor having recently signed a bill providing for public work projects. The bill, incidentally, was submitted to the legislature by its lone Socialist member, Earl W. Bowman. It has now become law, and unless it is invalidated by the courts, it should serve to protect able-bodied men who are willing to work from privations caused by circumstances over which they have no control.

This law is the most notable measure so far taken by any state toward the solution of the unemployment problem.



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Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) Jan.21,1915.

THE WORST OF SCANDALS

(Editorial)

A terrible state of unemployment and great sufferings prevails in America and especially in Chicago.

Last Sunday the unemployed and hungry people held a meeting, with the intention, after the meeting to march through certain parts of the city in order to gain sympathy and understanding of their difficulties. Certain signs were held aloft, "Hunger" - "Give us today our daily bread" - "We want work, not alms." Certainly these signs were not calls to riot, nor could they be included under the convenient designation, disorderly conduct.

Police officers were supervising the meeting. But the officers present were not

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 21, 1915.

there in uniform. Following custom of Czarist Russia, police officers in disguise were moving among the people present. In Russia, that type watchers are called provocators.

No revolutionary or dangerous demonstrations occurred at the meeting. But when after the meeting, those in attendance prepared to march through the streets in columns, they were met by men in civilian clothes, who, without displaying any emblems of authority, ordered the attendants of the meeting to disperse, and, when their orders were not at once obeyed, began assaulting the people with clubs.

Unemployed, starving but peaceful people were asking for work, were asking for bread. In answer they received blows and shots, and some were thrown into jail.

It is a scandal that so many people are hungry in a country where we have such surplus of food that we are sending millions of dollars worth of it every day to other countries.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 21, 1915.

But the worst scandal is that even today we deserve the upbraiding by the Master:
"When they asked for bread, ye gave them stones."

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Jan. 14, 1908.

LARGE CITIES ENCOUNTER LARGE DIFFICULTIES.

Complaints that in the large cities, particularly New York and Chicago, we find large numbers of unemployed, in New York over 100,000 men and in Chicago at least 25,000. These figures seem unnecessarily high but if it was only half or one fourth as many it would be too many. Best of all would be if each one who wanted work could get it. The why of the large number of unemployed cannot clearly be explained.

The large cities are the stopping place of the unemployed during good times as well as during the bad, but in bad times more come to the large cities, in fact the number has doubled, in hope of better chances than in the smaller centers. That the workers who are unemployed should become more numerous when they gather at a particular place is only natural. Of the unemployed here in Chicago it is a question as to whether one fourth are Chicago's workers.

To persons in small cities who for the time being find themselves out of

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Jan. 14, 1908.

employment, our advice would be not to go to New York or Chicago seeking work. As soon as the factories start up the old employees have always been given the first call and strangers had to wait till last. To maintain themselves in the large cities cost just as much as in the smaller one. A word to the wise is enough.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1905.

A WARNING

(Editorial)

We want to express a warning to our compatriots, both men and women with reference to various employment bureaus in Chicago. The Swedes have a well organized, free employment bureau, the one conducted by the Swedish National Association. This bureau is conducted carefully and conscientiously. But there are hundreds of other bureaus in the city conducted by untrained and conscienceless scoundrels, who are in the business purely for the purpose of getting money from the people applying for work. The bureaus in question fleece from the poor applicant two or three dollars (which the latter, as likely as not, has borrowed from some friend) and once having paid the required fee, the applicant is made to wait many days without getting a job. At length, he may be sent, perhaps to the south, somewhere, to work in mines, or

Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1905.

out west, there to labor in the forests, or in the mines.

A while ago, a young, strong and virile Swede came to America. In Sweden, he had wife and a child, and it was his intention to send for them as soon as he could save enough money for the purpose. On coming to America, he had merely a couple of dollars left. These he paid to one of the exploiter-conducted employment bureaus, and was promised a job in the south at three dollars per day. Arriving at his place of work, he found that it was a mine. He was made to labor deep down in the mine, and his pay was one dollar per day, out of which he had to pay five dollars per week for board and lodging. Of course, this was a deep disappointment to him, but all he could do was to remain and work till he could save enough money for a ticket to Chicago. A few days after he had started work, he was hurt in the mine, and taken to a hospital. He is now a cripple for life, and will probably become blind.

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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 14, 1905.

We could mention several other cases; especially could we tell of Swedish girls who, in the most heartless manner, are being cheated and ruined. It makes us "boiling mad" to think of such **depravity**, and often we wonder why God should have **made us** Swedes so soft and creculous, not to say simple-minded, in regard to matters of business. All this paper can do is to issue warnings to our countrymen, and to un-mask the rascals who prey on them.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1904.

IS POVERTY A RESULT OF LAZINESS

(Editorial)

Hard times and soup kitchens are with us again. Each day during the past few months has brought us news of closed factories and reduced wages for the workers. In spite of the stubborn insistence in some quarters that good times are still with us, the misery of hard times and soup kitchens are closing in about us. This sinister fact cannot be hidden, not even by those papers which so willingly close their eyes to the depressing facts of our social life.

Our daily papers are beginning to publish stories of the situation, quite akin to the tales from ancient Rome. The hungry masses are crying for bread, and the politicians are competing in their show of benevolence. Just to give an example:

Alderman Michael Mullen of Ward Eight last Wednesday morning established

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a free soup kitchen at 435 East Front Street. Immediately the place was crowded with a throng of hungry people who, however, soon went away carrying baskets with bread and cans filled with coffee and soup.

The condition of the unemployed has become so alarming and the number of petty thieves so large that the machinery of law, usually so hardhearted when the question of punishment for petty offenders is concerned, has stalled. In our police courts we have witnessed such remarkable incidents as to hear policemen ask lenience from the courts for the accused who stole to satisfy his hunger.

Here is a scene at court: A man accused of having stolen a loaf of bread is before the judge. The arresting policeman is the chief witness. But what do we hear? The policeman forgets that he is the accuser.....This is what he says: "Your Honor, in the rooms below, there are in the neighborhood of two hundred people who are starving. This man, Jones, is a worker, not a thief. He was to divide what he stole with the others. I arrested him to prevent him from committing some worse offense such as

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robbery. For the same reason I also arrested his associates in stealing. About 3 A.M. they are accustomed to go out to get hold of something edible. A side of pork was taken last Monday, and the butcher told me not to hunt for it. "God knows that they needed it," he said. In a number of the rooming houses there are people who neither have a cent, or anything to eat."

And how did the judge answer the policeman's appeal for mercy for the offender? The judge is not a minister or a priest. Perhaps he is not even a member of any church. He is a politician. Perhaps many of those he sends to prison are better people than he. Yet, after all, the judge is not heartless, and his reaction to the appeal of the policeman was expressed as follows: "To steal a loaf of bread under such circumstances is no crime."

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And now, hear the words of a clergyman who made a visit to the soup kitchen: "This is a sad lineup! All my life I have studied the problem of human misery, and I am not any closer to the solution of it than when I started. I suppose that as soon as these people have consumed their piece of bread soaked in syrup, they will be perfectly content with their existence and

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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1904.

will not consent to work till they are driven to it by hunger."

Is that a clergyman speaking? Seated in a comfortable study he has tried, all his life, to solve the problem about which he now utters his pronouncement, and from the profundity of his study and meditation, he has arrived at the conclusion that laziness is the cause of poverty. Oh, what blind leaders of blind people!

.....

Dear and Reverend Mr. Clergyman: Put aside your phrases about the Fall of Adam and about the Blood of Christ, and try instead to find the reason why there is so much unemployment in our age. Try to solve this problem in a manner worthy of a wide-awake human being and a clergyman.

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 20, 1893.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN CHICAGO

The Unemployment and its consequences in Chicago are more noticeable than in other places because many large factories which have been flowering during the period of duty-protection, are now idle and because the closed World's Fair tempted more people to come here than there was work for them even during the boom period.

The newspapers in Chicago have related that it is the intention to solicit one million dollars for the benefit of the needy and this story has also tempted people to come here to get their share. But only a few thousand dollars have been collected so far and when we realize that the number of unemployed in Chicago - among them many Scandinavians - probably is more than one hundred thousand, then we know that there can't be much left over for strangers. It has been decided that only residents in need in Chicago are going to benefit of the help; strangers will have a hard time to get anything at the "soup-kitchens" or to get free tickets back home. Chicago is therefore one of the last cities to which needy workers should come in the hope of making a living.

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 20, 1893.

Acting Mayor Swift in Chicago issued a proclamation last Saturday to all well to do citizens asking them to make donations to the needy. A committee has been appointed for this purpose, and has opened a Lakeside Free Kitchen at Randolph St. where free meals are going to be served daily: coffee and bread for breakfast and supper, beefstew and bread for luncheon. It is the intention of the committee to serve 20,000 persons every day. Work will also be offered the needy to clean the streets and to pay them with tokens which will be good for payment for meals and room.

This intended plan to help the needy is probably the best under the present circumstances. The cleaning of the streets has been amiss for a long time, but men can now do this work and have the satisfaction of being paid for their labor. Women and children, who cannot do any heavy work, will be taken care of.

Svenska Tribunen, May 9, 1883.

A WORD TO THE "NEW ONES"

EDITORIAL: Last year's immigration brought about 60,000 Swedes to America and if we add the number of those, who have arrived this year and are expected to come by the fourth of July, the United States will have 100,000 Swedes whom we can call newcomers. We suppose that 80,000 of these future Americans of both sexes are breathing American air and eating American bread. But where, in the cities or in the country?

Sixty per cent probably went immediately westward, as future farmers, but the remaining forty per cent, no doubt, have stayed around the places where they landed. Many of them, plain workers, secured good jobs in the cities, but just as many do not know any trade at all. They belong to that large class, which is trying to do the best it can, cruising between the rocks on life's ocean. One day they have work, another day they are without. Sometimes they have a few dollars, other days they are "broke". Here is our advice to these people.

Do not stay another day in the cities, large or small. The only way you can make the future bright for yourselves and your families is to secure a piece

Svenska Tribunen, May 9, 1883.

of land in the new states in the west. Dakota is not yet a state, but it is the goal of a tremendous immigration, not only from Europe but also from many older states. From Illinois thousands of old farmers are traveling to Dakota to build new homes on new grounds. The consequences of this tremendous invasion will be that the land will be more expensive to buy since more people are settled there. It will be more difficult to get hold of, but also more valuable for the owner's. Soon all the better homestead land will be occupied and then people will have to pay the railroad companies and real estate owners what they request for their acres. They will not sell anything cheap where there is no more land the government can offer. Therefore, "young man, go west!" Don't stay in the cities, where the wages are low and the cost of living high. Go west. If you can't get land immediately or be your own farmer at once, it is better to be in the neighborhood of farm land. Opportunities to work are better, the cost of living lower, and you have a chance to get a piece of the soil, where you can stay and make your living, and die in peace.

I. ATTITUDES

E. Social

Organization

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Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 10, 1927.

HOW THINGS DO CHANGE.

The old fashioned lady who used to pride herself of paying cash for all she bought, has a daughter who brags that she buys everything on credit in the down-town shops.

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Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 5, 1918.

(Editorial)

It can't be worse in Russia than it is here, is the belief of William Bross Lloyd, a capitalist of Evanston, Illinois, the recent candidate for United States Senator of the Socialist party.

Lloyd, together with George Koop, and his chauffeur, Louis Wade, were arrested Friday, while they were distributing circulars protesting against increased fares on the Elevated lines. Lloyd's automobile was decorated with the Red flag alongside the American flag, and a threatening mob had gathered.

Saturday, Lloyd, wearing a red neck tie, appeared in court, together with the aforementioned persons, and asked a jury trial, which was deferred until the 11th.

Mr. Lloyd later on explained that he still adhered to Socialism, and praised the Bolshevik regime in Russia. "One cannot believe everything one hears about

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Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 5, 1918.

the Bolsheviki," he said. "If conditions continue in this country, as they have for the past two years, I believe I will go to Russia myself. If there is no change, I believe it will be well to get away from this country."

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Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 8, 1917.

NOVEMBER ELECTION

(Editorial)

As previously stated in Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier) there was no indication for alarm from the national political standpoint in the election. Certain of our daily papers have done their best in impressing the voting public that such was the case, but now that the contrary has been shown it is to be hoped that these newspapers are enjoying their mistake.

Here in Chicago the victorious men elected to office were those who were on the "Fusion" group. These were mostly judges of our courts where ability is rated above the so-called party principle. The two major parties Republicans and Democrats had agreed to name half each of our judges to be elected. It is to be hoped that this principle will be carried forward to a greater extent by those in political power. Irrespective of the party to which these candidates for judges were attached, no partiality was shown in the result of the vote. Each candidate received about the same number of votes with slight modification.

Svenska Kuriren, Nov. 8, 1917.

The Sociolistic Party at last Tuesday's election showed itself to be so strong as either the Republican or the Democratic Party. This, or anything like it, has never occurred before now. For the future it spells a warning to the leaders of our two "great" major parties - who ought to sit down at once and deeply and most seriously study this situation.

The most important point in the November election just held in Chicago is shown most clearly and self-explanatory, that tack is necessary as far as the National Politics are concerned to bring about a proper local election.

It is not only cheap politics to attempt to govern local action from the national view-point, but dangerous as well. Nothing is to be gained from remote control from Washington. It was the clear intention of the framers of our Constitution that the local people were to have freedom of action, that they might in turn delegate to the National Government the representatives of their choice.

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Svenska Kuriren, June 28, 1917.

DOLLARS

(Editorial)

All the world has believed that we in America fight only for dollars. Now the world will witness how one dollar will fight for us.

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Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) March 4, 1915.

[SOCIALISTS TO DISCUSS IMPORTANT TOPIC]

Lake View Scandinavian Socialist Club is arranging a debate in Winona Hall, 5124 North Clark Street, on Sunday at 3:00 o'clock P.M. Topic for debate, "Can the working people better take care of their interests by voting for the candidates of the Socialist party, or ought they vote for the candidates of the other parties."

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Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier, Weekly) Feb. 25, 1915.

MASS MEETING PLANNED

Mass Meeting will be held on Sunday, February 28, at 3:00 o'clock P.M. in Holter's Hall, Cicero Avenue and Erie Street, Chicago. Speech by Oscar Nordstrom on the topic, "Objections to the Socialistic Philosophy." The meeting is arranged by the West Side Scandinavian Socialist Club of the S.L.P. After the meeting, discussion. Admission free.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1910.

A WORD ABOUT SOCIALISM

(Editorial)

It is estimated that the Socialist party mustered 850,000 votes at the last election, which is an increase of some 400,000 over the number of votes polled at the election two years ago. At that time the party elected altogether thirty-five representatives to the state legislatures of Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and also one congressman. No wonder, therefore, that a certain section of the American press is becoming uneasy about this "red menace".

We have long since become accustomed to hearing citizens dismiss every reform proposal with the remark: "This is socialism"--the term "socialism" implying to them something derogatory. It is easy to explain such an attitude among people who, in some way or other, benefit from conditions which are incompatible with the common welfare. But the same attitude is often encountered in quarters where one would least expect it. In America and



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1910.

England and, we may also say, in Sweden, socialism has been presented as a phantom figure of a most repulsive and horrifying appearance.

In this country progressive movements such as those advocating effective government control of corporations, protection of our natural resources, legislation pertaining to employed women and children, workmen's compensation for injuries sustained on the job, and similar reforms, have met stubborn opposition, even though they are expressions of intelligent and humane popular opinion.

In England many people are convinced that the much-dreaded socialism is behind the proposal to abolish the House of Lords, and even leading liberals, such as Lord Rosebery, are doing all they can to rescue the Lords from such a disaster. Referring to this situation, Lord Rosebery remarked in a recent speech: "Behind the government one can feel the presence of the socialistic monster, waiting for the moment when the barriers of the second chamber also shall fall." However, such statements do not seem to impress the



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1910.

English voters, and neither do they prevent voters of intelligence and judgment in any other country from supporting desirable and timely reforms.

An experiment is now being conducted in the city of Milwaukee, in whose city council there is a socialistic majority. This majority, however, is not at all free to put its theories into practice, but its actions will be closely watched throughout the country, and the fortunes of socialism in America will be greatly affected by the record made by Milwaukee's socialist City Council. It is being put to the test, and the result is awaited with much interest.

When the English statesman, Lord Salisbury, once proposed that the Parliament pass the Workmens' Compensation Act, he made this statement: "We are all socialists now." He wanted to impress upon his audience that an otherwise timely reform ought not to be voted down just because it was sponsored by the Socialist party. And these inspired words by Lord Salisbury are being echoed by the enlightened popular opinion of our times.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 19, 1910.

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS CONVENE

Earlier this month a Scandinavian Socialist convention was held in Chicago which was attended by delegates from several Middle Western states. The following Chicago organizations were represented: the Twelfth Ward Scandinavian Socialist Club, by Emil Faernquist; the Seventeenth Ward Scandinavian Club, by Claus Nicoll and Georg Olson; the Karl Marx Club, by A. W. Malmquist and Thorwald Jensen; the Lake View Scandinavian Club, by Karl Bergstrom; the Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society, by John C. Hansen; the Scandinavian Social-Democratic Sick Benefit Association of 1895, by F. Andersen and R. Hansen-Stenhill; the Scandinavian Socialistic Propaganda Committee, by R. F. Holm, Steffen Christensen, and N. Juel Christensen; the Scandinavian Socialist Club Norden of Evanston, by John Nordlund and William Olson.

The organization of a country-wide Scandinavian Socialist League has been under consideration for a long time, and this question was taken up at the convention. It was agreed that the formation of such a league would signify an important



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forward step and promote Scandinavian unity in matters affecting the Socialistic movement. The desirability of League control of the Scandinavian-American Socialistic press was pointed out by several speakers. A committee was appointed to draw up preparatory plans for such a nationwide organization. The Chicago members of this committee were T. Jensen and N. J. Christensen.





Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 3, 1909.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Political and Economical Chronicle by Plebs

Most people who do not believe in ghost stories any more are still afraid of the socialist spook. It used to be said of the old-fashioned ghosts that if one looked at them closely for a little while they would disappear. And they did. You see, the ghosts did not exist except in the imagination of the observer, and when he mustered courage enough to investigate the apparition, he found that it was nothing.

The same procedure will also do away with the socialist ghost. I do not mean the real socialism as an idea and plan of a better society, but the mistaken conception of it which is so prevalent in the minds of the general public, who are apt to consider socialism as a return to a primitive and barbarian society.

This misunderstanding is chiefly due to the fact that so many people get their idea of socialism from those who are for reasons of their own, opposed to it.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 3, 1909.

When such people are given an opportunity to study the socialist program as interpreted by socialists, they experience a pleasant surprise. Not long ago I read in an English Sunday school publication the socialist platform prepared for a recent election campaign in England, and in it I could detect nothing that did not conform to the best ethical and Christian principles.

The creators of the socialist scarecrow seem to believe that our present organization of society is the best possible--the most just, and the only one that conforms to the teachings of Christ. They also seem to have the idea that even the abolishment of the most glaring of the existing abuses constitutes a danger to our entire social structure. Some very unfortunate and undesirable conditions are so dear to them because they benefit from them. That is the chief reason why they resist any change, and point to anyone who advocates reforms as a dangerous individual. Their attitude is much like that of the defenders of certain religious doctrines who burned dissenters at the stake.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 3, 1909.

When Huss noticed an aged woman carrying wood to the fire on which he was to be burned to death, he exclaimed, "Oh, what holy ignorance!" This woman undoubtedly considered Huss a devil because she had been told that he was one, and in a similar manner many people see a devil in socialism. It is unwise to try abruptly to change the opinion of such a person. I have made it a rule to pretend to agree with him, in order to gain his attention and good will; but in our talks I manage to point out the desirability of improving certain phases of our social setup, and before he knows it, he has agreed with me on the important points of the socialist program, and is an eager advocate of reform. But if I told him that he is standing with both feet on the socialist platform, he would call me a liar.

It is difficult to fight prejudice with reasoning. It is a state of mind that must be changed little by little.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 3, 1909.

ATTENTION SCANDINAVIANS!

(Paid Announcement)

The Scandinavian Committee for Socialist Propaganda has, in accordance with its agreement with the Central Committee of the Socialist party, decided to send out a Scandinavian organizer, who will visit those localities in which it may be possible to organize a Scandinavian branch of the Socialist party.

In order to make this plan a success it is necessary for the organizing committee to obtain the co-operation of comrades and friends in various parts of the country, who will keep the committee informed of the possibilities of establishing such branches in their communities.

We are planning to send out our organizer early in the fall, and his itinerary will to a large extent be determined by the information which we receive from you, our friends, who are scattered about the country, and are acquainted with

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conditions in your respective localities.

We are, therefore, asking all such friends of the Socialist cause to get in touch with the Committee's corresponding secretary.

With brotherly greeting,

The Scandinavian Committee for Socialist Propaganda,
N. Juel Christensen, Corresponding Secretary,
1691 North Rockwell Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1906.

YOUTH AND PROGRESS

(Editorial)

Nowadays, we unceasingly hear that "we are living in the era of youth." The expression is heard morning, noon and night, so much that it sounds like a slogan. The idea seems to prevail that it is the young man who is in the saddle and the older man has to accept the condition whether he likes it or not; youth now owns and runs the world.

In reality, however, the young fellow's role is no greater and of no more importance in our day than it was during the past. Think of Luther in the sixteenth century, Newton in the seventeenth, Napoleon and Pitt in the eighteenth, and thousands of others from the time of Alexander the Great, who, at the age of thirty, had conquered the then known world, to the present time. When we speak of the great accomplishments of youth during the past centuries we should judge them according to the general conditions

Svenska Tribunen, June 5, 1906.

prevailing at the time, not according to present conditions.

The secret of each accomplishment was not a question of age; the man, whether young or old, could, in any generation, have erred and failed. Progress depends entirely upon the ability and ambition of the individual and the goal toward which he aims. The individual who really amounts to something has the same opportunity whether he be fifty or only twenty-five.

The youth, who enters the struggle for success, imagining that the older men are of no use or value and should be put on the shelf is self-evidently a nuisance and a fool.



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Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 17, 1905.

A PRESENT DAY LUXURY

(Editorial)

Will somebody be kind enough to tell us in plain words what an Ambassador really is doing to deserve his salt?

As far as we can see, he is a great humbug, an expensive nonsense, a miserable being, and a hungry parasite. But we are ready to look at him differently if somebody will be kind enough to inform us what he is accomplishing to make him deserving of the political piece of pork. The Ambassador is a piece of inheritance from days of old. We have accepted him, and are paying for him exactly as we have accepted, and are paying for other institutions of former days.



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 17, 1905.

To mention an example of the uselessness of Ambassadors, what good did Joseph Choate, United States ambassador to England, accomplish during the years in which he has held this office? He has drawn his salary. This salary is, of course, in the eyes of the plutocrats, too low, but for the people who pay the taxes it is plenty high.

What has Joseph Choate ever accomplished which might not have been accomplished equally well by way of letter or telegram?

If one looks carefully in the news columns day by day, one will find that Joseph Choate has been the guest of Count Lazymask, of the Marquis of Dumb-Bums, of His Grace Lord Porridge-Proud, but how does this help the people,



Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 17, 1905.

the people who are paying his salary? Further, we learn that our Ambassador has had audience with King Edward VII, and that the Mayor of London has given a dinner in his honor, all of which may be very agreeable to Mr. Choate, but what does it benefit the people?

Is there no other way in which the good relationship between two nations may be maintained?

Once upon a time, perhaps, conditions were such that Ambassadors were not superfluous, but it is no longer so.

Under ordinary circumstances, an Ambassador is an attachment, as useless as a tail would be for a monkey. A tail is needed by a monkey, and Ambassadors



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may have been a necessity before humanity arrived at today's level of development. Now he is a mere piece of luxury, a parasite, a political **vagrant**, an attachment which every nation ought to get rid of.



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Svenska Nyheter, July 4, 1905.

JULY THE FOURTH

July Fourth is with us, and indications are that the day is to be celebrated this year as it has been celebrated year after year in the past. There will be military parades, patriotic speeches by political grafters, prayers and thanksgivings, fires, gun salutes, national hymns, and flags unfurled from windows. The multitudes of people who do not own a square foot of land are expected to speak of "our country," the land of liberty and of valiant deeds; and ministers and teachers will **tell** us how free and how great is this country, and how greatly God has blessed us by making us citizens of this great republic.

We shall have our festivals. We are to celebrate and rejoice that we have,



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in America, some hundreds of multi-millionaires who are holding sway over us and over our needs; we are to rejoice that we have unhealthful and dangerous lodging houses, children compelled to work and strong men compelled to go idle; we are to rejoice that our country has veritable armies of vagabonds, prisons, insane asylums, churches, bawdy houses, poorhouses; we are to honor and salute the flag that wafted over Homestead, Hazelton, Coeur d'Alene, and Cripple Creek.

It is fitting and right that we give our best tribute, on July 4, to those who in days past gave their blood and suffered martyrdom in their struggle to form a nation which, while still in swaddling clothes, acclaimed the principle of equality for all men: equality before the law, equality in the struggle for liberty and happiness. Joyously we ought to honor the

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brave and noble men and women who, during long years, fought for the liberty of this land, the liberty of equal men. Yes, the men and women who gave their lives and their fortunes, who struggled through hunger and cold, were driven from their homes and were hunted through forests and jungle as though they were wild beasts - because they would not bow to the will of foreign despots. But for the modern American, degraded descendant of high-minded ancestors, who now lifts his head, and boasts of the liberty which through his ignorance and cowardice has been transformed into tyranny and despotism under ruthless moneymen - for this modern American our attitude can only be one of **disdain.**



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Svenska Nyheter, May 30, 1905.

EXTREMES TOUCH

(Editorial)

An unusual dinner was given the other day at St. Regis Hotel, New York. So singular was it of its kind that it would be almost a crime to relegate it to silence. At this dinner the whole table service was of gold; silver was too cheap. Thirty-six persons partook of the dinner, and the cost of this one meal amounted to \$50,000., or \$1,400. per couvert. The world was alight with well-being, and it is to be hoped that the guests felt completely happy.

In the same paper in which this affair was related there also appeared a report on the state of poverty in New York. Of this latter article, the

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millionaire and philanthropist, Robert Hunter, was the author. He reports that in the city of New York there are 70,000 school children who are compelled to go hungry to school day after day, and that within the city there are 666,000 people suffering want.

Frequently, do extremes touch in life, but rarely did we see clearer proof of this than in the present instance.

Within the luxuriously furnished hotel, in the dining room, are seated thirty-six men and women eating delicacies from golden plates, and the mere flowers adorning the guests had cost enough to provide many meals for a workingman's family. In the morning of that day, 70,000 boys and girls go to school without breakfast. The thirty-six have no thoughts for the 70,000; at

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the popping of corks from champagne bottles, the cutting of gold knives into tender meat, the fragrance from the choicest flowers of the greenhouses, one does not naturally think of such disagreeable and insignificant matters as the fact that 666,000 among ones neighbors are lacking food. If a thought of these should have entered the mind of one of the thirty-six, it would have been suppressed the very moment it was born. One cannot afford to spoil a \$1,400 dinner by trifles.

The guests at the St. Regis hotel dinner were no worse sinners than the rest of us; they were children of their age, children of our age, governed by selfishness, and unable to see and understand the needs of others.

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Svenska Nyheter, May 2, 1905.

[SOCIALISTS TO PRESENT A DANCE]

The Scandinavian Socialist Club of the North Side will hold a large dance on Saturday, May 6, at 8 P.M., in Senefelders' Hall, 565 Wells Street..... Anyone desiring to spend a pleasant evening should attend.

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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 28, 1905.

AS IT HAPPENS

(Editorial)

It happened the other day that Editor E. W. of the Swedish Tribune came to realize that he had jumped into the wrong barrel when he undertook to refute certain views concerning the labor question, which this paper had presented. He did not feel inclined, however, to acknowledge his mistake. Instead, realizing the hopeless attitude he has taken, he has caught hold of a foul weapon - the lie - and with this weapon he attacks us to his own great satisfaction.

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Svenska Världen, Jan. 11, 1906.

In the two column article in the Tribune we look in vain for a single argument which in any way refutes the opinions expressed by us; nor do we find in the article mentioned the least proof of our terrible ignorance or of the great wisdom reigning in the present day social order.

The ability of Editor E. W. to add his own conclusions to phrases or parts of paragraphs which he has pulled away from their connection, then attributing the whole to his opponent, is well-known. Therefore, it will only be necessary to give a few proofs of this practice of his and leave the thinking reader to draw his own conclusions as to the polemics of Editor E. W.

First, the author of the article states that e, in the proclaimed axiom

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that the workers produce the wheat but eat the chaff, explain that this can merely be taken figuratively - since in no way does it fit the situation of the farmer.

We reprint the statement here murdered by Editor E. W.:

"On the whole we except no branch within the great army of labor since we know very well that if one part of that great body is suffering, the whole suffers. But even though there might have been reasons for excepting the **farmer**, yet, he too, is eating the chaff, figuratively speaking, while stock market manipulators such as Joe Leiter, Philip Armour, and others are swallowing the wheat."

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A further proof of the way in which Mr. E. W. is jockeying with the truth:
He accuses us of having said, "Machines make men's work far harder."

We said:

"The worker's lot is soul-killing drudgery, and his brains do not get the exercise provided by the work of former days."

From this Mr. E. W. draws the sublime conclusion that we desire a return to the conditions of patriarchal times.

Next he informs us that he "tried to pull the editor of the Svenska Nyheter

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away from the current error that the concept of worker is limited to such as mainly are occupied with muscular labor." He proves "that Svenska Nyheter accepts this unreasonable and illogical concept, making it the foundation for the paper's program and tendency" by our "loudly proclaiming it in the column 'The Sons of Muscular Labor!'"

Mr. E. W. is probably the only Swedish-American editor to perform that kind of topsy-turvy syllogism; all the others would surely reason somewhat as follows: A paper writing of "The Sons of Muscular Labor," in doing so acknowledges the fact that there are other "sons of labor," or there would have been no reason to use the "muscle" to distinguish them from the others. To console the writer of the article we now inform him that in this

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world there are also the sons of thought labor. Among the latter we include people who think before they speak in public or write for the public.

Next Mr. E. W. reproached us for using examples to prove a case, and with reference to the labor - saving linotype machine he says, "but it will not do to overthrow, by individual examples, the incontrovertible fact: The more machines, the more workers."

Yet in the same breath he forgets his exhortation, using the bicycle as proof of his assertions.

In conclusion to his remarkable article the author says: "It is as clear

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as day that the labor movement has entered a wrong track or, to use another expression, has fallen among robbers. The movement which ought to take in the whole world and include practically all of humanity has become limited to include only a few trades, narrowed down to one line of thought, that of the political dreamers. In other words, the movement has been adulterated. It is required that the workers not only act in unison, but also think in unison. All labor agitation is aiming at this goal, first hogtie the freedom of action, afterwards hogtie the freedom of thought."

We leave this to the reflection of our readers.

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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 28, 1905.

[REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
CORPORATIONS]

(Summarized Editorial)

The old time types of government implied rulership by a class or by an **individual**. The systems did not work well. The ruling class suppressed the other classes, making life miserable for them. The individual rulers by and by came to think of themselves as far elevated above the people ruled by them, a demigod or a god was the only term that would indicate their loftiness. The people, consequently, became of small importance and were treated accordingly. The American form of government was adopted to give the common people **scope**, to escape suppression. Our government has



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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 28, 1905.

existed for more than one hundred years, and now there are many pessimists who declare that democracy, too, has failed. Many undesirable conditions prevail in this country which do not exist in Europe. The question arises, "Had we better return to one of the older forms of government? Is government by the people a colossal mistake attractive in theory but impractical?"

The trouble is that so far we have not had a real government by the people. In the city, the state, and the national government we find that many of those who were chosen to represent the people, **are in fact representatives** of great corporations, and that in their capacity as such they are working against the people, not for the people. But a change is taking place. Roosevelt's election as president was a hopeful sign of the people having



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awakened. Soon the day will come when city, state, and country will be governed for the benefit of the people, and the representative who has worked against his constituents will be afraid of facing them once more. This can be attained.

"If it is not attained then the reason is that the people do not have sufficient intelligence to want honest and capable men as their representatives."



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 28, 1905.

[MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LIBERTY]

At the meeting next Sunday of the Association of Liberty, at Voltz Hall, Wells Street and Chicago Avenue, Mr. Gust Anstrom will lecture on the topic "Two Letters from a Priest and Replies by a Freethinker." The topic for discussion will be, "Attacks on Socialism and the Story of Creation According to Moses."

Everybody welcome. Admission free.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 21, 1905.

[LIBERTY ASSOCIATION]

At the Liberty Association's local, Voltz Hall, corner of Chicago Avenue and Wells Street, Mr. Oscar Odelius will speak on the subject "Evolution." After the lecture, free discussion. Everybody welcome. No admission fee.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 14, 1905.

[MEETING OF THE LIBERTY ASSOCIATION]

At the meeting of the Liberty Association on Sunday, February 19, at 2 P.M., in Voltz Hall, corner of Chicago Avenue and Wells Street, Attorney O. Fetterson will speak on the subject "Socialism." Everybody is welcome.



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Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 14, 1905.

SKANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB

A Scandinavian Socialist Club will be organized on Chicago's North Side, on Saturday, February 18, at 8 P.M. The place of the meeting is Americus Hall at the corner of Wells and Division Streets. All class-conscious Scandinavians are invited to join the club.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 31, 1905.

TOO OLD

(Editorial)

A chill as of death lingers over these words as they were pronounced by the manager of an industrial establishment to a worker yet in the years of full power. The pronouncement was followed by action depriving the worker of his means of existence. "Too old," is the verdict meeting the young man of thirty-five who seeks employment with the railroad corporations. "Too old," hears the craftsman who is approaching the forties. "Too old,"



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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 31, 1905.

is the greeting meeting millions of men and women who have reached the age of forty-five and seek almost any kind of employment.

During this period of ebbing competition; during these times when the gold sharks are riding roughshod over the producing masses, and the devilish worshipers of Mammon compel children of school age to fight the bitter fight for bread in mines and in factories, it is no wonder that men and women create free tickets for themselves to another world.

His name was James Hollander, his age forty-five, and he was living

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at 222 W. 129th Street, New York. He was a traveling salesman for a firm in New York; he did not drink, he was honest and reliable, but he was "too old," the manager of his company told him and discharged him. Hollander went to seek work, in New York, in Chicago, in vain! A bullet from his own gun ended his sufferings.

The coroner's jury decided that it was a case of suicide; millions of people meet the same end in similar cases. If the rulers of the great corporations in our country were consistent, they could not help but state that the man died from old age - at forty-five.

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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 31, 1905.

We do not accept either of these two verdicts; we insist that Hollander was killed by his employers who, in this case, were simply the henchmen of our American commonwealth.

A curse on a civilization which takes slaves of children, while hurling the middle-aged worker down into his grave before his time.



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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 17, 1905.

HONOR AND DISGRACE

(Editorial)

"Poverty with honor is better than riches with disgrace," is a common saying. It is used by the bourgeois to console the poor, to quell thoughts of uprising, to spread the oil of resignation over troubled waters.

From early childhood the idea is imprinted with capital letters in the mind of the child, and after a life filled with poverty and disgrace alike, the sermonette about poverty with honor versus riches with disgrace is sounded again from the mouth of the preacher, at the poor man's grave.

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But what a shameful paradox this, "poverty with honor." When in all the world was poverty honored? Never! Poverty, however, does not demand to be honored, it is satisfied if only it may be left free from undeserved disgrace. But in the minds of many, the concept of disgrace is closely allied to poverty. Very frequently it is said of some man that he was born of poor but honest people. Here it is definitely presupposed that poverty and honesty are condition, but rarely associated. . . . But was it ever stated, "born of rich but honest people?"

Such are our concepts of social morality even in 1905.

A workingman perfects an invention, and a manufacturer or a cor-

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poration grabs the rights to the invention. The inventor remains poor, subject to the disgrace naturally associated, more or less, with the condition of poverty. The manufacturer, on the other hand, and those directing or holding interest in the corporation in question become rich, not in disgrace, but in honor.

Such are the conditions of present day society, that the logical restatement of the saying under discussion would be: "Poverty is a disgrace, but riches spell honor." Not an attractive sentiment, perhaps, but it is true.

Gain a million, or millions through swindling and you will find

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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 17, 1905

admirers everywhere, even though you be in the chair of the indicted. But if you are poor, though your wife and child are starving and you can find no employment, do not dare to pawn the furniture on which you still owe an installment or two, in order to get money for bread; you will find no sympathy; you break the law, and the branding iron of dishonesty will forever mark your brow.

Never shall the people praise you, for you were living your life in poverty, and you died in poverty: and that, in the eyes of present day society, is a disgrace.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 3, 1905.

THE ARGUMENT OF FOLLY

(Summary of Editorial)

A Swedish lecturer has gone up and down the land denouncing the American way of selecting the head of the nation, saying that the last presidential election cost over \$25,000,000, which is more than the King costs Sweden in a hundred years. Jamestown, N. Y., the only city in America almost completely populated by Swedes, was the last stop in the lecturer's tour.

A Swedish-American paper, Vartland, has come out in defense of the cost of elections stating that the expense is not born by the taxpayers but by friends of the presidential candidates, who pay the costs of the presidential campaign.

Svenska Nyheter holds up Vartland's argument to ridicule and, in an editorial, raises the question of why the rich friend, big business and

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Svenska Nyheter, Jan. 3, 1905.

corporations contribute to a candidate's campaign expenses. Is it not in order to get returns from the president when elected? And after the election, do not these rich people rake in again, from workers and customers, the money spent in contributions? And again, does not the money spent at election demoralize thousands; and does not Vartland, which is at home in the Scriptures, know that such corruption involves the "loss of the soul"?

The editorial asks Vartland for further explanation and is impatiently waiting to learn the truth.

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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 22, 1904.

WORSE THAN IN RUSSIA

(Editorial)

From our earliest years, we have been taught to look at the great country of the Czars as the most barbarous country in the world, a land where the government, through its officials and officers, will throw freethinking men and women, who had never been tried in court, into subterranean prisons, there to languish, or send them to work during the rest of their lives in the mines of Siberia. Siberia has been pictured to us as somewhat akin to the Hell that threatens through the dogmas of the church, a place where those "who enter here leave all hope behind."

Here in the United States; "the land of freedom of thought and speech," we have become so used to dwell upon the woeful fate of the Russians who love liberty that we have forgotten to pay attention to our fellowmen in this country who suffer persecution "for the sake of their faith."

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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 22, 1904.

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I C As far as we are concerned, we gladly permit the various religious sects to carry on their fight for the domain over the sinners, although we have to confess that the means employed by the sects are frequently far from noble. But when the secular powers take a hand in the fight, sentencing to prison members of a certain faith because they consider Saturday a holier day than Sunday, and, therefore, carry on work on the latter day, or when an attempt is made to expel from the Senate a person because he belongs to a sect, the dogmas of which are at variance with such as are generally held, then there is something the matter with our liberty of thought.

Our reason for comparing the United States with Russia is the brutal manner in which a number of so-called "respectable" citizens of Telluride, Colorado, acted against members of the miners' union there, while the government there took no steps to stop the crimes committed by them. A telegram informs us that on last Tuesday night about one hundred members of the Citizens' Alliance, an organization consisting of mine owners,

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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 22, 1904.

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I C manufacturers, and prominent merchants, armed with guns and rifles, broke into homes of peaceful workers, and with cuts and blows compelled fathers of families to accompany them to a waiting express train. Pushed into the coaches of this train, the workers were transported out of the city, having been warned not to return. Most of those who were thus expelled from the city were members of the Miners' Union. Among them, however, were also certain people who had sympathized with the workers, one being A. P. Floaten, an alderman and highly respected merchant. This man had so far forgotten himself as to take a leading part in the campaign of the Socialist party in the city. This was the reason for his expulsion from the city.

The American press has not found it necessary to raise its voice against this cowardly deed. Let it be supposed, however, that the armed robbers had been members of the miners' union, and that those who were attacked had been "prominent citizens." What would then have happened? The question is easily answered. Governor Peabody, so highly beloved by all the mine

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Svenska Nyheter, Mar. 22, 1904.

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I C owners, would at once have sent his faithful sabre rattler, General Bell, to the place to take prisoners of war all members of the Miners' Union. The peace-loving press would praise the Governor and his General for having shown such alertness and vigor in a time of danger.

We are yet leaning upon the oft repeated assurance that we are living in a land of freedom, a land of equality, in a land where all citizens have equal rights and duties. We believe--or at least, we wish to believe--that there are no anarchists in the United States, but if the Government in our country were to investigate the activities of the "prominent citizens" of Telluride, it would find that in that western city a breed of anarchists is being developed of the most sinister kind.

By the right of physical force and guns one hundred capitalists drove eighty workers out of the city of Telluride in Colorado, simply because the workers dared to utilize the rights which belong to every citizen in this country. Did worse things ever happen in Russia?

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, June 23, 1903.

AS POINTS THE HAND

(Editorial)

Day after day in long articles our conservative newspapers have assured us and the great class of toilers that Socialism never will gain foothold in the United States. "The Socialists' political doctrines and theoretical dreams will never find echo in the minds of the free American workers." "The teachings of Socialism are not readily applicable to our country." "In Europe, among the starving, suppressed, and poorly paid masses, Socialism may seem suitable, but not so for our intelligent, diligent population, with universal suffrage as a universal right."

These and similar expressions have found their way from platforms and pulpits, and have been carried to the workers through the press. But these conservers



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Svenska Nyheter, June 23, 1903.

of present day social and political systems have but a faltering faith in their own prophecies, for they have found it necessary to form circles and societies, political and religious, for the purpose of fighting "this evil," which "can never strike root among our people," but which, in spite of all said to the contrary, is winning new victories every day.

--The Socialist element has not been idle.--

Motions of socialistic tendencies have been presented at workingmen's conventions, but up to the present, they have been rejected, though the pluralities against them have not been large. A decided change has taken place of late, however.

About a week ago, the great Western Federation of Miners, at the eleventh

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Svenska Nyheter, June 23, 1903.

annual convention in Denver, Colorado, by 125 votes against 20 adopted the following radical resolution:

"Whereas the natural resources upon which man depends are being speedily concentrated into the hands of a few privileged people; and

Whereas political independence is but a plaything and a phantom, while the toiling millions in the industrial field are slaves; and

Whereas no man in the great army of workers can attain his full rights as a man as long as he must beg for employment from some other man; and

Whereas capitalism can never be divorced from the ruling power, nor the wage slavery be done away with until the natural resources, machines, the



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means of production and distribution have been taken from the hands of the few by means of the political power of the many, and made the common property of all to be employed in the common interest of all; and

Whereas the Socialist party is the only political party anywhere which demands that the land, the machines, means of production, and distribution should belong to the people as a whole, and that the worker has the right to the full fruits of his labor; be it

Concluded that the delegates to the Western Federation of Miners at the eleventh annual convention of the Federation reject the political creed adopted at the tenth annual convention of the Federation, convinced that the principles of the Socialist party, if applied would bring about better conditions

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Svenska Nyheter, June 23, 1903.

for woman, the queen of our home, and for the children, the budding sprigs of an emancipated generation."

This may be a mere beginning of movements to come in a near future. Other large labor organizations are likely to follow in the near future. The example has been set.



Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

WHAT WOULD THESE MEN BE

(Editorial)

During his travels across the oceans of the sky, in his flying ship, an inhabitant of the faraway planet Mars came to the earth. Here he met an earth dweller upon whom worry had imprinted deep marks.

--Good Morning, the man from Mars greeted.

--Good Morning, the earth dweller responded.

--What is the matter?

--Hungry.

--Why don't you eat, then?

--No money.

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

--Go to work and earn some.

--No work to be had.

--Why not work on this large stretch of land, planting wheat, corn, potatoes, and the like?

--The owner will not hire me.

--What is that?

--The owner will not hire me.

--What does "owner" mean?

--The one who owns the land, of course.

--Owns the land?

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

--that's it.

--I do not understand you. Listen: Did not God create all the land?

--So I have heard.

--Did he not **create** it so that all his children could live from its produce?

--Yes--well I have heard so--I think so--I don't know.

--How did it happen that one person became the owner of all of this?

--He has bought it, legally.

--Who makes your laws?

--We ourselves, of course.

--Who "we".

Svenska Nyheter, June 2, 1903.

--The voters--I and the rest.

--And you--the people who rule--make laws to give away rich lands to individual persons, giving them the power to prevent you from working the land?

--Yes--that's right.

--Please raise your hat so that I can observe the shape of your head.

And the man from Mars flew away in his flying ship, saying to himself:
"What fools those humans be!"

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Nov. 6, 1901.

THE RACE QUESTION IN A NUT-SHELL

(Editorial)

How can we expect the Sheriff to protect a Negro against the mob if the mob is the one to elect the sheriff?



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Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 23, 1901.

ANARCHISTS
(Editorial)

Regarding the anarchists in America, in which land they have lived too long, the following is from 1880:

"The United States is dulled by the delusion that the anarchistic movement is directed by the European immigrants against, European old regimes. It is further reasoned that dogs that bark the most, bite the least, but anyone can now see that this theory is false. Anarchism is a weed that if nourished and protected, does nothing but cause trouble and discontent.

Therefore, one will usually find that where anarchy is rampant, it has followed in the footsteps of socialism, and that under certain conditions, it lives on because of the liberal tendencies of the Government.

Anarchism in America, in the main, is given sustenance by immigrating Germans, Poles, Bohemians, and Italians; while the English-speaking people, who have in general said good-bye to socialism, do not profess, nor do they recruit anarchy in their midst."

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 2, 1901.

REVOLUTION

(Editorial)

The many revolutionary parties in certain South American northerly republics do not seem to have as yet discovered like we have at home, that the way to win a revolution is to employ the "fusion" strategy.

In union there is strength, even in South America.

Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 11, 1901.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SHOT

The President has been shot! Can it be possible? No one wishes to believe this sad tidings. Who can work, who can remain in the office? The flag is at half mast. Under the leadership of President McKinley, the good times in the United States have been restored. The republic is prospering as never before.

In world affairs the United States has never been held quite so high as at present, thanks to McKinley. In the world of trade, we are commanding respect. All through the land, happiness and contentment reigned supreme. And now from a clear sky, comes the terrible news that the President has been shot.

The man who shot him is an anarchist. It is his own confession and statement,



Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 11, 1901.

which he has made coldly. What has he accomplished? Who can tell? The full truth may never be known.

Certain newspapers have persisted in pointing to President McKinley as an imperialistic and tyrannic President, and a usurper of the rights of the people. It is possible that these newspapers have no conscience, and that they are jumblerers, who are but trading their cheap stuff for the sake of self advancement. It is they who have brought about the tragedy at Buffalo. It is high time that we, as a nation take adequate and certain steps to rid our land of the pack of anarchists which infests it.

The anarchist is dangerous to our entire form of government, the officials

Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 11, 1901.

of which are all on their death list. The hidden sword and dagger cannot be tolerated. So say we who love our land, our government, and our President.

Carl Swenson



Svenska Tribunen, July 3, 1901.

THE PESSIMISTS

Those who have made their purpose in life the singing of lamentations, those who say that practically all humanity consists of oppressed and plundered slaves and that only the introduction of common ownership can save us from finally starving to death, these predictors of disaster and song-writers of lamentation do not at all permit themselves to be convinced by the fact that "mankind" really goes forward economically.

They see all through smoked glasses, and to them all appears dark and gloomy.

Certainly nothing is perfect in the world, for since man himself is imperfect, he cannot fashion anything perfect. Those who say they have infallible means of making all mankind happy are only quacks who for a payment in one form or another seek to force upon others their patent medicines. All we can do is to correct as many disproportions as possible, but we cannot do this without a feeling of courage.

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Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 16, 1884.

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THE SWEDES AND SOCIALISM

Editorial: The French communistic newspaper, Lecriaupeuple (The Voice of the people) in one of its latest editions has an article, dealing with Aug. Palm and his propaganda to introduce socialism in Sweden. The newspaper recommends Palm to all socialists abroad, especially to the Swedish socialists in America and asked that they hurry to his assistance in order that "the uncultivated Swedish people might as soon as possible know all the wonderful things socialism and communism are promising the whole world."

A Frenchman ought not to talk of the ignorance among the Swedes. The fact is that Sweden stands first among the European countries when it comes to education, and France very low.

Palm can not expect any response to his teachings among the Swedes in their own country or here in America.

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Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 16, 1884.

W. H. ...

Socialism doesn't grow so very well in a republican country like the United States. It can be used as a protest in some of the countries in Europe against misuse of wealth, because the people there have no means of changing the situation for the better. The Americans can change certain things in a peaceful way in accordance with the constitution.

I. ATTITUDES

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 30, 1932.

OUR FIRST AND ONLY CHANCE

(Editorial)

We have before us an old book. It is Svenskarne i Illinois (The Swedes in Illinois), printed in Chicago in 1880. It contains the history of the Swedes in this state, the first such history ever printed. From its yellowed pages we read chapter after chapter where it relates how men of Swedish blood were the first to settle and break soil in almost every county in the northern part of the state. And the history of the cities, which were comparatively young when the book was written, also bears testimony of Swedish energy, initiative, and achievement.

We learn from it that we Swedes have traditions in this state, and no one should be surprised when persons of Swedish nationality reach high positions

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Republican nomination for the highest office in the state, and since then several other candidates have appeared on the horizon, but none of them possess the qualifications of our countryman, and none of them are so familiar with the daily toil and problems of the descendants of Illinois pioneers. Born on a poor homestead, Carlstrom became acquainted with work and hardship at a tender age, and his entire career has been one of useful work. He is, therefore, a worthy representative of the Swedish race.

On this occasion it is more important than it ever has been that we form a united front. The Swedes of Illinois have never before had an **opportunity** to elect as governor of the state, one of their own. A similar opportunity may never present itself again. Unity and energetic, well-planned work are therefore necessary during the few remaining weeks before the primary election, if we are to be victorious. Unfortunately, there are Swedes who support

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opposing candidates. There are various reasons for such action and the principal one is immediate personal advantage which has been promised them from other quarters. But let them go on their way. The rest of us who have the Swedish cause at heart will give Carlstrom all of the support that we can. For he deserves it, and we know that if he is elected governor he will discharge his duties in a manner which will reflect glory on our race and benefit every inhabitant of the state.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 16, 1932.

CARLSTROM IS THE MAN

(Editorial)

The Republican John Ericsson League of Illinois is no longer what it once was, a champion of political equality, and it is not following the lines laid down by its farsighted founders. The organization was formed for the purpose of arousing the political consciousness of voters of Swedish nationality, and of creating in them a sense of unity and a desire to make their influence felt in the affairs of the state. We know that the task was not an easy one but, thanks to the able and energetic leadership of the late Edward C. Westman and his co-workers, much progress was made, and the League became an important political factor in our state. Qualified Swedish political candidates could always count on its support, and it should be said to its credit that many of the men who came from its ranks are now honorably discharging their duties

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Svenska Tribunen-Uyheter, Mar. 16, 1932.

as legislators and high officials of this state.

But the founders have now all passed away, and we are sorry to say their successors are not following in their footsteps. We have now in Illinois a gubernatorial candidate of Swedish ancestry, Attorney General Oscar E. Carlstrom, who is a man of extraordinary ability, and in every respect well qualified for the high position. He is highly respected by the people of this state, and has the support of many prominent Republicans, among whom may be mentioned Howard P. Savage, former commander of the American Legion. Mr. Savage ranks Carlstrom first among the Republican candidates, and declares that he is the only one of them who has a chance of winning next November. One would, therefore, take it for granted that his candidacy would be endorsed by the Republican John Ericsson League when that organization held its convention last week in Joliet. But among the resolutions that were adopted on that occasion there was no endorsement of Carlstrom. That fact

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discredits the League and its leaders in the eyes of many, who with good reason may ask themselves why it exists at all. By its action, or rather lack of action, this once great organization may well have pronounced its own death sentence.

This refusal of the Joliet meeting to endorse Carlstrom is a challenge to the Swedish-American voters of Illinois. They should now unite behind him at the primary election, April 12, to secure his nomination. If he is nominated chances are that Illinois will have a Swedish governor.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 29, 1930.

GO TO THE POLLS!

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(Editorial)

We urge all our countrymen throughout the land, and particularly in Illinois, who have the right to vote, to go to the polls next Tuesday. The right to vote is a privilege which should be highly valued by the citizens of a free country. It is, in fact, their duty to take part in the election of officeholders and lawmakers. In these difficult times it is of special importance that able men and honest representatives be placed in high positions, and the voters should conscientiously study the records and programs of the various candidates so that they may be able to pick the men who will render the best service to their city, county and state.

Few national groups enjoy a finer reputation for high quality citizenship than do the Swedes, and there are in America numerous legislators and high officials of Swedish ancestry. A Swedish name on the ballot merits confidence, and often receives more votes than any other. For the coming election the Republican

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 29, 1930.

ballot in this city contains several good Swedish names, and among the candidates we will especially call attention to Congressman Carl R. Chindblom and Harry Olson, chief justice of the Municipal Court. Both of these men are seeking re-election, and their victory should be assured, thanks to their recognized ability and past record. Other outstanding candidates are Judge Wm. E. Helander, candidate for county judge, Albert O. Anderson and Axel Lonquist, candidates for the office of county commissioner.

The senatorial election is drawing much interest. There are several candidates, but the leading contestants are the Republican candidate, Ruth Hanna McCormick, the Democrat, James Hamilton Lewis, and Lottie Holman O'Neill, who is the Anti-Saloon League's candidate. The two women are both counted as "drys," but Mrs. McCormick makes the reservation that as a representative of the people she will feel bound to the decision of a state referendum. And that is, of course, as it should be. However, this reservation caused Mrs. O'Neill to be put up as an opposing candidate. She is a good woman, but has no chance of being elected.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 29, 1930.

IV

The votes that she receives will come from Mrs. McCormick's party and thus help the Democrat, Lewis, who is soaking "wet". And his election will certainly not help the temperance cause.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 20, 1929.

THE ALDERMANIC ELECTION

[Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, pictures of
C. Hjalmar Lundquist and Oscar F. Nelson]

On Tuesday, February 26, aldermen for Chicago are to be elected, and among the candidates are a few of Swedish nationality.

In the Fiftieth Ward, which includes the Edgewater and Summerdale districts, where so many Swedes have their homes, Attorney Carl Hjalmar Lundquist, former assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago, is a candidate. It should not be necessary to bother with a formal introduction of this countryman, since he has been active for many years now in Swedish organizations here, especially in the Swedish Singers League, and has always been much in demand as a speaker on festive occasions.

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Lundquist was born in Bofors, Varmland, Sweden in 1883, and came to Chicago when he was three years old. He attended grade school here, and then returned to Sweden with the rest of the family. While there, he graduated from college in Orebro, and then returned to Chicago, where he worked on both American and Swedish-American newspapers, and also handled the foreign correspondance of some business firms here. Later, he graduated from law school with honors. During Mayor Dever's term, he served as assistant corporation counsel.

We have received the following communication from the Lundquist for Alderman Non-Partisan Organization of the Fiftieth Ward:

"Carl Hjalmar Lundquist, candidate for alderman, has during the last few weeks received assurances of the undivided support of his countrymen in the Fiftieth Ward at the election which is to take place February 26. Thousands of Swedish and other voters are lined up behind him, and to all appearances

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he is assured of victory.

"Lundquist is absolutely an independent, non-partisan candidate, and among the thousands who have endorsed his candidacy are many members of the Swedish-American Republican Club. But he has never been invited by this club to appear before it and state his policies, as has wrongly been reported in some newspapers.

"Those Swedish-Americans who, during the last twenty-five years, have had occasion to hear him speak, in Swedish as well as in English, are convinced that in regard to general knowledge and training, as well as other qualifications, he is well ahead of his opponents, and that if he is elected to the City Council he will not only represent his ward in an excellent manner, but will also be a credit to his countrymen.

"In 1927, when Lundquist was a candidate for this same office for the first

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time, he received almost thirteen thousand votes, only a few hundred less than he needed to be elected. At the present time, he is undoubtedly the most popular of the candidates.

"During the years 1923-1927, he was assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, in which capacity he handled many important law suits for the city. This, together with his experience as a newspaper man and as a trusted employee of such business firms as Sulzberger & Sons and the Emerson-Brantingham Company, which he served as head of their foreign departments, fits him admirably for a seat in the City Council.

"The Fiftieth Ward has never had a Swedish-born alderman, and it is high time that this situation be changed.

"Respectfully yours,
"The Lundquist for Alderman Non-Partisan
Organization of the Fiftieth Ward.
"(Signed) John A. Freedain, Secretary."

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In the Forty-sixth Ward, Oscar F. Nelson is a candidate for re-election, having already served for three terms. Nelson was born and raised in Chicago, and was in the postal service in his younger years. Later, we find him as a trade union leader and as head of the factory inspection department of the State of Illinois. During Harding's administration he served for some time as federal mediator in labor controversies. He is a lawyer by profession, and is considered a man of ability and good judgment.

During the last few years, it has repeatedly been said of him that he has been acting as a spokesman for Mayor Thompson. Nelson has answered these accusations by stating that during Thompson's present term only one administration proposal has been up for consideration: The introduction of motor buses on the West Side, on which a ten-cent fare would be charged. Nelson voted against the proposal and supported another one, which would provide buses linked up with the streetcar system, and would maintain the seven-cent fare. In regard to Nelson's candidacy, the Swedish-American Non-Partisan League has

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adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That we endorse the re-election of Alderman Oscar F. Nelson on account of his many fine accomplishments and the service which he has rendered to the people, not only of his own ward but of the entire city, during the past six years, and on account of his altogether fine record during this time.

"Be it further resolved, That we as an organization shall use all honorable means to secure his re-election."

Nelson belongs to the Lutheran church, and is a member of the following organizations: The Viking, Svithiod, and Vasa orders, the Scandinavian League, the Swedish Club, the Nordic Country Club, and the Svithiod Singing Club.

Among the candidates for alderman in the Forty-sixth Ward we also note

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Carl Emil Liedberg, president of the Swedish war veterans. His campaign slogan is, "Honesty, Law and Order". He belongs to the Svithiod Order, and lives at 1010 Oakdale Avenue.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 25, 1922.

THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE JOB

(Editorial)

The coming election in Illinois is of special interest to citizens of Swedish blood, since far-reaching decisions are to be made, and men are to be elected for very important state offices and it behooves all qualified men and women to cast their ballots on Tuesday, November 7th.

One of the most important offices to be filled is that of state treasurer, an office which should never be intrusted to a professional politician, but to an expert in financial matters, of proven ability and integrity. Oscar Nelson, of Geneva, is such a man, and he is the Republican candidate for the office. He is better qualified than the opposing candidate, and deserves the support of all voters who have the state's best interests at heart.

Svenska _ribuncen-Nyheter, Oct. 25, 1922.

Of Oscar Nelson it can truly be said that he is the right man for this job. He was born in Geneva, Illinois, of Swedish parents, and is a fine example of a second generation Swedish-American, a man of wide knowledge and sharp intelligence, ability and fairmindedness. He is a friendly man of the people, and is highly esteemed both as a private citizen and as a banker by the people of his home town, who know him best. That he also enjoys the confidence and respect of the business and financial world is indicated by the fact that his candidacy is endorsed by the Illinois bankers' organization.

It is in the voters' own interests to elect Mr. Nelson state treasurer. He is a recognized expert in money matters, and this cannot be said about his Democratic opponent. One may rest assured that he will discharge his duties in office in the best interests of the people of Illinois, and in a manner that will reflect honor, not only on himself and his state, but also on the nationality from which he sprang.

Therefore, let us all cast our votes for him on November 7th.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 1, 1922.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATOR

Half-tone, one column--fifth of a page,
full-face picture of Attorney George E. Q. Johnson

The well-known Swedish attorney, George E. Q. Johnson, has come out as a candidate for state senator from the thirteenth senatorial district. This district is bounded by State Street on the west, 63rd Street on the north, the lake on the east, and the city limits on the south.

Johnson's program is based on the tax question. The present state senator from the district has voted for measures which have caused a forty-two per cent tax increase. Johnson demands that the state administration reduce its expenditures in order to ease the tax burden, and he considers that a state administration, like a private enterprise, should be operated with due regard to efficiency and economy. He has pledged himself to support legislation that will effect a reduction of the tax rate, if he is elected to the state

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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senate. Since one senatorial vote is equal to three votes in the lower chamber, the office which he is seeking is a very important one, and we hope Swedish-American voters realize this and will cast their votes for their countryman.

Johnson is well known to the readers of this paper, since he has for several years conducted a legal column, in which he answers legal questions submitted by readers. He is one of Chicago's leading attorneys of Swedish ancestry.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1920.

WALLER FOR SENATOR

(Editorial)

Next to the presidential election, the interest of the people of Illinois centers about the choice of a United States Senator from our state. This office is the highest that the state has to offer any of its sons, and it is of the utmost importance that only the highest type of man represent Illinois in the federal Senate. An ordinary, professional politician will not do.

A man worthy of the office, is our countryman, Peter A. Waller, of Kewanee. He was nominated as the Democratic senatorial candidate at the primary, and is now seeking the support of his fellow citizens at the polls on November 2. This support is certainly deserved in his case, for, contrary to ordinary practice, the man did not seek the office, but the office sought the man.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1920.

That is more than can be said of his Republican opponent, the street railway magnate, William B. McKinley, who for a long time has been eating out of the political meatpots, and who is now trying to climb a step higher on the political ladder.

Peter A. Waller is a man of wide knowledge, keen intelligence, ability, dependability, and integrity. He has had long and valuable experience as a businessman and industrialist, and he is a friend of the workers. There is no confusion in his mind, and he is broadminded and practical. The fact that he has traveled widely, both in this country and in Europe, is another asset of no small importance.

On the League of Nations question, his ideas coincide largely with those of Senator Harding. Like many other statesmen, Waller believes that agreements among nations are the logical instruments for the prevention of war and

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1920.

promotion of world peace. He does not believe that the solution of the world's problems is to be found in the League of Nations under its present setup.

We endorse Peter A. Waller because we believe that the people of Illinois cannot find a man better fitted to represent them in Washington. At the same time, we admit that we are proud of the fact that he comes from good old Swedish stock, and this is, of course, one reason why citizens of Swedish ancestry should give him their support on election day.

It is within our power to secure Waller's election. His candidacy has attracted great interest all over the state, and if all Swedish-American voters throw their united weight into the scale we do not believe he can lose.

A victory for Waller will reflect honor on ourselves, since if he wins he will become the first United States Senator of Swedish birth. The state of

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Illinois will have an excellent representative in the upper house of Congress, and the Swedish name will gain in public esteem.

Therefore, vote for Peter A. Waller next Tuesday. Make a cross in the little square in front of his name in the Democratic column on the ballot, even if you otherwise vote "straight". If we all do this, we shall have done our duty.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 27, 1920.

GOOD CANDIDATES

(Editorial)

Among the candidates on the Republican ticket in Chicago, there are two men who especially deserve the support of Swedish voters: our well-known countrymen Carl R. Chindblom and Samuel E. Erickson.

The former has represented the Tenth Congressional District in a manner which reflects honor upon him, and which has steadily strengthened his position in the District. He is now seeking re-election, and we have no doubt that he will be successful.

Erickson is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, and is well qualified for the office. He is known for his ability and dependability, and if one may judge by his decisive victory at the primary, his election next Tuesday is almost a certainty.

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Both of these candidates ask and deserve the support of their countrymen, and we take it for granted that they will get it.

voters should study the records of all candidates, and vote accordingly. Party considerations should not be allowed to play an all-important role in the mind of the voter, because in local and state politics the ability and other personal qualities of a candidate are more important than his party affiliations.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1915.

THE MAN OF THE DAY

(Editorial)

Next Tuesday, February 23, primary elections will be held in Chicago, and the city's voters will pick their candidates for mayor. Nowadays the people themselves select these candidates, and the primaries are therefore now of much greater significance than they were in the days of the convention system, when the candidates were nominated by delegates who were more concerned with the intricacies of machine politics than with the wishes and welfare of the electorate. It is important that the voters participate in the primaries to make sure that the best candidates' names are placed on the ballot.

For such a city as Chicago a mayoralty election is, of course, of the utmost importance, and the greatest interest is now centered about the aspirants to the office of chief executive of the city. Among the many candidates is Chief

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 16, 1915.

Justice Harry Olson, who enjoys a national reputation as a jurist, and who is both respected and liked for his legal ability and personal integrity, coupled with a generous amount of common sense.

Chief Justice Olson is a Republican candidate for mayor, and his prospects of success in the primary are fine, for he has the support not only of Republicans but also of the Progressives and of independent voters outside of the major parties. He is a man of the people and a self-made man, who is under no obligation to any special group. He possesses that independent spirit and healthy balance of mind inherited from his forefathers, and as chief justice he has demonstrated great talent for leadership.

As is well known, Olson is of Swedish ancestry, and it is only natural that Swedish-American men and women of Chicago should be proud of such an illustrious compatriot. It is, therefore, entirely unnecessary for us to urge them to cast their ballots for him at the primary next Tuesday, and thus secure his nomination.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 1, 1910.

OUR COUNTRYMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICES

(Editorial)

This year an unusually large number of our countrymen are candidates for public offices, which is a sure sign that Swedish-American influence in politics is on the increase. Among the reasons for this state of affairs is the fact that we are now co-operating more closely than we formerly did and that the inherent competence of our group is becoming more generally recognized.

We would never take it upon ourselves to tell our countrymen how to vote, though some other publications are regularly in the habit of doing so. It is not for us to try to infringe upon their political or spiritual freedom of action, but we do feel that we can be true to this principle and at the same time endorse Swedish candidates regardless of their political affiliations. We have noted with satisfaction that a number of colleagues who are ordinarily



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strongly partisan in politics are, to some extent, following our example in this respect.

On the occasion of the present political campaign we want to remind our readers that Swedish-American candidates for political offices of varying degrees of importance need the support of their countrymen, both during the campaign and at the polls. And they are entitled to it, not because of their nationality but because they are capable of rendering fine public service in the offices which they are seeking. It has been demonstrated that when a Swedish-American obtains the nomination he is well qualified for the job, and a general and vigorous support by his national group will, in most instances, outweigh the opposition which he quite often encounters among other nationalities. Nationality does count a lot in politics, and the old adage about blood being thicker than water still stands; it also holds good among Swedes. Swedish-American unity at the polls will make for greater influence in national affairs, and enable the group to make a more telling contribution to the happy development of our society.



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But it is necessary that we forget party quarrels for we cannot afford to be divided. If we are going to wait for other nationalities to elect Swedish-Americans to public offices we will wait a long time. We should support an able countryman, even though we may disagree with him on certain political matters.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 1, 1910.

THE ELECTION IN COON COUNTY

(Editorial)

When a public official discharges his duties and conducts himself in such a manner as to win the esteem and confidence of the voters it is only proper that the latter should show their appreciation by re-electing him to the same office, regardless of the political party to which he belongs. But this procedure should, of course, not be followed to such an extreme that the one so honored gets the idea that nobody can take his place.

Such an official has, during his years of service, gained experience that money cannot buy, and society should benefit by such experience as long as possible, within proper limits, instead of breaking in new and untried men at too short intervals.

Among the candidates for judges of the state Supreme Court at the coming election



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we find our countryman **Axel** Chytræus who has been renominated by the Republicans and endorsed by the Prohibitionists. He is an able jurist, highly respected by the public as well as by his colleagues of the bar. He has been a judge since 1898 and certainly deserves the support of all Swedish-American voters.

County Commissioner Carl R. Chindblom is also a candidate for re-election. He has demonstrated unusual qualifications for this very important position, and enjoys the confidence of both the public and his co-workers. He is a credit to his race, and Swedish-Americans should honor themselves by helping him to win by a large margin.

Chindblom's colleague, Oscar R. Hillstrom, is younger in terms of service, but he came through the primary with flying colors and his record as a public servant entitles him to re-election.



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John Kjellander, Chicago's famous City Dealer, is a candidate for Clerk of the Criminal Court. He is just as popular among other nationalities as he is with his own, and has never been involved in any of the scandals which all too often occur in the City Hall. What he now asks of the voters they will surely give him with best wishes, and we don't have to ask the Swedes to do their share.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 10, 1909.

A SWEDISH MAYOR FOR CHICAGO?

(Editorial)



Swedish-American newspapers all over the country are currently reporting that Chicago's Swedes have united for the purpose of electing Congressman Frederick Lundin the city's next mayor.

These rumors are an aftermath of the circular in behalf of Mr. Lundin which some time ago was received by Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter and the other Swedish-American papers in Chicago, all of whom either reprinted it in full or published excerpts from it. Immediately the American dailies, that ordinarily are not much interested in what the Swedish-American press says or does found it opportune to make big news out of this incident, and inform their readers that certain Swedish newspapers are pushing Congressman Lundin as Mayor Busse's successor. We suspect that they were prompted by the same interests which orig-

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inally distributed the circular.

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This newspaper does not question Congressman Lundin's qualifications for the office, and neither do we feel that Chicago's Swedes have in the past received the political recognition which they rightfully deserve. But we would like to know who is responsible for the above-mentioned circular. There was no signature, and it would certainly be interesting to hear the names of those who take upon themselves the authority to endorse Mr. Lundin's candidacy in the name of the Swedish voters of Chicago.

Do we see the figure of Senator Lorrimer lurking in the shadows? His political star is now in the ascendancy, and inasmuch as he will soon take Lowden's place on the Republican National Committee, he may be planning to obtain control of Illinois politics as well as of the state's federal machine. Naturally, he will keep an eye on Chicago, and his political power will not be complete unless the mayor of Chicago is one of his vassals.



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In our opinion the single circumstance that a mayoral candidate is Lorimer's man is enough to cause his defeat at the polls unless counteracting considerations are brought forth of sufficient importance to outweigh the dislike and distrust which the city's voters justly or not, have for the Democratic-Republican Senator.

In the game of politics nationalistic sentiment, or rather the nationality racket, often is the deciding factor, and that is the reason why men like Lundin and Smulski are so useful. Congressman Lundin's nomination as Mayor Busse's successor will depend on whether or not the forces opposing Lorimer are stronger than the Scandinavian voters' desire to see one of their own elected mayor. Lorimer has always represented the corporations, a circumstance that certainly does not appeal to the Swedes, and in view of the fact that Lundin on several occasions has acted as the Senator's right hand, it is to be feared that he will continue to do so, even as mayor, and that Lorimer will use him for the purpose of obtaining control of the politics of the state.

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On the other hand, many Scandinavians may feel that if we are going to have a Lorimer man for mayor anyway, he may as well be a Swede.

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The secrecy which surrounds the sponsors of Lundin and the authors of the now famous circular makes a bad impression. One is forced to suspect that they are not sincere, and that their action constitutes what in the political parlance is known as a "feeler".

We do not know the situation within Polish and Italian political circles, but we do know that the time has passed when some political boss carried the Swedish-American vote in his pocket.



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Svenska Amerikanaren, Oct. 29, 1908.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER CARL R. CHINDBLOM

Before the next issue of the Swedish-American is published, our readers will have voted at the big election. We hope that among the victors we will find our countryman, Carl R. Chindblom, as you already know, he has, for the past two years, held the office for which the Republican's again are nominating him. During his term of service, he has shown an energy and honesty which not every man can equal.

Chindblom is a man who has always worked for the interest of Swedish-Americans. He possesses a liberal foresight, and strong integrity, which have made enemies for him, but only among those who do not possess these virtues. All who want to know what is right, should as one man support our countryman on Election day. We have long known Chindblom both as a man and as a public servant. He has steadily grown stronger in both respects.

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Oct. 29, 1908.

He is a Swedish-American in the fullest meaning of the word. He was born on the North Side thirty-eight years ago. His parents taught him that it was an honor to be a Swede, and to be able to speak the Swedish language. Few, if any, born in this country can speak our language as accurately as Chindblom. He is a fluent speaker and speaks Swedish and English with equal ease.

During his two years as County Commissioner, he has served on special committees of research, to the full satisfaction of all concerned. No Swede should disregard him on Election day. He is worthy of your vote. Give it to him.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Aug. 4, 1908.

POLITICS

In the primaries next Saturday we should be vote conscious and cast our votes, because it is the peoples privilege to nominate the candidates for the various offices, instead of the political bosses doing so by convention. This is the first time direct nomination have taken place in the state, therefore no one should hesitate to vote.

We find a great deal said about the offices the various candidates are seeking at the primary and we should have a clear understanding as to who is worthy of our support.

The most important office is that of governor. We believe many of our readers will grant us the privilege of predicting that the present Governor Charles Deneen is the best candidate. He has shown himself as being capable as a manager. His opponent has tried to belittle him in the eyes of the public, but without any luck. Charles S. Deneen stands out as a right minded public servant who is among the best governors the state has had. Therefore you should cast your vote for him on primary day. For Secretary of State Fred Sterling is candidate with some others. Without wanting to belittle any of his opponents we are of the belief that he is the best candidate and he is also

Svenska Amerikanaren, Aug. 4, 1908.

given preference by the Swedes, therefore you should vote for him on primary day. We find a good many Swedish candidates here in the city and state. We believe that a landsman should be given preference if he is as good as his opposing candidate. It is seldom a Swede is elected who does not prove himself worthy. We can honestly say vote for Swedish candidates.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 18, 1908

GOVERNOR DENEEN AND HIS OPPONENTS

After more than three years, or from the time he was elected and took office as governor of Illinois, a small army of the capitalistic local republicans have by word of mouth and thru certain press reports besmirched and blackened Governor Deneen as if he were the poorest governor the republican party could have elected to the highest position the state has to offer. Deneen had two opponents when he ran for the governorship; they were the rich son-in-law of the Pullman's, Mr. Lowden, capital's gold boy, and the former governor Yates, the people's choice, but Deneen was also of the people's choice because he had always been friendly, understanding, honest and of good character. With these qualifications he had won the people's confidence and he has never misused it. Therefore, he has grown in popularity among the people. But his fiendish friends, Lowden's and the politicians have wounded him. The Chicago Journal has not published one issue without making shameful and unbecoming remarks. It seems as if the Journal is Lowden's organ or the capitalists political mouthpiece.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 18, 1908.

The Inter Ocean has in print and cartoon hammered at Governor Deneen as if he were a friendly horse thief. They have made complaints against the governor about his work, they have blamed him for things which he had no part in, and was not guilty of. And now another occasion presents itself for them to vent their ire and abuse upon him. Regarding the state's poor-houses and other institutions where the governor is responsible for working personnel. In these institutions it is claimed that grim conditions exist among the unlucky patients that find themselves in these places.

The most horried falsehoods have been concocted of how persons there have not only been tortured but even murdered. Deneen's bitter, if not fiendish opponents, have so painted the handling of the unfortunates. Governor Deneen ordered the last legislature to appoint a committee of investigation, to look into these charges and report their findings to the legislature. This has now been done, and the investigation reveals the blackest lies were made up by a person who was fired from one of these institutions because he was not qualified for the work. This gentleman as far as he is known has lent himself as Deneen's persecutor, and the stories have been made worse. That is what the report brings out, and Deneen has given a complete report of the conditions in these institutions and he points out the improvements that are necessary,

Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 18, 1908.

but could only be made at extra expense to the state. The governor has upon various occasions pointed out these necessary improvements that must be made, but his messages fell on deaf ears. The short comings that were found were of course of the former governor's administration.

But behind all this lies something else which concerns Governor Veneen; namely, that is, he is seeking re-election, so this is leading to what will follow. If his opponents can, thru this misinformation, belittle him among those whom he is popular, they feel his defeat will be accomplished, and in his place they will nominate a candidate for governor of their own choice. If his opponent is able to keep the people in the dark, then naturally the old guard will become the power. Every one of us ought to know what that means.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 30, 1906.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR JUDGES

(Editorial)

"The People and Their Judges" is the main subject of daily discussions throughout Chicago and in all colonies of the foreign born at the present time.

When a person's life is at stake or when he is in danger of losing his property because of an unreliable judge or jury, the latter's party preference should make no difference nor should the exposed man's party affiliation have any bearing on the decision of judge or jury. In other words, partisanship should be ignored and justice, pure and simple, should rule.

In all elections we have voted for the candidate that we thought was the most impartial and just. The progress of our enterprises depends on the administration of such justice and on our confidence in the judicial honesty of the men we have elected.

American Tribune-Reporter, Oct. 29, 1906.

In reference to the judicial branch of our United Government, we would have our readers think over and answer the following questions:

Are trusts, corporations, and party bosses making a last stand effort to dictate the nominations and election of judicial and other candidates in their own interests?

Or, are their efforts put forth to make it impossible for the people to elect trustworthy judges, thereby getting justice, instead of partisan selfishness and unfairness?

Have you ever had a friend (a trust, corporation or party boss), who made inquiry into the political life of the candidate, when he knew the candidate was a little friendly to his trust, corporation or party boss?

Have you noticed that conservation councils are all Republican in Republican districts and Democratic in Democratic districts? Also, have you noticed that they who enjoy special privileges try so hard to elect judges who grant them?

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Svenska Tribuna -Minnatan, Oct. 20, 1906.

Is it not advisable for us to ignore party politics and vote for the candidate, who, we are convinced, is a man of dependable honesty dispensing justice to all, regardless of his party affiliation?

Why should not we, the citizens, take the judiciary out of politics and elect men of real character and ability?

Is it not more important to the average citizen to elect a judge they know is **honest** and just than to elect one because of his political or church status?

In another column of this issue we present a list of candidates from our Swedish colony. Those mentioned in this article, we heartily recommend as men of unlimited ability and of an unassailable record. We shall look forward to a strong vote in their favor throughout our colony.

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I F 4

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 9, 1906.

THE STATUS OF THE SWEDE IN POLITICS

by

Carl Smalandson

The retiring or reticent trait of the Swede is periodical, noticeable from time to time in scattered parts of the country. At the last primary election the Swedes have in many locations attracted much attention by beating their opponents, regardless of what their nationality might have been. By these victories they have demonstrated that they can co-operate and win their objectives. However, most of the time the vote of the Swede is looked upon as and practically proven to be an article of transferable or purchasable merchandise. Where substantial state organizations of Swedish partisans have worked hard and in unity, they have succeeded in drawing the attention of the big party leaders and, in return for a sizable bloc of votes, they have secured appointments and even elections for many of their countrymen. In addition to offices won they have gained a surprising amount of respect from all nationalities in their colony.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 9, 1906.

Regarding the holding of offices by Swedes, there are comparatively few and not enough for excitement. Here and there the high officials show their appreciation of Swedish votes by appointing a Swede to a fair position, though not a high one. For example, the governor of Massachusetts appointed a Swede as chairman of the Board of Registration in Pharmacy. Ordinarily an Irish politician, who can barely sign his own name, has a very decisive preference, no matter how well educated and trained by experience a Swede might be.

In politics the average Swedish-American shows two sides or views. Mixing with his countrymen he is very important, preaching the doctrines of his favorite party eloquently creating the impression that he is considered an able man in political circles. He is more humble when it comes to demanding an appointment, though he creates the impression that he holds a worth-while bloc of Swedish votes. His greatest humility comes to the surface when it is a question of raising funds for a club or a publication.

In the case of many of our Swedish politicians, the greatest honor granted them is a written invitation to a rally to tell the crowd how they can count on the

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 9, 1906.

Swedish vote. Such rallies are held, as a rule, in quarters over a saloon making it convenient to have plenty of free beer on tap as bait.

This fall, the Swedes have more candidates than ever before for governors, congressmen, and other inferior offices. It is now a question of whether they stick together and elect their candidates and prove what influence Swedish support of other candidates may accomplish. Naturally the Swedes must stick together. Their influence, even concerning national politics is growing even though much depends upon the second generation.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1904.

DO NOT FORGET TO VOTE

(Editorial)

The aldermanic election takes place today, Tuesday, April 5. We hope that none of the Swedes who have the right to vote will fail to use this right. The election places are open from six o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon. The citizens would do well to vote "yes" to all the questions appearing on the small ballot.

Do not forget to vote!

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, March 1, 1903.

FREDERICK LUNDIN.

Frederick Lundin, our prominent countryman in Loreland and the Republican candidate for alderman for the 10th ward, is a young industrious business man, respected and honored for his honest and his sincere manners. Loreland should be proud if it could be represented in the City Council by such a man as Lundin.

He came from Sweden to this country with his parents when he was a child. He began his early life as an errand boy and is now a useful business man. Lundin rejected the candidacy for a long time but finally consented to accept it, when he was told that Loreland ought to be represented by a man who both could and could make his voice heard in the Council.

Lundin's rival is a grocery merchant, J. Soyle, who said last spring at a meeting at the Sherman House, among other things, "Let us lay the Swedes beneath the table."



Svenska Tribunen, March 1, 1893.

We Swedes will answer by placing our countryman, Lunnin, at the table and so, let
beneath it.

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SWEDISH

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 2, 1892.

There is no more important element of the Republican Party in Cook County than the Swedish-American voters. They can poll 10,000 votes this fall. Additions are being made to their number every week. Before every election for the last three years the names of from 500 to 1,000 Swedish-American voters have been added to the registry lists of this city.

The new and the old citizens of Swedish birth and blood have always been loyal to the Republican Party. They have never wavered. They have been sometimes treated shabbily in the party conventions, but that treatment did not weaken their allegiance to the party, and its principles. They have deserved well of the party and the party leaders. This fall they ask that one of their representatives shall be nominated for some important county office.

They present two men, Mr. Erickson, a young man who has done splendid work in promoting the naturalization of his countrymen, and Mr. Nelson, who has served in the County Board most acceptably. The nomination of either for a county office will

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SWEDISH

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 2, 1892.

be acceptable to the Swedish American voters. They do not care to accept anything less. Their requests are modest. Their representations are modestly presented. The Republican leaders ought to use their influence to the end that they shall be favorably considered and acted on.

It will be the height of folly to ignore the claims of this element. To grant their request will inspire them with enthusiasm for the ticket. It will give a wholesome stimulus to the naturalization movement amongst the Swedish, and will add from 1,000 to 1,500 good Republican names to the registry list of voters in the county. If the Republican leaders, in order to carry out some bargain to some chronic officeholder, or to "fix" a slate geographically for the benefit of bummers, or to "round out" a combine of spoilsmen, fail to satisfy the fair and just demands of the Swedish-American voters in Cook County this fall, they will invite and deserve defeat.

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SWEDISH

Chicago Tribune, Sept. 2, 1892.

The Republican leaders are enough, if they are brave and honest enough, to ignore the demands of the chronic office holders, and of the greedy, mangy curs who pack Republican conventions, and make deals and trades, and try to boss the party. The eight prominent gentlemen who have been selected as the representatives of the different sections of the party have the power, if they have the will, to present a ticket to the voters of Cook County which can win this fall. Having undertaken the task, they will be held to a strict accountability if they fail. And their most important duty will be to name a Swedish-American for some place on the county ticket. That will lead necessarily to other nominations which ought to be satisfactory.

Svenska Tribunen, March 23, 1892

SWEDISH CANDIDATES AT THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION.

Five Swedish men are candidates on the Republican ticket at the election to be held April 5, namely:

John Larson, for Alderman from the 23rd Ward;
Edward Peterson for Alderman from the 30th ward;
Andrew Ringman, for Town Clerk of Hyde Park;
John Thoren, for Town Clerk of West Town;
C.P. Youngquist for Supervisor of Jefferson.

In this connection we wish to mention that nine of our fellow countrymen are employed in the various departments of Sheriff Gilbert's office. During the regime of his predecessor, Sheriff Mattson, who was a Norwegian, there was only one Swede employed in that branch of our County Administration.

[ELECT NELSON AND BOLDENWECK!]

Our countryman, Gustavus L. Nelson has been nominated Republican candidate for member of the Cook County Board of Commissioners for the elections to be held next month.

To aid in the election of Mr. Nelson and William Boldenweck, who is the Republican nominee for the office of Sanitary Trustee of the Drainage District, a meeting was called last Friday evening by the Linnaeus Club. The meeting was well attended and offered many points of great interest; among other things a lecture and a demonstration of the new voting law. The lecturer was Hon. Samuel E. Erickson, member of the Illinois State Legislature.

It was pointed out that there are more than 25,000 naturalized Swedish voters in Chicago. For this reason, with all other reasons discounted, the Swedish people of Chicago should have a right to demand representation in the County's affairs. The chairman of the Club, W.S. Hussander, appealed to those present to cast their votes for Nelson, who enjoys a fine reputation and who will be a credit to the Swedish people. He also spoke with great warmth for the candidacy of Boldenweck, who has proved his ability and worthiness while holding the position of chief official of the Town of Lake View, prior to its incorporation with the City of Chicago.

Cont.

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, October 22, 1891

In this connection we do well in mentioning that another countryman of ours is also running for office of Board member of Cook County Commissioners. His name is Peter W. Nilsson and he has been nominated by the Peoples Trade and Labor Party.

[PRAISE FROM CHICAGOAN]

Chicagoan praises Sweden and Norway: A political meeting was held last Friday evening at the Scandin. Hall to promote the candidacy of Elmer Washburn. One of the speakers was Melville E. Stone, who enjoys the reputation of being a highly educated and widely travelled man. He has visited Sweden and Norway, and has nothing but praise for these Northern countries. In making comparisons between the social conditions in the capitals of these two countries and his own home town, Chicago, he admitted that he had no reason to glory in the fact of being a Chicagoan. In particular his comparisons applied to the different street-cleaning systems used in Chicago and in Stockholm, which latter city he referred to as "the Venice of Norway". From this remark, it appears that Mr. Stone, like the majority of Americans, possesses a very limited knowledge of geography.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

2. Part Played by Social and
Political Societies

I F 3

Svenska Amiren, Sept. 8, 1922.

SWEDISH

[HOOPER CURTIS CLUB]

The Swedish-American Hoover Curtis Club organized in Chicago the other day at a meeting held at the State head-quarters of the Republican Party, 333 N. Michigan, Avenue. This club will work for the election of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Curtis; and for that reason a way is of temporary nature only. Mr. Chas. S. Peterson was elected as president of the club, and Mr. Albert O. Anderson its secretary.

Among the membership, numbering over fifty persons from the various committees appointed by the club chairman, are to be found the most elite Swedish men of learning, finance and industry in Chicago.

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 30, 1928.

[The Swedish American Club]

A New Swedish-American Political Club was organized the other day at a meeting held at the Swedish Club.

The invitations to attend organization meeting were sent out by County Architect Eric E. Hall, and among other well-known Chicago men, who are taking the initiative toward founding this new political club, are C. Hjalmar Lundquist, Nels H. Olson, Eric F. Grunding, Fritz Shoultz and John A. Sandegren.

The name of the new organization, The Swedish-American Democratic League of Illinois, implies that its scope will be state wide, along lines of operation corresponding to the John Ericsson Republican League, with a central office in Chicago and local chapters throughout the state.

One of the charter members of the new club is our eminent countryman, Peter A. Waller, of Kiwanee, Ill., who received the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governorship of Illinois.

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 30, 1928.

At a later meeting the election of officers was held, giving the results as follows: Eric E. Hall, president, Nels H. Olson, vice-president; Carl Hjalmar Lundquist, secretary and Fritz Shoultz, treasurer.

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 11, 1926

SWEDISH POLITICAL RALLY

John Ericsson Republican League of Illinois will hold its 33rd Annual convention, March 9th, at the La Salle Hotel. Delegates from Chicago and all over the state will be present at this convention. The convention will wind up in a banquet, which Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, U.S. Senators Charles S. Deneen and Wm. E. McKinley, and Congressman Carl R. Chindblom, have promised to attend.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 15, 1922.

POLITICS

The Swedish-American Republican Women's Association held a very interesting and well-attended meeting February 8 in the Butler House. The meeting adopted the following resolution in favor of our esteemed countryman C. S. Peterson, who has been nominated as the Republican candidate for the office of president of the County Board:

"Whereas, Mr. C. S. Peterson has been placed in nomination for the office of president of the County Board of Cook County, and

"Whereas, We believe that if elected he would stand for efficiency and economy in the affairs of the County; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Swedish-American Republican Women's Association, hereby endorse the candidacy of Mr. C. S. Peterson for the office of president of the County Board of Cook County."

WPA 41110 PRR 0007

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 15, 1922.

Everyone present pledged herself to work diligently in Mr. Peterson's behalf. The Immanuel Women's Home Association also came out for Mr. Peterson's candidacy at a meeting which was held February 10 at 1511 North La Salle Street. Its president, Mrs. Emy Ewald, addressed the meeting, and pointed out his many qualifications for the office, declaring that if he were elected he could be depended upon to handle the affairs of the county in an honest and efficient manner, which would greatly benefit the community, and reflect honor on his countrymen in this city.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 25, 1921.

TO SWEDISH-AMERICAN WOMEN

The Swedish-American Republican Woman's Club herewith invites everybody who is interested to a public meeting which will be held next Friday, May 27, at 8 P.M., in the Woman's City Club, 16 North Wabash Avenue.

On June 6 twenty judges of the circuit court and one of the superior court are to be elected, and this marks the first time that women are allowed to participate in a judicial election.

Every woman who has the right to vote should study the qualifications of the candidates for these offices in order that the best men may be elected. At this meeting two of the Republican candidates will give instructive talks, namely, Judges Harry B. Miller and Edward S. Day.

In addition to the speeches, the program offers song and music by the well-known artists Margaret Dahlstrom and Mildred Frohman, and also by the Englewood

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 25, 1921.

Ladies' Quartet. Admission is free.

(Signed) Othelia Myhrman, President.

Martha S. Hall, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 14, 1913.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN SOCIETY'S
ANNUAL MEETING AND BANQUET AT HOTEL LINDVALL.

Grand Loyalty Demonstration.

p. 1.. The above mentioned League held its 24th annual meeting and banquet at Hotel Lindvall Saturday evening. The meeting was opened at noon by its vice-president, Charles H. Kjellquist from Stockholm. Its president, Oscar E. Carlstrom of Aledo, captain of artillery, and now stationed at Fort Logan, had **received a**urlough for the occasion and was present; he was greeted with a flattering ovation when Edwin A. Olson, Martin A. Carlson and Palmer Anderson, as honorary guards, escorted him to the speakers' rostrum. He opened the proceedings with a short eloquent speech on the new so-called constitution, thereupon the various committees were appointed.

The delegates received a greeting of welcome, by the city's building commissioner, Charles Postrom, in behalf of Mayor Thompson; this speech was answered by Mayor Martin A. Carlson of Melino. The first session was concluded with a patriotic speech by Captain Carlstrom, wherein he said that no truer patriots were found than the Swedes nor a better organization than the one

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Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 14, 1916.

March 14, 1916.

they represented. The second session began at 10:00 p. m. when Design Officer Norberg was asked to speak and he gave an interesting lecture on Swedish Gymnastics, as applied at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Reports from the various committees were then heard through their respective presidents.

The committee on letters of introduction led by J. J. Barber from DeKalb, Illinois, reported that duly authorized delegates were to be. In the Committee on Resolutions' report read by Carl W. Lindblom, the entry of the white states into the war was warmly approved and provisions were made to bend all efforts toward its successful termination. This resolution further provides: the loyalty with which the Republican members of the war are committed the administration; compulsory military service for all, and a tax and rent for women's suffrage; finally a wish was expressed that the Naturalization laws be changed so that less desirable immigrants may be excluded, and making it easier for the rest to become citizens.

Senator Knute Nelson was welcomed as the guest of honor, and the Republican Party was congratulated upon the election of William H. Taft, as president of the Republican National Committee. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the

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Svenska Sällskapet, Dec. 11, 1915.

1915

meeting. Then followed the reading of several telegrams, reports from the Secretary and the Treasurer, and patriotic speeches by H. A. Johnson and Edwin Bjorkman, members of the Committee on Public Information.

As officers for the ensuing year, the following were elected: Alfred A. Norton, Chicago, president; Philip Johnson, De Kalb, vice-president; John F. Friedlund, Chicago, secretary; Charles C. Erickson, Joliet, treasurer; Charles Ing, De Kalb; Swan Erickson, St. Charles; and Lester Olson, Henderson Co., Serpents-at-Arms. It was unanimously decided to hold the next annual meeting in this city.

As soon as the president was elected, the departing Charles F. Harburgh, handed the departing President, Capt. Oscar F. Carlstrom, the organization's emblem, which he received with deep emotions and thanks, expressed in well chosen words.

John Erickson Banquet.

After the business session a dinner was given at the LaSalle Hotel, where about 1,000 persons were present. Mr. Edwin Olson acquitted himself honorably

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3 EDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 14, 1918.

of his duties as the evening's master of ceremonies. Together with Mr. Olson at the speaker's table, we found Governor Frank C. Lowden; Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota; Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Will H. Hays of Indiana; Attorney General L. J. Brundage, Congressman Merrill McCormick, Henry H. Athbone, Judge Harry Olson, Len Small, Charles Bostron; Corporation Counsel Samuel A. Stetson, Capt. in Oscar L. Carlstrom and Edwin Bjorkman. Other invited speakers were Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, who was unable to be present due to the senatorial campaign in Wisconsin, and Mayor Thompson who was in New York, but was represented by Corporation Counsel Stetson.

Senator Knute Nelson in his speech told of an episode in the naval battle between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac" on March 9th, 1862, when he himself was on board the Frigate "Constitution" in the immediate vicinity. He also expressed his firm conviction, if John Ericsson were alive today, then the German submarine **depredations** would quickly come to an end. Thereupon he urged all who had friends and connections in Wisconsin to write them and ask them for God's sake to re-elect Irvine L. Lenroot to the senate, so that Wisconsin

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SWEDISH

Svenska Furiren, Mar. 14, 1920.

1920

would be represented by a loyal patriot, and the spot on the Northwest loyalty be erased.

Attorney-General Truntyge made a short speech, wherein he stated that in the veins of the Swedish-Americans the same blood flows which has stained the battlefields in every fight for liberty and democracy. The chairman of the national committee, Mr. Hays, spoke on the Republican Party and the formative work being done towards an overwhelming victory in 1920. There was a positive challenge to the Democratic Party **to come out in the open.**

Congressman Teddlie McCormick in his speech praised the loyalty of the "Scandinavian" element in the "Holding Pot." Mr. Utteleon likewise praised our Swedish citizens for their loyalty and trustworthiness, and pointed out how Mayor Thompson valued these qualities to the extent of appointing many Swedish-Americans to important and responsible positions in the city's service. The governor joined the preceding speakers in praising the loyalty of the Swedish-Americans; he had, however, particular praise for Senator Knute Nelson of his native state. The governor arrived rather late at the banquet

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SWEDISH

Svenska Muriren, Inc. 14, 1910.

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due to another appointment earlier in the evening.

Between the speeches a quartette from the "Great Lakes" rendered a few songs and the "Taffelmusic" was furnished by an orchestra from the same place.

Sunday morning a few of the "League's" leading members gave a farewell breakfast for Senator Knute Nelson before his departure for Washington, after which he was escorted to his train.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, March 7, 1918.

PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE

A New Swedish-American Organization of National Scope with Prominent Countrymen at the Head. Named After John Ericcson.

p. 1.. A new and extensive alliance of citizens of Swedish birth or descent, has just been organized and given the name "John Ericcson League of Patriotic Service."

Preparations for the same have been going on for some time past by interested parties in different parts of the country and at a meeting on Monday at University Club, by the sub-committee, form and body was given to the organization and its purpose announced. These are accordingly as follows: To support the National War Program, to act as a society-link for patriotic work among citizens of Swedish

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, March 7, 1918.

descent, to work for National Unity, and for a better understanding and closer co-operation between the United States and Sweden.

The organization's officers have stressed the point, that it is not in any way their purpose to compete with any similar societies existing; on the contrary they are for co-operation of all like societies towards a common weal, including all religious, charitable, political and social organizations.

John Ericsson League of Patriotic Service is non-political in its character, but openly supports the Republic's President during the war. The purpose is also to gather hundreds of thousands of people of Swedish descent in America into a large and sympathetic force, which will encourage the people and government of "the old land" to resist every attempt Germany might make against Sweden's suzerainty and possessions.

Members of the sub-committee are: Harry Olson, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court,

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, March 7, 1918.

President; Henry S. Henschen, State Bank of Chicago, Treasurer; Harry A. Lund, Collector of Customs, Minneapolis, Vice-President; Edwin Bjorkman, Author, Washington, Secretary; and Chas. S. Peterson, President of the Swedish Club and Dr. Gustaf Andreen, Rector at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.

The executive committee consist of twelve members: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer - and the following eight: Dr. Gustaf Andreen, Rock Island; J. E. Chilberg, Seattle; J. G. Bengquist, New York; Andrew Lanquist, Chicago; Mrs. Othelia Myhrman, President Swedish-American Ladies' Club; Eric Norton, St. Paul; Victor Olander, Chicago, and Chas. S. Peterson.

Headquarters will be in this city, but later special headquarters will be established in New York, Minneapolis and San Francisco.

The reason why so many persons living here were elected to the executive is this; that it was considered desirable that the majority of this committee could come

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, March 7, 1918.

together without any delay, when exigency so demanded. With headquarters in this city, it was also deemed advisable to invest this committee with authority to transact any business within the sphere of the organization.

The first general meeting will be held in Minneapolis next Saturday, at which time a campaign for the "War Saving Stamps" will be started amongst the large Swedish population in Minnesota.

Among those who volunteered to serve on the League's National Advisory Council we find: Ex - governors John Lind and A. P. Eberhart and Governor Burnquist of Minnesota; Vice-Consul G. Bernhard Anderson; City Engineer John Ericson; Carl R. Chindblom; Architect Andrew Lanquist; Editor Alex J. Johnson; Editor Andrew Toft; F. A. Larson, Chicago; Dr. Frank Nelson, Minnesota College; Dr. Frank Peterson; Swan Turnblad; Hjalmar Nilson and Alderman John Wahlquist, Minneapolis; Chas. K. Johanson, J. G. Bergquist, Chas. A. Ogren, Emil F. Johnson and John Aspegren, New York; Pastor S. G. Oman, New Britain; C. A. Smith, Berkeley, California; American Vice-Consul in Stockholm, P. T. Berg and others.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, March 7, 1918.

The President and the Secretary of American-Scandinavian Foundation, Professor Wm. Henry Scofield of Harvard University and Dr. Henry Goddard Leach are both ex-office members of the organization.

Standard (Daily Edition), p. 17, 18.

The which-american publican... will... in... at the... After the... demonstration... and... to... can...

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SWEDISH

Svenska Frihunden-lyheter, June 1, 1915.

POLITICS

The Swedish-American Republican Central Club of Cook County held a meeting on May 31 in the offices of its president, Alfred L. Norton. The Club adopted a resolution pledging its support to all the judicial candidates on the Republican ticket.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose of organizing the Swedish voters in Chicago reported that its work is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and organizations have already been established in ten wards. It was stated that the idea of unity is beginning to take hold among our countrymen, and indications are that voters' organizations will be built up not only in all the city wards but also in the suburbs.



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IV

3 FEB 1911

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 4, 1918.

POLITICS

The Swedish-American Republican Central Club held a well-attended meeting last Thursday in the offices of its president, Alfred A. Norde, in Suite 1601 of the Title and Trust Building, 69 West Washington Street.

Several speakers pointed out the necessity of more unity and co-operation among the Swedish voters of the city, and declared that if properly organized the Swedish vote could be an important factor in local elections.

A committee was appointed to begin preliminary work for such an organization; its members are John L. Ericsson, Edwin A. Olson, A. F. Norde, Otto Cedervall, and August West.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) April 1, 1915.

[REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS]

The Swedish American Republican Club in the 25th Ward was organized at a meeting Wednesday at the Republican Headquarters, Broadway and Larence Ave..... Officers were elected, and it was decided to distribute membership blanks to anyone interested in the worthy objective of the club. The club resolved that it is to the advantage of the city as a whole as well as for the Swedish-Americans of Ward 25 that Wm. Hale Thompson be elected to direct the affairs of the city, and for this reason his candidacy for mayor was endorsed. This was done by acclamation and under thunderous applause by the two-hundred Swedish-Americans present.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) April 1, 1915.

NEW WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

A considerable number of Swedish women gathered at Sherman Hotel, Thursday March 25, to organize the Swedish American Womens Republican Association..... The aim of the association is to seek to interest Swedish women in the matters of acquiring their citizenship papers and to support the Republican party. The association endorsed most heartily the candidacy of Wm. Hale Thompson for mayor as well as the other Republican candidates for their respective office.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 30, 1915.

NEW WOMEN'S CLUB

A new organization, the Swedish Women's Republican Club, was formed during a meeting at the Sherman Hotel on March 25. Its president is Mrs. Carl A. Evald, and Mrs. Othelia Nyhrman is vice-president.

The purpose of the Club is to induce Swedish-American women to take out citizenship papers and become qualified voters. It endorses William Hale Thompson, Republican candidate for mayor, and all the other Republican candidates.

It is expected that before the election is over the Club's membership will reach ten thousand.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 23, 1915.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

At a meeting held February 12, the Swedish Central Republican Club adopted a resolution in which the members pledged themselves actively to support all Republican candidates during the current campaign. The resolution was submitted by a committee headed by Attorney Alfred A. Norton.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren (The Swedish Courier, Weekly) Feb. 25, 1915.

The Swedish Women's Civic League is an organization of Swedish women, and its purpose is to spread among the women knowledge about public affairs, to awaken their interest in the development of the city and the well being of its people, to increase the sense of social responsibility among the people, to work for betterment in the city government and thus to improve the larger home - the city. The League is non-sectarian and offers welcome to members of any party.

The League meets at 8:00 o'clock P.M. on the last Friday of every month. Good speakers at every meeting. All Swedish ladies cordially invited to join.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 23, 1915.

A NOTABLE SWEDISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

The Swedish Women's Civic League is an organization of Swedish women with the purpose of uniting Swedish women, increasing their knowledge and understanding of public affairs, and stimulating their interest in improving existing conditions as well as their feeling of personal responsibility. It is nonsectarian and nonpolitical.

Meetings are held at 8 P. M. on the last Friday of each month in Butler Hall, 3212 Broadway. At these meetings prominent speakers discuss social and political questions of particular interest to women. Mrs. Othelia Myhrman is president of the League.



Svenska Kuriren, Dec. 10, 1914.

["SYMPATHY BANQUET"]

The Swedish-American Republican Club of Cook County arranged a "Sympathy banquet" last Thursday at the Swedish Club for those candidates on the Republican ticket, who either won or failed at the last election. Attorney Alfred A. Norton acted as toastmaster. Alderman John Kiellander was the first speaker, and was followed by several others. The general opinion was that such banquets should be held often.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 1, 1914.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY OF COOK COUNTY

The Swedish-American Democratic Club of Cook County held its annual meeting at Verdandi Hall, recently, and elected the following officers: president: John A. Sandgren; 1st vice-president: Andrew Valentine; 2nd vice-president: Oscar N. Welen; secretary: Geo. H. Peterson; and treasurer: C. V. Palmquist.

An executive committee, representing the various Wards, was appointed. Resolutions were offered and passed. The Democratic ticket was endorsed. It was further decided to work intensely for the election of Oscar F. Nelson to represent the 9th district of Chicago in Congress.

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 26, 1914.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE SCANDINAVIAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS

The Scandinavian Democratic League of Illinois held its annual banquet at the LaSalle Hotel last Saturday. Some 200 persons attended.

Building Commissioner Henry Ericson acted as toastmaster. Speakers were: Judge Albert E. Bergland, Galesburg, Ill.; Commissioner for Chicago's Public Works, Lawrence E. McGann, and Corporation Counsel William E. Sexton, representing Mayor Harrison. All the speakers praised the Democratic party's excellent efforts for the good of the country. City Engineer John Ericson read several resolutions, praising such prominent party leaders as President Wilson, Governor Dunne and Mayor Harrison.



Svenska Turiren, Mar. 12, 1914.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN STATE LEAGUE



The Swedish-American Republican State League of Illinois held its annual convention at the Auditorium Hotel last Monday. Reports were read and approved. The following officers were elected: President, G. Leander Peterson, Moline; vice-president, William Johnson, Rockford; secretary, Alfred A. Norton, and treasurer, A. G. Ericson of Livingston County.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 12, 1914.

[BANQUET BY COOK COUNTY SWEDISH-AMERICAN CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB]

The Swedish-American Central Republican Club gave its twenty-first annual banquet last Monday, in memory of Captain John Ericsson. It was held in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel.

It was the first time that women were allowed to participate at the banquet, which was given in connection with the annual convention of the Swedish-American Republican State League of Illinois. Attorney Alfred A. Norton acted as toastmaster. The first speaker was former consul Henry S. Henschen. He spoke about the Swedish pioneers who landed on the shores of Delaware some 300 years ago. Several other speakers also appeared on the program, which included music by an orchestra and songs by the Chicago Sextet.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 5, 1914.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN LEAGUE OF HYDE PARK

"The Swedish-American League of Hyde Park" is the name of a new organization, founded last week at 5487 Lake Avenue, and with a membership of fifty. Officers are: chairman: Theodore Rolfe; secretary: John E. Anderson; treasurer: Oscar Lavin. The society is partly political, and partly social, and will be glad to assist countrymen when they intend to take out papers for citizenship. The society will also support any countrymen who are candidates for political offices.



Ayens Lauriren, Jan. 27, 1914.

SCANDINAVIAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS

The Scandinavian Democratic League of Illinois held a meeting here in Chicago, January 14, and re-elected building Commissioner Henry Ericsson as its president. It was decided at the meeting to hold a grand banquet March 21. A committee was appointed to invite President Wilson and former Governor John Lind to be present.



Svenska Kuriren, May 22, 1913.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

On May 7, the Swedish-American Progressive League was organized at a meeting at Hotel La Salle. The following officers were elected: president: Charles E. Schlytern, Chicago; vice-president: Edw. O. Petterson, Aurora; and J. E. Johnson, De Kalb, secretary: Albert O. Anderson, Chicago; treasurer: Gustaf Soderstrom, Geneva; sergeant-at-arms: A. Fredrikson, Rockford; and Edward Christianson of Chicago, is chairman of the committees of by-laws. Mr. Schlytern is president of the Union Bank in Chicago. The league is of a political nature.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 8, 1910.

[SWEDISH POLITICAL CLUB]

The Eighth Ward Swedish-American Club in South Chicago was formed for the purpose of unifying all political activities among our countrymen in that part of town. Its aims are broad and liberal enough to attract every Swede to whom Swedish ancestry and traditions still mean something. The members consider that the city's Swedish population has not received the political recognition to which it is entitled, and that only through a strong organization will it be possible to get Swedes elected to the more important offices.

Statistics show that Swedes have contributed much to the development of the Eighth Ward, both as home builders and otherwise, and it is only fair that they should have something to say in the conduct of its public affairs.

The Club's officers are: Dr. Engelbrecht Nelson, president; C. Greenwald, vice-president; B. Iverson, secretary; and Andrew Ringman, treasurer.



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SWEDISH



Svenska Amerikanaren, Apr. 7, 1908.

SWEDISH REPUBLICAN NATIONAL DELEGATE

Swan P. Norman, president of the 12th Ward Republican Club, has been elected as delegate from the 4th congressional district to the Republican National convention. He has been and is now an energetic Republican, and has for several years been employed by the County. At present, he is a Cook County assessor and has held this position since 1899.

Mr. Norman was born in Kristianstad, Sweden forty-eight years ago, and came to Chicago in 1882. He operated as Building contractor for many years on the West side, where he built hundreds of buildings, some of them quite large. The National Malleable Casting Company is also one of his establishments,

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SWEDISH



Svenska Amerikanaren, Apr. 7, 1908.

and also the Illinois Moulding Company. He is an ardent member of several Swedish societies and interests himself in their accomplishments for the sake of patriotism.

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Svenska Amerikanaren, Mar. 11, 1908.

SWEDISH POLITICAL MEETINGS AND FESTIVAL

The Swedish Illinois Republicans gathered in Chicago to lay plans and at the same time commemorate John Ericsson. Last Tuesday, from Chicago and all parts of Illinois, as well as other States, the Swedes gathered at the Swedish-American Republican Annual meeting and festival. It was the 17th Convention held, and it had a greater attendance than any previous affair. In the large hall on the 6th floor of the Auditorium Hotel the meeting was called to order by its president, Assistant State's Attorney Oscar D. Olson. Delegates from Bureau, Cook, DeKalb, Dupage, Ford, Fulton, Henry, Kane, Kendall, Knox, Livingston, McLean, Mercer, Ogle, Peoria, Rock Island, Sangamon, Warren, Will and Winnebago counties were present. Those present took in the sights of our large city. Cook had the largest number of delegates, one hundred altogether. Kane was next with forty-two. The business progressed rapidly, and the delegates were confronted with the job of selecting party leaders. Charles R. Hurburgh, of Galesburg, Ill., was elected president; Gus Johnson, of Rockford, vice-president;

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Mar. 11, 1908.

John Kjellander, of Chicago, secretary; J. F. Peterson, from Geneva, was re-elected as treasurer. A resolution to oppose the direct primary law was adopted. A reason for this was that if a majority of the delegates talked in favor of this law, it would mean the same as supporting Senator Hopkins, and this the convention delegates did not wish to do. President Roosevelt's Administration was praised and hope was expressed that President Taft would follow in Roosevelt's footsteps. Even Governor Deneen's Administration was praised. Resolutions were adopted regarding the new waterway project. It was also decided to erect a monument to John Ericsson, to be completed not later than Mar. 15, 1912, and to unveil it at that time.

The new president is one of the most prominent Swedes of the State. He was born Jan. 10, 1872 in Sweden, but was only one year old when his parents emigrated to this country and took up residence at Altona, Ill., where he grew up. After finishing his college education, graduating from both Abingdon



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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Mar. 11, 1908.

Normal College and Knox College, he served as a professor in the Magnon, Ill., schools for five years. In 1900 he became Deputy Sheriff of Knox County; in 1902 he was elected Sheriff and was elected again in 1904. In 1906 he was elected Senator and has taken an active part in legislation.

At 8 o'clock the hall was filled with 500 Swedes. The celebration in memory of Captain John Ericsson was to take place here. This work with the "Monitor" was commemorated, and here some of the outstanding sons of this country were to speak about the craftiness of mother Sweden's children who have been adopted by the United States. The old Swedish flag, with its heaven blue and golden yellow, with the white stars on the blue, hung on the speakers' table. A particular pleasant sight was Major General Frederick Dent Grant, with his full dress uniform, taking part in the banquet.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Mar. 11, 1908.

He was received as if he were the President of the United States. Men cheered and applauded the stately old soldier. Master of ceremonies was Axel E. Thompson. Among the speakers was Lieutenant-Governor Eberhardts, of Minnesota, who spoke in memory of the inventor of the "Monitor." Former State Senator **Berry**, from Carthage, spoke warmly and enthusiastically of Illinois, historically and institutionally. General Grant's speech was accepted with a great deal of enthusiasm. A.C. Bartlett talked about "Affairs and Politics." Former Senator Mason also spoke. The next convention will be held in Galesburgh, Ill.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Liraren, N. O. 6, 1907.

THE CHICAGO NEWS

(Editorial)

The election of Fred A. Dawson to the office of Mayor of Chicago was a great victory for the Republican party and for himself. It also shows the good judgment of the people in choosing a man who really knows what Chicago needs in order to carry on its good traditions, reforms, and other benefits for its people.

The Democratic party, under the guidance of W. A. Hearst, and his Chicago papers, was completely defeated in this campaign. It vainly carried on, combined with numerous scandals. Hearst cannot now count on the State of Illinois for support at the next presidential election, because the leadership of the Democratic party has now been cut off from his influence.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 16, 1907.

FRED BUSSE'S PROGRAM

(Editorial)

The Republican candidate for Mayor, Fred Busse, recovering from injuries sustained in a railroad accident, received the official notice of his nomination last Monday at his home.

He told the deputation, who notified him, that he would exercise the office of Mayor to the best of his ability, should he be elected. He would only appoint skillful men to public office, regardless of political party. "The street car problem should be solved, and the city of Chicago is badly in need of better and cleaner streets," he said.



Svenska Amerikanaren, March 12, 1907.

LARGE GATHERING

The Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois held their annual convention at Rockford, Illinois last Friday. 450 delegates were present. Postmaster Busse of Chicago was put up as candidate for Mayor of Chicago. For president of the League, Justus Johnson of Aurora was elected by acclamation; vice-president, C. G. Herbert of Galesburg; secretary, John Kjellandes of Chicago; treasurer, J. F. Johnson of DeKalb; sergeants of arms, Gust Johnson of Rockford, J. A. Lindberg of Kewanee; as orator, George A. Olson of Chicago. J. Adam Bede gave a very interesting talk, the subject being: "The Scandinavian as a Pioneer." Among the other speakers were Governor Deneen, Congressmen Lowden and Fuller, and States Attorney Harry Olson. Next meeting will be held in Aurora.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 23, 1907.

THE FIRST FIGHT

(Editorial)

The Democrats had their primary for mayor last Thursday, and their city convention will take place today. It is very clear that Carter Harrison is politically dead. Although Mayor Dunne was victorious over Harrison, the Mayor cannot be absolutely sure of getting the nomination today. It, therefore, seems possible that Fred Busse now has a greater chance than ever before to be nominated as candidate for mayor of Chicago.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 16, 1907.

POLITICS IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

Postmaster Fred Busse has now decided to run as candidate for Mayor in Chicago on the Republican ticket. He has been assured no other name would be mentioned for nomination at the Republican city convention meeting two weeks from today. President Theodore Roosevelt is said to have assured Mr. Busse that he could keep his position as postmaster during his political campaign, if he wished to do so. Mayor Dunne will probably be nominated by the Democrats, but Mr. Carter H. Harrison has also decided to appear as aspirant to the Mayor's chair in Chicago, seeking the Democratic nomination also.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 25, 1906.

[SWEDISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB]

The Swedish-American Republican Central Club of Cook County held a meeting last week. At this meeting resolutions were drawn up favoring the nomination of Alexander H. Revell, the furniture dealer at Adams and Wabash, for mayor of Chicago.

Resolutions pointing out the thorough corruption of the Chicago City Administration, urging a complete housecleaning were drawn up for publication; Revell was also recommended as the Republican leader of Cook County. The qualifications of Mr. Revell were pointed out to show that he is the right man in the right place, if elected Mayor of Chicago.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 12, 1905.

THE SWEDISH SITUATION
The First Signs of Day

The first signs of the dawning of a new day have appeared on our political horizon. For ages, this horizon has been clouded in heavy darkness. Through the breach which the election campaign has opened in the bastions of reaction, the first cabinet of the Left is about to enter to take charge of that reform work which so long has been neglected, owing to the egoism of the small group which has held power in Sweden. As with the Russian cossack, so with the Swedish reaction: where his horse's hoof has trod, grass cannot grow. And this reaction has trampled practically all over the political and social life in Sweden; everywhere it has left traces of destruction. As if a tornado had passed over the land transforming it into a desert

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 12, 1905.

laid waste are of such enormous extent that it will require a long time and much labor to regain what is lost. And first of all, the new movement requires new tools, first of these, of course, is the universal vote, which the Swedish people, weighed down by taxes and military burdens, have waited for so long. In the field of legislation and administration, the old heaps of anachronisms are piled up. Here the task of renovating and of new construction will be enormous.....

In a word, the new government must become a government of the Left, not merely in name but in fact..... It will not do any longer to waiver in the course. The results of the election clearly indicate the presence of a determined people with definite aims..... The fight against the reactionary forces of an oligarchic government must be carried on vigorously; new ways

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Svenska Nyheter, Dec. 12, 1905.

of development must be designed for the building up of a new Sweden where every free citizen can feel at home.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 21, 1905.

THE WORKERS OR THE CORPORATIONS

(Editorial Short)

Who is bribing the Congress, buying the legislatures to obtain special privileges?

Who is corrupting the members of the cabinet and stealing the rights of the people?

Who is distributing money and liquor to voters at election time in order to get the paid minions of the corporations for office holders?

Who is erecting the unhealthy rent-barracks where children die for lack of clean air?



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 21, 1905.

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Who is devouring the substance of the widow and the inheritance of children,
leaving these a burden on society?

Who starts the wars, murdering nations in their devilish lust for property and
gold?

Who, we ask, the workers, or the corporations?

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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 14, 1905.

LAWGIVERS WHO HAVE BEEN BOUGHT

(Editorial)

Thomas Lawson, the direst plague of the mighty corporations, has published an article in the November issue of Everybody's Magazine, which would render him liable to a long term in prison if his article were not based on facts.

In his article, he tells that Senator Clark of Montana paid \$10,000 to fifty members of the legislature of the State to influence them to elect him United States Senator from Montana. He also states that Clark was a friend of Heinze, the copper king, and together they worked in opposition to the Standard Oil Company, which was trying to make its influence felt in the State; also that Standard Oil revenged itself on Clark by compelling him, with the aid of the newspapers, to resign as Senator in order to escape a disagreeable investigation. He con-

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 14, 1905.

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tinues by stating that Clark, later on, was appointed Senator by the Lieutenant-Governor, during the absence of the Governor from the State and that Standard Oil, by means of threats, prevented him from keeping his seat in the Senate until after the following election, but at this election Clark and Heinze succeeded in beating Standard Oil, and Clark was elected without open bribery. The Standard Oil Company had asked Clark to come to the Company's office where Mr. Rogers told him that either he had to give up the Heinze interests, or else give up his seat in the Senate. At this point, Clark told Rogers to go to Hell, but afterward, said that if Rogers could show a majority of the Senators pledged over their signatures, to refuse him [Clark] seat in the Senate, then would he join hands with Standard Oil Company against Heinze. The article continues that Mr.

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SWEDISH

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Svenska Nyheter, Nov. 14, 1905.

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Rogers, one week later, showed him a statement signed by two more than a majority of the Senators, declaring readiness on the part of the signers to keep Clark from taking seat in the Senate unless he should separate from Heinze and join the Standard Oil forces. Finally, Clark broke with Heinze, and now holds seat in the highest law making assembly in the country.

Does this not show clearly that the Standard Oil Company is actually directing the whole of our legislation here in America? And what are we to believe and think of the Senators who signed the paper referred to? We have not forgotten Senators Burton, Mitchell, Heinrichs, and Depew. We have some notion of their whereabouts. But what other "honorable" men in the Senate have joined in this despicable deal?

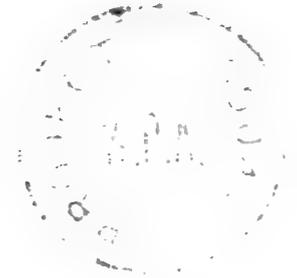
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SWEDISH

Svenska Nyheter, Oct. 17, 1905.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Swedish-American Republican Club of Cook County has selected the following officers president, Axel E. Thompson; vice-president, John E. Erickson; secretary, Nels J. Johnson; treasurer, Oscar D. Olson. A committee has been appointed to make preparations for a banquet which is to be held in Chicago on March 9, in connection with the annual conference of the Swedish-American State League.



Svenska Nyheter, Feb. 21, 1905.

[SCANDINAVIAN DEMOCRATS]

The Scandinavian Democrats of Cook County held their first open meeting for the year, a few days ago, for the election of officers and delegates at large.....

The election is the eighth annual election undertaken by the Scandinavian Democrats of Cook County.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Mar. 4, 1903.

SWEDISH REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB

This Club, which comprises different wards of the City of Chicago, is making preparations for participation in the Swedish Republican State Meeting to be held in Princeton, Illinois, March 9. The delegates from Cook County number one hundred and sixty.



Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 1, 1902.

[NATURALIZATION]

The Swedish-American Republican Club here in Chicago, has made arrangements for the naturalization of all countrymen who wish to become American citizens and are thereto entitled. They are invited to be present Friday, Oct. 10 at 7:30 P.M. at the City Hall. Judge Chytraus will preside. Immigrants can receive their first papers without witnesses right after their arrival to America, but two years must elapse between the receipt of the first paper and that of the citizenship certificate (the second paper). It is also required that an applicant for full citizenship must have been a resident in the United States for five years which two witnesses must confirm. People, who have arrived here before the age of eighteen can take out citizenship certificates, but must be able to present a witness who can testify that the applicant has been a resident here in United States for five years.



Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 19, 1902.

[CONVENTION]

The Swedish American Central Republican Club will hold an extraordinary meeting Wednesday, February 19, to decide how many delegates are going to be sent to the March 10th convention at Bloomington.

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WEDNES

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 21, 1902.

SWEDISH REPUBLICAN CAUCUS



The Swedish Republican Club of the 25th Ward held a meeting at Clifton Hall last Friday. It was decided to work for the re-election of Alderman A. D. Milliston, and for the nomination of Frank W. Johnson for superintendent in Town of Lake View.

Svenska Tribunen, Dec. 25, 1901.

SWEDISH REPUBLICAN CLUB

This club met recently in Clifton Hall on Belmont Avenue. The meeting was an unusually large one from the standpoint of attendance. The club set up new by-laws. It adopted the rules of the County Central Committee. The club is attempting to bring harmony to warring factions throughout the State. John Kjellander was elected president; A. J. Teig first vice-president; J. A. Barquist second vice-president; John B. Halsen treasurer.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 25, 1901.

MC KINLEY'S FUNERAL

Mr. John A. Linn, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, was delegated to represent Chicago at Canton, Ohio, at the funeral of President Mc Kinley. It was the Cook County Central Committee of the Republican Party that wished to honor Mc Kinley.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 11, 1901.

ROOSEVELT CLUBS

The first Theodore Roosevelt Swedish-American Club of Chicago was incorporated last Monday in Springfield. Oscar D. Olson, Charles Hilander, and H. O. Lindstrand are the leaders. Last week the Teddy Roosevelt club of Illinois was incorporated by Lawrence Hesselroth, Gustaf Lundquist, and Alex Johnson. The purpose of the Club is to put Roosevelt up for nomination as president in 1904.



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Svenska Tribunen, Apr. 17, 1901.

"THE SWEDES' STREET."

p. 11.....the "Swedes' Street" one can properly call Rhodes Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets since the four Swedish builders, Messrs. Ernest Johnson, 6620 Rhodes Ave., Martin Holmgren, 6628 Rhodes Ave., Fred Nelson and J. Whiteman are owners of not less than twenty of the newly-built, stately buildings, which rise invitingly and pleasingly. The houses are already rented while it will be about a week before they are completed. We wish our enterprising, well-known countrymen out there on the "Swedes' Street" continued success.

Svenska Tribunen, March 13, 1901.

SWEDISH AMERICAN REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS

p.7.....The meeting expressed its gratification - (1) on the election of Wm. McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt, as President and Vice-President of the United States; (2) the policy of the administration relating to Phillipines and Cuba; (3) and what was accomplished in the Orient was praised; (4) the nation received best wishes since the American people showed enough wisdom to, again, place a Republican congress to aid the President.

As citizens of the State of Illinois, those at the meeting expressed an especial pride because the old "war governor's son, Richard Yates, was elected Governor of the State; and that he has surrounded himself with a circle of able servants, among which is especially named an outstanding member of the Swedish American Republican League, Moses O. Williamson head of the Tax Department.

Svenska Tribunen, March 13, 1901.

The hope was expressed that the City of Chicago might soon be freed from Democratic mis-administration concerning the election of Judge E. Henecy as Mayor. Satisfaction was evidenced regarding the development of the state organization; and the different clubs which made the growth possible. Lastly a warm expression of thanks was made to the city of Galesburg and its citizens for the hearty welcome which the participants in the meeting received.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, March 13, 1901.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN DEMOCRATS

p.11.....At its annual meeting last Wednesday the Swedish-American Democratic Central Association elected the following officers: Dr. Arvid Wimermark, President; John E. Anderson, Vice-President; Charles V. Anderson, Secretary; Fehr W, Nilsson, Treasurer; Charles E. Anderson, Sergeant-at-Arms.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 20, 1901.

SWEDISH AMERICAN WOMEN'S CLUB.

p.11.... The Swedish American Women's Club held their annual meeting on Wednesday, Feb. 13th, at Mrs. Martha Hall's Home at 1762 N. Clark St. About seventy women were present. Dr. Francis Dickenson, President of Harvey Medical School who was guest of honor spoke on "Women in Public Life."

As officers for the year, those elected are: Othelia Myhrman, President; Miss Lottie Forstrom, Vice President; Mrs. Martha S. Hall, Recording Secretary; Miss Amanda Lundquist, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Hulia Johnson, Collector of Dues.

After the meeting coffee and Swedish coffee-cake was served.



Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 13, 1901.

JOHN ERICSSON DAY

p.6.....The Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois has completed plans for their yearly meeting with a banquet on John Ericsson Day, on March ninth, in Galesburg. In various states there are similar organizations. It is possible that this might be a warming strengthening tie of brotherhood through these organizations. We take the liberty of suggesting that this can be better brought about if the state societies - would send notices of the various yearly meetings and festivals throughout the organization. The members would in this way have the opportunity of cultivating friendships, which would not only be for the sake of recreation.

Whenever it can be arranged that our countrymen in various states need support from one another it would be well to know where this can be found. We have yet a month until the Ericsson-banquet in Galesburg. So if the appointed committees for the societies in other states should consider sending representatives there they can, at all events count on a cordial welcome. On another page in this newspaper

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 13, 1901.

is another dealing with the Executive Committee which is meeting here to make arrangements for the yearly meeting. We need at this time only add that the friends in Galesburg have promised to do all in their power for their guests.

Svenska Tribunen, Sept. 28, 1892.

NEW SWEDISH POLITICAL CLUB

The twenty-third Ward Swedish American Republican Club has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. Its first regular members' meeting was held last Tuesday at Nelson's Hall, at which the following officers were elected: R. A. Sandelius, president; W. A. Johnson, 1st vice-pres.; Victor Lonson, 2nd vice-pres.; John A. Lynn, treasurer; Frank J. Chaisor, recording secy.; Gustave Claussen, corr. secy. and A. W. Linberg, marshal. By-laws were drafted and adopted.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunalen, October 19, 1892

WPA FILE # PK01.30275

SWEDISH REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

The mass meeting held last Thursday evening in Armory Hall, Battery D, was the largest and most successful meeting ever held by Swedish people in Chicago. More than 3000 people were present at this meeting, which was opened by Edward Westman, chairman of the Cook County Swedish-American Central Committee. In his opening address he pointed out that there are more than 12,000 legal voters among the Swedes in Chicago alone, and perhaps as many in the surrounding communities. He further stated that 14 new Swedish Republican Clubs had been organized in Chicago during the last few months in view of the pending general elections. The main speaker of the evening was Rev. Dr. C.A. Swensson from Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas. At first he spoke English, and later Swedish. He proved to be an orator of the first order and held his audience spell-bound from the beginning to the end. Clearly and in an interesting manner Rev. Swensson explained in details the principles of the Republican party in contrast to those of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign now being waged. But not only in national politics should the Swedes be Republicans, but also in state and local politics, where they have much to gain if they act in unison. Under a local Democratic regime the Swedes had been ignored and neglected! He concluded by reminding those present of the registrations to be held next Tuesday. Only those who register can vote.

Svenska Tribunen, March 26, 1891

NEW SWEDISH ORGANIZATION.

A Swedish "naturalization club" has been organized in the tenth ward. Its executive committee is composed of John Thoren, John Anderson and Adolf Lundgren.

Svenska Tribunen, Febr. 6, 1890.

SWEDISH POLITICAL MEETINGS

The 23rd Ward Swedish-American Republican Club will meet Friday next week at 8 o'clock P. M. at Hart's Hall corner of Townsend and Locust Streets. A varied program of song, music and speeches will be presented. The main attraction will be an address by Mr. P. A. Sundelius on "Legislation and our State Government." The club is making extensive preparations for the naturalization of a large number of our countrymen for the early part of March. All these, who wish to have information and help in the matter of naturalization, are requested to visit the club's headquarters at 137 E. Chicago Avenue.

The Swedish-American Democratic Club of Chicago will hold a mass meeting at the Svea Hall, Tuesday evening, February 11th., at 8 o'clock. The question "Is protectionism a benefit?" will be discussed. The club is anxious to have as many Swedish Republicans as possible attend this mass meeting, in order that the question can be discussed from all angles.

Svenska Tribunen, March 4, 1885.

WPA (U.S. ...) 30275

SWEDISH-AMERICAN-REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.

The Swedish-American-Republican Central Club met last Tuesday at Uhlich Hall. The minutes were read and approved. Bylaws, written both in Swedish and in English were approved. The following officers were elected: C.J.Sundell, chairman; F.A.Lindstrand, First-vice chairman; S.A.Oline, Second-vice chairman; A.Chytraus, secretary; U. Widestrand, treasurer.

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I F 2 (Danish)

I F 2 (Norwegian)

I F 3

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 30, 1879

THE SCANDINAVIANS

A meeting was held in Justice Matson's office by several Scandinavian-American citizens for the purpose of considering the action taken by the Scandinavian press in striking the Republican nominees for Superior Court Clerk, Surveyor, and one Commissioner from the ticket and placing the Democratic nominees in their place.

After considerable discussion, it was decided to call a ratification mass-meeting Friday night at old Aurora Hall, on Milwaukee Avenue, near Ohio Street, for the purpose of ratifying the entire ticket nominated by the Republican Convention. Speeches were made by Messrs. I.M. Boyesen, N.C. Matson, S.T. Gunderson, Amund Miller, Henry L. Bertz, Peter W. Balken, and others. The publisher of the Scandinaven, Mr. John Anderson, who was present, was called upon to explain the position the press had taken. He justified it on the ground of the neglect with which the Scandinavian-American citizens had been treated by the Republican Party.

I F 2

I F 2 (Danish)

I F 2 (Norwegian)

I F 3

The Chicago Tribune, Oct.30, 1879.

While the sense of the meeting was, that the statement that the Scandinavians had been slighted was true, it was nevertheless decided that dissension at the present time was not justifiable, and that the Scandinavians should be called upon to ratify the Republican ticket as nominated in the last convention.

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 28, 1876.

SOUTH SIDE SCANDINAVIANS

The Scandinavian Republicans of the South Side held a meeting in Meissner's Hall, last evening. There were four companies of Minute-Men, numbering about three-hundred fifty, present, and in addition two-hundred Swedes not in uniform. Mr. Andrew Sundberg presided, and campaign songs in Swedish were sung by a quartette, and speeches were made by Charles E. Sundell, D. F. Peterson, F. L. Hawkinson, the Hon. William Aldrich, John H. Clough, and **others**. The enthusiasm was great, and another company of Minute-Men was organized.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs and Purposes

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 28, 1929.

A VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE

(Editorial)

The commission-manager plan of city government has been introduced in some four hundred cities throughout the country. In the majority of cases it appears to operate more to the advantage of the respective communities than the old system, according to which a mayor and a city council governed the town.

This new form of city administration demands efficiency of officeholders, making them directly responsible to the people for their acts. If they are to hold their jobs they must show ability and devotion to duty. At the same time this new plan does away with pay roll padding, and discourages graft; and we suspect that these are the main reasons why the politicians

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 28, 1929.

of the old school are opposed to it.

Among the large cities that are trying out the new system is Cleveland, Ohio. For some years the affairs of this city have been administered by a commission and a city manager. On the whole, the experiment appears to have been successful, but there, as elsewhere, it has met strong opposition by certain groups which have done everything they can to make the city abolish the new system and to reinstate the old one. The question regarding the city's administration has been introduced into local politics not less than three times in the last two years, and then referred to the voters for a decision, but each time it has received a negative result.

The last referendum in Cleveland took place only a few days ago, with the result that the majority voted for the maintenance of the present system. The majority was not great, but was sufficient to show that the local politicians, with all their agitation and propaganda, have not succeeded in fooling all of the

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 28, 1929.

people. The voters gave the present executives of their city a vote of confidence, because they are handling civic affairs in an efficient manner. The people are looking out for the welfare of their own community.

I F F

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 9, 1916.

MAYOR THOMPSON AND THE CITY COUNCIL

(Editorial Notice)

In spite of the statements of the big dailies in the city, it seems that the majority in the city council, formerly so inimical to Mayor Thompson, have had a strong sense of having been defeated on Feb. 29, because the attitude of some of the members has been changed in such manner that Mayor Thompson has as many aldermen supporting him as he had opponents before the primary. Not even the great leader Merriam seems able to stop the mayor now.

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 24, 1916.

THE PEOPLE WILL DECIDE

(Editorial)

At the primary election this coming Tuesday the question will not merely determine whether the thirty-five aldermen whose term has expired are to be re-elected. The significance is more far-reaching. Through the election it will be determined whether William Hale Thompson is yet possessing that confidence of the people, of which ten months ago he received such overwhelming evidence.

To be sure, nothing is more uncertain than public opinion, but after all, this public opinion should not make a turn about over night unless there be a sufficient reason for it. If then the people of Chicago who so recently gave Mr. Thompson greater acclaim than any candidate for office has received during the whole history of the city were to vote against him now, it would seem that something must have occurred to make him seem unworthy of the confidence imposed in him.

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 24, 1916.

He started his career as mayor by settling two big strikes, settlements which brought him well earned praise from all sides and from all over the country. Shortly afterwards came his Sunday-closing of the saloons. For this matter he simply did his duty, but of course it took great courage to do it, since none of his predecessors had dared do it. Mayor Thompson's appointments to office have not been successfully criticised by anyone. The State's attorney who is a democrat and who must therefore be considered one of Mr. Thompson's opponents had to declare, in the name of justice, that the complaints in regard to appointments by the mayor were merely political.

Now it is a fact that Mayor Thompson from the very beginning of his term has met with strong opposition in the City Council. This opposition became the majority in the council when Mr. Thompson decided to obey the law and close the saloons on Sundays. Ever since, his activity as executive of the city has been practically paralyzed in cases where the consent of the board of aldermen was required to put into effect any measure for the welfare of this city proposed or desired by the mayor.

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 24, 1916.

The deliberations of the city council are open to the public. Thus it is possible for the public to learn the nature of the opposition there to the mayor, and also who are the aldermen that urge this opposition, who are the leaders in this attempt to humiliate Mr. Thompson and who are trying to nullify all efforts of his for the welfare of the city. At the meetings of the city council most of the time is now passed in denunciations by certain aldermen, of the mayor. Questions of practical import for the city are disregarded.

Under these conditions, Mayor Thompson has no choice but to appeal once again to the people. He is asking that the people give him a new vote of confidence by returning to private life those aldermen who have been the worst noise maker in the city council and to elect in their place men who are willing to co-operate with him for the good of the city.

With few exceptions, Mayor Thompson is opposed by the newspapers, as was the case at the time of his election. But we believe that the people, now as then will judge on the basis of the facts presented by the mayor and known from the deliberation of the city council, so that the mayor may look forward to without fear to the results of the election.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 20, 1916.

[KILLANDER CONDEMNED FOR OPPOSING MAYOR THOMPSON]

The Board of Aldermen in Chicago at present consists of representatives of all the nationalities, although the majority seem to have combined to form the so-called "Whiskey Ring." As the various aldermen react politically and otherwise so will the nationalities they represent have reason to be proud or ashamed of them.

The Swedes have as representative Alderman John Killander. Unfortunately, he is not of the type of whom they can feel proud.

Alderman Killander belongs to the majority which is on terms of enmity with the mayor, that is, he is a member of the "Whiskey Ring." We do not know whether he has whiskey interests privately, but he votes with the "Ring." Relative to this one should note that the 'open saloon' element and the hypocritical reform element are nowadays working together, hand in hand, destructively, as far as the Board of Aldermen is concerned. We do not know where Mr. Killander

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 20, 1916.

is getting his orders; he himself says that he is voting according to his own conscience and best ability. If such be the case, his conscience must be in the habit of going to sleep at precisely the hours when it ought to be fully awake. As to his ability, there is probably little to say, except to sympathize with him for its poor quality, as it is revealed thru his actions during the past few months. But in doing so, one cannot refrain from wondering how he could succeed so well in earlier years both as City Sealer and as Alderman. It was said of him that on a certain occasion he combined with some others of the Board to criticize the Commissioner of Buildings, at that time rather sharply for negligence in office. The complaint then was that Killander was criticizing a Swede. But on that occasion he was right, for the fact of nationality must not interfere with justice, especially not where important matters are concerned. For this reason it is the duty of the Swedes in Chicago to express their dissatisfaction when one of their nationality, in office, is misrepresenting them.

The Svenska Kuriren does not know what kind of great work Alderman Killander has done in favor of the twenty-third ward. This paper has even held that

Svenska Koriren, Jan. 20, 1916.

those who have specialized in a matter are the best judges relative to the issue. But the specialists of a ward are the voters of the ward. Now it is clear to common sense and also a matter of experience that the interests of a ward are best served when the representative of the ward is working in close harmony with the Mayor. Neither the individual part of the city nor the city as a whole is gaining through a state of disagreement or of antagonism between aldermen and Mayor.

John Killander's posing as a "Statesman" has depressed the majority of the Swedes in Chicago, although to many it is a laughing matter. The fact is that William Hale Thompson has long been a favorite with the Swedes here; they voted for him almost unanimously for Mayor, and since his election he has become, if possible, even more popular among them. He has surrounded himself with men of our nationality. Two members of his cabinet are men of Swedish birth, and the number of Swedes appointed to office in the service of the city now is far greater than at any time before.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 20, 1916.

The Swedes do not claim to be better than people in general, but they do have a keen sense of justice, and Mayor Thompson's actions in connection with the two big strikes, recently, made a deep impression upon them. His closing of the saloons on Sundays also won favor after the matter had been understood, and his personality, his open and unostentatious manners, which we came to know before the election, have remained unchanged after his election to Mayor, and this we appreciate. We have had many experiences of a different type with earlier mayors.

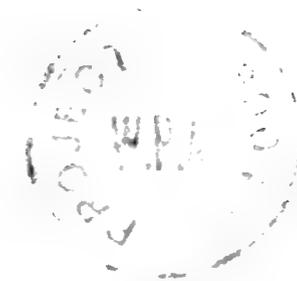
But all of this seems to have passed unnoticed by Alderman Killander. Whether from his own inclination or on orders he has been voting consistently against everything advocated by Mayor Thompson and more still, he has supported with evident enjoyment everything that could embarrass the man whom Chicago recently gave the greatest vote of confidence ever extended to any of its citizens throughout the history of the city. It is an old saying, that if you want to make a friend into an enemy, lend him money. And so mean is human nature that this rule may be

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 20, 1916.

applied to other matters of helpfulness. Two years before Mr. Thompson became Mayor, he made personal sacrifices and used his influence to bring about the election of John Killander as **alderman**. Perhaps the latter was not aware of this little detail concerning the aldermanic election in the year 1914, in ward 23.

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IV

SWEDISH



Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 16, 1915.

OUR HONORED CONTEMPORARY, SKANDINAVEN

(Editorial)

(The Scandinavian) is scolding Mayor William Hale Thompson for not fulfilling his promises. Behind the Skandinaven in this attack is the Daily News and Victor Lawson, valuable friend of the paper. No man, says the Skandinaven who has sought the office of Mayor of late years, has been as generous with his promises as Mr. Thompson. Thus he spoke before being elected: "I assume personally the responsibility for the capability of the police department ---- We know that Chicago has been a place where criminals might feel safe. But we also know that the mayor can put an end to this situation and at once. If I be elected I shall guarantee the city a capable and honest police administration." That much for the election promises. Now as to the accusations.

Mr. Thompson "says the Skandinaven," now has been Mayor for four months, but it appears that the city is yet a place where criminals may feel safe... Although



Svenska Kuriren, Sept.16,1915.

Mr. Thompson promised more than his predecessors in regard to freeing Chicago from crime, the fact is that he has done less than the average in this respect. This can hardly surprise anybody who has observed his commission on Civil Service, seeing that this commission has spent more effort in arousing suspicion against the enemies of criminals such as c.g. the Merriam Investigation's Committee, than in making the police force capable of coping with crime."

So far the Skandinaven (after the Daily News). There are points in the article in Skandinaven that might be affectively ridiculed. We shall merely point here to the facts that four months are not a long time in which to make revolutionary changes in the police administration of the city but that in spite of the brevity of time, surprising results have been attained according to an authority whom neither Skandinaven nor the Daily News will dare to call in doubt. Harry Clson, the most formidable rival of Mr. Thompson for the office of mayor, supported for this office by both papers mentioned, said the other day before a large audience, that never before in the history of Chicago had there been less crime in the city

Svenska Kuriren, Sept.16,1915.

in proportion to the population.

This statement was made four months after William Hale Thompson had entered upon his duties as mayor, by a man whose knowledge of the question of crime statistics nobody can deny and who, in this case, cannot be suspected of partisanship.

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IV

SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 3, 1915.

[JUDICIAL ELECTION]

The Result of the Election of Judges on this coming Monday is at present a topic for interested suppositions. Instead of making the election a confirmation of the principle of non-partisanship where judges are concerned, we are now witnessing attempts at making it a partisan election of the most extreme type. So the outcome of the election will depend upon the extent to which this or that political boss will be able to bring to the polls a sufficient number of bums for the winning of this battle of ballots. Perhaps by a margin of but a few votes.

Old tried judges who have given their best years in an effort to execute worthily their tasks, and who as a result have won unquestioned respect have been forced once more to play at the election gamble - as a reward for faithful service to the community!

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, June 3, 1915.

Who cares to ask, at the hour when justice in court is at stake, whether the judge be Republican or Democrat? We advise all Scandinavians to vote for all the present Republican judges and all the present Democratic judges who are seeking re-election.

As to the new candidates, we wish to urge the election of our countryman Carl R. Chindblon of whose excellent qualities many of us have become aware through personal experience. Similarly do we call attention to the Norwegian-American, Oscar M. Torrison who, for a period of years has been judge in the Municipal Court and as such has won undisputed respect.

Svenska Americanaren, Jan. 14, 1909.

CHICAGO'S UNDERGROUND TRAFFIC

Blue prints and the cost of building the underground transportation system has been turned in by City Engineer John Ericson to the City Council. It is shown that Chicago can for the cost of \$50,000,000 build a tube from Chicago Ave., and Orleans St., on the North to Twenty-Second St., and Wabash Ave., on the South and from Halsted St., on the West to Michigan Ave. The undertaking could be built in sections, and in this way the city would only have to pay out about \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 per year. The two deck system was dismissed by the engineer. The streets would be 66 feet to 100 feet wide, with double tracks. It is estimated that these lines could accommodate 86,000 passengers per hour. It is necessary, the report explains, to build this as soon as possible before the traffic becomes too large.



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Svenska Amerikanare, Nov. 12, 1907

ECHOES OF THE CITY COUNCIL'S DECISION

The City Council's decision of last week giving the Telephone Company the franchise it asked, is so unbelievable that many Chicagoans have awakened and are up in arms against the city aldermen, who apparently sold their honor and otherwise acted like anything but honest men.

A large number of organizations have protested against this unfair transaction. People in all walks of life have voiced their opinion against the scandal. But what difference does it make? Now that the Gas Company's deal has been put over, the City Council have shown themselves as a bunch of roundheads with strong bulldog tactics.

Now the Aldermen have submitted this unfair deal to the Mayor's approval in the hope he will let the contract go through. If the Mayor vetoes this ordinance, then, like in the Gas Company case, its passage will require a two-third majority vote. It may be said in Mayor Dunne's honor, that he never gave his consent to shady transactions. We will now see what Mayor Busse will do. Should he



Svenska Amerikanaren, Nov. 12, 1907

sanction this transaction without any modifications he will be blamed as being the same as the black-spotted thieving animals. As it looks, the Chicago Council has started a career which will put Philadelphia, New York, and San Francisco in the shade. Does there exist a City Council like Chicago's?

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 19, 1907.

POLITICAL TALK

Preparations are being made by both political parties in Chicago for the coming election in April regarding the first five years term as a mayor. To ask Republicans and Democrats to consider carefully the problem is only natural. But the "five year mayor" is not the only question of the one of first interest. There are other matters of interest that concern the whole political situation. If we are now to have complete municipal ownership of the city's railway system it would seem that the present mayor would be as good as elected because he has to a great extent prepared the ground for this work.

But the thinker has and will to a great extent question whether he has managed the affairs as he should have done.

Both Democrats and Republicans are of the opinion that he has held up the finishing of affairs so as to make the City Railway question into a campaign argument for his own good. The question is so confusing that "experts interested in the situation cannot explain.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 19, 1907.

One fact stands out in Mayor Dunne's favor that in questions pertaining to the city and community interests Mayor Dunne has stood on the Corporations' side. Thus it was the fault of Dunne when the city alderman gave away 14 million dollars to the gas company, who have plundered the city and the consumers on gas with unheard of high prices for many years. When the aldermen finished studying the gas rates and wanted the price reduced 75¢ per thousand cubic feet, Dunne protested and waged a battle that cost the city dearly. And in many other questions Dunne has favored the corporations' side.

But on the other hand he has been the Catholic priests best worker. In one way he has been a play ball in the Catholic hands. When his work as mayor is finished, when it is seen what he has done and what he should have done, then he will have to admit he was not the best. Dunne is an opponent of Carter H. Harrison who has served four terms and has a vast number of friends and followers. It is quite possible that he will receive the nomination. But that only effects the Democratic party. However many Dunnites will never be Harrisonites. The trouble Harrison will find is that he is not a Republican. He has a large number of best friends who are

Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 19, 1907.

Republicans and if he receives the nomination he will receive many votes from the Republican side. But at the same time he will lose many of the Democratic votes. On the other side the Republican party has pretty well decided that Fred Busse will be their candidate.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Feb. 5, 1907.

THE PEOPLE SHALL DECIDE

A couple of weeks ago the City Council decided that the people should decide if the cities wise fathers should handle the city railway question or if a general vote should be taken regarding its difficulties. If the question was to be left to the people it was stipulated that petitions with at least 80,000 voters should require it, and that the people should sign these petitions by February 1. However, the aldermen believed it impossible in such a short time to get the petitions ready and get the people's signature so they tried to let the matter drop. The daily newspapers were not of the same opinion as the majority of the aldermen, this was clearly demonstrated by their actions. The morning, noon and evening papers showed their disagreement by attaching petitions to their edition. It might seem ridiculous, but the papers were vindicated. On Thursday the lists were turned in to proper department heads with 184,000 signatures instead of 80,000.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 30, 1906.

FROM CABLE CARS TO ELECTRIC CARS

The change from cable cars to electric streetcars in Chicago has caused much criticism from the riding public, but nothing serious has followed, as John Public seems to accept passively the change in a "take what comes" attitude.

However, if the transportation system were owned by the city, and the city made the change, how thunderous the criticism would have been over their "fool idea of municipal ownership".

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, June 11, 1902.

[PLANS FOR THE COMING POLITICAL CAMPAIGN]

The Swedish American Central Republican Club elected officers last Wednesday. All the candidates on the Republican ticket were recommended. A committee was chosen to make plans for the coming political campaign.



I F 3

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 2, 1901.

CRITICISM

(Editorial)

It is not right to criticize our public servants when it is done as a political maneuver to sling mud at parties of opposite views. It seems to us that this is the purpose of certain persons and newspapers that do all they can to color and pervert the truth.

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I F 6

Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

MAYOR HARRISON AND THE TRACTION ISSUE

p.6.....Mayor Harrison appears to have tired of posing as a special guard of the community's interests as regards to the street-railways company, and has taken a rest. It was perhaps only a role which he had studied for campaign purposes.

Many besides ourselves, have assumed this to be the case, and the assumption has become strengthened of late.

The committee which worked on the traction issue before has put out a rather comprehensive report on the question, both as regards Chicago and other cities, but that in itself does not, of course, solve the problem.

The mayor motivated his negligence with the statement that there is time enough to handle the traction question when the companies make application for new



Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

charters. Later Harrison signified that he does not at all intend to name any commission for the handling of this affair, and it was his friends in the legal department who made a last attempt to save the traction commission from being put on the shelf.

What can be Harrison's meaning? In the first place to let the traction companies take the initiative and dictate terms for the new concessions. A privilege which the city on no account should give up. In the second place Harrison wants, clearly, to have absolute freedom when it comes to dealing with the companies. He will undertake the negotiations; and we doubt not for a moment that the companies will find it much easier to come to terms with one man than with a number of men. Perhaps it also will be cheaper for them.

After four years of effort to settle the traction question to the satisfaction of the community, Harrison has now come so far (1) that the companies and not

Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

the city administration will propose the terms in the new charters, (2) that Harrison himself will negotiate with the companies. Under such circumstances the peoples' rights are, of course, not very secure.

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 27, 1901.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY

The Republican primary election will be held in the city next Friday, March 1. It is at the primary that it is necessary to have ones eyes open to see to it that the right delegates are chosen in the city convention and to support good candidates. Afterward it is too late to try to do anything.

It cannot be inculcated enough that only the primary gives desirable men the opportunity to give their party their moral support. It is civic duty to select good candidates and this end cannot be entrusted to others, than delegates for the right, who can be depended upon. Each one should therefore help to nominate the right delegates to the convention. The winning or losing of the party depends on these means and judgments.

Svenska Tribunen, Jan. 5, 1901.

ADAM'S ALE

p.6...Again scientific men, after examination, have declared that the water delivered to St. Louis through our drainage canal is absolutely free from contagion, or ingredients harmful to health. The same result has been given a number of times before. Can not the good St.Louisans quiet themselves and begin to drink "Adams's Ale" with the same security with which they consume Lemps or Anheuser Busch?

Svenska Tribunen, June 1, 1892

A TIMELY REMINDER.

The arrival last week at Chicago of the Norwegian steamer Wergeland naturally gave cause for festivities and other expressions of joy - all of which we deem very proper - although Wergeland is neither the first Norwegian sea-going vessel nor the first foreign steamer that has made its appearance in the harbor of Chicago. However, after these expressions of hilarity have waned and the glamor of festivity faded away to make room for the sordidness of everyday life, this welcome visit from afar should not be forgotten. This incident should, instead, serve as food for thought even with those, who rarely go to the trouble of using their reasoning faculties, and even with our honorable congressmen and the so-called "political leaders", who are enjoying the self-assumed authority to select "the people's" representatives in the Capitol at Washington.

Unquestionably the arrival and visit here of the Norwegian merchant vessel Wergeland institutes a strong reminder of Chicago's need of a direct waterway connection with European harbors. It forcefully brings home the necessity of the doing away with the costly and time-wasting reloading procedures and the high freight rates on the railroads, which now form a part of waterway shipping from foreign parts. The present transportation arrangements of reloading at New York, followed by expensive freighting of goods of Scandinavian and other European origin intended for consumption in the States of the Middle West and the West, is ridiculous. Such a procedure adds to the cost of the goods to the consumer.

On the other hand consider that customs duties are the same, whether the goods are unloaded in New York or the importations go to Chicago direct.

The very circumstance that the owners of Wergeland did not make any money on this trip is an undeniable proof of the fact that the canals linking the St. Lawrence River with the Great Lakes are not of sufficient depth. If they had been only a few feet deeper, the Wergeland would not have had to unload a part of her cargo at Montreal, in order to take on the same load again at Kingston. It goes without saying that the unloading and reloading processes, together with the rail freight charges between these two points, devoured all the profit that otherwise might have accrued.

Adequate and sufficiently deep waterway connections between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes should be a goal, toward which all the representatives in Congress from the Western States should work unceasingly. They should be made to know that this is a matter of vital interest to the populations of the great West and Northwest, inasmuch as the lack of such a waterway increases the costs of many of the essentials of life and at the same time reduces the prices on their own products for shipment to Europe.

We fully realize that the interests of the big railroad companies are diametrically opposed to those of the people, but our representatives in Congress should bear in mind that they are there primarily for the purpose of safeguard-

Svenska Tribunen, June 1, 1892

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ing the interests of the people. If they run the errands of the railroads, then they fail shamefully in their duties to their constituents. If they persistantly fail in their duties, new congressmen should be elected in their stead. In addition, the City Council of Chicago should, at each new session of Congress, petition the Federal Government at Washington concerning legislative measures for the inauguration of deepening the St. Lawrence - Great Lakes waterway as quickly as possible.

Translator's Note: In the May 18 issue of the Svenska Tribunen there was a brief news item of following contents:

"WATERWAY SHIPPING BETWEEN NORWAY AND CHICAGO. The steamer "Wergeland" at present is riding the waves somewhere on the Great Lakes on her journey from Tonsberg, Norway, direct to Chicago. She is carrying a cargo of 3000 pounds of salt fish and cod-liver oil."

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1879.

THE SCANDINAVIANS

Seventy Swedish citizens of the North Division held a meeting at Svea Hall, corner of Chicago Avenue and Larrabee Street, last evening and organized for the purpose of representation of their nationality in the city, town, and country governments. It is said there are from 16,000 to 18,000 Swedish residents on the North Side, and they cannot obtain the representation in the management of public affairs that their numbers entitle them to.

S. A. Miller occupied the chair, and Rod Sylvan acted as Secretary.

The proceedings were carried on in the Scandinavian tongue.

At a previous meeting Messrs. Sundelius, Engstrom, Olson, Sylvan and Patterson were appointed a committee to draw up articles of organization, and they

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1879.

reported. The name adopted is the Swedish Political Club of North Chicago, and only Swedish citizens of the North Side and Lake View are entitled to membership in it. Some discussion took place over the matter of admitting those who were members of other political clubs, and an amendment to one of the articles was offered, which provided for the exclusion of any Swedes from the club who belonged to Republican, Democratic, Greenback, or any other party organizations, but it was voted down, and any Swedish voter living in the district indicated above was made eligible.

The usual number of officers was provided in the articles for the government of the organization, and the report of the committee was finally adopted without alteration.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. T. Engstrom; First Vice-President, S. A. Miller, etc. etc.....

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1879.

A petition to the Judges of Cook County requesting nomination by them of S. A. Miller as a Justice of the Peace from the North Side, to represent the Swedish people, was read and approved.....

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I F 3 (Danish)

I F 3 (Norwegian)

I C

SWEDISH

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1874.

GREAT SCANDINAVIAN MASS MEETING

Those Scandinavians who belong to the opposition held a mass meeting yesterday.

The assembly was called to order by Fritz Frantzen. The following persons were elected:

President: A. B. Johnson, Vice Presidents: Geo. J. Hoffmar, Capt. Ed. G. Lange, John Wickers; Secretary: Joan A. Arrvedson.

He appointed on the committee of resolutions: Jacob Nielsen, Wm. Peterson, Capt. Bergquist.

After General Lieber had finished his speech, the committee on resolutions gave out the following report:

As the present corrupt condition of our national politics requires the undivided attention of each good citizen, and as the Republican Party no longer defends

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SWEDISH

I F 3 (Danish)

I F 3 (Norwegian)

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 3, 1874.

the principles upon which it was founded, but has opened its doors to corruption, like other parties too long in power, and as the leaders of this party are unable to govern and have proven themselves unworthy of the confidence of the people, and since, to our way of thinking, a complete change of our national policy is imperative, as we are convinced, that the Scandinavian press does not express the views of the majority of the Scandinavian people: Be it resolved that the **American citizens** of Scandinavian descent approve completely the platform accepted by the opposition party on September 26:

And be it further resolved that we oblige ourselves to work for the success of the opposition party at the next elections.

After some further discussions the meeting was adjourned.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

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IV

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1922.

attitude toward his responsibilities, it may be mentioned that he considers his work in Washington so important that he cannot spare the time to take part in the current campaign. It is safe to assume that Republican voters will support his candidacy.

Albert O. Anderson is now serving his second term as alderman of the Thirty-third Ward, and is seeking nomination as the Republican Congressional candidate from the Seventh Illinois District. He was born in Chicago, but received most of his formal education in Sweden. From 1904 to 1911, he was engaged in the banking business in North Dakota, but he later returned to Chicago, and is now in the brokerage business here.

Anderson has been very popular as an alderman, and has always championed the cause of the less privileged people. He has been especially interested in improving the transportation system in our city. On several occasions, he

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1922.

has fought alone in the City Council, refusing to compromise when he felt sure that right was on his side. He is highly respected for his integrity. There is general agreement among the voters that he will make an excellent Congressman.

Daniel Anderson is seeking the Republican nomination for Congressman from the Third District. He is a native of Nebraska, and was born in Wahoo in 1884. After having graduated from high school in that city, he attended the Northwestern University Law School, where he received his Bachelor of Law and Master of Arts degrees. He has practiced law here since 1914, and has a fine reputation both as a lawyer and as a man. He maintains offices at 105 West Monroe Street and at 6000 South Halsted Street. It may be added that he speaks and writes Swedish fluently.

WEST GILL Y PRODUCTIONS

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IV

IV (Norwegian)

SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Myheter, June 1, 1921.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION

Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page,
full-face picture of John A. Swanson.

On June 6, Chicago's voters are to elect twenty judges of the Circuit Court and one judge of the Superior Court. Two lists of candidates are presented to the voters, and on one of them--the so-called nonpartisan list--are the names of John A. Swanson, Swede and Oscar M. Torrison Norwegian. The former is at the present time a judge of the Municipal Court; the latter is already on the Circuit Court, and is now seeking re-election.

John A. Swanson was born in Chicago, April 14, 1874; his father was John Swanson, a tailor. After having graduated from high school, he entered Northwestern University law school, from which he graduated in 1895. That same year he began to practice law, and has done so ever since, except for intermittent periods of public service. He soon came into the political limelight, and was elected to

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV (Norwegian)

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1921.

the lower house of the Illinois legislature in 1910. He served there for two years, and in 1914 was elected state senator from the thirteenth district for a term of four years. However, it is as a judge of the Municipal Court that Swanson has attracted most attention, and everybody who has followed his work there agrees that he has shown great ability as a judge, an unusual capacity for work, and a deep appreciation of the responsibilities of his office. His judicial insight has been especially apparent in his conduct of the Landlords' and Tenants Court. His work there was particularly strenuous because of the housing shortage. He sometimes disposed of as many as 175 cases in a single day, and the best part of it was that, in the majority of cases, the litigants came to a friendly agreement.

We recommend both Judge Swanson and Judge Torrison as well qualified for the offices which they are seeking.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Oct. 18, 1917.

LIBRARY BOARD

Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson appointed our countryman, Attorney Carl O. Beroth a member of the Library Board. The nomination was forthwith confirmed by the City Council. Mr. Beroth - studied in the Public Schools of Chicago - and is a graduate of the Chicago Law School, where he served as President of his class. Mr. Beroth is also legal adviser to Anderson & Gustofson, who are large oil producers. One of the largest in the United States. The nomination of Mr. Beroth, has met with universal approval in the City of Chicago.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1915.

THE SHORT STRAW

(Editorial)

In Des Moines, Iowa, a real-estate evaluation commission of forty-three men was recently appointed, and among them was one lone Swede. Commenting on the incident the local Swedish newspaper remarks: "The Swedes are drawing the short straw--as usual".

This sounds somewhat disgruntled, but it must be admitted that our colleague puts the finger on a situation which is all too common, not only in Iowa's capital city, but in other parts of the country as well. The political cake is sliced and dished out without much regard for fairness, and foreign nationalities, with the exception of the Irish, get the crumbs and leftovers, unless local conditions make it imperative to court a certain national group in order to secure its vote. This goes for political appointments as well as for elective offices.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1915.

There are several reasons for this; as far as the Swedes are concerned they have, to a considerable extent, only themselves to blame for the unsatisfactory condition. Many of them fail to take out citizenship papers since they plan to stay here only a few years and then return to Sweden. Others, who are citizens, neglect to register as voters, until some ward worker or Swedish leader, by means of pleas and entreaties, makes them do it. On election day many of them stay home.

It happens quite often that Swedish candidates do not have the active support of their own countrymen and at times, they even encounter opposition within their own national group. In communities where the Swedish vote might actually decide the election, the opportunity is lost, because of lack of unity and because personal and political considerations are given precedence. Naturally, this weakness is taken advantage of by other political factions.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Jan. 26, 1915.

The Swedish candidates are often very able men and, of late, the question of nationality is becoming less important. The day may not be far off when the best men will be elected or appointed to public offices regardless of nationality and party affiliations. When that time comes the Swedish-Americans shall no longer draw the short straw.

For that matter, there is no reason for despair even under present conditions. There are, throughout the country, many Swedish-Americans holding important public offices to which they have been either appointed or elected, and their number is growing.



Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 27, 1913.

THE SWEDES AND THE PRIMARY

The following Swedes were nominated on the Republican ticket, City Treasurer, Arthur W. Peterson; Alderman Twenty-Second Ward, Fred W. Forsberg; Alderman Twenty-Third Ward, A. O. Erickson; Alderman Twenty-ninth Ward, Peter A. Wendling; on the Democratic ticket, Alderman Seventh Ward, Oscar W. Eckland; on the Progressive ticket, Alderman Seventh Ward, Charles J. Rydberg; Alderman Twenty-Fifty Ward, A. D. Peterson; on the Socialist ticket, Alderman Twenty-seventh Ward, N. F. Holm; Alderman Thirty-First Ward, William Henning; Alderman Thirty-Third Ward, B. N. Olin.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 12, 1910.

SWEDISH-AMERICANS IN POLITICS

(Editorial)

During the last few years Swedish-Americans in various parts of the country **have** demonstrated a degree of unity and well-directed energy in the political field which bodes well for their future. They are beginning to demand the political recognition to which they are entitled and the jobs that go with it. No longer are they satisfied with, and thankful for, the political crumbs which have been thrown to them by the bosses. Where the Swedes formerly felt they were doing well when one of their nationals was put on as a school watchman or janitor, nowadays the superintendent of county schools may well be a Swedish-American. Or, a city where a few years ago, a Swede needed a lot of luck in addition to influential friends to get on the police force, may now have a Swedish-American police judge.

At the coming elections next fall Swedes will also be in the running for higher



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 12, 1910.

state offices. The outstanding candidate is Governor Eberhart of Minnesota, who has been renominated by his party, and whose record in office has been the subject of favorable comment in many leading newspapers even outside of his own state. In the state of Nebraska a strong movement is under way for the purpose of electing our countryman, C. P. Anderbury, as attorney general, and in the same state, another Swede, State Controller Lobeck, is seeking a seat in Congress.

The re-election of State Senator Landee, here in Illinois, is of special interest to Swedish-Americans in the state, aside from the fact that a man of his recognized ability and integrity is much needed in the legislature right now. His name is prominent in connection with much progressive legislation, and he is known as an uncompromising foe of reaction in any form. It looks as if he will be nominated at the primary, which takes place on September 15.

We dare say that as real merit more and more becomes the chief consideration



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 12, 1910.

in making nominations for public office, Swedish-Americans will come more to the fore in American politics.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, July 15, 1909.

FROM PAPER BOY TO MAYOR

Scandinavians in Chicago have supported the Republican Party by voting for it. But their loyalty to the party has not been proportionally appreciated. Comments are unnecessary, however; but the fact remains that the political leaders within the Republican Party ignore the importance of the number of Swedish voters and the service they have rendered.

It is apparent that the party leaders' ignorance of the importance of Scandinavian votes has kept our countrymen from receiving just rewards for the service they have rendered. This is especially true if we take into consideration that other nationalities with less voting power have been given more and higher political positions. The Republicans have men within the party who can qualify, and who are as able as any, but nevertheless, the Scandinavians should not be denied the patronage of their declared political party. They have built an organization strong enough to elect a Scandinavian Mayor in Chicago. This organization would have no trouble at all in selecting

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikanaren, July 15, 1909.

a candidate of his own choice, one who would gain the support, not only from the Scandinavians, but also a large majority of other voters in Chicago.

Among the foremost Scandinavians in Chicago is a man who has lived here the past twenty-five years and who has taken an active part in commercial and political affairs and therefore is better qualified than others. This man is Frederic Lundin, the crafty and popular Congressman and Chief of the firm Lundin & Co. His "I will" symbolizes the miraculous growth of Chicago during the past thirty-eight years, so is the "I will" motto a true expression for Frederic Lundin's character. At ten years of age, only a few months after coming here from Sweden as a poor boy, he began selling newspapers on Chicago's streets to help support his old parents. At the age of twenty he was the manager of a large clothing company, for which he began to work as a messenger boy. At twenty-five he was manager of the firm which bears his name, Lundin & Co., which employs hundreds of workers. At twenty-seven he was elected State Senator of Illinois with a majority of many thousand votes. At forty he was elected congressman with a plurality of 12,000 votes. During the past

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SWEDISH

Svenska Amerikansaren, July 15, 1909.

fifteen years he has been a member of the Cook County Republican Central Committee. He is known as an untiring worker, a good organizer, with a splendid character, an eloquent speaker, a born leader. After only a few weeks' work as congressman, at a special session he introduced a bill which undoubtedly will become law, dealing with the old age pension problem. This bill was under consideration in the Illinois Legislature. That in brief, is the career of Mr. Lundin, a newspaper boy at ten becoming an industrial leader, congressman and political leader at forty. With these accomplishments as a background and possessing exceptional energy and character, he serves as an example of what a man with ability and character and desire to prove himself worthy can make out of opportunities. Now Lundin's sponsors believe he is the logical candidate for mayor of Chicago in the coming election. They believe in his popularity and vote-getting power. He is of the progressive type, a self-made man, in the prime of his life, a man with a winning personality, with practical and sound ideas.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 14, 1906.

[GROWING POLITICAL STRENGTH OF SWEDES]

(Editorial)

Swedish Americans are not a little dissatisfied with the experiments of the politicians concerned--even a Michigan newspaper has the courage to protest against the methods of the party bosses, while in the east the voters are raving over the removal of the ballot box, and the trial of the new voting machines.

Until recently a Swedish-American paper that dared to criticize the plans of the party bosses was a heretic and a scandal sheet. Practically all of this group of papers were conservative publications. Putting a Swede into a fairly prominent position was seen by the Swedes through a magnifying glass; the honor was so great. Furthermore if a Swede received an appointment as a watchman at a school, an extra policeman or a mailman, he had reached the top.



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 14, 1906.

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Time changes all things. Now the Swedes at least have the sense and courage to protest, with the result that they are shoulder to shoulder with the throng gathered around the political kettle. Swedes are no longer satisfied with promises for the future, or for the next election, and because of this situation, the American and the Irish political bosses are treating them more considerately and at times crediting them with brains and ability.

The Swedes have always been welcome to a ride to the voting place on election day, or to partake in a glass of beer at a "party" blowout, but that was the end. As far as a job was concerned--"just wait awhile and we will take care of you."

Now the Swedes are quite tired of waiting, and a nation-wide protest is making the bosses sit up and take notice. From Minnesota comes a protest regarding the neglect of the Swedes with reference to their position on the ballot. When in spite of the underhanded methods of the political bosses and their henchmen, we put our first Swede in Congress, the bosses began to handle

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SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 14, 1906.

our countrymen with more consideration. That "in unity there is strength" is evident to party leaders, and now neither group dares ignore our Swedish colony as in the past, even as our press can no longer be held under cover.

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SWEDISH

Sven N. Tribunen, Jan. 14, 1903.

POLITICAL

The only Swedish name that we could find in the employ of County Treasurer Honberg, was William S. D. Anderson.



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SWEDISH



Svenska Tribunen, Oct. 22, 1902.

ENDORSEMENT OF PROMINENT SWEDISH

The Republican Party has endorsed the following candidates, who are running for public office on the Republican Ticket namely: Peter B. Olsen, for County Clerk; Carl Lundberg, and Niels Juul, State Senators for the 11th district and 23rd district respectively; Fred L. Erickson, and Samuel E. Erickson, State Representative for the 21st district and 29th district respectively.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

CITY ENGINEER, JOHN ERICSON

p.11.....Our well-known countryman, John Ericson,
city-engineer will be named chief of the City's Water
Works by the mayor.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901.

ALBERT SCHONBECK

p.11..... Albert Schonbeck, the real-estate agent, and our countryman was named a member of the Board of Local Improvements last Monday.

He resides at 1870 Melrose Avenue, Lake View.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 15, 1901

AKSEL G.S. JOSEPHSON ELECTED

p.11.....Aksel G.S. Josephson, our country-
man was elected president of the Chicago Publick Library
Club last Thursday.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Apr.17,1901.

RECEPTION

p.11. A reception for members of the legislature and others was given in Springfield by Governor Yates last Wednesday evening. About four hundred guests were present. A varied program was given, and among those participating, we note Representative C.E.Erickson, who gave three declamations, and even appeared as a singer in a male quartette, which was organized for the occasion.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, Feb. 27, 1901.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

p.11. The Republican primaries will be held next Friday, March the first, and the voters should be careful at the election to see that the new ward lines are known. In some parts of the city they are so unusual that many citizens are in quandary as to which ward they belong.

Maps of the new division of wards may be seen in our newspaper, in which we have printed them to accommodate our countrymen.

SWEDE APPOINTED COUNTY AGENT

Our countryman, C.O. Williamson, has received an appointment as Agent of Cook County.

The circumstances in connection with this appointment are rather peculiar. The appointee, C.O. Williamson, is by no means a "prominent" Swede, no matter how one looks at it. In fact, his life in the line-lights of politics, social and fraternal activity is still an unwritten chapter. The fact remains that he is Swedish and that he has received the appointment. However, from reliable source we have learned that the Cook County Board of Commissioners deemed it advisable to make this appointment in order to get on a friendly footing with the Swedish voters. If such is the case, it might be the dawn of a new era, when the organized voting power of the Swedes of Chicago will gain full recognition and we will receive treatment in accordance with our standing in society.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, April 23, 1891.

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THE TOWN OF JEFFERSON.

The Swedish candidate for Mayor of the 25th Ward, A. E. Cassander, was defeated by his Democratic opponent, T. M. Brown. The only victorious Swedish candidate was Peter J. Youngquist, Republican, who was elected Collector of the township of Jefferson.

Some party leaders have expressed their dissatisfaction with this election, chief of which was their not obtaining the office of Mayor for their own candidate, Hempstead Washburne. The office of City Clerk also went to a Republican, James R. B. Van Cleave. Several gains were made in the City Council, where fourteen Republicans are in office: although there are still some Democrats and one Independent.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

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Svenska Luriren, Oct. 6, 1937

SWEDISH

[LIND APPOINTED TO HIGH POST]

John A. Lind, the well-known Swedish contractor, has been appointed a member of the Zoning Board of Appeals.

PETTERSON PROMOTED

Our countryman, V.S. Petterson, has been promoted to the office of Assistant City Comptroller, to succeed L.E. Gosselin, who has retired after 28 years of service.

Mr. Petterson has been employed in the City Comptroller's office for the last 11 years. His duties for the last few years have been, and will continue to be, to compile the City's budgets.

Svenska Kuriren, May 31, 1928

FRED LUNDIN, "the poor Swede",

has no use for Herbert Hoover as a presidential candidate on the Republican ticket. He said so in no roundabout way in a speech that he delivered at a banquet the other day at Palmer House in honor of William J. Stratton, the Republican candidate for the office of Secretary of State of Illinois.

"If the Kansas City convention should fail to nominate ex-Governor Lowden, the choice of the State of Illinois, then the delegates must necessarily unite in the nomination of another man, who will have the support of the whole nation - Senator Charles S. Deneen", said Mr. Lundin, and added: "Hoover, the Wilsonian Democrat, is the only and real danger for a Republican victory in Illinois".

Svenska Kuriren, March 31, 1937

ALD. NELSON TO SIGN NEW GAS UNION

Alder An Oscar T. Nelson of the 11th Ward recently was chosen president of the Chicago Apartment Janitors' Union. One of his very first acts in this capacity was to formulate a contract, or agreement, between the said Union and the Apartment Building Owners' League which has been accepted by both parties.

Mr. Nelson is an attorney-at-law by profession and is the Republican floor leader in the City Council.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 27, 1927

EDWIN A. OLSON, U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, RESIGNS

District Attorney Edwin A. Olson some months ago tendered his resignation to the Attorney General in Washington, D. C., requesting that he be relieved by Jan. 1st. Up to this date no successor has been appointed and Mr. Olson again has written the Washington office asking immediate action.

Subsequent to the above writing it has been officially announced that our well-known countryman, Attorney George C. Q. Johnson, also a Chicagoan, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Olson.

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 7, 1923

SWEDES IN THE LINCOLN PARK ADMINISTRATION

Former State Representative Emil A. Johnson, of Chicago, was elected superintendent of Lincoln Park at the meeting of the park's Board of Administration held last Monday, Jan. 4th. Another countryman, John A. Torstenson, was reappointed a member of the Board.

Svenska Kuriren, March 5, 1925

[NELSON RE-ELECTED]



Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, of the 4th ward, was re-elected, last week, by a majority of 2,666 votes over the combined total of his four opponents.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren (Swedish Courier), Feb. 27, 1919.

FRED LUNDIN'S LETTER TO JUDGE OLSON

Judge Harry Olson
Chicago.

My Man:

Ever since the day when your political bosses called you to stand as a candidate for the mayoralty, you have unjustly, and without cause attacked the good name and honor of myself and family.

I cannot understand your motive or aim in attacking me in this manner without any challenge on my part. If you were an honorable man, you should inform the public that you have asked and accepted my help and support for twenty years.

What do you hope to win through your attempt to turn the enmity of the people against me? The circumstance that you and I have Swedish blood in our veins

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 27, 1919.

is nothing to be ashamed of. I am proud of that. You should also be proud of your blood. If you have a spark of manliness in you, not to speak of gratitude, desist from bearing false witness against another American citizen, who was your friend in your hour of need!

Stop your cunning sharp methods of lying about me, while you secretly and sneakingly seek your way among antagonistic political parties and turn your court into a meeting place for political servants and takers of bribes, where money from the traction interests helps to pay the cost of your Doctor Jekyll and Mister Hyde campaign.

In friendship,
Fred Lundin

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

MISTAKE ON MISTAKE

Four years ago, when it was revealed that our countryman, Judge Harry Olson, had been persuaded to seek the mayoralty, we warned him that he was making a great mistake, and we cited for his benefit the Biblical proverb: "When rogues tempt, follow not," it proved to be applicable.

To Judge Olson's services as a jurist we did the greatest justice, and we predicted a still brighter future on this pathway for him, if he refrained from political intrigues.

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SWEDISH

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IV Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

Every one makes mistakes. Judge Olson is still a comparatively young man. He was, naturally, still younger four years ago, and his mistake can be considered forgivable. Now, one cannot excuse him on this account. He stands in full consciousness, under exactly the same circumstances.

Mr. Victor Lawson, owner and publisher of The Daily News, who makes pretensions to a kind of "over-electorship" within the Republican party in Chicago, although he is said to be a Democrat, has given Judge Olson the call to the mayoralty, again this time as he did four years ago. Lawson has ordered the Republican bosses, who obey



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SWEDISH

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IV Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

his slightest wink, to gather around Olson, and lead their political adherents to the polls to vote for the Judge in the primaries.

However, the question of whether The Daily News will stand by Olson until the primary election is an open question. One recalls the same newspaper's call to Congressman Foss to seek the senatorship last fall, and how the Daily News forsook Foss a few weeks before the primary asking him to withdraw in favor of McCormick. It is not impossible that history will repeat itself.

Already one may doubt, whether, the two political bosses, Deneen and Brundage, are honest in their assurances that they aim to work for

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SWEDISH

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IV Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

Olson's nomination. But their henchmen do not appear to have any warm admiration for his person, or his qualifications.

Last Monday Judge Olson opened his campaign in the Second Ward, the so called "black belt," and ex-Governor Deneen was there to "stand sponsor."

He appeared still to be averse to "answer for the child." He spoke most unimpressively about his candidacy for Mayor, and his qualifications for this office, but tried to win his listeners through loose talk about national policies, and the presidential election in 1920. Even the credulous descendents of the African wilds sat and gaped when he said



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SWEDISH

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IV Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

that the future of the Republic depended on the outcome of the mayoralty election in Chicago, April 1, 1919.

What Brundage has in mind in supporting Judge Olson's candidacy, we do not know. All we have heard is that Mr. Brundage was ill, and allowed himself to be represented by another at the great "fraternizing festival," when all orthodox Republicans, who could find the space in the little dining room at the Hotel Morrison, came together, before the whole world, proclaimed their acceptance of Judge Olson's candidacy for mayor.

We regret that Judge Olson has permitted himself to be persuaded to make the same mistake a second time. His defeat this time will hurt his

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, (Swedish Courier), Jan. 30, 1919.

reputation and spoil his prospects for further success on the course he himself has chosen, and to which he has been called by the people's vote.

He has, in the meantime, only himself to blame, and cannot hope for any consideration or commiseration from us.



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I F 5 (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 7, 1918.

IV (Danish)

SWEDISH

[SCANDINAVIANS ELECTED]

Judge Harry Olson [Swedish] was re-elected to the Municipal Court, and Niels Juul [Dane] was re-elected to Congress by the greatest majority yet polled by any congressman.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 17, 1916.

SWEDISH CANDIDATE FOR STATE AUDITOR

(Adv.)

p.11.....Our countryman, Julius Johnson, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Auditor in Illinois. He was born in Lynn, Henry County, Illinois, April 18, 1871 of Swedish parents, who was among the first settlers on the Illinois praries. While attending public school he worked on the farm, later he prepared himself for a business life by studying at Augustana College, Rock Island. Mr. Johnson was for a while engaged in newspaper work, later being connected with industrial affairs in Moline, Illinois. Already, before becoming "of age," Mr. Johnson took a lively interest in politics, and during the last twenty years he has been very active within the Republican Party in Western Illinois, although he never before aspired to any position on the ballot. From time to time he has occupied responsible positions with the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer, in the Insurance Department, and other State Offices,

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 17, 1916.

and is particularly well equipped for the office he seeks, viz: Auditor of Public Accounts. Julius Johnson lives in Moline, Rock Island County, where the Republican Convention unanimously endorsed his candidacy April 17, 1916.

Swedish-American Republican State League unanimously also endorsed Mr. Johnson at its last convention held at Princeton, March 9, 1916, where 443 delegates were present, representing more than 80,000 Swedish-American Republicans in Illinois. Mr. Johnson has found strong support for his nomination and his chances of victory are very good.

The Primary Election will be held Wednesday September 13, 1916. Don't forget to cast your vote for Julius Johnson for Auditor of Public Accounts.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 25, 1915.

CHINDBLOM FOR JUDGE

At the judicial election in Chicago, next June 7, Swedish-American voters will have an opportunity to show their appreciation of a countryman who in an honorable manner has discharged his duties in positions of trust, and has demonstrated unusual ability as a lawyer and fitness for public service. For among the candidates for judge of the Circuit Court is the well-known lawyer and orator, Carl R. Chindblom, who has been nominated by the united Progressives and Republicans, and whose name, therefore, appears on the Republican ticket.

Chindblom is a man in his prime and well acquainted with conditions in Chicago, for he was born and raised in this city. Since 1900 he has practiced law here, and is known for his solid knowledge and that fine judgment and balance of mind which are so necessary for people that are called upon to make important judicial decisions.

He has proved his fitness for public office by serving as attorney for the state health commission and, for two terms, as County Commissioner. In fact, he is so well known that it is not necessary here to go into details in re-



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SWEDISH

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 25, 1915.

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gard to his qualifications for the office which he is seeking. It is enough to say that Mr. Chindblom has been tested and has passed all the tests with flying colors. His countrymen in Chicago are glad for this opportunity to prove their esteem and loyalty at the polls.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 2, 1915.

STILL THE MAN OF THE DAY

(Editorial)

A short time ago we had occasion to call Chief Justice Harry Olson "the man of the day". As it turned out, the day was not his but, fortunately for Chicago, the judge is still with us.

Some people are pushed into the foreground through the force of circumstances, and are offered their opportunity accidentally; but when that opportunity has passed they sink back into the obscurity where they really belong. In such cases the day is more significant than the man.

Harry Olson does not belong to that class of men. His mayoralty campaign was blasted in the primary, but to him this was merely an incident. Today he is in the thick of another struggle, the outcome of which may later be considered his life work, and which is already attracting the attention of

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 3, 1915.

the world: namely, his fight for the introduction of progressive reforms in the Municipal Court. Two days after his defeat at the polls he established a new department of the court which, better than anything else, demonstrates his insight and sentiment. Even though it amounts to the creation of a new court, it may seem insignificant to some people, since this court will not handle cases involving more than twenty-five dollars, which is merely "chicken feed" to those who are impressed only by million-dollar judicial contests. But to thousands of our underprivileged citizens it is good news, and an assurance that justice is not yet dead even though it often seems to be.

The purpose of the new court is to aid those who formerly have been unable to obtain justice because they lacked money to hire legal counsel. The underpaid charwoman, laundress, and others in similar positions may now appeal to the Small Claims Court in room 915 of the City Hall. The procedure is simplified and the claimant is given a chance to present his or her case at a nominal cost.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 2, 1915.

It has been said that many women voters refrained from supporting Judge Olson's candidacy for mayor at the **primary because** they considered him indispensable as Chief Justice of the Municipal Court. Whether or not one agrees with the logic of such reasoning, it must be admitted that it indicates a remarkable appreciation of a remarkable judicial ability, and Justice Olson's latest innovation, the Small Claims Court, is another proof that the high esteem in which he is held is well placed. He is still "the man of the day".

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1915.

A WISE DECISION

(Editorial)

Republicans, Progressives, and independent voters of Chicago have decided to co-operate during the coming mayoralty election here. The plan is excellent, and the fact that influential people of differing political opinions are able to disregard party considerations and pool their resources for a common purpose is an encouraging sign of the times, indicating, as it does, the prevalence of independent thinking and a realization that party politics is at times contrary to the common weal. In this enlightened age political bigwigs may no longer count on slave-like obedience by the electorate, and particularly in municipal politics it is often desirable that party loyalties be discarded.

The fusionists here in Chicago acted wisely in selecting Chief Justice Harry Olson as their candidate for mayor. Judge Olson is a man of unquestioned



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Feb. 2, 1915.

personal integrity and proven ability, and enjoys the confidence of the general public. He is a Republican but not a narrow-minded party man, and his victories at previous elections, even when other Republican candidates were defeated all around him, are testimony of his great popularity.



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Avens A. Furiren, Sept. 7, 1914.

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George H. . . Johnson, who is a candidate for Municipal Judge, would be a model for the judges in Chicago if elected at the next election of Judges in the Municipal Court. He was born in 1874 of Swedish parents. He spent his early youth working on his father's farm. Later on, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1900.

Svenska Kuriren, Sept. 3, 1914.

JOHN A. SWANSON

One of our countrymen, John A. Swanson, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in the 13th district of the Legislature at Springfield of the State of Illinois. Mr. Swanson was born in Chicago in 1874 of Swedish parents, who emigrated here in 1869. He was a member of the House at Springfield during 1910-1912. He has made a good name for himself as a prominent attorney.

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 27, 1914.

OSCAR F. NELSON

Oscar F. Nelson, the present Chief Factory Inspector of the state of Illinois, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination as Representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional district, Chicago. Mr. Nelson was born in Chicago 1884 of Swedish parents, who emigrated from Sweden. He started early to do his part to support his mother and the other children by selling papers at the age of nine, after his father's death. Later on, he entered the Post Office department as a Special Delivery boy, and at the age of twenty-two, he became a Post Office clerk and was elected president of the Chicago Post Office Clerks' Union, serving for four years. His carrier record is remarkable. When he complained about the unsanitary conditions in the Chicago Post Office, he was fired. He was at one time National president for the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, and was re-elected twice. He was also the legislative representative for the Federation in Washington, and through his efforts a law was adopted whereby Post Office Clerks and mail carriers should not work more

Svenska Kuriren, Aug. 27, 1914.

than eight hours a day, and whereby their wages should be raised considerably. Their minimum salaries were, therefore, raised from \$600 to \$800 annually. He also succeeded in getting the maximum salaries for Post Office Clerks raised from \$1,200 to \$1,400, annually. Mr. Nelson has represented his organization in the Chicago Federation of Labor for eleven years, and was elected vice-president of this Federation in 1911. He was re-elected twice. Governor Dunne appointed Mr. Nelson Chief State Factory Inspector for Illinois in 1913, and he has been very successful as such in this State, protecting working men, women, and children, according to the labor laws of Illinois.

Svenska Kuriren, July 16, 1914.

G. BERNHARD ANDERSON

Attorney G. Bernhard Anderson has been appointed vice-Consul at the Royal Swedish Consulate here. He was born in Sweden in 1867, and with his parents came to Chicago when he was a year old. Consul Anderson received his education in the public schools here, and at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois. He has also studied at Upsala University in Sweden. He was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1895.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 8, 1914.

[NEW SWEDISH CONSUL]

Consul Carl Gosta Puke Swedish vice-Consul in New York, was appointed last Friday by the King of Sweden to be Royal Swedish Consul in Chicago.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Mar. 27, 1913.

ALFRED O. ERICKSON

Alfred O. Erickson is a candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-Third Ward. A mass meeting in his behalf will be held in Battery B. Lincoln and Fullerton Avenues, this Saturday night at 8 P.M. He appears on the Republican ticket.



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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 18, 1911.

ALFRED C. ERICKSON

Alfred C. Erickson, 653 Wellington Avenue, is a Republican candidate for alderman in the 25th Ward.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Dec. 13, 1910.

SWEDISH DEMOCRAT IS CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN

Charles E. Forsberg, part owner of the firm of Forsberg and Borman, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for alderman of the Twentieth Ward, at a nomination meeting in Phoenix Hall on Division Street. His home is at 433 West Chicago Avenue.



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SWEDISH

Scandia, Oct. 22, 1910.

FRED LUNDIN

Fred Lundin [Swede] has become quite a political leader. He has been elected [Republican] committeeman of the seventh Illinois district. He is liberal, honest, and sincere.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Ryheter, Sept. 13, 1910.

THE PRIMARY

The state and county primary election will take place next Thursday, and among the candidates are a number of Swedish-Americans. Below we will briefly outline the political careers of some of them.

Samuel E. Erickson is seeking the Republican nomination for State Senator from the twenty-ninth district, and he is the only candidate.

Erickson came to America with his parents in 1847 at the age of two. In his youth he was employed as a telegrapher, and later on as a clerk in the abstract department of Cook County. He served six terms in the legislature during which time he sponsored much important legislation, and in 1905 he received much publicity when he proposed that the State of Illinois donate \$5,000 to the needy people of Norrland, Sweden. This marked the first time such a proposal was ever made in an American legislature.

Erickson declined to take the pay which he has coming as a state representative.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 13, 1910.

on the grounds that he already was on the state pay roll, which was a rather unusual attitude for a politician. He is at present a deputy shettiff.

John A. Swanson was born in Chicago in 1874 of Swedish parents, and has practiced law here since 1895, his office being located at 79 South Dearborn Street. He is now seeking the nomination as State Senator from the thirteenth district.

Swanson is in favor of more comprehensive primary elections and other reforms which are now under consideration. His candidature is a gesture in recognition of the large Swedish-American electorate in the thirteenth district, and he is endorsed by the Legislative Voters' League. His home is at 6842 Washington Avenue.

Deputy Coroner William Ostrom is seeking re-election to the legislature from the third district. He is a member of many important Committees. He lives at 3136 Princeton Avenue.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 13, 1910.

TWO CANDIDATES

(Editorial)

Our popular and able county commissioner, Carl R. Chindblom, is seeking renomination, and should be assured of his countrymen's support at the primary next Thursday. He has conducted himself as an honest and capable public official, and Swedish-Americans, particularly, should show their appreciation at the polls by giving him their support to a man. Naturally, in the execution of his duties, Chindblom has acquired enemies, who now are trying hard to have him removed as county commissioner. If they should succeed it would be an injustice to Chindblom and a loss to the commission and the public.

Our genial city sealer, John Kjellander, who has won a national reputation in his efforts to protect the public's interests and rights, is seeking nomination



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Svenska Tribunen-Nytteter, Sept. 13, 1910.

as clerk of the Criminal Court, and he certainly has earned the confidence and support of his countrymen and the general public. His remarkable record as a public official reflects credit not only on the Swedish name but also on the entire city of Chicago.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1910.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN CANDIDATES

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page, full-face pictures of Albert Swanson and Charles Gustafson.]

At the next primary election in Chicago there will be one regular and one independent Republican ballot. On the latter are two well-known countrymen, Albert Swanson of 2842 Shakespeare Street and Charles Gustafson of 1144 Newport Avenue. The former is seeking the nomination for Clerk of the Probate Court; the latter is a candidate for County Commissioner. Both are able, highly respected men, well qualified for the respective offices.

Albert Swanson was born August 31, 1870 in Farlof parish, Skane, Sweden. He came to America in 1877 and to Chicago two years later. He went to school and obtained his business training here, and is now in the dry goods business at 2064 Milwaukee Avenue. His standing among his colleagues is indicated by the fact that since 1902 he has been trustee and president of the Milwaukee and Armitage Avenues Business Men's Association. He has been an active member



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1910.

of several Swedish organizations for years and at the present time is president of the Society Nordstjernan (North Star), which he represents in the Swedish Home for the Aged League. He is also a member of the Svithiod lodge Mimer. This is the first time he has sought a public office.

Charles Gustafson was born November, 1866 in Lekeryd parish, Jonkoping, Sweden. He emigrated to America in 1890 and came to Chicago the same year. For the last eighteen years he has been with the firm of Butler Bros, and since he first came here has been very active in Swedish-American social life. He belongs to the Maccabee lodge Norden Tent, and has been its president for five years; he is also a member of the Viking lodge Drake and of King Oscar lodge. For a number of years he was president of the Swedish Home for the Aged League.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1910.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE

[Half-tone, two columns-one third of a page, full-face picture of Frederick De Lang.]

Our distinguished countryman, Frederick De Lang of Glencoe, has been nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth District.

Mr. De Lang is a man of culture, erudition, and wide knowledge, who is highly respected by his associates in business and in private life. He believes sincerely in the fundamental soundness of Republican principles, and has made a thorough study of the political problems of our times. His district could hardly find a more worthy man to represent it in Congress.

He was born in 1854 in Albany, New York of Swedish parents, with whom he moved to Chicago when he was three years old. Here he attended the public schools, and then entered Rush Medical College. After his marriage in 1882 to Serena Lawson, the couple made their home in Lake View, where they lived until 1893



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 30, 1910.

when they moved to Glencoe, which is located in the center of the Tenth Congressional District.

While living in Lake View, De Lang was among those who advocated incorporating the town into the city of Chicago, which incorporation later took place. He has been active in Chicago politics, and, associating himself with the leaders within the Republican party, has become very influential.

De Lang has taken great interest in church and social activities and is a member of many clubs and societies. He belongs to the Congregational Church of Glencoe and served as a trustee for many years.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 12, 1910.

ELECTION RESULTS

The only Swedish-American in the City Council is Alderman C. J. Forsberg, who was re-elected last Tuesday by a majority of 1,251 votes over his opponent. He is now being mentioned as chairman of the water committee.

In the smaller communities adjacent to Chicago, several Swedish-American candidates were successful.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1910.

[SWEDISH POLITICAL LEADER TAKEN BY DEATH]

John A. Linn, former clerk of the Circuit Court, died last Saturday in his home at 426 West Division Street. Linn was born in Sweden in 1849, came to America at an early age and settled in Chicago, where he soon became active in politics and municipal affairs.

He worked first for the water department, later with the police department, and in 1885 he became Alderman of the old Seventeenth Ward. In 1894 he was elected County Commissioner, and in 1896 Clerk of the Superior Court, to which office he was re-elected four years later. In 1904 he became notary of the Circuit Court from which post he was removed two years later, due to irregularities in his accounts.

The two last years of his life he spent in retirement, which was to some degree lightened by those of his old friends who did not desert him in his misfortune. These friends declare that he died of a broken heart.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Apr. 5, 1910.

Linn restored the shortage in the city treasury, and paid for his misstep with two years in the penitentiary. He is survived by a widow and two sons who are conducting the undertaking establishment founded by their father.



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 8, 1910.

[SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN]

Our countryman, Dr. Axel Gustafson, is the Socialist party's candidate for alderman of the First Ward. The genial doctor does not entertain any hope of being elected, but promises to make it hot for his opponents, and knowing him as we do, we are looking forward to a glorious battle.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1909.

EDWIN A. OLSON FOR JUDGE

(Editorial)

A truly important event will take place a few days hence when the citizens of Cook County go to the polls to elect fourteen judges to the Circuit Court for a six-year term. It is self-evident that a good judge must be a man of keen judgment, unbiased, and unbribable, and at the same time possess a thorough knowledge of the law. A judge certainly should be a man, in the best sense of the word, with both brain and heart in the right place, and it is of the greatest importance that the best men be elected to the office, regardless of political affiliations. A judge should be above politics.

We want to remind our countrymen of the Swedish candidate Edwin A. Olson, who has the endorsement of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

It is not necessary now to repeat what we have previously said about Mr. Olson,

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, June 1, 1909.

except to say that he is unusually well fitted for the judgeship, and we do urge all Swedish-American voters to cast their ballots for him on election day, June 7.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 18, 1909.

SWEDISH CANDIDATE FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT JUDGESHIP

An election of great importance to everybody in Cook County will take place next June 7. On that date fourteen judges of the Circuit Court are to be elected for a term of six years. There are altogether forty-two candidates, of which fourteen are Republicans, fourteen Democrats and fourteen Socialists, and it is our task to pick those that are most competent, honest and otherwise desirable.

Among the forty-two candidates there is only one Swedish-American, namely, Attorney Edwin A. Olson, and he is on the Republican ticket. He won the nomination with a large majority, and it is now up to us to see that he is elected. There are many reasons why we Swedish-Americans should vote for Mr. Olson, and no reason whatsoever why we should not. He is an able jurist and will add to the prestige of the court.

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Svenska Tribunen-tydningen, May 13, 1933.

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His career has been one of accomplishment. Born in Cambridge,

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Illinois, in 1888, he attended high school in his home town, and

then the Elliot Business College of Burlington, Iowa. In 1890 he

came to Chicago penniless but determined to make a place for himself.

Fighting against odds he managed to study law, was admitted to the bar and

has with increasing success, practiced his profession here in this city.

Mr. Olson is an attorney for the Scandia Life Insurance Company, the largest of all other Swedish-American business organizations, and for the Swedish Baptist Mutual Aid Association of America, Svea Building and Loan Association, Chicago Cemetery Association, and for several other large corporations. In addition, he has a considerable general law practice.

He has been very active in welfare work among our countrymen, particularly as a member of the Board of Directors of the Englewood Hospital and as vice-president of the Swedish Old People's Home Society.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, May 18, 1909.

I F 1 He also presided over the committee which recently, during one week
IV of campaigning, raised ten thousand dollars for the new home in
Evanston, of which he is a director.

Mr. Olson also served a term as president of the Swedish Republican League of Illinois.

It would be truly regrettable if we pass up this opportunity to elect such an able and representative Swedish-American to the Circuit Court. Therefore, countrymen, let us all go to the polls on election day and, in the Republican column of the ballot, place our mark in front of the name of Edwin A. Olson.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Mar. 23, 1909.

SWEDS STEPS JUDGESHIP

At the primary election on Tuesday, April 13, Chicago's Swedes will have an opportunity to support a countryman by voting for Attorney Edwin A. Olson, who is the Republican candidate for Circuit Court Judge.

Olson was born February 6, 1862, on a farm near Cambridge, Illinois. He went to school in Henry County, and graduated from the Cambridge High School and from Elliot's Business College in Burlington, Iowa. He came to Chicago in 1890 and began to study law. He has built up a very successful law practice here. For several years he has served as legal counsel for the Scandia Life Insurance Company and other large organizations, and ranks high within the Bar Association. Practically everybody who knows him agrees that he is well-equipped for the office which he seeks.

Mr. Olson is married and has two children; the family resides at 5943 Princeton Avenue.

Svenska Amerikanaren, Aug. 4, 1908.

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OSCAR R. HILLSTROM

At the primary next Saturday our landsman Oscar Hillstrom of Kensington will be waiting for votes as a Republican candidate for county commissioner. His hope for the nomination will be put to shame as every Republican in his ward, the 33rd are pledged to him. He is without a doubt the strongest candidate the Republicans could nominate. The Calumet Weekly Index local paper in the Calumet region has worked hard for him and have written that he is one of the thriftiest Swedes in this part of the land.

Oscar Hillstrom is a smolening by **birth**, born in 1862 and came to the U.S. in 1883 at the age of twenty-one years. He lived in Indiana at first but in 1886 he moved to Fullman and worked a few years in the Pullman shops where he became a department manager. But Hillstrom wanted to be in business for himself. He did not want to be a hired hand. He therefore set up and established himself in business and has done well as all thrifty people do. He has built as fine a building as we find in Kensington. He is not exactly a child in politics; he has during the past twenty years taken a strong interest in the locality and was deputy sheriff and later

Svenska Amerikanaren, Aug. 4, 1908.

receiving teller in the country treasurer's department. Besides that he is a strong society friend, a member of Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, Royal League and North American Union. He seems to find time in all affairs, political and the various societies work. But he is as was mentioned before a smolening and has a good portion of the energy that those people seem to own. The Republicans in his ward **have** not put forth an opposing candidate as no one would want to compete with Hillstrom who is both well known and respected by large and small in the ward. This is the first time he has been a candidate for an office of importance, so remember him on August 8.

Svenska Kuriren, Apr. 6, 1907.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION

Fred A. Busse, postmaster and the Republican candidate for mayor, in Chicago, was elected to that office last Tuesday for four years. He will be the first mayor to serve for such a long time and first Republican since 1895. He received 164,859 votes and Mayor Dunne, 151,718. President Roosevelt wired congratulations to the winner. Many aldermen were re-elected and other candidates for office were newly elected. The election was regarded as a victory for the Republican party.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Fririren, Mar. 3, 1907.

PUBLISHED IN TORONTO

(Editorial)

The Chicago Daily News, has published the results of its privately arranged "election," by which it sought to find out the people's choice for mayor, of Chicago.

This private "election," which shows that Fred Lasse received 1,928 votes and mayor Dunne 1,845 votes, is of little value, because the voters are no doubt, of the same mind as the Daily News itself.

There were also 3,649 votes cast, in this private "election," for renewed franchise to the street car company and 1,439 against it. This is also showing the wrong side. It is very doubtful, that the Chicago voters should

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Svenska Muriren, Mar. 27, 1907.

be more interest in the franchise, than in the selection of a mayor, however, if Mr. Busse is elected the street car problem will be solved.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 26, 1907.

THE MAYORAL ELECTION IN CHICAGO

Carter W. Harrison, at present in California, has in a letter to his friends here withdrawn his candidacy for mayor in Chicago. It, therefore, seems apparent that if Mr. Dunne is nominated, the Republican party will be forced to put forth its strongest candidate. No Republican can be elected this time in Chicago except Fred A. Busse, in the opinion of this paper.



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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 19, 1907.

GOVERNOR DENEN AND THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD

(Editorial)

The State of Illinois, through the Attorney General in Springfield, has opened a lawsuit against the Illinois Central Railroad, to get back \$5,000,000, which the company is said to have failed to deliver to the State, although, the company, through its charter, is obliged to give up seven per cent of its gross income, instead of paying taxes. This agreement is fifty years old. The governors of Illinois, according to the charter mentioned, have always been self-appointed members of the company's Board of Directors. It seems, therefore, peculiar that this, the State's lawsuit action, has not attracted the attention of governors a long time ago.

It is, therefore, to Governor Deneen's credit that he is going to let the

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Svenska Kuriren, Jan. 19, 1907.

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Attorney General take this important matter to the courts, even if the court's procedure will take a long time and the decision may not be made until long after he has left office. The Governor has asked the legislature for an extra appropriation of \$150,000, to meet the expenses for this court trial. The people's representatives ought to think it over more than once, before they allow the Governor such a large sum. Many of his other proposals have been opposed in the legislature.

svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 20, 1906.

A COUNTRYMAN IN PUBLIC RELATIONS WORK

A large number of our countrymen are occupying conspicuous positions in Chicago in various lines of endeavor.

Such a man, a short outline of whose life history we will forthwith present, is our popular compatriot County Agent John W. Belmont, who early in life set out on a career of public and political service, after first having learned the printing trade.

Mr. Belmont was born in Jonkoping, Sweden, on December 14, 1853, and came to Chicago with his parents at the age of four. Ever since he has made his home on the Northwest Side or in Lake View. He attended Chicago's public schools and the Chicago Athenaeum, and learned the printing trade. For some time he worked as a foreman in Missionsvennen's (Friend of the Missions) printing shop, until in 1882 he opened his own establishment on the South Side.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 20, 1906.

He served for some time as Grand Jury Clerk, later for a period of six years, as Deputy Circuit Clerk, and subsequently as County Commissioner for two years. During this latter period he was also chairman of the court house committee. On January 11, 1905, president Brundage appointed him County Agent.

In 1898 he married Miss Catharina Aiken; they have one child, and live at 811 Clifton Avenue. In his position, which entails great responsibilities, Mr. Belmont has ample opportunity to demonstrate his outstanding humane qualities, together with his keen judgment and understanding of human nature.

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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 15, 1966.

PROMINENT SWEDISH-AMERICAN TRADE-UNIONIST

Frequent notices in the local Swedish-American press call our attention to the important role played by Swedes in American trade-union circles, and today we take great pleasure in presenting a man who is held in high esteem by his colleagues, and who has even been honored with political recognition. He was a candidate for State's representative from his district on the Socialist ticket, and even though he was defeated, pulled no less than 6,458 votes.

G. E. Strom was born in Falun, Dalecarlia, on December 8, 1865, in which city he also received his public school education. He came to America in 1879. By trade he is a cement finisher, but for the last four years he has been business agent for the Cement Workers' Union. His experiences as a representative of the workers have led Mr. Strom to the conclusion that it is sheer folly for the latter to go on strike on an empty stomach, since in that case the employers have all the advantages. He thinks that the workers'



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Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 13, 1906.

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IV best weapon is the ballot, for which also the capitalists have a healthy respect, and he is looking forward to the time when workers will vote workers into the legislature and the senate; then, in Mr. Strom's opinion, the situation will be reversed, and the capitalists will have to send delegates to the workers, instead of as is now the case, the workers asking their employers for a hearing.

Also in other districts labor's Swedish-American candidates have made a good showing, according to incoming reports, even though the number of votes cast for them were not sufficient to bring about their election. It is, however, becoming more and more apparent that Swedish voters are inclined to give their votes to Swedish candidates.



Evening Tribune-Herald, Nov. 18, 1906.

MEMORIAL SERVICE - MONTGOMERY

Attorney Carl R. Chisblom, who was elected County Commissioner at last Tuesday's election, was born in Chicago in 1876, and received his early education in the public schools of this city. After he attended Augustus College, Rock Island, Ill., he came to Chicago with his family in 1894.

In 1894 he appeared as a political candidate in the national campaign in 1898 and 1900, and was elected as a member of the Illinois National Committee. He took up the study of law at West College of Law, Chicago, in 1897, and was admitted to the bar in 1901, and since then he has practiced law in this city.

In 1905 he was elected as a member of the Illinois State Bar Association, and since 1906 he has acted as attorney for the city's health commission.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Nov. 13, 1906.

VICTORIOUS SWEDISH-AMERICAN

Assistant State's Attorney Harry Olson, who has been elected Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, was born in Chicago thirty-nine years ago, graduated from Pecatonica High School, continued his studies at Washington College, graduated from Northwestern Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1891.

Five years later, our present Governor, Charles S. Deneen, appointed him Assistant State's Attorney, an office which he held for eight years, and for which he demonstrated such extraordinary fitness that Deneen's successor, John J. Healey requested him to remain at this post.



Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 30, 1906.

SWEDISH POLITICAL CANDIDATES

We here present the foremost Swedish Americans who are running for office in the coming Chicago election. Harry Olson for Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, Robert Lindblom for County Commissioner and chairman of this body, C. R. Ohndblom for County Commissioner, G. Bernhard Anderson for Municipal Judge, Carl Lundberg for County Commissioner, Charles A. Nelson for State Representative from the Twenty-ninth District, Andrew Olson, Socialist, State Representative, Adolph Bergman for Drainage Board trustee, On the Socialist ticket we note also Nels Anderson and August Luni for County Commissioners; Charles E. Larson for State Senator and W. L. Stron for State Representative.

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Oct. 16, 1906.

HARRY OLSON ENDORSED BY THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION

The prominent Harry Olson, who is running for a judicial office, is now endorsed by the Chicago Bar Association, four hundred members of which have signed the endorsement. Most of these signatures were obtained after the Independence League had put up its ticket.

The Bar Association endorsement states:

"As members of the Chicago Bar and from personal knowledge of the ability, energy and trustworthy practice of law by Mr. Olson, during his career, we heartily recommend him for election to the position of Chief Justice of the Chicago Municipal Court. In view of the fact that his every trial in the Supreme Court has won him the highest esteem of the judges, his qualifications cannot be surpassed. His honesty has never been questioned, and his personality always wins him friends. We are without reservation, in favor of his election".

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Sept. 25, 1906.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN HONORED

A prominent member of Chicago's Swedish colony was honored, on Tuesday, September 18, by being nominated by the Independence League for County Commissioner and simultaneously president of the Board of County Commissioners. His ability to handle the job is not doubted by anyone.

November 17 seems to be the most important day in his life. He was born on November 17, 1844; he arrived in Chicago on November 17, 1864; he was married on November 17, 1874.

Robert Lindblom's important connections are not only in Chicago. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in Milwaukee and Minneapolis; the Board of Trade in Chicago; the Produce Exchange and New York Consolidated Stock Exchanges, New York; the Union League Club and Swedish Glee Club, Chicago. He was one of the original thirty-five directors for the World's Fair and made a great appeal to the American public for funds, necessary for the Fair, himself donating \$100,000.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 14, 1906.

[OLSON NOMINATED ON REPUBLICAN TICKET]

At the Republican convention held in Chicago last week a member of our Swedish colony, Harry Olson, was nominated as candidate for Chief Justice of the Municipal Court. This nomination was received proudly by our Chicago countryman since it came as proof of the old adage, "let the office seek the man instead of the man seeking the office". A better candidate could not have been drafted by the Republican party.

Harry Olson was born in Chicago in 1867 and graduated from the Peconica High School, after which he studied law at Washington College and Northwestern University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and since that time has practiced law in Chicago. In 1896 he was appointed assistant state's attorney by Governor Deneen, who at that time was the state's attorney. Olson served during the eight years Deneen held his office. When John J. Healy succeeded Deneen, Harry Olson was requested to continue as assistant state's attorney, and to this day he has efficiently handled his job to the satisfaction of the entire city. We predict a landslide victory for Harry in the coming election.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 14, 1906.

SWEDES NOMINATED FOR GOOD OFFICES

The Republican county convention opened at ten o'clock last Thursday morning at the First Regiment Armory, while an hour earlier the Democratic convention had opened at the North Side Turner Hall. The Socialists held their convention at Brand's Hall, Erie and Clark Streets, in the evening. The Democrats' session was at times really a stormy one, while order and a touch of harmony ruled the other two.

Among the Republican candidates we note several Swedes: Harry Olson (Twenty-fifth Ward), for chief justice of the Municipal Court; C. R. Chindblom (Twenty-fifth Ward), for county commissioner; A. Bergman (Twenty-third Ward), for sanitary commissioner.

Among the Democratic candidates we find no Swedes, but on the Socialist ticket there will appear the names of James P. Larson, for sheriff; H. W. Johnson,



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 14, 1906.

for clerk of the Probate Court; Nels Anderson, for city commissioner;
August Lund, for county commissioner; John Hanson, for associate judge;
and R. E. Olson and Alfred Carlson, for trustees of the sanitary district.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, Aug. 14, 1906.

CHINDBLOM, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Among the candidates nominated by the Republicans at last week's convention we note the name of Carl R. Chindblom, nominated as candidate for county commissioner. Mr. Chindblom, one of our most capable attorneys, is an outstanding figure in our Chicago Swedish colony.

Carl R. Chindblom was born in Chicago on December 21, 1870 and graduated in 1890 from Augustana College, after which he taught in the newly-established Martin Luther College in Chicago. In 1897 he took up the study of law, and in 1900 was admitted to the bar. He has practised law in Chicago ever since.

Chindblom has always been an ardent Republican, and in 1903 and 1904 served very efficiently as president of the Illinois Swedish Republican League. Since January he has acted as attorney for the Illinois Board of Health.

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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen-Nyheter, July 17, 1906.

PROMINENT SWEDISH POLITICIAN

Congressman Lorimer, representing the Sixth Congressional District now has a rival worthy to oppose him, Luther F. Friestedt, of Chicago's Swedish Colony. Mr. Friestedt was born in Watertown, Wis. on Apr. 13, 1860, and is now in the prime of life and holds high positions in several local and foreign business concerns of size and quality. In Chicago he was elected alderman in 1902 and 1904.

In 1905 he resigned as alderman in order to take a business trip to foreign countries. He is president of the British Steel Piling Company of London, England, and was, until recently, a member of the Outer-Belt Park Commission of Chicago. He is still a prominent figure in the Chicago Athletic Society, the Western Society of Engineers and other outstanding Chicago organizations. His reputation in Chicago business and politics makes him an ideal candidate for Congress.



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SWEDISH

Svenska Tribunen, May 1, 1906.

[PRAISE FOR MR. PETER B. OLSON'S EFFICIENCY]

We of the Chicago Swedish Colony, are justly proud of Peter B. Olson, County Clerk of Cook County.

The County Auditor, Edwin R. Baker, has just finished the audit of Peter B. Olson's books and advises that his records are perfect. Mr. Baker says that this office is as efficient as perfection itself, and is run so honestly that a penny will never be lost.

